



**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**POTENTIAL BELUM TEMENGGOR FOREST COMPLEX AS A MOST POPULAR  
ECOTOURISM DESTINATION IN PERAK**

**MOHD ASYRAF BIN BAKHRURAZI**

**2014975189**

**Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Tourism Management**

**Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management**

**December 2017**

## **AUTHOR'S DECLARATION**

I declare the work in this thesis/ dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Pre Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student : Mohd Asyraf Bin Bakhrurazi

Student ID Number : 2014975189

Programme : Bachelor of Science (Hons.) in Tourism Management

Faculty : Hotel & Tourism Management

Thesis/ Dissertation Title : Revolution Of Information And Communication Technology  
And Its Affects To Travel Agency: Are The  
Travel Agencies In Malaysia Ready?

Signature : .....

Date : December 2017

# TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Ecotourism</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 The Belum-Temengor Forest Complex</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.0 Unresolved Issues In Belum-Temenggor Forest Complex</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.1 Strengthening and Expanding Protection</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.2 Combatting Poaching</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.3 LOGGING</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2.4 Permit to Enter Royal Belum</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2.5 Orang Asli Communities</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.0 Developing Royal Belum as Ecotourism Destination</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4.0 Potential And Impact Of Ecotourism Towards Tourism Industry</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.0 Economic And Social Aspects Of The Principles Of Ecotourism</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.1 Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.2 Provide Positive Experiences for Both Visitors and Hosts.</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.3 Provide Financial Benefits and Empowerment Of Local Peoples</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6.0 Recommendation</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7.0 Conclusion</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>8.0 References</b>	<b>25</b>

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Ecotourism**

Tourism is a sector made up of many subcategories, such as nature tourism, agro-tourism, anthro-tourism, safari tourism, academic tourism, wilderness tourism and more (Leung, 2015). Community-based ecotourism is one faction of tourism that challenges many aspects of the mainstream, mass tourism.

Despite its roots in the early 1980's, a definition for ecotourism agreed upon by all has yet to be found, although there are some frequently used in ecotourism literature. Two frequently cited definitions are put forward by the International Ecotourism Society and the Quebec Declaration of Ecotourism. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people" (Fletcher, 2015).

The definition of ecotourism stems from the division of ecotourism into two categories: hard and soft ecotourism. Hard ecotourism is categorized as more active and catering to small groups with few services and comforts provided (Singh, Slotkin and Vamosi, 2007). It caters to visitors with a solid knowledge of conservation looking for longer stays and seeking more specialized trips and activities (Eagles, McCool and Haynes, 2002; Singh, Slotkin and Vamosi, 2007). Hard ecotourism is typically associated with areas not easily accessed through conventional tourism, such as coastal reefs and mountainous regions (Duffy, 2002). Soft ecotourism, on the other hand, promotes more convenience and comfort for the tourists who prefer shorter stays and more outside services to ensure their comfort (Singh, Slotkin and Vamosi, 2007).

Ecotourism can be further categorized through community-based ecotourism (CBET). CBET is an ecotourism subtype that places an additional emphasis on the local communities' involvement in all aspects of an ecotourism project (World Wildlife Fund International 2001; Pêgas, 2013). The difference between ecotourism and CBET stems from CBET's requirement that local communities be involved in every aspect of the ecotourism project instead of being involved passively. The active involvement of local communities' means they are involved from the initial conception of the ecotourism initiative to its execution, whether in partnership with outside organizations and governments or as an ecotourism project owned and operated by local community members (Kiss, 2004).

"Community-based" can seem like an unnecessary phrase, as ecotourism calls for the involvement of local communities (Beeton, 2006). Yet it is important to recognize the difference between ecotourism that truly involves the active involvement of communities through community management or co-management in contrast to involvement that is purely through community member employment in ecotourism businesses developed and managed by non-community members.

Ecotourism is one of the boosting and promising tourism segmentation in the world today. There are many countries of the world build up their economic by using this types' tourism (Bhuiyan, 2011). Ecotourism has emerged under the rubric of sustainable tourism as one solution to help protect the ecological and cultural resources of tourism sites, provide local economic opportunity and give travelers greater environmental awareness. Ecotourism can incorporate elements of nature-based, adventure, alternative or green tourism (Fallon and Kriwoken, 2003). The core precepts of ecotourism are conservation of natural and cultural heritage empowerment and provision of financial benefits for local communities, minimal environmental impact, environmental and cultural education and respect for tourists (Ah-Choy, 2010).