

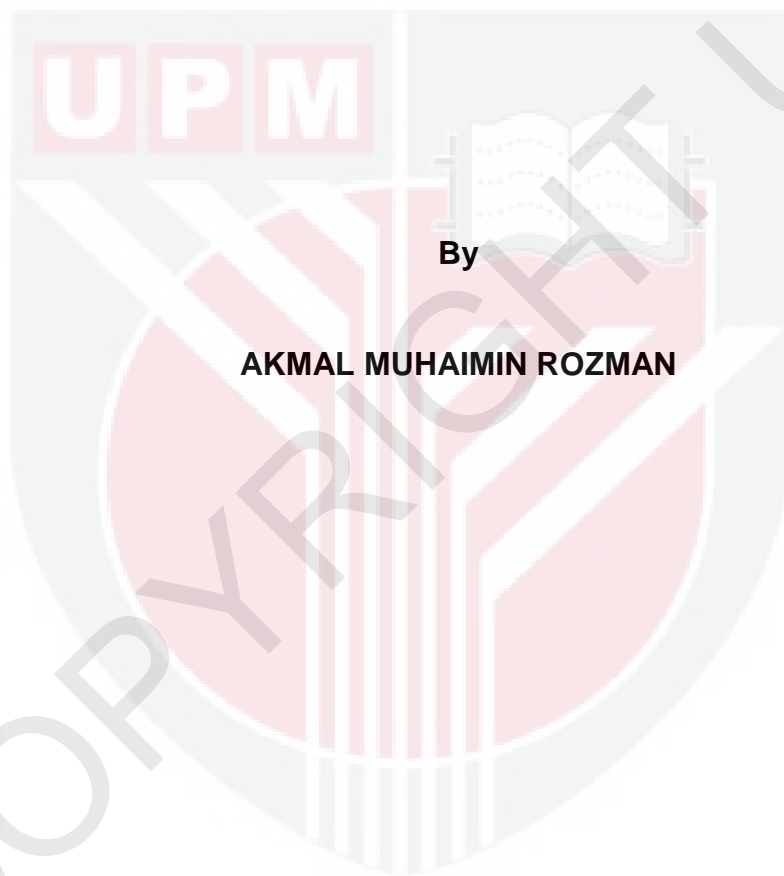


***VISITORS' CONSTRAINTS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES AT KOTA
DAMANSARA COMMUNITY FOREST***

AKMAL MUHAIMIN ROZMAN

FH 2019 116

**VISITORS' CONSTRAINTS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES AT KOTA
DAMANSARA COMMUNITY FOREST**



By

AKMAL MUHAIMIN ROZMAN

**A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Bachelor of Park and Recreation Science in the
Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia**

2019

DEDICATION

I dedicate this study to my family, supervisor, lecturers and friends.



ABSTRACT

The purpose of this exploratory study was to identify visitors conflicts at Kota Damansara Community Forest (KDCF). This is because KDCF provides multiuse trail for different types of recreational users. A structured design questionnaire was answered by 142 respondents. The questionnaire was design into four sections; (1) trip characteristics and behavior (2) self-motivation (3) user conflict and (4) social demographic. The study shows that the main characteristics of the visitors to KDCF are those who are matured (25-33 years old) and willing to spend an amount of money to pursue recreational activity such as mountain biking. This study also found that visitors were willing to travel far from home on weekends to enjoy leisure time at KDCF. High mean value was recorded for hikers ($M= 3.94$), trail runners ($M= 3.66$) and mountain bikers ($M=.3.51$) on meeting with other user on the same trail. This mean that all these groups see no trouble in sharing the trail with other types of recreation user groups. However, about thirteen percent of respondents raised concerns about their safety in sharing the trail while about ten percent perceived their activities were interrupted by other user groups. Although small in number, their concerns must be addressed by the management to ensure satisfaction will be obtained by the many different user groups in the forest.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian penerokaan ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengunjung konflik di Kota Hutan Komuniti Damansara (KDCF). Ini kerana KDCF menyediakan jejak serbaguna untuk pelbagai jenis pengguna rekreasi. A soal selidik reka bentuk berstruktur telah dijawab oleh 142 responden. soal selidik ini adalah reka bentuk kepada empat bahagian iaitu; (1) Ciri-ciri percutian dan tingkah laku (2) motivasi diri (3) konflik pengguna dan (4) demografi sosial. Melalui kajian ini saya mendapat tahu bahawa watak utama pengunjung adalah mereka yang matang umur dan sanggup membelanjakan sejumlah wang untuk meneruskan aktiviti rekreasi seperti berbasikal gunung. Kajian ini juga menyebabkan pengunjung yang bersedia untuk perjalanan jauh dari rumah pada hujung minggu mereka untuk menikmati masa lapang mereka di KDCF. Nilai tinggi min menyebabkan usaha positif untuk pejalan kaki ($M = 3.94$), pelari jejak ($M = 3.66$) dan penunggang gunung ($M = 3.51$) mesyuarat dengan pengguna lain di laluan yang sama. Kajian ini juga telah menunjukkan bahawa tiada masalah dikalangan pengguna untuk berkongsi denai yang sama. Namun, terdapat juga pengguna berasa terganggu dengan kehadiran pengguna yang lain dan juga pengguna menitik beratkan keselamatan peribadi bila berhadapan dengan pengguna lain. Hal ini kerana, semua kumpulan-kumpulan ini melihat tidak ada masalah dalam berkongsi laluan dengan lain-lain jenis kumpulan rekreasi pengguna. Walau bagaimanapun, kira-kira tiga belas peratus responden menimbulkan kebimbangan tentang keselamatan mereka dalam berkongsi jejak manakala kira-kira sepuluh peratus dianggap aktiviti-aktiviti mereka telah diganggu oleh kumpulan pengguna lain. Walaupun kecil bilangannya, kebimbangan mereka perlu ditangani oleh pihak pengurusan untuk memastikan kepuasan akan diperolehi oleh banyak kumpulan pengguna yang berbeza di dalam hutan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to my dearest supervisor, Associate Professor Dr. Azlizam Aziz for his guidance and advice in completing this research project. I would also like to express my appreciation to both of my examiners, for their valuable comments and suggestions during presentations and evaluating for this thesis.

Special thanks go to the Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia for granting me the permission to conduct my research project at Kota Damansara Community Forest. I am also grateful to the Mr Gerald the District Forest Officer for providing the information needed throughout the project.

I would also like to thank my family members, friends and course mates for their attention, support and encouragement to me all the time. Lastly, thanks to all those who have participated directly or indirectly in helping me complete this final year research project successfully.

APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitled **“Visitor’s Constraints for Recreation Activities at Kota Damansara Community Forest”** by Akmal Muhaimin Rozman has been examined and approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Parks and Recreation Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Associate Professor Dr. Azlizam Aziz
Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Supervisor)

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

Date: June 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
APPROVAL SHEET	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objectives	5
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Types of Recreation Conflicts	7
2.2.1 Activity Style	8
2.2.2 Resource Specificity	9
2.2.3 The Modes of Experience	10
2.2.4 Life Tolerance	11
2.3 Leisure Motivation	12
2.4 Recreation User	13
2.4.1 Hikers	14
2.4.2 Mountain Bikers	15
3 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Study Area	16
3.2 Sampling Size	18
3.3 Sampling Technique	19
3.4 Questionnaire Design	19
3.5 Data Collection	20
3.6 Statistical Analysis	21
3.7 Descriptive Analysis	21

4	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1	Introduction	22
4.2	Social Demographic	22
4.2.1	Gender of Visitors at KDCF	22
4.2.2	Nationality of Visitors at KDCF	23
4.2.3	Age of Visitors at KDCF	24
4.2.4	Education Level of Visitors at KDCF	25
4.2.5	Profession of Visitors at KDCF	25
4.2.6	Salary of Visitors at KDCF	26
4.3	Visitors Trip Characteristics and Behavior	27
4.3.1	Last Visit at KDCF	27
4.3.2	Number of Time Visit TO KDCF	28
4.3.3	Distance from House	29
4.3.4	Visiting Time to KDCF	30
4.3.5	Hours of Visiting Time to KDCF	30
4.3.6	Main Activity at KDCF	31
4.3.7	Visiting Companion at KDCF	32
4.4	User Conflict	33
4.4.1	Feeling Towards Meeting Other User On the Trail	33
4.4.2	Most Problematic to Share the Same Trail	34
4.4.3	Negative Encounters with Other User	35
4.4.4	Trail that Meet Other Type of User	36
5	CONCLUSION	
5.2	Conclusion	37
5.3	Implication of the Study	40
5.5	Limitation and Recommendation for the Future Study	41
	REFERENCES	43
	APPENDIX	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	Scale of Questionnaire in the Survey	20
4.1	Gender of Visitors at KDCF	23
4.2	Nationality of Visitors at KDCF	23
4.3	Age of Visitors at KDCF	24
4.4	Education Level of Visitors at KDCF	25
4.5	Profession of Visitors at KDCF	26
4.6	Salary of Visitors at KDCF	27
4.7	Last Visit at KDCF	28
4.8	Number of Time Visit TO KDCF	29
4.9	Distance from House	29
4.10	Visiting Time to KDCF	30
4.11	Hours of Visiting Time to KDCF	31
4.12	Main Activity at KDCF	32
4.13	Visiting Companion at KDCF	33
4.14	Feeling Towards Meeting Other User On the Trail	34
4.15	Most Problematic to Share the Same Trail	35
4.16	Negative Encounters with Other User	35
4.17	Trail that Meet Other Type of User	36

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
3.1 Map of Kota Damansara Community Forest (KDCF)	16
3.2 The Trail Map at Kota Damansara Community Forest	17
3.3 Sample Size with Different Precision Level	18



LIST OF ABBREVIATION

FDPM	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
PRF	Permanent Reserve Forest
NFP	National Forest Policy
NFA	National Forest Act
KDCF	Kota Damansara Community Forest



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Malaysia has one of the most complex ecosystems in the world which is the Tropical Rain Forest. Its uniqueness has been in existence for more than a million years and become a natural lasting heritage. It is rich in a variety of different plants and wildlife, includes 2500 species of trees, 200 species of mammals, 600 species of birds, 110 species of snakes, 80 species of lizards and thousands of insects (FDPM, 2016). Malaysian Tropical Rain Forest is part of a natural heritage and plays an important role in the protection and conservation of biodiversity. On the other hand, it sequesters carbon and also functions as carbon sink. Our natural forests have unique and beautiful landscape that meets recreation and ecotourism needs.

The Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM) is one of the departments under the Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia and comprises into one FDPM Headquarters, 11 State Forestry Departments and 33 District Forest Offices located throughout the peninsular. FDPM is responsible for the management, planning, protection and development of the Permanent Reserved Forests (PRF) in accordance with the National Forestry Policy (NFP) 1992 and the National Forestry Act (NFA) 1984.

Aside from that, establishment of Forest Eco Park in forest reserves is consistent with the National Forestry Policy, 1978 (revised 1992) to maintain a sufficient number of areas as a place of recreation, ecotourism and public awareness on forestry. Forest areas with attractive and natural environment that serves as areas to stay away from the noise and busy city life are termed as amenity or recreational forests this emphasized in the one of the statement of the National Forestry Policy, for community forestry programs and to provide for recreational facilities and tourism.

1.2 Problem Statement

Motivation is something that drives a person to act or do something within their power. So, anything that triggers someone to act on something will effect on decision making. Iso-Ahola (1999) stated that a person behavior is reflected by internal factors which are call motivation. Therefore, in recreation wise motivation will influence decision making and characteristic of recreationist. Following through characteristic of recreationist, there were studies that prove recreational motivations vary demographically (Getz, 1991; Ralston & Crompton, 1988; Uysal, Gahan, & Martin, 1993). Motivation had been analyzed the 15 requirements that satisfy attributes and identified latent dimensions as: feedback, liking and interpersonal involvement. Herzberg Mausner, and Snyderman (1959) developed a two- dimensional paradigm of factors that affect the attitude of people to work. The theory says that the absence of hygiene factors can lead to job dissatisfaction, but their presence

does not motivate or create satisfaction. This is of great importance for the study of leisure motivation, since the latent structure of a wide range of needs fulfilling dimensions has been investigated.

Tinsley and Kass (1979) studied on college students and scores on the 45 need dimension. From that analysis, they identified 10 factors; self-actualization, companionship, power, compensation, security, social service, intellectual estheticism, exercise, self - esteem and self - control. The founder Theory of Needs, Maslow (1954) introduced on how people fulfill different personal needs in their work. Maslow explained that there is a general pattern of needs recognition and satisfaction that people generally follow in the same sequence. He also theorized that a person will not climb to the level of need in the hierarchy until the person was completely satisfied.

During the mid-1980s, Mountain-biking became an active recreation in New Zealand (Chalmers, 1989). In growing over the years market for mountain biking activity has expand and shows a large users of mountain bikers. Although mountain biking is quite an enthusiast recreation activity, comments and complaints to the authority such as local councils and the Conservation Department have shown that there is a problem of conflict which needs to be addressed (Horn, 1994). Goldstein (1987); Jacoby (1990) stated that the problem was associated by mountain bikers.

However, in United States, the problem of conflict was from hikers. There were a few cases portrayed by (Proctor, 2015) where hikers “sabotage” the mountain bikers at the trail used. By reviewing to the article, different types of group using the same trail will create a conflict whether on safety and satisfaction wise. In Malaysia or more precise at Selangor state, there are few places or parks that provide similar facilities that segmented for mountain biking and hiking activity at the same area which are in Bukit Kiara Park and Kota Damansara Community Forest (KDCF). KDCF provide trail for users to do recreation activity with family and friends (Kosmo, 2018). According to Forestry Officer, there were few cases and complaints that involves conflict between different type of recreational user at KDCF (Trabucon, personal communication, March 4, 2019).

Therefore, it merely the same as the issue involving different types of recreation activities that occur in other country. So, the question arises what does motivate user to come to do recreation activity at KDCF and does KDCF provide the needs for user to do recreation.

1.3 Objectives

Generally, the objective for this exploratory study is to identify visitor's conflict at Kota Damansara Community Forest. In addition, two are two specific objectives to be study in this paper which are:

- a. To determine the socio-demographic and trip characteristic of current visitor at the community forest.
- b. To know the conflicts among different type of recreational activity.

REFERENCES

- Adelman, B.J., Heberlein, T.A. & Bonnicksen, T.M. (1982). Social Psychological Explanations for the Persistence of a Conflict between Paddling Canoeists and Motorcraft Users in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. *Leisure Sciences*, 5(1): 45-61.
- Allport, G.W. (1958). *The Nature of Prejudice*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday Anchor Books.
- Blahna, J.B., Smith, K.S., & Anderson, J.A. (1995). Back Country Llama Packing: Visitor Perceptions of Acceptability and Conflict. *Leisure Sciences*, 17: 185–204.
- Brown, P.J. (1981). Psychological Benefits of Outdoor Recreation. In J. R. Kelly (Ed.), *Social Benefits of Outdoor Recreation* (pp. 13-17). Washington, DC: US Forest Service.
- Bryan, H. (1979). *Conflict in the Great Outdoors*. Birmingham, AL: The Birmingham Publishing Company.
- Bryan, H. (1977). Leisure Value Systems and Recreational Specialization: The case of Trout Fishermen. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 9(3):174-187.
- Chalmers, S. (1989). *Mountain-Biking: An Examination of Present Issues, Responses to these Issues, and Potential for Future Use*. Unpublished dissertation completed in Diploma in Parks and Recreation, Lincoln University, Canterbury. Chavez J.D. & Magill, A.W. (eds.), Culture, conflict, and communication in the wildland-urban interface (pp. 69-84). Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Coello, D. (1989). Vicious Cycles? *Sierra*, 74: 50-54.
- Cohen, J. (1989). The Battle Over Mountain Bikes. *Science World*, 13-15.
- Devlin, P.J. (1993). *Outdoor Recreation and Environment: Towards an Understanding of the Use of the Outdoors in New Zealand*. In H. Perkins and G. Cushman (eds.), *Leisure Recreation and Tourism*, Longman Paul, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Driver, B.L. & Tocher, S.R. (1970). *Toward a Behavioural Interpretation of Recreational Engagements, with Implications for Planning*. In Driver B.L. (ed.) *Elements of Outdoor Recreation Planning*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms Mich
- Edgar, T.W. & Manz, D.O. (2017). *Exploratory Study*. In *Research Methods for Cyber Security* (pp. 95-130). Amsterdam: Elsevier Inc.

Fishbein, M. & Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief Attitude, Intention and Behaviour. An Introduction on the Theory and Research*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publisher Company.

Foot, J. (1987). Two-Wheel Terrors: Mountain Bikes, Clunky but Chic, Rule the Road. *Newsweek*, 110:72.

Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia. (2016). *Amenity Forests & State Park Forests*. Retrieved from <https://www.forestry.gov.my/index.php/en/2016-06-07-02-31-39/2016-06-07-02-35-17/amenity-forests-state-park-forests>

Getz, D. (1991). *Festivals, Special Events, and Tourism*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.

Goldstein, S. (1987). *Mountain Bikes and the Parks: Mitigation of Safety and User Conflict Problems*. Unpublished Dissertation submitted the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Studies, University of California, Santa Cruz, U.S.A.

Godbey, G. (1985). *Leisure in Your Life: An Exploration*. Venture Publishing, Inc., State College, Pennsylvania, 2nd Edition.

Google Maps. (2019). *Kota Damansara Community Forest Reserve*. Retrieved from <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Kota+Damansara+Community+Forest+Reserve/@3.1680398,101.5778968,16.25z/data=!4m2!1m6!3m5!1s0x31cc4f0d8e1fb6fb:0x8070da8ee0ba021c!2sKota+Damansara+Community+Forest+Reserve!8m2!3d3.169146!4d101.580949!3m4!1s0x31cc4f0d8e1fb6fb:0x8070da8ee0ba021c!8m2!3d3.169146!4d101.580949>

Gramann, J.H., Floyd, M.F., & Saenz, R. (1993). Outdoor Recreation and Mexican American Ethnicity: A Benefits Perspective. *Journal of Leisure Science*, (15): 83-98

Hajar, S.T, Salamiah, A.J, Norzuwana, S., and Norliza, A. (2014). Examining the Structural Relations among Hikers' Assessment of Pull-factors, Satisfaction and Revisit Intentions: The Case of Mountain Tourism in Malaysia. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*. 12: 82- 88

Herzberg, F., Mausner, B., & Snyderman, B.B. (1959). *The Motivation to Work* (2nd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons

Horn, C. (1994). *Conflict in Recreation: The Case of Mountain-bikers and Trampers*. Unpublished master degree dissertation. Lincoln University

Iso-Ahola, S.E. (1999). Motivational foundations of Leisure. In Jackson, E.L. & Burton, T. L. (eds.), *Leisure studies: Prospects for the twenty-first century* (pp. 35-51). State College, PA: Venture Publishing, Inc

Jackson, J.B. (1957). The Abstract World of the Hot-rodder. *Landscape* 7(2):22-27.

Jacob, G.R. & Schreyer, R. (1980). Conflict in Outdoor Recreation: A Theoretical Perspective. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 12:368-380.

Jacoby, J. (1990). Mountain Bikes: A New Dilemma for Wildland Recreation Managers? *Western Wildlands Spring*: 25-28.

KDCF Society (2019). *KDCF Trail FA*. Retrieved from http://kotadamansaraforest.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/KDCF-Trail-Map_English.pdf

Kelly, J.R. (1991). Sources of Leisure Styles. In T.L. Goodale and P.A. Witt, *Recreation and Leisure: Issues in an Era of Change* 3rd Edition (pp. 201-212). Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Venture Publishing Inc.

Knopp, T.B. & Tyger, J.D. (1973). Study of Conflict in Recreational Land Use: Snowmobiling Versus Skiing. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 5(3):6-17.

Kosmo Online (2018, January 2018). *Salleh Trail Sesuai Untuk Seisi Keluarga*. Retrieved from <http://www.kosmo.com.my/k2/horizon/salleh-trail-sesuai-untuk-seisi-keluarga-1.584351>

Kuentzel W.F. & McDonald C.D. (1992) Differential Effects of Past Experience, Commitment, and Lifestyle Dimensions on River Use Specialization. *Journal Leisure Resource*, 24:269–287

Laverie, D.A. (1998). Motivations for Ongoing Participation in a Fitness Activity. *Leisure Sciences*, 20: 277-302.

Lawler, E.E. (1973). *Motivations in Work Organizations*. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.

Lee, R.G. (1972). The Social Definition of Outdoor Recreational Places, in William R. Burch, Jr., Neil H. Cheek, Jr., and Lee Taylor (eds.). *Social Behavior, Natural Resources, and the Environment*. New York: Harper and Row.

Loeb, S., Dynarski, S., McFarland, D., Morris, P., Reardon, S., & Reber, S. (2017). Descriptive Analysis in Education: *A Guide for Researchers*. 2017–4023.

Manfredo, M.J., Driver, B.L., & Tarrant, M.A. (1996). Measuring Leisure Motivation: A Meta-analysis of the Recreation Experience Preference Scales. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 28: 188-213.

Martin T.W. & Berry, K.J. (1974). Competitive Sports in Post-industrial Society: The Case of the Motocross Racer. *Journal of Popular Culture* 8(1):107-120.

Maslow, A.H. (1970). *Motivation and Personality* (2nd ed.). New York: Harper and Row.

Pearce, P.L. & Catabiano, M.L. (1983). Inferring Travel Motivation from Travelers' Experiences. *Journal of Travel Research*, 16-20.

Proctor, J. (2015, January 8). Mountain Bike vs Hiker: The Other War in the Woods. *CBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/mountain-bike-vs-hiker-the-other-war-in-the-woods-1.2893353>

Ralston, L. and Crompton, L.J. (1988). *Motivations, Service Quality and Economic Impact of Visitors to the 1987 Dickens on the Strand Emerging from a Mail-back Survey, Report 3 for the Galveston Historical Foundation*. Texas A&M University, TX: College Station.

Rinker, B.G., Moore, D.T., Berry, D.K. (2014). *Demographic Analysis & Recreation and Leisure Trends Report: Cleveland*. Metroparks Technical Report.

Rozycki, P. & Dryglas, D. (2014). Trekking as A Phenomenon of Tourism in The Modern World. *Acta Geoturistica*. 5(1), 24-40

Ryan, C. (1995). Islands, Beaches, and Life-stage Marketing. In M. Conlin & T. Baum (Eds.), *Island Tourism: Management Principles and Practice* (pp. 79-94). Chichester, NY: Wiley.

Scott, D., & Shafer, D. (2001). Recreational Specialization: A critical look at the Construct. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 33: 319-343.

Singh, A. S. & Masuku, M. B. (2014). Sampling Techniques & Determination of Sample Size in Applied Statistics Research: An Overview. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 2(11).

Tinsley, H. E. A., & Kass, R. A. (1979). The Latent Structure of the Need Satisfying Properties of Leisure Activities. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 11(4): 278–291.

Tuan Y.F. (1974). *Topophilia: A Study of Environmental Perception, Attitudes and Values*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Uysal, M., Gahan, L., & Martin, B. (1993). An Examination of Event Motivations: A Case Study. *Festival Management & Event Tourism*, 1: 5-10.

Vernon, J. (1976). *Recreation and Participation and Ethnicity*. In Neil H. Cheek, Jr., Donald R. Field, and Rahel J. Burdge (eds.). *Leisure and Recreation Places*. Ann Arbor Science Publ., Inc.

Vaske, J.J., & Donnelly, M.P., Carothers, P. (2001). Social Values Versus Interpersonal Conflict among Hikers and Mountain Bikers. *Leisure Sciences*, 23:47–61.

Vaske, J.J., Donnelly, M.P., Wittmann, K., & Laidlaw, S. (1995). Interpersonal versus social values conflict. *Leisure Sciences*, 17, 205–222.

Walsh, R.G., Jon, K.H., McKean, J.R., & Hof, J.G. (1992). Effect of Price on Forecasts of Participation in Fish and Wildlife Recreation: An Aggregate Demand Model. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 24(2): 140-156.

Yamane, T. (1967). *Statistics, An Introductory Analysis* (2nd Ed.). New York: Harper and Row.

