

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**REHABILITATION BIOCULTURAL PANTAI LEKA,  
PARIT JAWA, JOHOR**

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## **ABSTRACT**

It research investigates if Eco-tourists might become aware of biocultural variety (the junction of biological and cultural variation) and contribute to sustainable development that takes into account the needs of both current and future generations. The thesis will discuss the ecotourism business and how people who travel with ecotourism organizations can contribute to the biocultural variety and long-term development. To identify seven diverse biocultural lenses, or alternative methods of understanding and applying biocultural approaches, which consider the core features of sustainability transdisciplinarity, social justice, and normativity to varying degrees. Overall sustainability concerns necessitate strategies that identify a diversity of human-nature relationships and worldviews, for which biocultural approaches are deemed acceptable and pertinent. I concentrate on topics such as reducing ecological damage, preserving local traditions, raising awareness of environmental issues, and offering direct financial rewards for conservationists.

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

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# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This research thesis concentrates on a specific location: Kampung Nelayan, Pantai Leka, a small fishing community. All of this centers on how to preserve the natural territory and promote local culture. The creation of this Kampung Nelayan, Pantai Leka over the years, remains to this day because the people of the village did not turn off the traditional concept, they still use the old boat to make a living. Every day the fishermen go down to the sea to catch the fish. The existing buildings still maintain our original design. In addition to offering a wide variety of seafood dishes including Asam Pedas and grilled fish, this fishing community is home to a variety of wildlife species.

Biocultural is the variation of species in all its representations: biological, cultural, and linguistics, which are interlinked (and perhaps's characteristics) within such a complex socio-ecological adaptive system. A considerable portion of biodiversity is found in agroecosystems and on private lands, but then most conserving methods have not directly mentioned specific ecosystems, as instance, by integrating "people and nature" approach (Maffi, L. 2007).

Acknowledging the variety of ecological worldviews assists to appreciate the human population' ethically multi-potentiality to coexist with varied civilizations and various species in biophysically and socially and psychologically heterogeneous locations.

This understanding serves as the foundation for a feeling of justice among many human civilizations and biological species. It recognize that cultural landscape frequently represents unique aspects of sustainable land use, taking into account the characteristics and restrictions of the environment in which it is built, as well as a spiritual or religious connection with nature. As either a function, humans significantly alter the ecological and physical characteristics of the landscape, and so the preservation of traditional cultural landscapes aids in the preservation of biological variety. (Nor Atiah Ismail, et al., 2015)