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A STUDY ON FLOOD AND ITS IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY IN PENAMPANG, SABAH

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JULY 2018

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter consists of 10 sections where the first section is the introduction of this chapter. The second section is the background of study where it will be briefly reviewed the area being researched. The third section consists of the problem statement, followed by the research questions of the study, objectives of the study, hypothesis of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study and the definition of key terms used in the study. In the last section will be the summary of this chapter which is located in section 10 of this chapter. This chapter will probe the readers' mind by identified through problem statements.

1.2 Background of Study

Geographically Malaysia is well known as moderately free from any severe damages caused by natural disasters as it is located at the equator and also outside the Pacific Rim of Fire (Disaster Prevention and Management, 2006). Natural disasters are beyond control of human being and cannot be predicted accurately when it may happen. Some of the major natural disasters in Malaysia are flood, earthquake, landslides and droughts. Hazards turned to disasters when it involves people vulnerability. Additionally, hazard is considered as disaster when it can bring huge impacts towards the people such as losses of lives, property or assets, psychology impacts, the mobility of the people and etc.

Besides, Malaysia has adequate water resources as our country receiving an abundant amount of rain every year due to our raining and dry seasons. The average annual

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the literature review which involves in this study. Besides, it also includes theoretical discussion. The literature is was important in order to support the need of this study as well as to formulate the research framework and research methodology.

2.2 Concepts and Elements

2.2.1 Concept of Flood

Flood is a natural event and it may happen everywhere. National Geographic (2017) stated that flood is one of the most devastated natural disasters in the world that cause billions of losses. Flood is also well known type of natural disasters in every part of the world which can cause devastating damages towards the people surrounding (Pelling, 2012). In Malaysia floods are considered as the most notable natural disaster that happens annually in this country. The major overflows in Malaysia has experienced since 1920 were the years of 1926, 1963, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1979, 1983, 1988, 1993, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2014 and recently in 2017.

According to Kobiyama and Goerl (2007) flood is defined as a normal dry land which is overflowed by water. Which means an overwhelming quantity or volume of water gets into a dry area which will create negative impacts towards the people in the surrounding. Besides, Malaysia is geographically known as tropical country, being warm and humid throughout the year and this also includes Penampang. Due to this weather there is probability for Penampang to be hit by flood due to rainy season.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

After reviewing the literature related to this study in the previous chapter, the research methodology used in this study was discussed deeply in this chapter. This chapter was divided into nine sections, which research design, research location, population and sample, research instrument, pilot study, data screening, reliability and validity, data collection procedures, data analysis procedure, and chapter summary. The research design discussed about the design of study, the methodology, and method used. For the location, population, and sample, the location and population of the study from where the sample was obtained were explained. The instrumentation used a set of questionnaires form and the reliability must be determined before used in the research study. Besides that, the procedures of data collection and analysis of data collection were discussed in this chapter.

3.2 Research Design

According Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2012) are the founders of research onion. They indicate that there are five stages need to be considered for an effective research methodology. They developed research onion to help researcher to get better in their research design. Firstly, definition of study, this is to create the research approaches that will be adopted in the second step. Research strategy is adopted in the third stage, and the fourth stage focuses on the time horizon. The fifth stage indicates the data collection methodology. Miller (1991) also indicated that effective research

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss on the result or findings that we got from our research questionnaire that we have distributed. First part of this chapter is respondents' profile. We discussed on our respondents' profile base on several demographic. Next until the fourth part of this chapter we will be discussing our findings base on our objectives and hypothesis and linked it with the data analysis that we have got. Last part of this chapter will be the conclusion to wrap up this chapter.

4.2 Respondents' Profile

Before proceeding into this chapter, firstly we will be explaining on the respondents' profile. There are total of 150 questionnaires distributed towards the people in Penampang, Sabah by using convenient technique. However there are only 137 questionnaires we received back and lost 13 from our total questionnaires. Information from the questionnaires is keyed into statistical software namely, Statistical Packages for Social Studies (SPSS). SPSS is used to tabulate, evaluate, and analyze the data gathered from the questionnaires. This section is to determine the background information of the respondents in Penampang, Sabah.