



اَوْنُوْرَسِيْتِي تِيكْنُوْلُوْجِي مَارَا  
UNIVERSITI  
TEKNOLOGI  
MARA

**PUBLIC AWARENESS ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE  
FOREST IN SARAWAK**

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اَوْنُوْرُ سِيْتِي تِي كُوْلُوْ كِي مَارَا  
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“DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK”

I, MARIANNE DORA AK NYANDANG (880412135234)

Hereby, declare that:

- This work has not been previously accepted in substance for any degree, locally or overseas, and not being concurrently submitted for this degree or any other degrees.
- This project paper is the result of independent work and investigation, except where otherwise stated.
- All verbatim extracts have been distinguished by quotation marks and sources of information have been specifically acknowledged.

Signature: Xhā Dora

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## ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to know the public awareness on the conservation of the forest in Sarawak. Apart from that, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between the attitude and the success factors of conservation of the forest in Sarawak, to identify the relationship between commitment and the success factors of conservation in Sarawak, and to identify other factors that are associated with forest conservation in Sarawak.

The respondents for this study were public people from Kota Samarahan Sarawak. A total of 200 respondents were selected. The data collected from the respondents and the data are analyze by using the SPSS version 20 software, using descriptive statistic, frequency analysis, and correlation.

Findings in this study show that, there are relationship between the independent and the dependent variables. The independent variables are attitude and commitment, and the dependent variable is the critical success factors of the conservation of the forest in Sarawak.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction to the chapter

This study is about the public awareness of the conservation of forest in Sarawak. This first chapter of the study presents the introduction of the study, background of the study, research problem, and specifies its research question and research objective. This will be followed by the scope, limitation and significance of study.

### 1.1 Introduction

The global demand for forest products and food production has placed heavy demands on natural forests, especially within the tropics (Foley et al., 2005). In tropical Asia, annual deforestation of humid forests approaches 1% (Achard et al., 2002) and it is estimated Southeast Asia will lose 75% of its native forest by 2100 (Sodhi et al., 2004). Some of this forest will be replaced through reforestation; not with native species, but rather planted industrial forests, including oil palm (*Elais guineensis*), rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*), Eucalyptus (*Eucalypyus sp.*) and Acacia (*Acaciasp.*) plantations. The impact of these industrial forests on wildlife populations is of conservation concern (Bennett, 2000; Meijaard et al., 2005).