



SBEZ3445- Landscape Resource Planning
Assignment 1 Stage 1: Literature Review

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THEME 3:
**PROCESS AND METHODS IN LANDSCAPE RESOURCE PLANNING
(TECHNIQUES)**

- i. FGD
- ii. Interview
- iii. Survey

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SECTION 01

FGD, Interview & Survey

ABSTRACT

Focus group discussion, interview and survey are the strategies in landscape resource planning. They are closely related to each other and can be used in a same project to have an organised resource planning process. FGD, interview and survey will be involved in preparation stage, data collection stage and analysis stage. The examples of resource planning such as historical, cultural and natural resources. In this report, we will review the application of these three methods.

INTRODUCTION

i. FGD

(FGD) focus group discussions is efficient technique that are conducted by a group of people usually in 6 to 12 people to discuss a topic to collect the data as it needs the cooperation of the group members to contribute the data, ideas, knowledge or exchange information among the group. Gathering data the obtained data lead by an external moderator to guide the team.



Figure 1. A focus group discussion with 8 people is conducted.

ii. Interview

Interview is a qualitative research methodology that involve the participants in responding to the questions given to collect the local experience, local knowledge and local skills that might not be available in secondary data.



Figure 2. One-to-one interview is conducted.

iii. Survey

Survey is a methodologic approach that is often used to describe and explore human behavior as well as human thought. It can use quantitative research strategies, qualitative research strategies or both mixed strategies to conduct a survey.



Figure 3. Using a questionnaire survey from the respondents.

IMPORTANCE

FGD	Interview	Survey
• Identify and clarify shared knowledge. • Collect the agreement of all members. • Provide good chance to the group members to involve and share their ideas from different perspectives.	• Explore and understand people's experiences and knowledge from different perspectives. • Is a method which can engage the conversation to promote the exchange of information.	• Collect the first-hand primary data on the site. • Gathering the response from the participants from diverse background, then analyse the data. • Understand the participants' behavior.

Chart 1. Showing the importance of 3 types of techniques in landscape resource planning.

i. *FGD*

REGARDING TO THE METHOD OF CONDUCT:-

It can be conducted in semi-structured (**interview**). It should be planned with certain objectives and goals to help the group members develop their critical thinking skills, critical thinking skills and problem-solving abilities. It also can be organized physically or online.

TYPES OF FGD

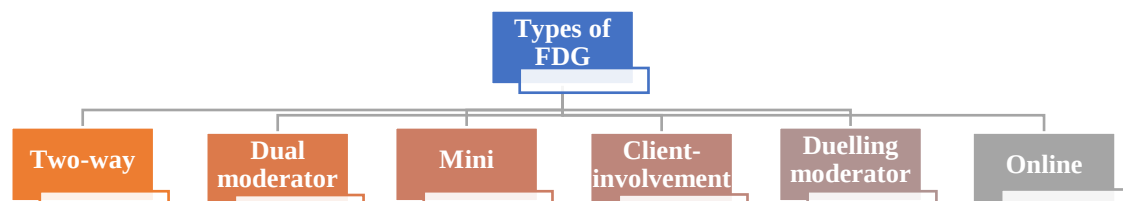


Chart 2. There are total six types of FGD techniques.

Two-way: Involve two groups with two different job scopes. One group is focusing on study while other is focusing on observation.

Dual moderator: Have two moderators in the discussion.

Mini: Small group with 4-5 members.

Client-involvement: Involve the discussion with the client.

Duelling moderator: There are two moderators have opposing side of opinion on the topic.

Online: Conduct the FGD in virtual online form.

PROCESS OF FGD

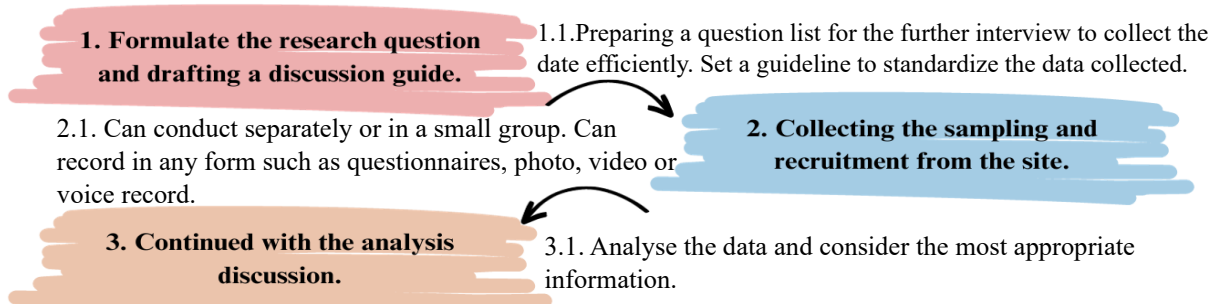


Chart 3. Showing the flowchart of FGD.

ii. *Interview*

REGARDING TO THE METHOD OF CONDUCT:-

There are a few methods of conduct including focus groups, one-on-one interviews, online interviews and phone interviews.

TYPES OF INTERVIEW

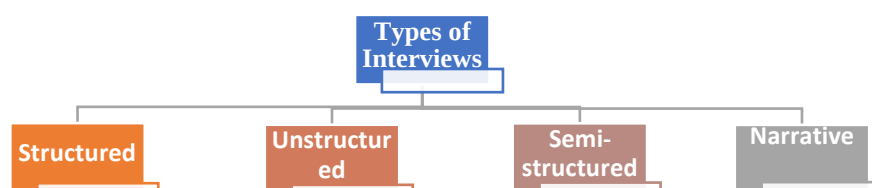


Chart 4. There are total four types of interview techniques.

Structured: Use the questionnaire that had been prepared before, it will have a uniform list of questions for the participants. Usually are closed-ended questions.

Unstructured: A conversational style of interview with the participants. The data is not uniform and fix with the specific questions. Usually are open-ended questions.

Semi-Structured: Flexible questions during interview session with predetermined questions. It might be changed based on current situation.

Narrative: Participants share their story, background, culture and their life experience from their perspective. Easily getting closer to the local life.

iii. Survey

REGARDING TO THE METHOD OF CONDUCT:-

The survey can be separated into two data which are primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to site observation and interview the local community. Secondary data such as field survey includes preparing the site mapping to enhance the researchers' understanding such as preparing the site inventory, site analysis and site synthesis.

TYPES OF SURVEY

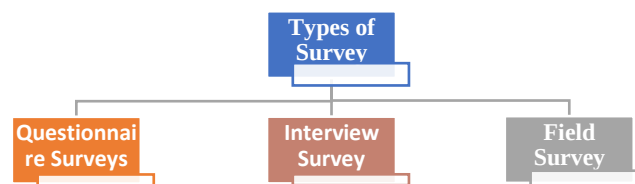


Chart 5. There are total three types of Survey.

Questionnaire Surveys: Prepare a list of structured question for the respondents to collect the data by sending the questionnaire to the community.

Interview Surveys: Have an interview section between the researcher and the respondents to record the data based on the conversation.

Field Surveys: Site visit to collect the primary data. Record the data in the form of photography, video, sketches and voice record.

ATTRIBUTES

Traditional Survey	Public Survey
•opinions •attitudes •beliefs •values •norms •preferences	•spatial attributes •environmental resource management •natural resource management •cultural resource •human population

Chart 6. The elements included in the survey.

CONSIDERATION

There are a few of considerations are included:

- i. Respondents / participants are from diverse backgrounds.
- ii. Participants issue causes fail in collecting data.
- iii. Misunderstanding between researchers and respondents.

Case Study: Investigating the Challenges Faced in Designing Cultural Landscape at Pantai Lido Urban Waterfront, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Issues: Deterioration of urban waterfront areas in Malaysia as it had affected by developmental effects.

Objectives: Investigate the importance of the natural resources (waterfront) for the living organism and the environment to create a sustainable development landscape.

Method:

a. FGD

Having a focus group discussion before field survey, data collection and analysis section. The first focus group discussion was conducted with the senior officer of the MBJB. The second focus group discussion was conducted with the senior officer of Yayasan Warisan Johor. The type of the FGD used is dual moderator with a group about 6 to 12 people. The authorities shared their experiences and knowledge of the highs and lows of Pantai Lido.

b. Semi-structured interviews

Interview survey with the respondents through one-by-one interviews and FGD method to collect the sampling data from the local community.

c. Field survey (Primary data)

The data was collected by using photographs, recorders and site observations.

d. Field survey (Secondary data)

Searching the background of the site. Pantai Lido is located in the southern part of Johor Bahru (JB) of Peninsula Malaysia. According to Thukiman (2011), JB is a southern gateway for the development of civilisation, culture, and intellectuals. Pantai Lido acts as the famous gathering and tourism area due to its interesting socio and cultural landscape characteristic.



Figure 4. Left: The Johor State, Right: The location of Pantai Lido at Johor Bahru.



Figure 5. Process of urbanisation at Pantai Lido.

CONCLUSION

FGD, interview & survey are useful techniques without using GIS application to support a landscape resource project. They are useful in the preparation stage, data collection for site evaluation as well as site analysis. Also, each technique can be used at the same time if the techniques are relevant to achieve a successful resource project.

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