

Forgotten Village | Cultural Heritage Resurgence:
Personify the Image of Kg. Pasir Salak

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**FORGOTTEN VILLAGE |
CULTURAL HERITAGE
RESURGENCE:
PERSONIFY THE
IMAGE OF
KG. PASIR SALAK**

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ABSTRACT

Kg.Pasir Salak is one of the first villages established after the creation of the Perak State. At that time, the Perak State only extended as far as the silver river; later, it expanded to become what it is today. Using the identities of the heroes who are ingrained in Pasir Salak's history as inspiration, Pasir Salak can move in the direction of becoming a resilient village that promotes cultural heritage by fusing heritage, recreation, and nature. This will be accomplished by building interactive landscape designs related to cultural heritage preservation, strengthening historical identities that can be useful for educational purposes, and creating spatial connections between nodes that will draw in young people. Important factors can be considered in reviving Pasir Salak's reputation as a historic area by using qualitative methods and interviews. Flooding in this area is frequently suspected, which has reduced crop yield and damaged artefacts. By bringing an important topic in this area, which is landscape biography, in order to bring back the name of Malay warriors who fought for the freedom of their beloved country, the main motive in this project is empowerment of culture and identity, returning the function of the river to locals, as well as intensifying planting.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Malaysia or *Tanah Melayu* (Before Merdeka) consists of 14 states and each state has its uniqueness in religion, race, and cultural character. Malaysia has achieved independence since 1957 and is celebrated every year. By going through the differences, the Malaysians are still able to live in peace and harmony. It is all because of the policies taken by the previous fighters in demanding the country's independence. Through the years Malaysians celebrated Independence Day every 31 August each year, globalization has dramatically changed people's views and characteristics, which is the principal cause of local cultural identity loss. (Zakaria Z. et al. 2017).). There should be tangible and intangible elements that need to be included as a counter to this idea's potential progress. To obtain the information from the tangible and intangible, the researcher will need to look into the history itself and listen to the old folk's story.

By using the Perak scenario from antiquity, where settlements first arose along the Perak River, one can conclude that this river is where the beginning of identity. The story is one of the tangible elements for Perak. The "Pembesar Berlapan Perak" or aristocrat used to reside on the left bank of the Perak River, which served as a valuable informational resource for the study of the Malay Cultural Landscape and its history. The intangible components on the left bank are the ways of living and the cultural spaces. (Bakar H.A, 2015)

Landscape biography was chosen as the study's principal focus. Examining historical heritage from the perspective of landscape biography is one way to appreciate it. Based on a single body figure of a person or individual, this area of inquiry will allow researchers to understand more about the manner of social life, physical traits, and economic situations in the past. By understanding landscape biographies, one crucial point is that a person's biography can change depending on the time and circumstances, which have a significant impact on a place. Therefore, the foundation for a landscape biography is not fixed on a single person but rather flexible and subject to change. However, this study concentrates more on a single person who influences the study site