



***LOCAL PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ON VANDALISM BEHAVIOUR AT
ECOTOURISM SITE IN KIULU FARMSTAY***

JANNEFER MARATIN

FH 2018 132

**LOCAL PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ON VANDALISM BEHAVIOUR AT
ECOTOURISM SITE IN KIULU FARMSTAY**



By

JANNEFER MARATIN

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

2018

DEDICATION

For my beloved family:
Maratin bin Lotupas
Margaretta@Rosena Bantas
Also my siblings, especially
My brother Berron Maratin

To all my friends,
Interviewees and residents I had done my interview.
Thank you for your encouragements supports
And the sacrifices that you have given.

Last but not least,
I dedicated this dissertation to Saidin Lotupas
Who has encouraged me, helped and give so much support during
conducting this research and in my study.

Thank you for everything. God Bless All of us.

ABSTRACT

Vandalism is a challenge towards one place or location in development. Everyone that is involved in ecotourism industry especially the owner of the business should take into account on minimising vandalism behaviour at ecotourism site. This study was conducted to determine the level of understanding about vandalism from Kiulu Farmstay community point of view and the direct and indirect effects on their income. The data was collected qualitatively using semi-structure, face to face interview. A small group of six villagers were interviewed from the surrounding villages in Kiulu Farmstay. The finding of this study shows that the locals are aware about the effect of vandalism as a threat to their income. Besides, male villagers are more aware about vandalism issues compared to female. This is because most male became local tourist guide and they have seen the effect of vandalism in Kiulu Farmstay. However, the finding of this study may have other implications on other group on practical basis.

ABSTRAK

Vandalisme adalah satu cabaran kepada satu tempat atau lokasi yang dalam pembangunan. Semua orang yang terlibat dalam industri ekopelancongan terutamanya pemilik perniagaan perlu mengambilkira untuk mengurangkan tingkah laku vandalisme di tapak ekopelancongan. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk menentukan tahap kefahaman mengenai vandalisme dari sudut pandangan komuniti di Kiulu Farmstay dan kesan langsung dan tidak langsung kepada pendapatan mereka. Data dikumpulkan secara kualitatif melalui temubual semi-struktur, secara bersemuka. Seramai enam penduduk dari sekitar kampung di *Kiulu Farmstay* telah ditemuduga. Dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa penduduk tempatan sedar mengenai ancaman aktiviti vandalisme terhadap sumber pendapatan mereka. Selain itu, penduduk lelaki lebih peka tentang isu-isu vandalisme berbanding perempuan. Hal ini adalah kerana kebanyakan lelaki menjadi pemandu pelancong tempatan dan mereka telah melihat kesan vandalisme di kawasan Kiulu Farmstay. Walau bagaimanapun, dapatan kajian ini mungkin mempunyai implikasi lain kumpulan lain secara praktikal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very grateful for the Lord has always giving me strength and the ability to accomplish this project successfully. I would like to take the utmost opportunity to express my sincere and gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Madya Dr. Manohar Mariapan, who is always giving me supports and guidance during the completion of this project.a

My greatest appreciation also goes to the people that have been involved directly or indirectly in making this research project paper success. They are residents of Kg. Mantob, Kiulu, residents of Kg. Pinago Baru, Kiulu, and residents of Kg. Dumpiring, Kiulu. Not forgetting Mr. Saidin Lotupas, the supervisor and acting manager onsite for Kiulu Farmstay for his assistance in giving information about Kiulu Farmstay and its surrounding villages that is very helpful for me in completing this research paper. Their cooperation and assistance during the field survey had been very helpful to me.

Finally, to my parents and siblings, special thanks are given to them. Appreciation and gratitude are also expressed to my friends and colleagues for their help and constructive suggestion through this study, especially to Arifah, Syuhada Azfizah, Shafikah Mahmud, Wan Izwan, and many others. Not forgetting my fellow CSSUPM colleagues for always supporting me emotionally and spiritually during my time completing this project. Last but not least to those whose names are not mentioned, I wish to express my special and utmost thanks for their helps in one way or another during this project.

APPROVAL SHEET

I certify that this research project report entitled “**Local’s Perception On Vandalism behaviour at Ecotourism Site in Kiulu Farmstay**” by Jannefer Maratin has been examined and approved as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Park and Recreation Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Univeristi Putra Malaysia.

Approved by:

Assc. Madya Dr. Manohar Mariapan
Faculty of Forestry
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Supervisor)

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

Date: June 2018

TABLE OF CONTENT

	PAGE
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
AKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
APPROVAL SHEET	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
 CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objectives	3
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Ecotourism	4
2.3 Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET)	6
2.4 Vandalism	7
2.5 Vandalism: Deviant Human Behaviour	9
2.6 Vandalism in Tourism Site	10
3 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Study Area	13
3.2 Data Sample	14
3.3 Sampling Technique	16
3.3.1 Linear Snowball Sampling	17
3.3.2 Exponential Non-Discriminate Snowball Sampling	17
3.3.3 Exponential Discriminate Snowball Sampling	18
3.4 Study Framework	19
3.4.1 Qualitative Research Interviews	19
3.4.2 Developing the Interview	20
3.4.3 Fieldwork	21
3.5 Data Analysis	23
4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Introduction	26
4.2 Respondents' Demographic Background	27
4.3 Knowledge and Attitudes about Vandalism Behaviour	30
4.3.1 Understanding	30
4.3.2 Attitudes	31
4.3.3 Problems	31
4.3.4 Effects	33
4.3.5 Awareness	35

4.4 Opinion and Suggestion to solve Vandalism Issues	35
4.4.1 Cost of Maintenance	36
4.4.2 Tackling Vandalism	37
5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 Summary	40
5.2 Conclusion	41
5.3 Implications of Finding	43
5.4 Limitations of Study	44
REFERENCES	46
APPENDIX	
Interview Sample	49



LIST OF TABLE

TABLE	PAGE
2.1 Types of Vandalism	12



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES	PAGE
2.1 Vandalism Triangle	11
3.1 Kiulu Farmstay	14
3.2 Kg Mantob	14
3.3 Kg Dumpiring	15
3.4 Kg Pinagon Baru	16
3.5 Linear Snowball Sampling Method	17
3.6 Exponential Non-Discriminate Snowball Sampling Method	18
3.7 Exponential Discriminate Snowball Sampling Method	18



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
MTPB	Malaysian Tourism and Promotion Board
TDC	Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CBET	Community-Based Ecotourism
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
BET	Borneo Eco Tours
MUKEST	Mukim Ulu Kiulu Ecotourism Solutions and Technologies
CDC	Community Development Contribution



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

This study was centralized on an ecotourism site which is Kiulu Farmstay. Kiulu Farmstay is a small area in District Tuaran located at northwestern of Sabah. The principle objective for Kiulu Valley development is to alleviate poverty among local by providing and creating new job and income opportunity for instance a social entrepreneurship approach that acts as catalyst for community development and capacity building.

Generally, this study was to ask local's about their understanding about the effect of vandalism towards the nature as well as their income level. This is because, Kiulu Farmstay that directly benefits a few village surrounding it. Kiulu Farmstay is a place where it still filled with lush green and clean river and rich with culture. However, a foreign culture or behaviour might contaminate it such as vandalism. As vandalism can be defines as an act of human aggression that is anti-social, which while no necessarily invoking criminal charges, does result in damage to, or loss of property (Bhati & Pearce, 2016). It might as well affect the tourism arrival hence negatively affecting the local income where most of the local are relying on the job opportunity from the opening of Kiulu Farmstay.

1.2 Problem Statement

Vandalism can be seen as an act of human aggression that deem anti-social, which may nit necessarily invoke criminal charges but does result in damage to, or loss of property (Bhati & Pearce, 2016). Vandalism also need society to deal with a direct and indirect cost of vandalism which does not only include inconvenience but also include financial cost, discomfort and even the fear of strangers (Barker & Bridgeman, 1994) and Offler, Thompson, Hirsch, Thomas and Dawson (2009) further support these claims by stating that maintaining the costs of vandalism should be considered in the physical, psychological, social and economic context.

All these claims came out that, vandalism is an act of human hostility which is costly for us to maintain and manage especially in ecotourism site. Increasing rate of vandalism in ecotourism site would result in tourism avoiding to come to our ecotourism site and this will reduce the income level of local's that is depending solely on tourists arrival for their business to prosper.

In Malaysia, the issue and the basic understanding of vandalism is a common sense to every Malaysian (Malek & Mariapan, 2009). However, this has not motivated public, government, professionals or academicians to make further research and studies in these issues especially in rural areas that became an ecotourism site environment. In addition, Kiulu Farmstay is a community base

ecotourism site that only opened in few year back. A new site that is opened to public is prone to vandalism threat for many visitor keen to leave something in the area as a memento for example, scratching monument or artifacts with their names.

Thus, the purpose of this research for these problem statement. As a new ecotourism, does the local's know the threat of vandalism and its implication to them and how do they benefit from the ecotourism activity that can be threatened by vandalism.

1.3 Objectives

The purpose of this study is to identify and understand vandalism issue that is perceived by the locals in selected case study site with these specific objectives:

- i. To identify the effect of vandalism perceived by local resident that directly benefited from community based ecotourism.
- ii. To identify local's level of awareness about the effect of vandalism towards their income.

REFERENCES

- Ballatore, A. (2014). Defacing the Map: Cartographic Vandalism in the digital commons. *The Cartographic Journal*. Retrieved from: <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1404.3341v1.pdf>
- Bhati, A., & Pearce, P. (2016). Vandalism and tourism settings: An integrative review. *Journal of Tourism Management*, 5, 91-105.,
- Bhati, A. D. S. (2014). *Stakeholder Responses to Vandalism at Visitor Attractions: a Singapore and Bangkok Comparison*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, James Cook University. Retrieved on 6 Nov. 2017 at: <http://researchonline.jcu.edu.au/1899/>
- Barker, M., & Bridgeman, C. (Eds). (1994). *Preventing Vandalism: What work?*. London: Home Office Research Group.
- Boo, E. (1992). *The ecotourism boom: planning for development and management*. WHN Technical Paper Series Paper 2. Washington DC:World Wildlife Fund.
- Bullock, J. (2011). Handbook of Employee Engagement: Perspectives, Issues, Research and Practice. *Leadership and Organization Development Journal*, 32(3), 310-311. doi 10.1108/lodj.2011.32.3.310.1
- Coffield, F. (1991). *Vandalism and graffiti: The state of art*. London: Calouse Gubbenkian Foundation.
- Cohen, S. (Ed.). (1973). *Property Destruction: Motives and Meanings*. London: Architectural Press.
- Cohen, E. (1974). Who is a tourist?: A conceptual clarification. *The Sociological Review* 22(4): 527-555.
- Croll, E., & Parkin, D. (2002). *Bush Base: Forest Farm*. London: Routledge
- Ekblom, P. (2011). Deconstructing CPTEDa/ and Reconstructing it for Practice, Knowledge Management and Research. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 17(1), 7-28.
- Featherstone, R., & Deflem, M. (2003). Anomie and Strain: Context and Consequences of Merton's Two Theories. *Sociological Inquiry*, 73(4), 471-489. doi 10.1111/1475-682X.00067
- Gill, P., Stewart, K., Treasure, E., & Chadwick, B. (2008). Methods of Data Collection in Qualitative Research: Interviews and Focus Groups. *Br Dental J* 204(6): 291-295.

Harris, L., C., & Daunt, K. (2013). Managing customer misbehaviour: Challenges and Strategies. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 27(4), 281-293. doi 10.1108/08876041311330762

Harris, L., C. & Reynolds, K., L. (2004). Jaycustomer behavior: an exploration of types and motives in the hospitality industry. *Journal of Services and Marketing*, 18(5), 338-357. doi 10.1108/08876040410548276

Honey, M. (1999). *Ecotourism and Sustainable Development: Who Owns Paradise?* Washington DC: Island Press.

Kiss, A. (2004). TRENDS in Ecology and Evolution: *Is community-based ecotourism a good use of biodiversity conservation funds?*, 19(5), 232-236. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2004.03.010

Malek N. A. & Mariapan, M. (2009). *Visitors Perception on Vandalism and Safety Issues in a Malaysian Urban Park*. Retrieved on 27 Oct. 2017 at: <http://www.um.ase.ro/No13/6.pdf>

Marsh, I. (2006). *Theories of Crime*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Martin, J., M. (1961). *Juvenile Vandalism: A Study of Its Nature and Prevention*. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas.

McCaghy, C. H. (2008). *Deviant Behavior: Crime, Conflict, and Interest groups*. Boston: Pearson/ Allyn and Bacon.

Mills M., K. and Bonoma, T., V. (1979). Deviant Consumer Behavior: a Different View. in NA - Advances in Consumer Research Volume 06, eds. William L. Wilkie, Ann Arbor, MI : Association for Consumer Research, Pages: 347-352.

Nepal, S. K. & Lu, J. (2009). Sustainable Tourism Research: an Analysis of Papers Published in the Journal of Sustainable Tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 17(1), 5-16.

Newman, O. (1972a). *Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design*. New York: Macmillan.

Offler, N., Thompson, K., Hirsch, L., Thomas, M., & Dawson, D. (2009). *A Review of the Literature on Social, Non Technical Deterrents for Vandalism in the Rail Industry*. Brisbane: CRC for rail Innovation.

Pearce, P. L. (2011). *Tourists Written Reactions to Poverty in Southern Africa*. *Journal of Travel Research*, 51(2), 154-165. doi: 10.1177/0047287510396098

UNWTO (May 2018). *Sustainable Development of Tourism: Ecotourism and protected Areas*. Retrieved from <http://sdt.unwto.org/content/ecotourism-and-protected-areas>

Weaver, D. B. (2006). *Sustainable Tourism: Theory and Practice*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann.

Weinmayr, D. (1969). Vandalism by design: A critique. *Landscape Architecture*, 59, 286.

Wincup, E., & Griffith, J. (1999). *Crime, Deviance and Social Control*. London: Hodder & Stoughton Educational.

Winfrey, L. T., & Abadinsky, H. (2010). *Understanding Crime: Essentials of Criminological Theory*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Ziesel, J. (1977). Stopping school property damage. *CEFP Journal*, 15(3), 6-11, 18-21.

