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The Impact of Urbanisation and the Changing Environment of the Malay Settlement

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Abstract

It is acknowledged that "architecture is about people, culture, and land. However, the development of urban areas has raised many questions about the urban dream and the notion that it is "paved with gold." The methodology of the study employs a mixed-method approach. According to the research, urban development is accelerating exponentially, and urban sprawl has occurred unpredictably, encroaching on traditional settlements. The new development on the outskirts of the old settlement is geared toward middle-income groups and is unattainable for the locals. Although the housing programme has been in place since 1968, it does not demonstrate the government's total commitment and participation in assisting the Kelantanese urban population.

Keywords: Cultural adaptation, Kelantan, Malay settlement, urbanisation.

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1.0 Introduction

Since the 2nd Malaysia Plan, five years of government-led development have altered the appearance of urban areas in Malaysia. A sudden increase in the population resulted in a housing demand that coincided with the restructuring of society. The central focus of the national agenda for development is outlined in each Malaysia Plan's theme. From the outset, the housing development programme seeks to eliminate poverty, prevent ethnic segregation, accommodate population growth, restructure society, cater to growing urbanisation, re-plan development with quality infrastructure, and eliminate slums and squatter settlements. Throughout the development, however, a gap between urbanisation planning and urbanisation experience occurred unconsciously (Hadi, 2010; Wahid, 2014; 2020). As a result of urban sprawl, traditional settlements will remain as they are while urbanisation reaches them. Beginning with the development of shophouses on the outskirts of urban areas, land-use alterations occurred everywhere. On occasion, the traditional settlement was situated on Temporary Occupied Licence (TOL) land, the tenure of which is not permanent. According to the government's long-term plan, the land-

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