

IMPACT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ON AN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY:  
A CASE STUDY OF SELETAR COMMUNITY IN JOHOR

SITI NURUL HANA BINTI RAMLI

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the  
requirements for the award of the degree of  
Master of Environmental Engineering

Faculty of School of Graduate Studies  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

MARCH 2014

*Specialty dedicated to my beloved father and mother,*

*Ramli Bin Othman & Munah Binti Ahmad*

*And my siblings members*

*Thanks for your sacrifices and patience.....*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to Allah SWT for his permission and blessings for me to complete my dissertation report in a timely manner.

My deepest appreciation goes to my supervisor, Dr. Mohd Badruddin Mohd Yusof for his guidance and help. Thank for all the criticism and shared experiences to help me preparing this thesis.

Sincere thanks to all my friends for the kindness and moral support during my study. Last but not least, thanks to my beloved family who never give up in giving me encouragement and enthusiasm to finish my thesis. May ALLAH reward all of them for their kindness and sincerity. All the helps and sacrifices from all parties are unforgettable and really appreciated. I hope this project will be useful for future use. InsyaAllah.....

## ABSTRACT

Rapid urban developments in the Iskandar Region of Johor have affected various communities including indigenous groups living in affected areas including the Seletar community living in Kg. Sungai Temun and Kg. Bakar Batu in southern part of Johor. Due to Danga Waterfront development, their socio-economy was affected along with their current place of living. The main aim of this study is to analyse existing and potential socio-economic impacts on the Seletar communities due to the development within their surrounding area. The issues of resettlement as well as impacts of the development on the Seletar Community livelihood were addressed in this study. There were 61 respondents from Kg. Sungai Temun and 23 respondents from Kg. Bakar Batu involved. They were asked questions regarding their backgrounds, opinion about the environment conditions, and issues regarding their resettlement. Results from this study indicated that Seletar Community living in the poor state with 65% respondents from Kg. Sungai Temun and 78% respondents from Kg. Bakar Batu had minimal income less than RM300. The surrounding development had caused their common fishing areas as to be affected by pollution. This situation was consistent to the Water Quality Index (WQI) Sungai Danga that was categorised in Class IV. It was found that the main problems they faced with resettlement involved job security, hard to adapt new environment and grave yard issues. Grazing and farming would not be the best choices for them because they were naturally fisherman plus they did not have other working skills. In this study, 99% respondents were not willing to move to another location. According to this study, there was no correlation between opinions (i.e., willingness to move, awareness of proposed project and reaction toward current project) and the demographic as well as socio-economic background of respondents (with  $r$  value of 0.182 or less with  $p > 0.05$ ). Almost 100% of respondents preferred to stay near water resources and mangroves due to their preferred occupation as the fishermen. They also preferred an individual unit house (i.e., bungalow, terrace) with three rooms. This study is important as to assist developers in order to plan the sustainable resettlement plan for Seletar community. This study also a best guideline for JAKOA to establish programs that can improves socio-economy of Seletar community.

## ABSTRAK

Pembangunan bandar yang pesat di kawasan Iskandar Johor telah memberikan kesan kepada pelbagai masyarakat termasuklah masyarakat orang asli yang tinggal di Kg. Sungai Temun dan Kg. Bakar Batu di bahagian selatan Johor. Pembangunan Danga Waterfront telah memberi kesan kepada sosial ekonomi dan tempat tinggal mereka. Objektif utama dalam kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kesan pembangunan terhadap sosial ekonomi masyarakat orang asli Seletar. Dalam kajian ini juga akan membincangkan isu penempatan semula di kalangan masyarakat orang asli Seletar dan kesan pembangunan terhadap mereka. Terdapat 61 responden dari Kg. Sungai Temun dan 23 responden dari Kg. Bakar Batu menjawab soal selidik berkaitan latar belakang, keadaan alam sekitar dan isu-isu berkaitan penempatan semula. Melalui kajian ini didapati bahawa masyarakat orang asli Seletar berada dalam keadaan miskin dengan 65% responden dari Kg. Sungai Temun dan 78% responden dari Kg. Bakar Batu mempunyai pendapatan minimum kurang dari RM300. Ini adalah kerana penangkapan ikan mereka terjejas disebabkan pencemaran. Ini dibuktikan melalui data Indeks Kualiti Air (WQI) Sungai Danga yang berada pada kelas IV. Masalah yang berkaitan dengan isu-isu penempatan semula ialah masalah pekerjaan, kesediaan untuk tinggal dengan masyarakat tempatan dan masalah tanah perkuburan yang berada di kawasan tempat tinggal mereka. Mereka juga takut kehilangan pekerjaan kerana mereka sudah menjadi nelayan sejak dahulu lagi dan mereka tiada kemahiran lain seperti pertanian atau perladangan. Di dalam kajian ini juga mendapati 99% responden tidak mahu berpindah ke tempat lain. Di dalam kajian ini juga mendapati tiada perkaitan antara pandangan (e.g., kesanggupan untuk berpindah, kesedaran terhadap projek yang dicadangkan dan reaksi terhadap projek semasa) dan latar belakang responden (nilai  $r$  sama atau kurang daripada 0.182 dengan nilai  $p > 0.05$ ). Hampir 100% daripada responden memilih untuk tinggal berdekatan dengan sumber air dan hutan bakau disebabkan pekerjaan mereka sebagai nelayan. Mereka juga menyukai unit rumah individu (e.g., banglo, teres) dengan tiga bilik. Maklumat yang didapati daripada kajian ini boleh digunakan oleh pemaju untuk merancang pelan penempatan semula yang mampan untuk masyarakat Seletar. Ia juga boleh digunakan oleh JAKOA sebagai panduan untuk mewujudkan program-program bagi meningkatkan tahap sosio-ekonomi masyarakat Seletar.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	<b>i</b>
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>ii</b>
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>iii</b>
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>v</b>
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>vi</b>
	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>vii</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>x</b>
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xii</b>
	<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xv</b>
	<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Objectives of the Study	2
1.4	Scope of the Study	3
1.5	Significant of Study	5
<b>II</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1	Introduction	6
2.2	Urban Development and its Effect	7
	2.2.1 Economy	7
	2.2.2 Environment	8
	2.2.3 Social	9

2.3	Importance of Sustainable Development	10
2.4	Resettlement and Indigenous People	13
	2.4.1 Case Studies in Developing Countries	13
	2.4.2 Case Studies in Malaysia	16
2.5	Legislation and Indigenous People in Malaysia	18
2.6	Case Study: Waterfront Development And Seletar Community in Johor Bahru	23
	2.6.1 Background of Seletar Community	23
	2.6.2 Location of Seletar Community	25
<b>III</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1	Introduction	29
3.2	Location of Study	31
3.3	Study Approach	31
	3.3.1 Key Informant Interviews	32
	3.3.2 Questionnaire	32
	3.3.3 Secondary Data Collection	33
3.5	Data Analysis	33
<b>IV</b>	<b>RESULTS AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1	Introduction	35
4.2	Housing Characteristics and Land Use in Study Area	36
4.3	Quantitative: Descriptive Analysis	44
	4.3.1 Respondent's Background Analysis	44
	4.3.2 Writing, Reading and Living Skills among the Respondents	51
	4.3.3 Awareness and Opinion of Respondents Related on Surrounding Project Development	58
	4.3.4 Forms of Compensation and Personal Preferences in New Place of Settlement	63
4.4	Quantitative: Inferential Analysis	69

	4.4.1	Awareness of Proposed Project	70
	4.4.2	Reaction toward Current Project Developments	70
	4.4.3	Willingness to Relocate	71
4.5		Qualitative Analysis	72
	4.5.1	Resettlement Issues	73
	4.5.2	Impact of Development to Socio- -economy	77
4.6		Discussion of Results	79
<b>V</b>		<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>85</b>
5.1		Introduction	85
5.2		Existing Socio-economic of Seletar Communities in Johor Bahru	86
5.3		Potential Impact of Development to Socio-economy	86
5.4		Awareness of Current Project and Resettlement Issues	86
5.5		Preferences in New Places	87
5.6		Recommendation	88
		<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>89</b>
		<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>95</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
2.1	Indigenous Community in Every State (JHEOA, 2012)	16
2.2	Total People and Religious of Orang Seletar (JHEOA, 2009)	27
2.3	Accommodations at Aboriginal Community of Orang Seletar Villages (JHEOA, 2009)	28
4.1	Type of Houses at Kg. Sungai Temun	37
4.2	Number of Rooms in a House at Kg. Sungai Temun	37
4.3	Percentage of Age of House at Kg. Bakar Batu	42
4.4	Total Respondents in Kg. Sungai Temun and Kg. Bakar Batu	45
4.5	Respondent's Background in Two Villages	50
4.6	Reading, Writing, and Living Skills among the Respondents	57
4.7	Awareness and Opinion of Respondents Related on Surrounding Project Development	61

4.8	Crosstab Analysis of Area, Gender and Awareness of Proposed Project	62
4.9	Crosstab Analysis between Area, Gender and Reaction toward Current Development	62
4.10	Forms of Compensation and Personal Preferences in New Place of Settlement	66
4.11	Crosstab Analysis between Area, Gender and Preferences Compensation	67
4.12	Crosstab Analysis between Area, Occupation and New Job Preferences	68
4.13	Correlation between Awareness of Proposed Project and Respondents' Background	70
4.14	Correlation between Reaction toward Current Project and Respondents' Background	71
4.15	Correlation between Willingness to Move and Respondents' Background	72
4.16	Resettlement Issues in Two Villages	76
4.17	Water Quality Index (WQI) for Low and High Tide (Athirah, 2014).	79

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLE	PAGE
1.1	Scope of Study	4
2.1	Three Circle of Sustainable Development (The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987)	10
2.2	Involuntary Resettlement Flowchart Impact (Welyne, 2008)	11
2.3	Main Cause of Development-induced Displacement and Resettlement (Terminski, 2012)	12
2.4	Boat that Seletar use to Live (Hassan <i>et al.</i> , 2009)	24
2.5	Orang Seletar performing a “tarian ketam bangkang”	25
2.6	Orang Seletar Villages (Hassan <i>et al.</i> , 2009)	26
3.1:	Methodology Flow Chart	30
3.2	Location of Study Area	31

4.1	Aerial Photo of Residential units in Kg. Sungai Temun	38
4.2	Aerial Photo of Residential units in Kg. Sungai Temun (Area 1)	39
4.3	Aerial Photo of Residential units in Kg. Sungai Temun (Area 2)	40
4.4	Aerial Photo of Residential units in Kg. Sungai Temun (Area 3)	41
4.5	Aerial Photo of Residential units in Kg. Bakar Batu	42
4.6	Age Backgrounds of Respondents	45
4.7	Educational Background of Respondents	46
4.8	Religious Background of respondents	47
4.9	Family Member Background of Respondents	47
4.10	Occupation Background of Respondents	48
4.11	Income Level Background of Respondents	49
4.12	Type of Vehicle Background of Respondents	49
4.13	Reading and Writing Skill	51
4.14	Malay Language Skill	52
4.15	Art skill	53
4.16	Handicrafts Skill	53
4.17	Farming Skill	54
4.18	Livestock Grazing Skill	54
4.19	Hunting Skill	55
4.20	Fishing Skill	56
4.21	Business Skill	56
4.22	Reading and Writing versus Age	58

4.23	Awareness of Current Development	59
4.24	Reaction of Current Development	59
4.25	Current Situation	60
4.26	Preferences in Residential Area	60
4.27	Awareness of Compensation	63
4.28	Preference Mode of Compensation	64
4.29	Preference in Number of Room	65
4.30	Choice of Occupation	65
4.31	Preferences in Number of Rooms Versus Age	69
4.32	Interviews with <i>Tok Batin</i> Kg. Sungai Temun	73
4.33	Interview Section with <i>Tok Batin</i> Kg. Bakar Batu	75
4.34	Condition and Activities at Sungai Danga	80
4.35	Impact Development to Seletar Community	82
4.36	Seletar Community in Kg. Sungai Temun and Kg. Bakar Batu	83
4.37	Preferences in New Place	84

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BMA	-	British Military Administration
DA	-	Development Assessment
DETR	-	Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation
FELCRA	-	Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority
GDP	-	Gross Domestic product
IFC	-	International Finance Center
IRDA	-	Iskandar Regional Development Authority
IWH	-	Iskandar Waterfront Holdings Sdn Bhd
JAKOA	-	Department of Orang Asli Development
JHEOA	-	Department of Orang Asli Affair
Kg.	-	<i>Kampung</i>
PKS	-	Small and Intermediate Industry
PPRT	-	Poor Citizen's Housing Program
RISDA	-	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
RMK9	-	<i>Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan</i>
RPS	-	Re-Grouping Plan
WQI	-	Water Quality Index

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>APPENDIX NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
A	Questionnaire	95

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Sustainable development has become common debate during the past decade because of increasing in human development which enhances impacts to environment and society. The World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987 defines sustainable development as the paths of economic, social, environmental, and political progress purposely aim to meet the needs of today without compromising the ability of future generations.

Sustainable development often consists of three major elements like economy, environment, and society. Environment impacts like air, water and soil pollution are often being a hotly debate among the three elements. However, minor issues affected by the rapid development such as indigenous people issue is often neglected. This indigenous people become like refugees and illegal immigrants in their places because they do not have the power to make opposition.



## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Danga Waterfront Development project and the Iskandar Integrated Waterfront City are the most exciting projects when involving the urban development in Malaysia. Within these progressive developments; one issue has to be considered was the water quality index at that area that influences socio-economy an aboriginal community that depends on the river for their livelihood.

Based on the previous study by Hasan Mat Nor *et al.*, (2009), 180 families of Seletar in Kg. Simpang Arang need to be moved out from their traditional fishing and resettled in agricultural sector. This is because; Iskandar development within the area may affect their physical, social, and economic circumstances. Not only that, pollutions of river and seawater also may limit their traditional and subsistence activities thus driving them to poverty and possible extinction.

Thus this study focused on Seletar communities in two villages, namely Kg. Sungai Temun and Kg. Bakar Batu. The purpose of this study was to determine the state of Seletar communities in both villages and issues regarding to current development and resettlement.

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The aim of this study was to analyse the sustainability issue regarding the human resettlement. The more specific objectives are:

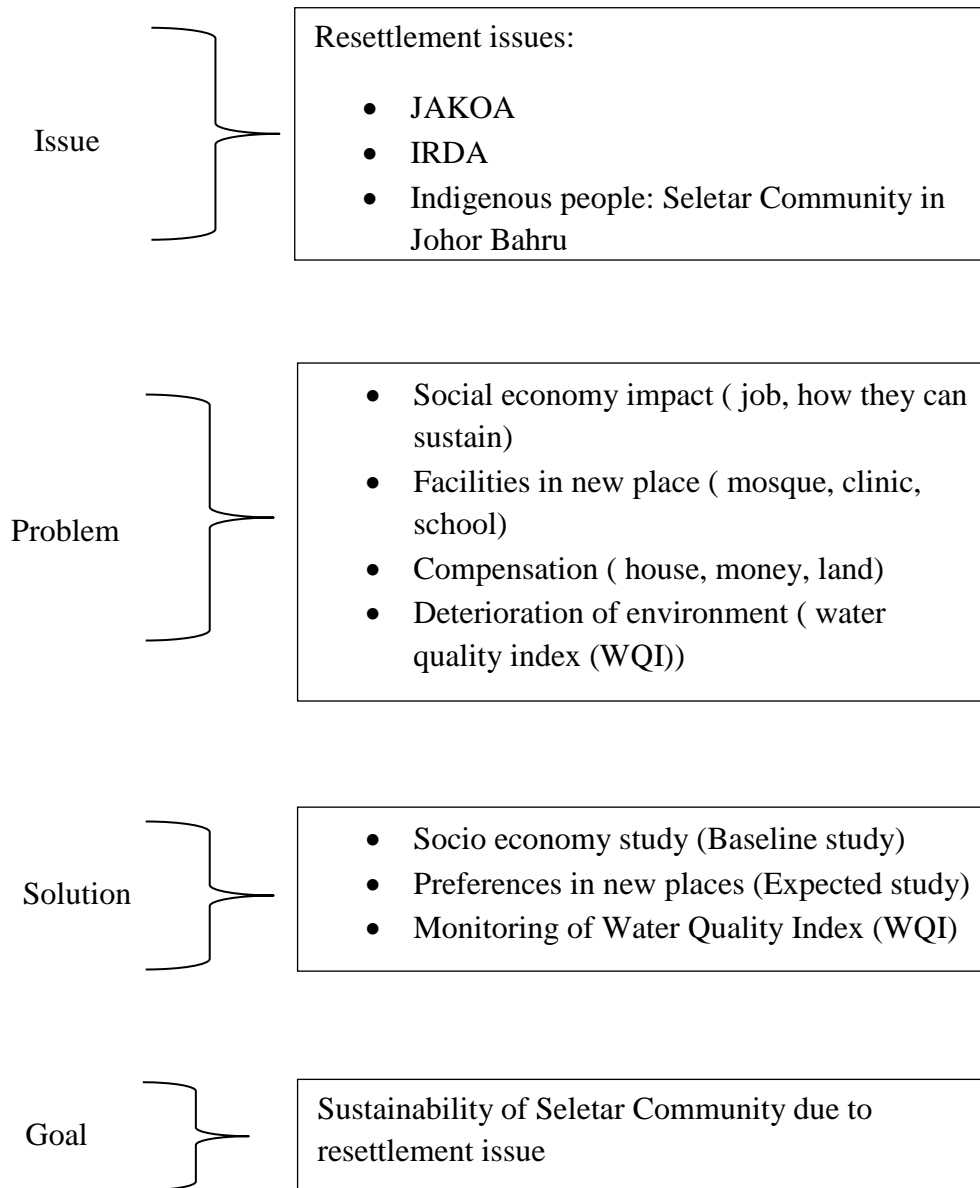
1. To study the existing socio-economic issues of Seletar community within Johor Bahru Waterfront development projects areas.

2. To analyse potential socio-economy impact on the Seletar community due to the development at the study area.
3. To address at the issues of involuntary resettlement of the community and suggest mitigation measures to improve the well being of the affected indigenous community.

#### **1.4 Scope of the Study**

This study was focusing on Seletar community living in the Kg. Bakar Batu and Kg. Sungai Temun areas. The respondents were randomly selected from each house in both the villages. They were asked to answer a set of questionnaires about their background, the environmental conditions of their surrounding areas, and issues regarding their relocation. Detailed information was also obtained from key informant, *Tok Batin* in the two villages.

This study also focused on Water Quality Index (WQI) in Sungai Danga. Sungai Danga is the nearer river located between the two villages thereby they depend on this river for their daily livelihood. Meanwhile, WQI was obtained from secondary data collection in order to analyse the water quality of the river in this study. Figure 1.1 summarizes the scope that highlighted in this study.



**Figure 1.1** Scope of Study

### **1.5 Significant of Study**

This study is important for the impact of urban development to society especially to indigenous people in Malaysia. The data collections in this study provided the baseline condition of Seletar community in Kg. Sg. Temun and Kg. Bakar Batu. It also provided the future need of Seletar community if they are settle to new place. It can be use as the guideline to the developer to plan the best solution to Seletar community. Hence it also can be use to Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) to improve livelihood of seletar community. Lastly Department of Environment (DOE) can use it as the guideline to monitor the impact of developi in surrounding water resources.

- Alberto G. (2004). IAS Newsletter. The Orang Asli of Malaysia. November 2004. [http://www.ias.nl/nl/35/IAS\\_NL35\\_10.pdf](http://www.ias.nl/nl/35/IAS_NL35_10.pdf). Retrieved on January 14, 2013.
- Ariffin Nopiah (1979) A Brief Introduction to The Orang Seletar of The Johor Coast With Special Reference to Kampung Simpang Arang. Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang
- Athirah O. (2014). Impact of Waterfront Development towards Water Quality of Sungai Danga. Master Thesis of University Technology Malaysia.
- Babisch, W., (2006). Transportation Noise and Cardiovascular Risk: Updated Review and Synthesis of Epidemiological Studies Indicate That the Evidence has Increased. *Noise Health* **8**, 1-29
- Carey I. (1976). Orang Asli. The Aboriginal Tribes of Peninsular Malaysia. Oxford University Press, London
- Cernea, M.M. (2000). "Risks, Safeguards and Reconstruction: A Model for Population Displacement and Resettlement". Washington DC: World Bank
- Chatty D., and Colchester M. (eds.) (2009). Conservation and Mobile Indigenous Peoples. Displacement, Forced Settlement and Sustainable Development. Berghahn Books, 2002
- Coakley G.J. (1998). The Mineral Industry of Ghana. International Minerals Statistics and Information. US Geological Survey  
<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/>. Retrieved on January 14, 2013
- Dessalegn R. (1989). "Rural Resettlement in Post-Revolutionary Ethiopia – Problems and Prospects". In ONCCP/PDPU. *Conference on Population Issues in Ethiopia's National Development: Report of Conference Proceedings, Vol. II*
- DETR. (1999). A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom. DETR: London
- Downing T. E. (2002). Avoiding New Poverty: Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement, IIED and WBCSD, London, Research Paper No. **58**
- Er Ah Choy, Zalina Che Mat Ariffin and Joy Jacqueline Pereira (2010). *Sosioekonomi Masyarakat Orang Asli: Kajian Kes di Hutan Simpan Bukit Lagong, Selangor, Malaysia. Jurnal Melayu (5)2010: 295-314*
- Geist, H.J. and Lambin, E.F., (2002). Proximate Causes and Underlying Driving Forces of Tropical Deforestation. *Bioscience* **52**, 143–150

- Geok Lin Khor and Zalilah Mohd Shariff (2008). Ecology of Health and Nutrition of Orang Asli In Malaysia. Tribes and Tribals, Special **Volume No. 2**: 67-77
- Giam X., Corey J.A. Bradshaw B., Hugh T.W. Tan, Navjot S. Sodhi, (2010). Future Habitat Loss and the Conservation of Plant Biodiversity. *Biological Conservation* 143. pp. 1594–1602
- Goodland R (1999) Social and Environmental Assessment to Promote Sustainability. Paper presented to the Annual Meeting of the International Association for Impact Assessment, Glasgow. (Informal draft available from Environment Department, World Bank, Washington, D.C.)
- Hassan Mat Nor, Abd. Rahim Mohd Nor, Katiman Rostam, Esah Mohamed, Zaini Sakawi, (2009). *Mengapa kami jadi begini? Konflik masyarakat Orang Seletar dan Pembangunan Iskandar, Johor Bahru, Malaysia*. GEOGRAFIA OnlineTM *Malaysian Journal of Society and Space* 5 Issue 2 (16 - 26)
- Hu Y., Cheng H., (2013). Water pollution during China's Industrial Transition. *Environmental Development* (2013)57–73
- Hyndman D. (1994). Ancestral Rain Forests and the Mountain of Gold. Indigenous People and Mining in New Guinea. Boulder: Westview Press
- IFC (2002). Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, Environment and Social Development Department International Finance Corporation (IFC) 2002, Member of the World Bank Group
- Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli (2009). *Statistik Umum Hal Ehwal Orang Asli*. <http://www.rurallink.gov.my/463>. Retrieved on October 14, 2013
- Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (2009). *Program Pembangunan Ekonomi*. [http://www.jakoa.gov.my/web/guest/pembangunan\\_ekonomi](http://www.jakoa.gov.my/web/guest/pembangunan_ekonomi). Retrieved on October 14, 2013
- Jamieson D. (1998). Sustainability and Beyond. Environmental and Societal Impacts Group, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO 80307 -3000, USA. *Ecological Economics* **24** (1998) 183–192
- Jones C, Baker M, Carter J, Jay S, Short M, Wood C. (2005). Strategic Environmental Assessment and Land Use Planning. An international Evaluation. (pp. 1-13). London: Earthscan
- Katiman Rostam, Abdul Rahim Md. Nor, Er Ah Choy, Aishah Mokamed, Zain Sakawi and Hasan Mohd Nor, Rosniza Aznie (2011). *Impak pembangunan Bandar Baru Nusajaya Wilayah Iskandar Malaysia terhadap kesejahteraan*

- Hidup Penduduk Asal Setempat*. Special Issue: Social and Spatial Challenges of Malaysian Development (14 - 28)
- Kerr, J.T., Currie, D.J., (1995). Effects of human activity on global extinction risk. *Conservation Biology* 9, 1528–1538
- Korten D. 1996. *When Corporations Rule the World*. Earthscan: London
- Miedema, H.M.E., (2007). Annoyance caused by environmental noise: elements for evidence-based noise policies. *J. Soc. Issues* 63, 41-57
- Miller B. (1999), "El Dorado Nuevo in Colombia", *Earth Island Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 2, Summer 1999
- Miller E. and Buys L. (2012). Making a Case for Social Impact Assessment in Urban Development: Social impacts and Legal Disputes in Queensland, Australia. *International Congress on Interdisciplinary Business and Social Science 2012 Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 65 ( 2012 ) 285 – 292
- Monbiot G. 2000. *Captive State*. Macmillan: London 2000
- Nah A. and Bunnell T. (2005). Ripples of hope: Acehese refugees in post-tsunami Malaysia. Singapore. *Journal of Tropical Geography* 26(2): 249-256
- Nicholas C. (1991). Orang Asli and development: Chased Away for a Runway, *Pernloi Gah*, October, pp. 5–6
- Nicholas C. (2000). *The Orang Asli and the Contest for Resources: Indigenous Politics, Development and Identity in Peninsula Malaysia*. Copenhagen: International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
- Norlida Hanim Mohd Salleh, Redzuan Othman, Siti Hajar Idris, *et al.*, (2012). The Effect of Tourism Development to the Livelihood Sustainability of the Orang Asli at the Kg. Sg. Ruil, Cameron Highlands. Pusat Pengajian Ekonomi, FEP Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- O'Connor, C., Marvier, M., Kareiva, P., (2003). Biological Vs. Social, Economic and Political Priority-setting in Conservation. *Ecology Letters* 6, 706–711
- O'Neill MS, Jerret M, Kawachie I, Levy JI, Cohen AJ, Gouveia N, *et al.*, (2003). Health, wealth and Air Pollution: Advancing Theory and Methods. *Environ Health Perspective* 2003;111:1861–70
- Oh J.H. and Jung S.G., (2005). Potential Soil Prediction for Land Resource Management in the Nakdong River basin. *J. Korea Soc. Rural Plan.* 11 (2), 9–19 (in Korean)

- Qi Ren. (1998). Is Development Resettlement Possible? The River Dragon Has Come! The Three Gorges Dam and the Fate of China's Yangtze River and Its People. M.E. Sharpe, Armonk/London, pp. 50–62
- Rahimah Abd Aziz. (2001). *Pengantar Sosiologi Pembangunan : Edisi Kedua*. Kuala Lumpur : Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka
- Ramphal, S. (1992). *Our Country, The Planet: Forging a Partnership for Survival*. Island Press, Washington, DC
- Roberts T. J. and Thanos D. N. (2003). *Trouble in Paradise: Globalization and Environmental Crises in Latin America*, Routledge, London, 2003
- Robert U. Ayres and Allen V. Kneese (2009). Production, Consumption, and Externalities. American Economic Association. **Vol. 59**, No. 3, Jun., 1969. pp. 282-297
- Sabihah Osman (2000). Globalization and democratization: The Response of The Indigenous Peoples of Sarawak. *Third World Quarterly*, **vol. 21**, No 6, pp. 977-988
- Sairinen, R. and Kumpulainen, S., (2006). Assessing Social Impacts in Urban Waterfront Regeneration. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 26(1), 120-135
- Schreckenber, D. and Meis, M., 2010. Effects of Aircraft Noise on Noise Annoyance and Quality of Life around Frankfurt Airport. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*.
- Seow Ta Wee, Maryati Mohamed, Mohd Nur Syufaat Bin Jamiran, Zainal Zuhlilmi Bin Zainal Abidin and Siti Aminah Binti Mohd Sam (2013). *Pembangunan Sosioekonomi Komuniti Orang Asli Di Malaysia. Persidangan Kebangsaan Geografi & Alam Sekitar Kali Ke 4*. Jabatan Geografi dan Alam Sekitar, Fakulti Sains Kemanusiaan, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris
- Syufaat Bin Jamiran and Seow Ta Wee (2013). *Kelestarian Transformasi Pembangunan Sosioekonomi Orang Asli. Persidangan Kebangsaan Geografi & Alam Sekitar Kali Ke 4*, 5-6 Mac 2013, UPSI
- Tahir Hj Ismail (1989). Hubungan etnik di kalangan Orang Seletar. Tumpuan kajian di Kampung Simpang Arang Gelang Patah, Johor. Latihan Ilmiah, Jabatan Antropologi & Sosiologi, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur
- Terminski B. (2012). *Mining-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Social Problem And Human Rights Issue (A Global Perspective)*



- The Star. Govt to Improve Orang Asli Seletar's Living Conditions. Friday, Nov.2, 2012. <http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2012/11/2/nation/12263348&sc=nation>. Retrieved on January 14, 2013
- The Star. Orang Asli Community Against Development on Their Land. August 7, 2013 <http://www.starproperty.my/index.php/articles/property-news/orang-asli-community-against-development-on-their-land/>. Retrieved on November 14, 2013
- The Star. Orang Asli Seletar's Rich Heritage. 13 March 2012 <http://www.iskandarmalaysia.com.my/news/120313/orangseletar%E2%80%99-rich-heritage>. Retrieved on October 14, 2013
- The Star. Upset Over Burial Ground Clearing. Monday October 21, 2013. <http://www.thestar.com.my/News/Community/2013/10/21/Upset-over-burial-ground-clearing-Excavation-project-enraged-orang-asli-community.aspx/>. Retrieved on November 14, 2013
- The World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press, New York
- Thomas, S. Carr and D. Humphreys (2001). *Environmental Policies and NGO Influence. Land Degradation and Sustainable Resource Management in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Routledge, London, 2001, pp. 150-170
- Thomson J.T. (1847). Remarks on The Seletar and Sabimba Tribes. *Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia* 1, 341-351
- Vizintin G., Petra Souvent , Miran Veselic, Barbara Cencur Curk, (2009). Determination of Urban Groundwater Pollution in Alluvial Aquifer Using Linked Process Models Considering Urban Water Cycle. *Journal of Hydrology* 377 (2009) 261–273.
- Walter F. (2006). "Liberalisation and Development-induced Displacement", *Social Change*, Vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 109-123
- Welyne J. J. (2008). *Development and displacement: Kenyah-Badeng in Bakun Resettlement Malaysia*
- Xing Y., Malcolm R., Horner W., Mohamed A. El-Haram, Jan Bebbington (2009). A Framework Model for Assessing Sustainability Impacts of Urban Development. *Accounting Forum* 33 (2009) 209–224.
- Yee Xiang Yun (2012). The Star. Johor seeking to improve orang asli settlement's facilities. Thursday November 1, 2012

<http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2012/11/1/nation/20121101132632&sec=nation>. Retrieved January 14, 2013

- Yong Ooi Lin (2006). Autonomy Re-constituted: Social and Gendered Implications of Dam Resettlement on the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia. *Gender Technology and Development* 2006 10: 77 DOI: 10.1177/097185240501000105
- Zhu N. and Shihua Z. (1996). *Sanxia gongcheng yimin yu kuqu fazhan yanjiu* (Research on the Three Gorges Resettlement and Reservoir Development). Wuhan: Wuhan University Publishing House (*Wuhan daxue chubanshe*).