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**BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION:  
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AT ANJUNG INDAH OF BALIK PULAU IN PENANG  
THROUGH FOREST CONSERVATION AND EDUCATIONAL TOURISM**

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## Abstract

### **Biodiversity Conservation: Sustainable Environment at Anjung Indah of Balik Pulau in Penang through Forest Conservation and Educational Tourism**

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In today's gradually felt of encroachment of forests by the human, it is overlooked that the forest is essentially has domineering biological, environmental, and sociocultural roles, but is vulnerable with excisions for other land uses and degradation. Presently, more people recognize the values of services that forests deliver, together with wildlife habitat, hydrological purposes and carbon storage. Correspondingly, the degradation of forest resources is an imperative society apprehension that is perceived in many different ways. The condition of the forests is important to all of us for the reason of its infinite role in human security. It is essential for us to know if forests are being degraded and their reasons, so that we can take steps to engage and inverse the process. Biodiversity has an ultimate value that is worth shielding notwithstanding of its cost to humans. This dispute focuses on the conservation of all kind, whether if they are ecologically correspondent species. Biodiversity makes a number of ecological services for human race that have economic, aesthetic or recreational value. Hence, this study emphasizes on conserving ecologically nonequivalent species since ecologically equivalent ones are redundant in terms of services rendered. The study will be involved and concentrated on ecological sustainability by integrating a sustainable environment approach and guidelines as a component of public space at part of Anjung Indah and Bukit Relau Permanent Forest Reserve while endorsing the richness of its biodiversity and conservation of *Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS)* while promoting educational tourism simultaneously

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Chapter One:

**INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC**

**1.1 Introduction**

In today's increasingly felt of encroachment of forests by the human, it is forgotten that the forest is actually has imperative biological, environmental, and sociocultural roles, but is susceptible with excisions for other land uses and degradation. We live in an era of unprecedented environmental change, rousing equally unprecedented global actions to protect and restore forest ecosystems (Aronson et al., 2013). Encroachment of forest land for cultivation and other tenacities remains to be the greatest pernicious practice threatening forest resources all over the world. According to The Indian Express (2016) says that it is a datum that the forest cover is shrinking unabated in the state. Shrinking of forest cover is due to degradation of the demarcated forests, caused by various biotic pressures including human beings. The forests are diminishing largely due to unlawful logging and conversion to non-forestry uses. Forests compose prime ecosystem and habitat of treasured species of vegetation and wildlife on the earth surface. The increasing diversity of human activities due to growing size of population is unceasingly degrading the forest areas of the earth's surface. As consequence, this causing boundless threat to it in deference of reduction of coverage, forfeiture of biodiversity and uproar in the ecological stability.

Eslit (2012) articulates that forest degradation is the continuing lessening in the inclusive capacity of a forest to produce or make available benefits, such as carbon storage, biodiversity, wood, and other products due to environmental and anthropogenic alterations. As result, the reduction in number of species in the forest and tree cover, as well as the alteration of the forest structure itself. However, we must know that forest degradation is dissimilar to deforestation, although the latter is a causative factor to the loss of biodiversity. Forest degradation forms excessive ecological complications in wholly parts of the earth, the utmost significant impact of which is the loss of habitat of numerous species or loss of biodiversity. It also leads to the disturbance of water cycle and river ecosystems, also soil erosion. Additionally, forest fragmentation possibly will also hamper the ability of plant and animal species to adjust to global warming as hitherto linked migration paths to cooler sites vanish. For some forest types, fragmentation may also make worse the odds of forest fires, which further distresses biological diversity in undesirable ways.