

Evaluation Of Agricultural, Environmental and Architectural Elements In New Villages That Contribute Towards Sustainable Living Conditions In Kuala Lumpur

This research aims to evaluate the sustainable living conditions of the three New Villages in Kuala Lumpur, namely Kampung Baru Salak Selatan, Kampung Baru Air Panas and Kampung Baru Jinjang. The 'New Village' is a resettlement programme implemented under Briggs Plan during the Malayan Emergency from 1948 to 1962. More than 480 villages were created around the country to be under direct administrative and also to counter the security threat of communism influence. To reduce government spending, the villagers are encouraged to farm by allocating farmland within or at the peripheral area of the settlement. Due to the poor condition and the limited allowance provided by the government, the villagers then learnt to creatively cultivate the limited land and unintentionally created a self-support and sustainable living environment.

However, with the changing of times and the rapid increase of the urban population, the new villages located in the urban area have seen blended with the surrounding communities, thus community activities and farming culture have slowly faded away.

This research will involve a field study at the three new villages in Kuala Lumpur and identify whether the agricultural, environmental and architecture elements that contribute to the sustainable living condition are still intact. The result of the study will be presented in a form of 'Cultural Mapping' and will be published as a book of reference for the policy makers, designers as well as community leaders to relook at the possible steps to conserve the sustainable living environment in the new villages therefore improving the sustainable living conditions of the city.

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