

PERCEPTION ON THE BEHAVIORS AND
ATTITUDES OF THE PUBLIC TOWARDS
SARAWAK CORRIDOR OF RENEWABLE ENERGY
(SCORE)



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SUBMISSION OF FINAL RESEARCH REPORT

With reference to the above subject, enclosed are three copies of the Final Research Report entitled, "Perception on the Behaviors and Attitudes of the Public towards Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE)" completed by a team of two lecturers at UiTM Sarawak.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zalina Ibrahim', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

ZALINA IBRAHIM
Team Leader
Research Project

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ABSTRACT

The misconception of public about the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE) triggered the research to ponder further on the level of awareness of the Malaysian public. Thus this research aims to discover the awareness of public on SCORE project by emphasizing on public personal factors and public psychological factors. A total 362 usable questionnaires with a yield of 92.8 percent were collected throughout Sarawak 's respondents enquiring about public about their awareness of renewable energy in particular the SCORE. Using a reliability testing to confirm the reliability of questions sent out, the analysis was then analyzed using frequency, percentage and cross tabulation. The findings discovered the level of public awareness on the renewable energy and SCORE, and later discussed the personal factors and psychological factors of the respondents. The research is found to be in positive support of previous researches on renewable energy and at the same time, for some areas, provided contradiction. The research provide several conclusion and recommendation to the related parties on the SCORE development projects.



CHAPTER 1

1.0 Introduction

Rapid depletion of fossil fuel reserves as well as global warming has driven the world to move towards renewable energy (RE) sources which are abundant, untapped and environmentally friendly. Renewable energy refers to any source of energy that can be used without exhausting its resources. Renewable energy includes energy that can be gathered from natural processes such as natural gas, oil, coal, hydropower, fossil fuels and uranium. Other components of renewable energy are solar, biomass, geothermal energy, wind and mini hydropower. Despite a long-term effort being placed in the ASEAN region in the importance of using renewable energy to enhance the greenhouse effect, unfortunately, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in ASEAN are not fully utilized to their potential (Lidula, Mithulanathan, Ongsakukul, Widjaya and Henson, 2007).

At present, Malaysia generates renewable energy on a small scale basis even though Malaysia has abundance of renewable resources. According to the finding by Tick, Shen and Shing (2010), renewable energy development in Malaysia is still at infancy stage and contributes only around 1% of the total energy mix. The former Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi introduced a regional development plan in the aiming to become a developed nation by the year 2020: Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE), Sabah Development Corridor (SDC), Iskandar Development region (IDR), North Coast Economic Region (NCER), and East Cost Development Region (ECER).

Issues of public engagement and acceptance have become increasingly important as many policy makers strive to alleviate climate change by rapidly and extensively increasing energy generation through renewable sources (Devine-Wright, 2010). According to Toke (2005), through opinion polls on public support for renewable energy, projects conducted in UK and Europe received local opposition.