

Candidate Marks Report

Series : M18 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	WLD. STUDIES EE EXTENDED ESSAY (WLD. STUDIES ENV/ECO SUSTAINABILITY) in ENGLISH
Candidate No :	Component Code :	EE(ENG)TZ0
Candidate Name :		

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Examiner:	
Paper:	M18worlsEEEE0ESXX
Paper Total:	33 / 34
Question	Total / Max Mark Mark
Criterion A	6 / 6
Criterion B	6 / 6
Criterion C	11 / 12
Criterion D	4 / 4
Criterion E	6 / 6

Coursework confirmation

Yes

Hours supervisor spent with candidate

4


*“Sustainable Tourism - An Investigation on the Links Between Tourism-led
Development Strategies and Sustainability in Malacca, Malaysia”*

Theme: World Studies: Environmental or/and Economical Sustainability

Subjects: Economics and Geography

Research Question: “To what extent does tourism-led development in Malacca lead to a greater
sustainability of the area?”

Word Count: 3985



suitable, clear question

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SEEN

Introduction

One of the main drivers of an economy as a whole in the globalized setting of the 21st century is tourism. According to the United Nations World Trade Organization (UNWTO), tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world, representing 10% of the world's total GDP, surpassing oil exports, food products and automobiles in volume¹. One of the fastest growing tourist destinations is the historical district of Malacca in Malaysia. With over 600 years of history, Malacca earned the acclaimed status as UNESCO world heritage site in 2008; ever since then the number of visitors has grown exponentially, totaling 12.2 million visitors in 2015². The aim of this investigation is to explore the extent to which tourism-led development affects sustainability on the local scale of Malacca. Indeed, it has been of global interest to measure the specific links between tourism and sustainability, as highlighted by the United Nations World Trade Organization (UNWTO) Conference on "Measuring Sustainable Tourism". During the conference, the UNWTO highlighted the need to measure the role of tourism in sustainable development due to its impacts towards the local economy, as well as the human environment of both locals and visitors engaged in tourism³. In this sense, tourism can be the means to achieve sustainable development.

Therefore, the research question that must be asked is: "To what extent does tourism-led development in Malacca lead to a greater sustainability of the area?" According to the United

¹ United Nations World Tourism Organization. "Why Tourism?" *World Tourism Organization UNWTO*. n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2017.

² Murali, R.S.N. "Malacca Draws the Crowd." *The Star Online*. N.d. 07 Jan. 2016. Web. 07 Apr. 2017.

³ UNWTO. *UNWTO- Measuring Sustainable Tourism*. Rep. UNWTO, n.d. Web. 11 May 2017.

Nations, the benchmark for sustainability is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”⁴. It is necessary to ask such a question because while it may be easy to present short-term growth numerically, qualitative inference and reasoning must be used to predict the long-term growth pattern. This paper will utilize the disciplines of Economics and Geography. In Economics, the concepts of the level of overall economic activity as well as market failure will be used. Economic theory and reasoning allows one to portray a complicated interaction between tourists and the destination through a generalized model. In Geography, the concepts of tourism management at the local scale as well as sustainability will be discussed. Geography humanizes this interaction through consideration of economical, social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism in Malacca. Using both disciplines collectively is key to understanding the full extent of the impacts of tourism-led development in Malacca towards its sustainability, giving a contextualized and precise answer to the question at hand.

Throughout this process, three main sources - academic journals, local newspaper articles, and interviews on local perspectives - will be employed in order to give a balanced picture of the issue at hand. One major investigative source that will be used is academic journals that contain data from local surveys. By using the data collected from these previous investigations, the perception that locals have towards tourism can be evaluated on a more intimate level. Furthermore, the investigation will also use online Malaysian newspaper articles, which provides information at a local perspective regarding tourism development. Lastly, online interviews will also be conducted in order to gain a complete view of the different perspectives

⁴ "What Is Sustainable Development?" *Sustainable Development Goals*. United Nations, n.d. Web. 07 Apr. 2017.



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on the issue at hand.

range of appropriate and relevant sources explained

This paper theorizes that tourist-led development has caused the government to pursue sustainable economic policies, while social and environmental sustainability has not progressed. Therefore, tourism-led development has led to minimal improvements towards the sustainability of the area on a social and environmental scale, albeit an improvement in an economical scale.

hypothesis given

The Great Economic Mirage in Malacca

Literature Review

Firstly, in the area of economics, government intervention has developed Malacca in a way where secondary tourism products are emphasized over primary tourism products, which is unsustainable as locals rely on tourism as a major source of income. The Secretariat of the 2013 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has set forth the following parameters of economic sustainability: achieving a sustainable level of economic development requires consideration of employment generation, the creation of linkages between primary, secondary and tertiary firms, applicability of tourist-developed infrastructure for local use, the level of government intervention in incentivizing increasing national supply for tourist products, as well as the amount and extent of economic leakages⁵.

model/ measure of sustainability to be assessed against?

⁵ UNCTAD Secretariat. "The Potential Role of Tourism in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction." *Sustainable Tourism: Contribution to Economic Growth and Sustainable Development: Issues Note*. Geneva: United Nations, 2013. 7. UNCTAD. Web. 7 Apr. 2017.



produced 1,795,600 employments (direct, indirect and induced) through the tourism industry⁷.

Yet, if most firms are owned internationally, for example hotels, such as international hotels such as Ramayana and Holiday Inn, and locals are relatively disengaged in the process. Economic leakage abroad will occur and the local workforce employed in the tourism industry will be deskilled, and are unable to gain opportunities for the future use. Furthermore, this model fails to represent the possible implications of relying solely on tourism; as the linkages between sectors and the tourism industry increases, all other sectors will overly-depend on the tourist market in the long run.

analysis using this model and local examples. Local evidence not really provided, but a good attempt to integrate.

Local Impacts of Consumer (Tourist) Expenditure

One way to understand the impacts of tourism-led development is to analyze the spending patterns of consumers, particularly tourists, towards local goods and services. In a comprehensive and analytical research journal published by Syakir Amir et al, "Sustaining Local Community Economy Through Tourism: Melaka UNESCO World Heritage City," the expenditure of 1000 different visitors from random demographics were recorded in 2013⁸. According to the results of the survey, in the second largest beneficiary sector of tourism, the food and beverage industry, tourists spent 62% of expenditure on foreign restaurants, compared 24% on local food halls.⁹ This is a key problem, as a big proportion of the benefits from tourism are being leaked to foreign firms as countries away from Malacca are repatriated, causing Malacca to rely on these foreign firms. In doing so, these profits are not invested inside the economy, which could have been used in order to improve the quality of service in local

analysis

⁷ Amir, Syakir, Mariana Mohamed Osman, Syahriah Bachok, and Mansor Ibrahim. "Sustaining Local Community Economy Through Tourism: Melaka UNESCO World Heritage City." *Procedia Environmental Sciences* 28 (2015): 443. *ScienceDirect*. Web. 5 Jan. 2017.

⁸ Amir, Syakir et al, 443

⁹ Amir, Syakir et al, 449



restaurants. Ultimately, this leads to diminishing economic productivity in the future. According to Mr. Linggam, a local tour guide, the presence of mass tourists and packaged tours is the cause of the increase in spending of foreign goods¹⁰. The low value of the Ringgit compared to other international currencies makes local products cheaper for foreign consumers, thus causing shopping to be a major pull-factor for tourists¹¹. As tourists view Malacca as a shopping city dominated by international brands instead of local entrepreneurs, tourists will be less inclined to purchase local goods and services and Malacca will lose its aura as a historical city. While one might present the valid argument that the presence of foreign firms attracts mass tourists due to the comfort of international services, Malacca should not rebrand itself as an international city such that foreign firms dominate local firms, as suggested by the facts above. If not, Malacca will lose its distinction as a historical city, causing a long run decrease in market size from potential tourists.

opinion/ recommendations supported by research

Foreign Investment

In addition to the effects of the creation of opportunities, macroeconomic benefits and consumer behavior, the Malaccan government have seeked external injections and partnerships with foreign investors as a means to develop Malacca's tourism industry. However, recent financial breakdowns have questioned the longevity of such deals. For example, Arab City was a grand project brokered between the local government and Arab Firms, valued at \$45 million and encompassing 16,800 meters of land¹². Arab City's purpose was simple: to attract more Middle

¹⁰ Amirthalingam C.

¹¹ Amirthalingam C.

¹² Choo, Ching Yee. "Malaysia and China Ink \$7.3bn Melaka Gateway Project." *Nikkei*. N.p., 3 Sept. 2016. Web. pr. 2017.

Eastern visitors to Malacca¹³. Yet, stringent government regulations prevented the project's completion¹⁴ and today, Arab City is a ghost town, as shown in figure 2. From a perspective of economical sustainability, the failed Arab City project not only presents a missed opportunity to involve local linkages and employment, but is also a symbol of the fear of bureaucratic processes and business inefficiencies¹⁵ in Malacca, which might deter future economic growth.



Figure 2. The Failed Arab City Project¹⁶

If seen plainly, the continued arrival of tourists and developmental plans of the government as a result, such as the cleaning up of the Malacca river and the development of Jongker street, has opened up a plethora of opportunities to local linkages in the multiplier effect. However, the limited spending of tourists towards local products, as well as failed foreign investment experiences points to the fact that tourism-led development has created an economy dependant on foreign capital, such as foreign brands and investment. If Malacca does not use the

¹³ Choo, Ching Yee

¹⁴ Amirthalingam C.

¹⁵ Amirthalingam C.

¹⁶ ArabCityMelaka. *Arab City Melaka Main Building Front View 03*. 2015. Melaka. N.p.: n.p., n.d. N. pag. *Flickr.com*. Web. 11 May 2017.

tourism industry as a means to build a sustainable economy, locals will have to put their hopes on the fickle tourist industry, creating an unsustainable approach to the economy. ✓

The tool in revitalizing Malacca's melting pot of culture

Literature Review

Secondly, in Malaccan society, the interactions brought by tourism in Malacca has generated positive effects in both ways between locals and foreign tourists, although inequalities still persist as economic goals are prioritized. According to conventional literature by Dogan and Russell, tour operators, entrepreneurs and resort operators might generate greater revenue due to the inflow of tourists, which will lead to a greater appreciation of locals towards tourists as a source of direct income¹⁷. Meanwhile, an influx of tourists may lead locals to blame foreigners for increased social problems such as alcoholism¹⁸. If such as schism persists, it will be challenging to coordinate tourism activities between locals and foreigners.

General Local Perception Towards Tourists

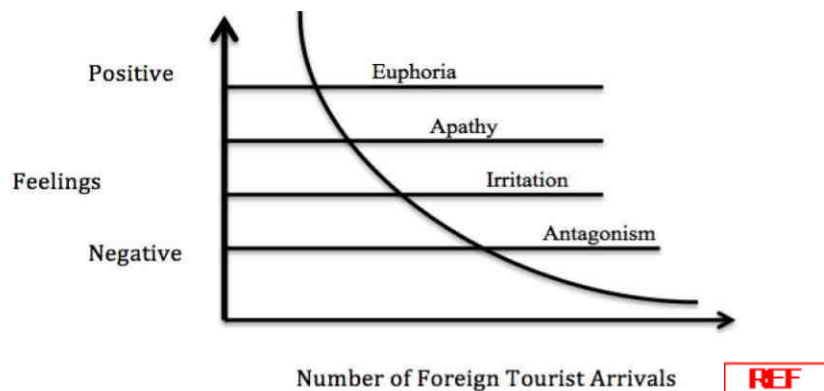


Figure 3. Doxey's Irritation Index ✓

¹⁷ Ling, Goh Mei, Tan Seng Huat, Lam Mun Soon, and Yeo Sook Fern. "A Preliminary Study of Perception and Impact of Tourism Development in Malacca, Malaysia." *Journal of Digital Marketing* 3.1 (2012): 42-43. *Serialsjournals.com*. Faculty of Business and Law, Multimedia University, 2012. Web. 15 Jan. 2017.

¹⁸ Ling, Goh Mei et al., 42-43

According to a 1991 survey of locals by Tan Wan Hin of University Malaya, before the influx of tourists, most locals had quite a positive perception of tourism: 77% of locals agreed that tourists increased urban growth, while 51% agreed that tourism commercialized culture¹⁹. However, it must be noted the credibility of such a source is questioned due to the lack of an indication regarding the number of respondents and fieldwork methods. According to Mr. Linggam, locals have generally greeted tourists with euphoria and excitement in the past²⁰. However, in a survey conducted in 2009 on 132 locals sampled from three groups, residents, resident business owners, and non-resident business owners, by Rhan See Chua et al of Kyushu University on the impacts of adaptive reuse, 51.5% of respondents agreed that the heritage area is losing heritage attraction, while 71% of respondents agreed that the historical area was being commercialized by tourism²¹, showing the growing negative sentiment of locals towards tourism. Such a discrepancy between two surveys ten years apart reflects the pattern described by Doxey's Irritation Index, as shown in figure 3. As the number of tourists has drastically increased over the past decade, there is a rising local sentiment against tourists as a source of social problems and rising costs²². It is important to note that while Doxey's irritation index might be useful in reflecting the general trend, the geographical model masks certain disparities in feelings between different groups of locals, and assumes that tourism organizers and locals as

Initially, I thought - very outdated given the nature of globalisation and development in international tourism over the past 27 years! - However, the use of this historical survey to show opinions of tourists before major development is an excellent idea! Great use of this source!
evaluation of source

¹⁹ Hin, Tan Wan. *The Geography of Tourism in Melaka: Impacts and Local Perceptions: 204-205*. Thesis. Universiti Malaya, 1999. N.p.: n.p. studentsrepo.um.edu.my. Web. 5 Jan. 2017. Information sourced from Chapter 7: "The Perceived Social and Cultural Consequences of Tourism Development in Melaka"

²⁰ Amirthalingam C.

²¹ Chua, Rhan See, and Atsushi Deguchi. "Local Communities' Perceptions towards Building Reuse in Old Residential Quarter of Melaka City." *Local Communities' Perceptions towards Building Reuse in Old Residential Quarter of Melaka City* (no. 261-63. IRBNet. Kyushu University, Japan. Web. 7 Apr. 2017.

²² Dimanche, Frederic. "Chapter 8.9- Culture Shock." *International Tourism*. By Yvette Reisinger. N.p.: Routledge, 2010. 221. *Google Books*. Web. 11 May 2017.

two separate entities. In instances when locals are involved in tourism operations, as in the case of Kampung Morten, a popular tourist district in Malacca, where the general sentiment of locals towards tourists is rather receptive. ✓

evaluation of model using local application - excellent!

The Kampung Morten Management Strategy

In truth, the Malaccan government has been proactive in maintaining traditional values in the local area, while in the same time improving the living conditions of locals through tourism. One distinct example of the government promoting the culture of locals through tourism is the development of Kampung Morten. Since 1989, Kampung Morten is an essential tourist attraction, marketed by the government as a traditional Malay living museum²³. An in-house guide would show parts of the house, which reflected traditional Malaccan wedding costumes, décor, dinner tables, and much more²⁴. In a survey conducted by Azman A. Rahman among 201 randomly sampled residents of Kampong Morten, 70% of locals stay in Kampong Morten, while 87% of houses are three generations old²⁵. The fact that the village is not just a tourist attraction but also the real homes of locals shows how locals can pursue tourism opportunities without abandoning their traditional identity²⁶. Therefore, locals view tourism as a means to strengthen their own culture instead of giving up the originality of their culture for the sake of tourists. Thus, a sentiment of cultural appreciation between locals and tourists can be exchanged, such as how one in-house museum in Kampong Morten provides a guestbook where tourists can fill in interesting facts about their culture. However, it should be noted that only 35% of houses have

²³ Amirthalingam C.

²⁴ Amirthalingam C.

²⁵ Rahman, Azman A., Siti Asmaa Hasshim, and Rosfaniza Rozali. "Residents' Preference on Conservation of the Malay Traditional Village in Kampong Morten, Malacca." *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 202 (2015): 420. *ScienceDirect*. Web. 7 Jan. 2017.

²⁶ Rahman, Azman A et al, 421

maintained their original form; with renovation comes a portion of loss culture and originality²⁷. This might cause a sentiment arising from certain locals that local authorities are selling their culture for the interests of tourists. Nevertheless, locals are still generally receptive to the idea of a “living museum”, as 88% of locals agree that the proclamation of a “living museum” will maintain the originality of local Malay culture²⁸. Overall, the development strategy of Kampong Morten as a residence area and tourist attraction at the same time shows that traditional culture is not being commercialized for tourists, but rather as an opportunity to strengthen local sense of traditional heritage and foreigner’s expectations of Malacca as a world-class historical city. When locals are involved, tourism can build social sustainability through creating an inclusive and accepting platform of exchange.



The Greater Investment

Unfortunately, as the Malaccan governments begin to meddle with foreign direct investment, the interests of minorities, such as the Portuguese-Eurasian ethnic group, or the kristang, is put in danger due to various land-reclamation projects. The Melaka Gateway Project, an offshore tourism project shared by the Malaccan government and Chinese investors is one such land-reclamation project, valued at around \$7.34 billion and encompassing approximately 2,500,000 square meters²⁹. On shore, the Melaka Gateway project has led to the gradual wiping out of fishing beaches of the local *kristang* people, who rely on providing seafood to locals and tourists as their main source of income³⁰. Consequently, only 20% of the local *kristang* is

²⁷ Rahman, Azman A et al, 421

²⁸ Rahman, Azman A et al, 421

²⁹ Choo, Ching Yee

³⁰ Mayberry, Kate. "Land Reclamation in Malaysia Puts Environment, Endangered Turtle at Risk." *Mongabay*. Isabel Esterman, 02 Dec. 2016. Web. 07 Apr. 2017.



employed in the fisheries industry, which used to be the dominant source of income³¹. Michael Singho, President of the Malacca Portuguese-Eurasian Association, argues that “the approval of the project will snuff the life out of the Portuguese Settlement by depriving it of its life, spirit and culture-sustaining sea”³². As opportunities for income diminish for locally ethnic groups, ethnic groups will be less willing to share their culture for purposes of tourism, and relations between ethnic groups and tourism efforts might turn sour in the future. Unfortunately, due to the high-end nature of the Melaka Gateway Project, the incentive for the investment of foreign investors are much more higher than the incentive to serve the local people³³.

change in formatting (but referenced)

The Malaccan government faces a great challenge: the deterioration of local perception towards tourists due to the level of tourists reaching a point of irritation and even annoyance on the Doxey’s Irritation Index Model (see Figure 3). In this social dilemma, the government can either decrease the number of incoming tourists or increase the local carrying capacity thresholds; the latter being the more effective option. In order to do so, the local government must prioritize local-focused agenda, such as the strategy deployed in Kampung Morten where local participation is key, over short-term economic interests of investors. While this conclusion assumes that the Kampung Morten strategy is being implemented throughout the rest of Malacca, and questions regarding the treatment of the local government towards minorities in future projects certainly persists, strategies in current attractions can be used as a model of how the local government can successfully employ a symbiotic structure of cultural exchange between both locals and foreigners in future projects as well, thus leading to greater social sustainability.

³¹ Mayberry, Kate

³² Singho, Michael. "Protect the Portuguese Settlement." *NST.com*. Nov. 02 Oct. 2016. Web. 17 Jan. 2017.

³³ Mayberry, Kate

Clean roads, dirty beaches

Literature Review

Thirdly, tourists and international organizations have positively impacted the local environment in urban areas; however, natural habitats away from the cities are continuously being churned as a result of development and foreign investment. According to contemporary literature by Othman Aman et al, tourism may help countries market the beauty of their natural environments, which increases the incentive for preservation in the local level³⁴. However, growing populations due to tourism may exacerbate urban environmental problems such as carbon emissions from transportation and water scarcity due to over-usage by hotel chains that may pose a threat to future environmental capabilities³⁵. In fact, Malacca relies on the ecosystem for its survival; two thirds of Malacca is classified as environmentally sensitive areas, areas which need maximum environmental protection due to its rich biodiversity and ecology³⁶. The great impact of tourism on environmental sustainability, coupled with Malacca's reliance on the environment, makes this a high-stake issue that must be explored further.

A Green City

Upon further investigation, when the local government has led tourism-related development efforts, environmental impacts have been mostly positive due to one of Malacca's

³⁴Mayberry, Kate

³⁵Aman, Othman, Akmal Abdul Manap, Albert Feisal Ismail, Norliah Kudus, and Filda Rahmiati. "THE IMPACT OF TOURISM INNOVATION ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS IN THE COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF SUNGAI MELAKA." *Journal of Human Capital Development* 1st ser. 6 (2013): 31. *JHCD.UTEM.EDU*. 2013. Web. 7 Apr. 2017.

³⁶ Krishnan, Gary, Sonia Chand Sandhu, Amit Prothi, Ramola Singru, and Niels Van Dijk. *Green City Action Plan: A Framework for GrEEEn Actions Melaka, Malaysia*. Rep. No. Asian Developmental Bank, 2014. *Asian Developmental Bank*. Web. 7 Apr. 2017.

goals to become a Green Technology City State by 2020³⁷. The Asian Development Bank defines a green city as, “a city that is resilient, inclusive, manages its natural resources well, and promotes low carbon growth to remain competitive and enhance livability for all its residents”³⁸. In order to reach this goal, the Malaysian government has prepared micro policies known as “Green City Action Plans”³⁹. One of the more renowned cases of such environmental improvements is the Melaka river: a public facility, which used to be a drainage canal and was readapted as a river in order to accommodate tourists⁴⁰. Today, the Melaka River is an award-winning natural masterpiece and is an important way of life for locals who depend on it for survival⁴¹. Furthermore, one other landmark policy that has been relatively successful in Malacca has been the “Don’t Mess with Malacca” campaign. Started in 2014, the campaign has warned locals and foreigners to not litter in Malacca in order to preserve it as a heritage site⁴². As part of the program, local authorities has also implemented green technology, smoke free zones, electric automobiles and plastic bag laws⁴³. If analysed economically, figure 4 illustrates the economic concept of externalities, as green policies may decrease the negative externalities of demerit goods to the environment, such as cigarettes. This model assumes that the ban has caused an increase in total welfare to society, as represented by the highlighted area, due to the smoke-free zones, in the form of increased longevity of natural environments for future generations, as well as a healthier living environment for locals. While this model represents the effects of reducing



³⁷ Krishnan, Gary et al.

³⁸ Krishnan, Gary et al.

³⁹ Krishnan, Gary et al.

⁴⁰ Krishnan, Gary et al.

⁴¹ Krishnan, Gary et al.

⁴² Gerald, Jason. "'Don't Mess with Melaka' or You'll Get Fined." *New Straits Times*. No. 13 June 2014. Web. 07 Apr. 2017.

⁴³ Gerald, Jason

pages?



the consumption of an individual demerit good in an urban area, much more has to be investigated regarding the impact of tourist-led policies away from urban areas.

brief analysis - not much detail - but candidate clearly understands this model and it's application in local context of Malacca. It could just do with a bit more development.

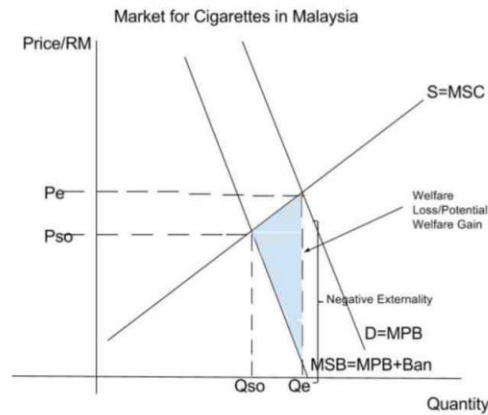


Figure 4. Impact of Smoking Ban on Malacca's Cigarette Market

The Ugly Role of Foreign Investment

Land-reclamation projects continues to be cited again due to its failure to uphold stringent environmental laws, due to associated economic benefits. For example, the Melaka Gateway Project, a project shared between the Malaccan government and Chinese investors to create offshore tourism facilities, has strong environmental implications to the local Portuguese community who rely heavily on fisheries⁴⁴. Besides having much to gain economically, the Malaccan government agreed to the grand project in order to gain political strength in the region⁴⁵. According to Michael Singho, President of the Malacca Portuguese-Eurasian Association, the project ignores the 750-meter agreement between any manmade project and the

⁴⁴ Singho, Michael.
⁴⁵ Choo, Ching Yee

Portuguese settlement⁴⁶. In this sense, the Malaccan government's pursuit of grand tourism schemes and political strength has led to the ignorance of environmental laws, that are in place in order to ensure the sustainability of such natural ecosystems. Another project that has had similarly negative results towards the environment is the land reclamation project of Upeh Island, similarly used for tourist resorts⁴⁷. Upeh Island, which contains the critically endangered Hawksbill Turtle, has encountered reclamation that has interfered with natural hydrodynamic and coastal patterns⁴⁸. As a result, reported landings sharply dropped from 111 turtles in 2011 to just 13 two years later⁴⁹. Just like the Malaka Gateway Project, the Malaccan government prioritized investor oriented land reclamation projects over preserving the natural environment as well as protecting marine biodiversity, which is absolutely critical for the sustainability of Malacca, a city that has always depended on the natural environment as a source of living. If natural environments are lost, changing environmental landscapes may detrimentally affect the way of living of locals in the future, which may spawn other economic and social concerns as well.

It can therefore be concluded that the presence of tourists has incentivized the Malaccan government to employ environmentally related policies that have been effective in an urban setting, in order to ensure that Malacca will be a sustainable city in the future. For example, the Malaccan government has appropriately intervened using economic policies that reduce the amount of negative externalities related with the consumption of demerit goods. However, areas farther from urban districts are still de-emphasized by the Malaccan government, due to a lack of incentives from investors and stakeholders to prioritize environmental agenda. Overall, tourism-

⁴⁶ Singho, Michael.

⁴⁷ Mayberry, Kate

⁴⁸ Mayberry, Kate

⁴⁹ Mayberry, Kate

led development in Malacca has caused greater awareness and implementation of environmental laws in urban settings. However, such projects are short lived, due to the amount of environmental degradation occurring away from the city and in coastal areas, which threatens the environmental sustainability of Malacca as a whole, a city which relies on its natural resources as a way of life.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the findings of this paper disagrees upon the initial hypothesis that tourist-led development is inhibiting social and environmental sustainability while supporting economical sustainability, and rather suggests that tourist-led development in Malacca benefits the area's social sustainability the most while causing unsustainability economically and environmentally. While this conclusion may be limited due to the few case studies that were used and the time that the study was set forth in, the study still reflects the net, or overall conclusion that can be made after considering the relevant case studies.

Furthermore, This paper recommends that the way forward is to put local Malaccan heritage and its people in the forefront of the government's dealing in the economic, social and environmental sector. One can see time and time again that, whenever foreign investors and speculators are involved in the decision making process, the wellbeing of present and future generations are harmed. Economically, tourism is a major source of revitalization and a feasible provider of opportunities for the local population. Economically, although foreign investment certainly has its benefits in terms of attaining short-term economic priorities, tourism-led development has caused the local economy to be dependant on the fickleness of foreign capital, which is clearly unsustainable. Socially, local residents are opened to the opportunity brought by tourists but antagonism may rise if foreign tourist projects deemphasizes the importance of

not always?

minorities in the Malaccan community. Environmentally, urban centers have enjoyed an excellent level of ecological footprint reduction, however, areas away from urban centers are facing an exponential rate of forced urbanization. In order to achieve sustainability via tourist-led development, there must be a counterbalance to the plead of investors to ensure that the government does not create short-sighted policies. The best form of counterbalance is the varied opinions of locals, which must be pursued in order to achieve the complete package of sustainability on an economical, social and environmental scale. Malacca can, and should be a model to the rest of the world, not just as a city of the past, but as a city of the future.

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formatting - this is a diff source to Amirthalingham?

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Candidate personal code:

Extended essay - Reflections on planning and progress form

Candidate: This form is to be completed by the candidate during the course and completion of their EE. This document records reflections on your planning and progress, and the nature of your discussions with your supervisor. You must undertake three formal reflection sessions with your supervisor: The first formal reflection session should focus on your initial ideas and how you plan to undertake your research; the interim reflection session is once a significant amount of your research has been completed, and the final session will be in the form of a viva voce once you have completed and handed in your EE. This document acts as a record in supporting the authenticity of your work. The three reflections combined must amount to no more than 500 words.

The completion of this form is a mandatory requirement of the EE for first assessment May 2018. It must be submitted together with the completed EE for assessment under Criterion E.

Supervisor: You must have three reflection sessions with each candidate, one early on in the process, an interim meeting and then the final viva voce. Other check-in sessions are permitted but do not need to be recorded on this sheet. After each reflection session candidates must record their reflections and as the supervisor you must sign and date this form.

First reflection session

Candidate comments:

Last year, I conducted a personal project on the revitalization of Jakarta's "old town" (Kota Tua), which made me interested in urban planning. In my initial research, I studied the success story of Georgetown, a heritage site in Penang. I was shocked to find how cultural preservation impacted economic sustainability, not just preserving culture, as in the case of Georgetown. I decided to compare the different preservation policies in Georgetown in Penang and Kota Tua in Jakarta and how it impacts the economic sustainability of both areas. Since Georgetown is a case study of urban planning, I easily found websites, videos, and even magazine articles highlighting the topic at hand. However, since governmental efforts in Kota Tua are quite current, I will have to rely on primary sources such as interviews and surveys. Coming up with the research question almost came instantly to me; however, I must strengthen it so that I can start a brand new direction and experience of learning. (162 words)

Date:

Supervisor initials:

Interim reflection

Candidate comments:

During the interim reflection session, I evaluated my argument; its strength is that it tackles a general concept of change (the influx of tourists) and fully evaluates the effect of change using trends; for example, how foreign direct investment due to tourism tends to reap negative results in terms of sustainability. Furthermore, the sources used are all justifiable and a mix between primary and secondary sources. Yet, the essay was composed of too many facts in proportion to analysis; I asked my supervisor how much analysis should be in the essay, and he said, 70% of the entire body. Thus, moving onwards, I need to use more discernment in choosing the facts that pertain to the focus question, which is the sustainability of governmental efforts. Furthermore, I should have included more emphasis on the significance of sustainability in Malacca would have for a global audience. Finally, I would have focused more on subject-specific concepts, such as externalities in economics and the irritation index in geography so that my findings can be reinforced by theory.

(174 words)

Date:

Supervisor initials:

Final reflection - Viva voce

Candidate comments:

Overall, the Extended Essay was an incredibly fulfilling academic experience on topics that I am interested in, tourism-led development and sustainability. Certainly, the process did not come without hardships, such as how the focus of sustainability was challenging in itself, as it required the extrapolation of present findings in order to gain insight on future trends. Yet, I also learned that learning is unpredictable and that one should venture beyond personal paradigms in an effort to understand other ways of thinking. As such, the essay is structured in such a way that compares conventional literature review with evidence-based findings, such as the multitude of reports, surveys, and articles used, so that older forms of theory and understanding can be evaluated and replaced, as needed, by new forms of thinking. While conclusions produced might be assumptive due to the use of limited case studies representing general trends, the essay still arrives at a well-balanced and nuanced take on the topic at hand. (161 words)

Date:

Supervisor initials:

Supervisor comments:

Supervisor: *By submitting this candidate work for assessment, you are taking responsibility for its authenticity. No piece of candidate work should be uploaded/submitted to the e-Coursework system if its authenticity is in doubt or if contradictory comments are added to this form. If your text in the box below raises any doubt on the authenticity of the work, this component will not be assessed.*

This student was an absolute joy to work with. He visited me frequently during the process to briefly discuss an idea he had stumbled across. He took a topic he was interested in (cultural preservation) and applied it to a context outside of his scope of experience (Malaysia) and drew conclusions that shape how he now wants to preserve the culture through economics and tourism in his home country (Indonesia). His writing speaks for itself and his systematic approach to the research is beyond his years. I cannot speak highly enough about this student and his engagement in this assignment.