



***THE DEPENDENCE OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFP's) TO
TEMIAR COMMUNITY IN POS BROOKE, GUA MUSANG, KELANTAN***

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UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

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DEDICATION

GRATEFUL TO ALLAH S.W.T

SPECIAL THANKS DEDICATED TO MY FAMILY

SHAHRIN BIN IBRAHIM

ZURAINI BT MD RADZI

NUR HAFIZA BT SHAHRIN

NUR SYAZWANIE BT SHAHRIN

NUR QHAMARINA BT SHAHRIN

MY SUPERVISOR

DR. PAKHRIAZAD BIN HASSAN ZAKI

MY EXAMINERS

DR. DIANA EMANG

DR. NORIZAH KAMARUDIN

MY FRIENDS

SITI NORZATUL AMYLIA

NUR AMIRAH

NUR AQILA

ARIFUDDIN

AZIM SYAHMI

ABSTRACT

Forest offers many materials and services either directly or indirectly to the societies. For communities who are living near or inside the forest, they are dependent on forest for many aspects of their livelihood. The knowledge on extent of these uses to local community especially indigenous people is still lacking and rarely understood. This thesis examined the socioeconomic aspects of the indigenous people specifically the Temiar tribe at Pos Brooke, Gua Musang, Kelantan. Objectives of this study is to determine their income dependency on forest. Data were gathered by using in-depth interview method and questionnaires were distributed randomly to the Temiar people within their community and presented using the detailed statistical analysis. Results indicated that the forest resources had generated the economic benefits through their daily economic activities which contributed to their incomes. This study also revealed that a total of 63% respondents were involved in forest resources product collected activities, 7% involved in agriculture, 12% involved in business and 18% involved in farming. Medicinal plants, rattan, bamboo, honey, gaharu and handicraft were among the forest products that were beneficial for their income. However, the overall results of this study showed that the economic activity by the Temiar community depends on forest resources to fulfil their daily needs in terms of food, traditional medicine and shelter.

ABSTRAK

Hutan menawarkan banyak bahan dan perkhidmatan sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung kepada masyarakat. Bagi komuniti yang tinggal berhampiran atau di dalam hutan, mereka bergantung kepada hutan untuk banyak aspek kehidupan mereka. Pengetahuan tentang sejauh mana kegunaan ini kepada masyarakat setempat terutamanya penduduk pribumi masih kurang dan jarang difahami. Tesis ini mengkaji aspek sosioekonomi masyarakat adat khususnya suku Temiar di Pos Brooke, Gua Musang, Kelantan. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan kebergantungan pendapatan mereka terhadap hutan. Data dikumpul dengan menggunakan kaedah wawancara mendalam dan soal selidik diedarkan secara rawak kepada orang Temiar dalam komuniti mereka dan dibentangkan menggunakan analisis statistik terperinci. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa sumber hutan telah menjana manfaat ekonomi melalui aktiviti ekonomi harian mereka yang menyumbang kepada pendapatan mereka. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa 63% responden terlibat dalam aktiviti mengumpul sumber hutan, 7% terlibat dalam pertanian, 12% terlibat dalam perniagaan dan 18% terlibat dalam pertanian. Tanaman ubat, rotan, buluh, madu, gaharu dan kraftangan adalah antara hasil hutan yang bermanfaat untuk pendapatan mereka. Walau bagaimanapun, hasil keseluruhan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa aktiviti ekonomi oleh masyarakat Temiar bergantung kepada sumber hutan untuk memenuhi keperluan harian mereka dari segi makanan, ubat tradisional dan perlindungan.

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APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitled “The Dependence of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP’s) to Temiar Community in Kampung Pos Brooke, Gua Musang, Kelantan” by Nurul Hazni bt Shahrin has been examined and approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Forestry Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

1.1.1 Indigenous People

Indigenous people are the holders of the unique language, knowledge systems and beliefs and owned invaluable knowledge to practise sustainable management of natural resources. They have a special relation to and the use of their traditional land. They have inherited land interests needed to survive. Indigenous peoples hold many ideas of their own development, based on traditional values, visions, needs and preferences. Indigenous people often have much in common with other neglected segments of society, such as lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and the poverty, lack of access to social services and discrimination. Despite their cultural differences, the indigenous people who share many common problems also related to the protection of their rights. They are fighting for recognition of their identities, their ways of life and their rights to the traditional lands, territories and natural resources.

It is estimated that there are more than 370 million indigenous people spread across 70 countries worldwide. Practicing unique traditions, they retain social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. Spread across the world from the Arctic to the South Pacific, they are the descendants of those who colonized at the time when people of different cultures or ethnic origins arrived. New presence later became dominant through conquest, occupation, settlement or other means.

According to the Orang Asli Act 1954 (Act 134) under Aboriginal Peoples Ordinance No. 3, 1954 which was amended in 1974, the termination of the term and the eligibility to be described as the Orang Asli community has been described in detail. Based on Section 3 of the Orang Asli Act 1954 (Act 134), Orang Asli is defined as follows:

1. where his father was a member of the Aboriginal ethnic group, who speaks the Orang Asli language and is usually in the Orang Asli way of life and indigenous customs, and includes a descendant through the man;
2. any person from any race taken as an adopted child by a child by the Orang Asli and who has been raised as an Orang Asli, usually speaks the Orang Asli, according to the Orang Asli way of life and indigenous customs, and become members of a Orang Asli community; or
3. a child from any union between an Orang Asli girl with a man of another race, provided that the child normally speaks the Orang Asli and the Orang Asli beliefs and is still a member of an Orang Asli community.

Their inherited land has an essential importance for their collective physical and cultural survival as peoples. Indigenous peoples hold their own diverse ideas of development, based on their traditional values, visions, needs and priorities. Indigenous peoples often have much in common with other neglected segments of societies, such as lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and poverty, lack of access to social services and discrimination.

Orang Asli is a collective term which means original or first peoples in Malay. Most of them live in forest and practise their cultural heritage from previous practise. As we know, they are very dependent from forest resources in their basis life. For example, their food and the materials for making their house mostly from forest resources. Their life are very close to forest. So we need to maintain our forest.

1.1.2 The Role of Forest

Land managers are somewhat familiar with economic approaches for analysing forest-dependent communities (Schallau, 1987). Forested area in Peninsular Malaysia covering approximately 5,810,000 ha in year 2011. It is a safe source of various types of flora and fauna that can be used and also contribute income to the community (JPSM, 2011). Forest products can be used for commercial gain or income. Forest in Malaysia is filled with plenty of flora and fauna which full of tree species that has been used by people to fulfil their needs, for example like food, medicine, shelter and etc. (Beneath, 1992).

In economic terms, generally forests play an important role in socioeconomics development of Malaysia. This is the evidence by the contribution of the total value of exports of wood products that provide job, generate income to the state and as for regional development based on forest resources. Forest resources are an essential requirement in the role of socioeconomic development and the contribution of forest products collected to support their livelihood located in the forest. With regard to the socioeconomics effects on the whole, the authors previously pointed out that forest play an important role for local residents. A study by Abdullah (1998), Awang (1991), reveals that local residents have benefited from the forest in terms of jobs and other benefits they derived from forestry activities. Therefore, the forest community is considered a rich source of income that generates activities through the woods, and can contribute to supply for daily life, finally making the forest as a place of importance as a major activities the indigenous people.

The role of forest is receiving special attention in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem flora and fauna. It is also part of the agricultural sector in rural areas. Forest

resources make an important contribution to sustainable development in rural areas, with economic growth, social stability and environmental education and awareness. The forestry sector has been subject to some important changes in line with global requirements for sustainable forest management (SFM) and development. The main objective of forest management has changed from purely timber production for various values of goods and services as well as environmental protection. It is also an important role in socioeconomic development and the contribution of forest products collected donations to cover the life of the indigenous people. Forest-related activities also provide employment opportunities for indigenous people to generate income and to increase their socioeconomic conditions.

1.1.3 Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP's)

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP's) can be defined as encompassing all biological materials other than timber which are extracted from forests for human use (De Beer and McDermott, 1989). Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) overall include all non-industrial timber vegetation in forests and agroforestry environments with, or potentially with, commercial value. In other words with non-timber forest product include special forest product, non-wood forest product, minor forest product, alternative forest product and secondary forest product. Other terms synonymous with harvesting include wildcrafting, gathering, collecting and foraging. NTFP's usually collected by local consumers or traders, on a small scale (De Beer and McDermott, 1989).

Some commonly collected non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in the U.S. are wild mushrooms, berries, ferns, tree boughs, cones, moss, maple syrup, honey, and medicinal products such as cascara bark and ginseng. NTFP is not a biological or

ecological category; it is a political and economic category that serves to highlight forest resources that are by-passed or overlooked in forest management as a viable income source.

1.1.4 Socioeconomic

Socioeconomic status can be defined as a combination of factors, including income, education level, and occupation. Socioeconomic is the study of the relationship between economic activity and social life. This field often uses the theories and methods of sociology and economics. The social impact is also focused primarily on activities socioeconomic and some sort of economic change (Mankiw, 2014).

Forest serves many functions of social and economic benefits such as ranging from easily quantified economic values associated with forest products, to less tangible services and contribute to the society. The economic benefits of forest management can be calculated directly as the quantity of outputs (products and services) produced by forests, each multiplied by an appropriate value then added together. Forest cover 35% of global land area despite centuries of failing to clear land for agriculture or to provide timber (WWF & IUCN, 1996). Forest is a source of variety storage of plants and animals species that can be used for self-sufficient or commercial scales include rattan, resin and timber (Syahirah,2007). Forest are important for biodiversity, their role as natural capital sustaining the livelihoods of many people mainly the indigenous people. In addition, forest product can be used for treating the diseases with the use of medicinal plants in the forest. Huge numbers of people are forest-dependent, relying on forests as a source of livelihood, and many others regard economic activities related to forests an attractive livelihood option (Anne, 1996). The forest has been dependency of people still live in the forest and forest dependent for their support (Jayasooria,

2008). Currently, people do not live in the forest anymore, but still depend on the forest as economic sources.

1.2 Problem Statement

Forest is very important place for indigenous people as they are depending totally 100% on the forest for their living. Forest serves such as wood product (timber) or non-wood product like rattan, bamboo, herb for medicine, and fruits for food.

Most communities depend on the forest and they generate household income by selling forest products. In addition, more than 25% of the world populations rely on forest resources for their livelihood (World Bank, 2001). Declining of forest resources due to increasing rate of forest degradation. It may threaten the livelihood of indigenous people. The study about the socioeconomic is essential for fully understanding and knowledge how indigenous people can resume their lives in the forest increasingly limited and how the community conditions in generating income from forest product and activities. The information from this study is very important to know the socioeconomic activities from the Temiar community in conserving and managing the forest.

1.3 Objectives

The main objectives of the study are :

1. To examine the socioeconomic activities of non-timber forest product (NTFP's) in daily life among the Temiar community in Pos Brooke.
2. To find out the monetary value of Temiar community in Pos Brooke from the activities conducted.

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