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TALKS 2.0

THE ACCLAIMED LANDSCAPE OF KNOWLEDGE SHARING
"Harmony in Spaces : Blending Heritage, Nature and Design"

E-PROCEEDING



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ORGANISED BY

*College of Built Environment
Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor Branch
Puncak Alam Campus*

CO-ORGANISED BY

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Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch
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24 JANUARY 2024

© Unit Penerbitan UiTM Perak, 2024
e ISBN 978-967-2776-34-5



Unit Penerbitan UiTM Perak
(online)

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AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FISHERMAN VILLAGE OF KOTA KUALA KEDAH

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ABSTRACT

Fisherman Village, which has its unique cultural heritage and intricate interplay between humans and their natural surroundings, offers a captivating context for cultural landscape research. The strength of these activities is that sustain the cultural fabric of fisherman villages. The advent of modernization often entails a shift away from traditional practices and livelihoods, as communities grapple with the integration of modern technologies and new generations. Thus, the objective of this paper is to delve into the core activities that shape the cultural landscape of fisherman villages, providing a comprehensive background analysis of how these communities interact with their surroundings, traditions, and identities. The focus is on identifying and documenting the main activities that have traditionally been important for preserving the sustainability of the cultural landscape that has been the backbone of fisherman villages. This study utilized a qualitative technique, employing semi-structured interviews and observations. The findings of this study emphasize the essence of Kota Kuala Kedah, unearthing the fundamental activities and practices that define its cultural identity. Thus, it is hoped the findings of this study to serve as a foundation for informed policies and actions aimed at sustaining the cultural vibrancy of fisherman villages for generations to come.

Keywords: Cultural landscape, fisherman village, activity, Kota Kuala Kedah, Preservation

INTRODUCTION

The fisherman village of Kota Kuala Kedah stands as a testament to the intricate interplay between cultural heritage, environmental sustainability, and community livelihoods. This article commences an in-depth examination of the activities within this cultural environment, with the goal of understanding the aspects that make up the fabric of life in this one-of-a-kind village. The cultural landscape of the village can be defined as a rich tapestry of historical traditions, vernacular the study of philosophy, and environmental value, expressing the community's distinctive character and tradition (Das, 2022). A fisherman's village's cultural setting plays a role in the community's identity and character. The tangible layout, architecture, and aesthetics of the cultural environment are expressive components that contribute to the fishing village's unique character. Traditional fishing boats, nets, and fish processing sites, for instance, symbolize the community's way of life as well as tell a visual story of its identity. In the view of Hui-Ling and Wei (2017), the cultural landscape is an important component for understanding local culture from a cultural geographical point of view, and it boosts the rural community's quality of life by contributing to the preservation of landscape variety and spatial identity. According to Zhang et al, a fisherman's village's setting is not only a reflection of its historical and cultural history but also the community's interaction with its natural surroundings (Zhang et al., 2019).

The unique physical features of the village, such as its location, topography, and natural components, are critical for enhancing the landscape identity of traditional villages, and shaping their image and identity (Huang et al., 2022). Plus, the cultural landscape plays a significant part in fostering social cohesiveness by providing locations for community activities and meetings. The landscape variety in fishermen communities is the result of numerous human- environment interactions, emphasizing the value of human activities in shaping the cultural landscape (Hazarika & Bhagabati, 2023). Admittedly, Human activities influence the geographical distribution and landscape patterns of the village, helping with the development of its cultural landscape. Plus, the significance of sustainable development and conservation of the environment permeates the village's activities, highlighting the importance of balancing cultural preservation with ecological care (Cialdea, 2017). The cultural environment of fishing communities supports SDG 11 by preserving cultural heritage. The fishing village of Kota Kuala Kedah serves as a microcosm of the difficult balance between tradition, environment, and progress as worldwide grapples with the challenges of sustainable development and cultural

preservation. Referring to Pipkin John (1981), changes in societal culture will be connected with changes in the organization of space.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural Landscapes and Human-Environment Interaction

The term cultural landscape extends to the idea that unique places might carry hundreds of cultural meanings. Sirisrisak and Akagawa (2007) defined a cultural landscape as a geographic region containing cultural and natural resources linked with a historic event, activity, person, or community of people who share a common identity and meaning. According to the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre (2009) and the World Heritage Convention (1992), the phrase cultural landscape originated in the thoughts of communities that share traditions, rituals, and beliefs, and it represents an uncommon spiritual interaction between people and the environment. From the perspective of Plieninger et al. (2015), cultural landscapes incorporate both environmental and human domains, embracing both tangible and intangible, perception-based components, focusing on the value of a thorough understanding of these complex systems. The deep bond between humans and nature drives communities to conserve traditional culture to preserve their history. The significance of environmental benefits for rural residents in a changing cultural landscape has been highlighted, emphasizing the centuries-long connections that have generated a cultural and ecological environment that is known as a "cultural landscape." (Hartel et al., 2014)

Fisherman villages, by necessity, have developed lifestyles that harmonize with the coastal environment. Historical evidence research has highlighted the significance of cultural landscapes as the result of centuries of human-environment interaction (Torrence, 2002). They rely on the sea for sustenance and livelihoods, and in return, they adapt their practices and traditions to the ebb and flow of tides, the seasons, and the local topography. According to Tzanatos (2005), small-scale fisheries' structure, historical dynamics, and geographical features have been researched, providing insights into the spatial and ecological dynamics within fishermen's contexts. Environmental management in tandem with societal values such as human well-being and cultural heritage has been recognized as a vital component of landscape conservation, highlighting the need to control the preservation of culture with sustainability in fisherman settings (Raymond et al., 2015). Where their significance is balanced with cultural and historical importance, the layout of the settlement, the design of structures, and the distribution of spaces are not just utilitarian.

Within the context of fishermen villages, it symbolizes the concept that these people actively influence, steward, and are profoundly impacted by their environment, rather than just coexisting with them. It emphasizes the need to maintain these landscapes as living memorials of human history, adaptability, and resilience. According to Irwan et al, (2019), the consequences of the equinox phenomenon on climate change also have been observed, emphasizing the value of comprehending natural phenomena in the context of human-environment interaction. The exploration of cultural landscapes and human-environment interaction spans multiple fields, including archaeology, geography, sustainability, and sociology. Cultural landscapes are important because they have been designated as World Heritage sites, which encourages the preservation of cultural landscapes and the human-environment connection patterns depicted in them (Hua & Zhou, 2015).

Cultural Identity

Cultural identity is a complex and diverse notion that consists of a traditional landscape's unique sense of place and spirit, which contributes to the defining of its identity (Antrop, 2005). However, cultural identity can be summarized in the context of current Chinese minority college students as the affirmation of common culture between people and organizations, emphasizing its complete character (Su & Ma, 2021). In addition, discussing to Replh (1976), the psychological connection that individuals or communities form with a certain geographical area is commonly referred to as place attachment. In line with Wenying Xu (2022), the evaluation of ecological integrity in spontaneously formed cultural landscapes highlights the dynamic sustainability and efficacy of the natural, activity, and social environment in constructing the cultural landscape.

Fisherman Setting and Human Activities

Kota Kuala Kedah was built in the early 1600s during the reign of Sultan Sulaiman Shah with the help of Portuguese colonialism, initially as a factory and trading center. The city is located at the confluence of Sungai Kedah, North of Alor Setar with a mangrove swamp on one side and a wide canal dug between the walls in the landslide. In the extensive body of literature focused on fisherman settings, scholars have consistently emphasized the paramount importance of preserving the cultural heritage and hidden germs of traditional activities inherent to fisherman communities at Kuala Kedah that everyone does not recognize. Pointing to Valentina et al (2021), development and community engagement have been significant issues in the study of fishermen communities, with research exploring the economic empowerment of individual villages' fishing communities. Additionally, it has been discovered that the socioeconomic standing of those who fish has an impact on

how strictly marine tenure regulations are followed, underscoring the interaction between social networks and human behavior in the context of fisheries management (Stevens et al., 2015). The old fishing techniques, honed over generations, represent a repository of knowledge intimately connected to the local marine environment.

Various different goods have been produced from that catch in order to expand the diversity of local foods and traditions. The model of traditional fisherman empowerment in specific regions has been explored, emphasizing the role of empowerment models in accelerating equity in development activities within fisherman communities (Sudirman et al., 2019). This displays the significance of specialized methods to community development in communities that fish. Even, the fisherman setting term can be further strengthened with the factors available in Kota Kuala Kedah, as follows:

Traditional Fisherman Practices

Traditional fisherman practices are deeply rooted in cultural and numerical competence, as evidenced by the ritualistic collaboration between trained cormorants and fishermen that reflects a unique aspect of traditional fishing practices at Kota Kuala Kedah. According to Pitcher et al. (2009), the traditional fishing activities in Kota Kuala Kedah are rooted in a historical continuity molded by the region's maritime history and intergenerational knowledge transfer. Commercial fisheries are mostly owned and operated by Malay fishermen. Even in the age of progress, fishermen still use traditional methods such as "Tangsi" nets also known as "Kaya nets" and also fishermen who use "Bubu" equipment. On the other perspective, Ibrahim's historical research demonstrates that the region's fishing methods and equipment have developed throughout centuries, demonstrating adaptations to shifting environmental circumstances and technical improvements (Ibrahim, 1985). Without a doubt, traditional rural traditions have developed collective rules and practices to ensure that significant assets are shared among community members, highlighting the value of ecosystem services for rural populations (Hartel et al., 2014). It should be noted that traditional fisherman practices in Kota Kuala Kedah are a crucial part of the cultural landscape, linking the community to its historical roots while encouraging environmentally friendly livelihoods. It focuses on sustainable fishing traditions passed down through generations of corporate citizenship behavior and rural livelihoods emphasize the concrete ways in which people make a living and the economic resource base at their disposal for doing so (Wijayasinghe, 2021).

Fish Market

Fish markets play a significant role in the cultural landscape since they

serve as the primary location for the sale of fish and fish products, representing the community's economic activities and livelihoods (Husen, 2019). In its broadest meaning, is a tangible or virtual location where seafood is bought and sold. Amin and Nabi's (2019) study highlights the numerous parties participating in the fish market, which include fishermen, wholesalers, retailers, and consumers, stressing the complicated supply chain within the fish marketing system (Amin & Nabi, 2019). Undoubtedly, the atmosphere at the fish market is quite noisy because it is the focus of the crowd. According to the research (Tan, 2007), the fishing trade contributes significantly to local revenues by providing job opportunities for fishermen and others involved in associated businesses consisting of boat maintenance, net production, and fish processing. The fishing industry provides a significant economic lifeblood for the inhabitants of the hamlet, impacting their daily lives while strengthening its social fabric.

Architecture Style

Kota Kuala Kedah's Fisherman Village mostly displays traditional Malay architecture styles with distinctive materials and decorations. Furthermore, the literature evaluation on architectural style in fishing communities includes the use of energy- efficient materials as well as conservation goals (Mathew, 2023). Elevated structures on stilts are popular for both practical and cultural reasons. Stilted houses not only protect against flooding and provide ventilation, but they also correspond to traditional beliefs about the tight relationship between living space and the earth.

Environment Interaction

The physical environment of a fisherman setting is marked by the vessels themselves for example weathered boats that bear witness to countless journeys across the open waters. Worowirasmi and Artiningsih (2018) draw focus on the impact that fishermen's livelihoods have on marine conservation zones, emphasizing the relationship between environmental sustainability and human activity. The material patterns associated with embodiment have been studied in the context of fisherman settings, focusing on the tangible, even molecular, traces left by bodies long after these structures have lost substance (Silva & Wagner, 2023). The art of boat building within these settings is a testament to the craftsmanship and adaptability of the people who call these coastal areas home. Meanwhile, Rodrigues (2018) explores statistical techniques for identifying and comprehending genotype-by-environment interaction, providing insight into the complex interplay between genetic influences and environmental circumstances. This shows the ubiquitous influence of the environment on various areas of human activity and emphasizes the significance of taking environmental interactions into account in genetic studies and agricultural operations.

Preservation of Heritage and Traditions

The purposeful and methodical efforts to conserve and maintain the cultural, historical, and traditional features that identify a specific community, group, or society are commonly referred to as heritage and tradition preservation. Yang et al., (2018) identified several primary variables that provide major obstacles to the preservation of traditional craft history in developing nations, offering insight into the complexities and constraints faced in preserving traditional crafts. Furthermore, Sauti et al. (2021) identify areas at risk of natural catastrophes, underlining the importance of sustainable development and conservation activities in Kota Kuala Kedah.

At its heart, this commitment is a testament to the significance of cultural identity. Moreover, heritage serves as a tangible link to the past, fostering an understanding of historical roots and cultural evolution. Referring to Sharaningtyas & Sumiarni (2023), the efforts to prevent the preservation of cultural heritage structures, bring light on the challenges of and legal elements of heritage protection. This connection is not only a source of cultural richness but also a foundation for broader human understanding and cohesion. A wonderful instance of local development involves the sustainability and educational practices project, which Carvalho et al. (2022) presented. It emphasizes the importance of customs and the preservation of history associated with fishing operations. It also has economic implications, as heritage sites and traditional practices can attract cultural tourism, stimulating local economies. Liu and Zhuang (2021) explored the implementation of geographic information technology into the overall strategy for regional cultural heritage conservation, highlighting the vital role of technical improvements in heritage protection.

The cultural landscape extends beyond the fortifications to encompass the intricate network of streets, markets, and residential areas that have evolved organically over centuries. Preserving this cultural tapestry involves a delicate balance between conserving the authenticity of the environment and allowing for sustainable, community-driven development. The growth of social capital in Malay traditional settlements sheds an understanding of the significance of social networks in cultural preservation (Hassan et al., 2020). Traditional trades and crafts, such as boat building and artisanal practices, play a vital role in this landscape, providing a glimpse into the artisanal skills that have been passed down through generations.

METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for the study of activities in the cultural landscape

of the fisherman village of Kota Kuala Kedah involves a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to understanding the multifaceted dynamics of this unique cultural milieu. The methodology encompasses a range of qualitative research methods to achieve the research objective. The study area is Kota Kuala Kedah, in Kota Setar district. Kuala Kedah, located on the coast about 12 km from Alor Setar that famously known as a fishing village and a paradise for seafood. This study focused on the need to observe extensively the activities in the fishing village that shaped the overall setting of Kota Kuala Kedah. This site was selected due to The city of Kuala Kedah is used as an interport center, which is a trade centre between Kedah and foreign traders. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Kedah was famous for its large black pepper trade, and the produce was brought to Malacca and China.



Figure 1. Location plan of Kota Kuala Kedah

Source: <https://earth.google.com/>

This study adopts a qualitative approach as a research instrument to gain a deeper understanding of activities that shape the identity of Kota Kuala Kedah. Qualitative methods involve primary and secondary data acquisition methods. Primary data involves data obtained in field studies, observations at the study location, and interviews with respondents. Secondary data acquisition is data from previous studies such as through the internet, journals, previous writings, theses, reference books, and articles. Table 1 below shows the data collection method used by the researcher in fulfilling the objectives of the study:

Table 1. Research Methodology

Methodology	
Primary data	Interview
	Site observation
Secondary data	Internet
	Previous studies (journals, books, articles)

The oral method is used to interview several respondents who are local people at the fishing port and market area, Kota Kuala Kedah. The interviews will explore their personal experiences, perspectives, and insights related to economic activities, traditional techniques, their routine as fishermen and local businesses, and challenges by using face-to-face and online interviews. This method was used to capture the activities and practices used. This study applies multimedia methods for capturing interviews and oral histories. The site observation is to point out the activity and practices used by using documentation tools such as cameras. Strictly important because it can further strengthen the research evidence. This method aligns with the study's goals of comprehending the cultural setting through the perspective of local people. The respondents of this study are 4 local people. In this study, the data analysis used is the collection and analysis of data qualitatively. All the data analyzed by ATLAS.ti aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of activities of the cultural landscape of the Fisherman Village of Kota Kuala Kedah. Table 2 below shows the interview questions used by the researcher in achieving the objectives of the study that have been set.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Core Activities That Shape The Cultural Landscape Of Fisherman Villages

a)Fishing Practices

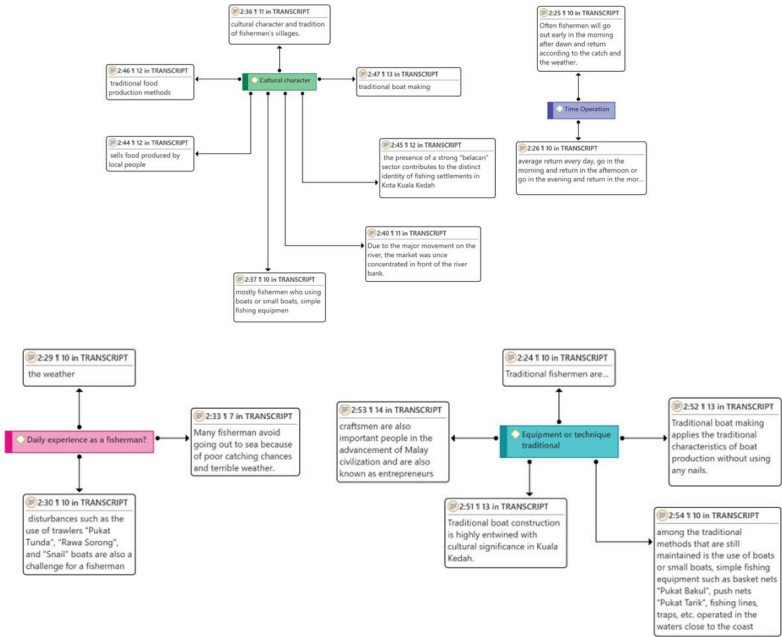


Figure 2. The results of interviews with several respondents about their daily experiences, equipment or techniques traditional, cultural character, and time operation.

The research identifies fishing practices play a significant role in shaping the cultural landscape and traditional practices of the fisherman village. The position close to the Kuala Kedah River led to the emergence of the Kuala Kedah port which held a lease of masts to moor boats, and space for boats to dock and leave the port. Their daily routine grows into a regular cycle. Most of the people in Kuala Kedah are fishermen. According to Respondent A in Quotation 10 (2:25), the fishing operation is carried out by one or two people who on average return every day, go in the morning, and return in the afternoon, or go in the evening and return in the morning. Often fishermen will go out early in the morning after dawn and return according to the catch and the weather. If they make a successful catch early in the morning, they may decide to return sooner. On the other side, poor weather conditions or a lack of success in catching fish may cause them to return ahead of schedule than planned. In response to equipment or techniques traditionally that have been used and maintained until now, Respondent B in Quotation 10 (2:54) articulated that among the traditional methods that are still maintained is the use of boats or small boats, simple fishing equipment such as basket nets "Pukat Bakul", push nets "Pukat Tarik", fishing lines, traps, etc. operated in the waters close to

the coast. Throughout the beginning of time, boats have been a vital form of water transportation. Generally speaking, a boat is smaller than a ship.

In Kota Kuala Kedah, fishermen frequently combine natural baits with basic handlines or traditional fishing rods. Handlines are a simple kind of fishing gear that consists of a single line with a hook that is controlled by hand. A notable response came from Participant A in Quotation 3 (2:53), who pointed out, that traditional fishermen are mostly fishermen who use boats or small boats, simple fishing equipment such as basket nets, span nets, push nets, splints, fishing lines, traps, etc. operate in the waters close to the coast but most large ships use SONAR to detect the presence of fish.

In addition, many fishermen face challenges in climate change where they are not able to go out to sea due to safety risks, poor catching chances, and terrible weather causing the supply of seafood to decrease. At the same time, this will cause the price of seafood to become unstable and increase. Respondent C in Quotation 10 (2:30) mentioned other challenges to the weather, disturbances such as the use of the fishing net specifically "Pukat Tunda", "Rawa Sorong", and snail boats are also a challenge for a fisherman. This type of nets is prohibited because they can catch smaller fish species and shrimp eggs, as well as disrupt the nation's bottom settings. This type of net is extremely effective at catching a large quantity of fish in a short period. This can result in overfishing, depleted fish populations, and disruptions to marine ecological balance. Traditional fishermen who rely on sustainable tactics might find it difficult to compete with nets' high capture rates.



Figure 3. Push nets "Pukat Tarik"



Figure 4. Fishing boat engine with boat propeller



Figure 5: Mending fishing nets (a), Separate seafood by category (b), the fisherman separating the fish from the net (c)

b)Fish Market

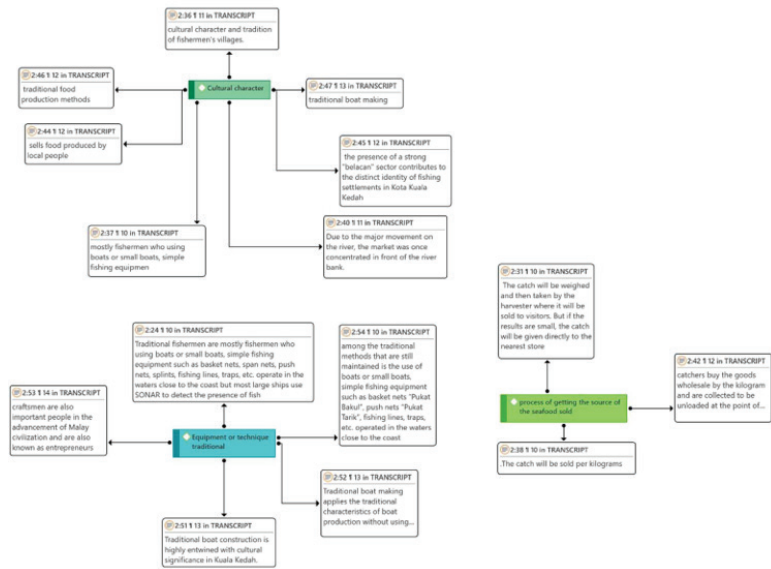


Figure 6. The results of interviews with several respondents about the process of getting sources to be sold, equipment, or techniques of traditional, and cultural character

As discussed above, markets not only operate as marketplaces but also contribute to the cultural character and tradition of fishermen's villages. They are crucial to humans' everyday operations, indicating traditional fishing and seafood activities and knowledge. The study's findings show that understanding the geographical distribution of seafood resources is essential for effective coastal resource management and the long-term viability of fishing activities. Due to the major movement on the river, the market was once concentrated in front of the riverbank. Historically, most stores were placed along the road. Even now, there remain a few stores dispersed along the route. The Kota Kuala Kedah market is highlighted in this research because it is where residents and visitors commonly purchase their needs such as fish, "belacan", "ikan kering", vegetables, fruit, and so on. Some of the stores are in front of their house and are managed by the owner. There are also stores selling "keropok" in Seberang Kampung.



Figure 7. The activity of buying and selling freshly caught fish carried up by a fisherman (a), the atmosphere of the morning market that sells seafood that is made into various products (b), situation in the market when fresh fish is delivered by fishermen (c), fresh catch (d)

Based on observation, human activity clearly can be seen even though the number of visitors increased during the weekend than on weekdays. When compared to other markets, the fish is fresh since it has just come down from the sea, and the fisherman will continue to bring it up for sale. In addition to being well-known for its fresh seafood, the market's unique purchasing and selling process has long given it a distinct personality. For the fishermen's catch, the catchers buy the goods wholesale by kilogram. In terms of observation, there is still a tradition

of 'whispering' while buying and selling. Interestingly, skilled purchasers who make an appealing price offer will succeed in bringing home the desired catch at an acceptable mutually agreed-upon price, allowing them the flexibility to bid on the buyer, including catchers, wholesalers, individuals, or restaurant owners. In terms of challenges, Respondent C in Quotation 10 (2:31) all the products will be sold even if the quality is not good. Sometimes, even if a product's quality is poor, demand, competition, and market dynamics can all contribute to sales. For example, if there is a large demand for a specific type of fish and few alternatives available, fishermen may still be able to sell their harvest, even if the quality does not reach the standard. As said, the market also sells food produced by local people. Furthermore, the presence of a strong "belacan" sector contributes to the distinct identity of fishing settlements in Kota Kuala Kedah. It may also attract tourists interested in discovering and gaining knowledge about traditional food production methods. It has been passed down through generations and has a strong connection to the primary framework of the activities here, reflecting a cultural and gastronomic history unique to the region.



Figure 8. "Belacan" drying place (a) (b)

c)Boat Building and Maintenance

In terms of traditional boat making, each boat has steps in the production process. The role of skilled boatmen is important to ensure that the income of a boat follows the correct and accurate steps. The built structure has uniqueness according to the types of boats that will be produced. Traditional boat making applies the traditional characteristics of boat production without using any nails. Although not using nails, the boat is built strong and of good quality so that it can withstand strong waves and can be taken to sail to European countries. But most boat manufacturing in Kuala Kedah uses fiber material. As a result of the interview, Respondent A in Quotation 13 (2:52) one of the fishermen said that the average fisherman in Kuala Kedah has to book a fishing boat. Traditional boat construction is highly entwined with cultural significance in Kuala Kedah. Boat themes and designs may represent local beliefs, stories, or cultural identity.

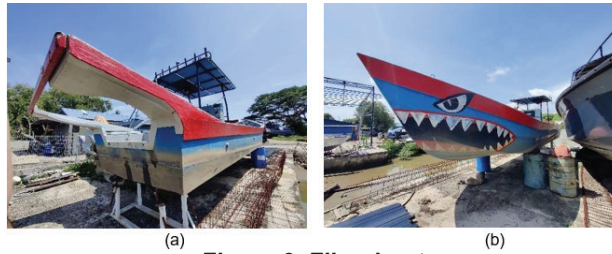


Figure 9. Fibre boat

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100083377920883>

The conception of a boatman has a significant impact on boating activities. In modern times, artisans who are technicians and engineers are among the categories that make significant contributions to economic activity. The combination of these two responsibilities has resulted in their becoming builders capable of advancing the lives of other groups, particularly traditional societies in the past. Although the meaning of the word artisan is unknown, the notion of carpentry encompasses people who are creative and capable of creating something new for the benefit of the local community. In fact, craftsmen are also important people in the advancement of Malay civilization and are also known as entrepreneurs. However, the craftsman profession is not considered highly prestigious compared to other professions in the traditional Malay community.

Communities Interact with Their Surroundings, Traditions, and Identities

a)Architectural design

The housing culture reflects the way people live. When most of the houses in a neighborhood are built in the same pattern, it represents the style of that neighborhood. Furthermore, it implies that the ancestors' perspective on land usage and home building in the past was greatly influenced by the natural environment of the place. Along with changes in people's lives and modernity, the functions and design of the house have been modified to meet current demands. Because of its beneficial location, almost all of the houses are situated around the Kedah River. Based on my findings, most of the houses are built with direct access to the river through the platform in front of their house, which connects each structure in the village. The historic home along the river is frequently identified by its river-facing frontage and its structure on stilts to prevent river water from flooding the house at high tide. The houses are made using natural materials and with

the assistance of family members and locals. When the appealing identity along the riverbank was taken, the settlement proceeded to expand inward towards the land. Houses are built close together with a short space between them. They are built tightly and thickly so that each residence has easy access to the river.



Figure 10. Design of earlier house

Source: Author

Furthermore, because of its availability, timber was utilized for the structure, walls, and windows of the older home, and the only known building technique to be used is based on timber. The houses are constructed on stilts to elevate the floor level, keeping the bottom floor open. Because people did not possess many personal things in the past, they always left their homes open. The house appears massive due to the lack of furnishings and internal walls. After a barrier is built, several residences are extended to the ground level since high tide water is effectively prevented from flooding into the community.

b)Local Cuisine

The attractiveness of Kota Kuala Kedah is their local cuisine. Fish, prawns, crabs, clams, and other marine creatures are frequently used in diverse dishes. Most restaurants here use the market-to-table concept tightly intertwined into the fabric of everyday existence of fresh produce to be served to visitors such as "Restoran Gulai Ikan Kak Yang". Local food is a symbol and significance of cultural identity. According to Respondent D in Quotation 10 (2:32) with the daily catch easily accessible at local markets, fishing communities' food adheres to a market-to-table concept. This guarantees that the ingredients are fresh, seasonal, and locally sourced,

which boosts the cuisine's authenticity and sustainability. Communities that actively preserve and promote their traditional meals help to the preservation of their unique cultural identity in the face of globalization. It can be proved, that most tourists are interested in experiencing the authentic flavors of Kuala Kedah who boast signature dishes that have been passed down through generations. Exposure to other cultures and food practices can affect local traditions and produce a more diversified and enriched culinary environment. Observation results found food is a powerful and tangible aspect of culture. Many areas around Kuala Kedah provide local food that gives the identity of this area, but Kota Kuala Kedah was chosen as an observation because most people make it their main focus.



Figure 11. Environment restaurant on weekdays.

Based on my observation, the results of the study found that, on weekdays, the number of people who get less compared to weekends. The difference in daily activity levels shows a possible link between the demands of the workweek and individuals' time available for recreational pursuits, implying that weekends may be an important time for people to participate in leisurely activities and practice self-care.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, with the background of the city's history, the city of Kuala Kedah needs to be carefully guarded and not disturbed by any party to ensure its authenticity continues to be preserved. Fisherman Village is a heritage that has a high historical value. This heritage should be made an icon for Kuala Kedah that can lift the history and uniqueness of the settlement. In addition, it can also be used as an attraction for tourists to come to the State of Kedah to see the beauty of the existing heritage and at the same time feel the beauty and uniqueness of the fisherman setting that has existed among

the people of Kuala Kedah since time immemorial. Based on data collection and observation, clearly can be seen that traditional fishing practices, fish markets, and boat-making are still maintained despite some improvements in terms of modern equipment. On another front, the principal activity that has a significant impact on local food in fishermen's communities is, predictably, fishing. The methods used, whether they be traditional nets, lines, or more contemporary ones, influence the sorts of seafood accessible for ingestion.

Also, the cultural value incorporated in fishing practices, from catch to sale, demonstrates the long-term relationship between people and their sea environments. This interplay, where human activities in this village are both a response to and a shaper of the environment, is woven into the very fabric of their existence. The researcher personally hopes that the idea shared in this paper will further. Not only that the researcher hopes that this study can provide useful input and information to the community and can be a reference for those who conduct research on the activities of have been the backbone of fisherman villages in the future. The researcher also hopes that this study can provide clear exposure to the reader about preserving the sustainability of the cultural landscape.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Associate Professor Dr. Siti Rasidah Md Sakip whose expertise and extensive research have helped appearance the depth and breadth of my knowledge on this subject. I would like to acknowledge the collaborative spirit of Dr. Izham Abd Ghani, and supervisor Pn. Norasikin Hasann, for allowing me to express my points of view and thoughts on the cultural landscape, particularly the fishermen's village as part of Malaysia's cultural legacy. Not to mention, the completion of this paper would not have been possible without the contribution and assistance of all related parties especially my family and friends for being my rock of strength and continual motivator.

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