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UTAR NEW VILLAGE COMMUNITY PROJECT REPORT

NAME OF NEW VILLAGE:

KAMPUNG TANJUNG KELING 丹絨吉灵

MALACCA

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DATE OF COMPLETION

APRIL 2019

ABSTRACT

Kampung Tanjung Kling is in the Central Melaka District in the state of Malacca. Towns close to this new village are Klebang and Bukit Rambai. The main attractions in Kampung Tanjung Kling are Hang Tuah Mausoleum, Puteri Beach and Batang Tiga Police Station Gallery. Its main economic activities are fishing and sales or renting of accommodation facilities. The new village has several primary and secondary schools. It has few Buddhist temples and several mosques.

HISTORY OF VILLAGE

Kampung Tanjung Kling is in Central Melaka District, Melaka. Nearby towns include Klebang which is 7.1km north-west from Kampung Tanjung Kling and Bukit Rambai which is 4.5km north-east from Kampung Tanjung Kling.

This place is known by different names such as Kampong Tanjong Kling, Kampong Tanjong Keling, Kampung Tanjung Keling. Tanjung Kling is a coastal town located in the state of Malacca. Putera Beach is located nearby the town. The site is attractive and beautiful especially during sunset and sunrise periods. Tanjung Kling was once a well-known trading centre during century of Malay Sultanate. The name of the town was established during the colonial period of Portuguese.

POPULATION, HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION

The town consists of real properties, including condominiums, apartments, terraces, and others. There are numerous landed properties available for sale or rent, catering to individuals seeking a home or accommodation in the town. Transportation in Tanjung Kling includes cars, buses, taxis, etc.

The population in 2000 was approximately 1,898 people. No source specifies the population of the town at its founding, making it challenging to determine whether the population has increased or decreased over the years.

Source :

<https://mycensus.gov.my/banci/www/admin/uploads/penerbitan55/mobile/index.html#>

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The primary sources of income and economic activities in Kampung Tanjung Kling are fishing and the sale or rental of accommodation facilities.

Residents of Kampung Tanjung Kling have engaged in fishing for decades. The products are sold locally or to other fish sellers. Most fishing activities are small-scale, but the trend is declining as many new generations choose not to inherit their family businesses, opting instead to leave home and pursue their aspirations.

Being a coastal village, Kampung Tanjung Kling attracts many tourists who come to enjoy seaside scenery and engage in leisure activities. Consequently, providing accommodation has become one of the thriving economic activities in Tanjung Kling. The trend in this business is currently expanding, with various options such as resorts, homestays, or condominiums available, including major developments like SHAH's Beach Resort.

The village also has shops that sell all necessities, including groceries, food, and automobile services. This ensures that residents don't have to travel to other places for basic living needs.

Considering Kampung Tanjung Kling's economic activities and resources, there are opportunities for future investments in tourism. The village possesses attractive spots and activities that can draw foreign tourists seeking a simple and peaceful living experience.

EDUCATION

Kampung Tanjung Kling has the following educational institutions: two primary schools, namely Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan (Cina) Ek Te and Sekolah Kebangsaan Lereh, and one secondary school, namely Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Seri Tanjung.



Figure 1: One of the primary schools in Kampung Tanjung Kling, SJK (C) Ek Te.

SJK (C) Ek Te is a Chinese national primary school located in Lereh, Tanjung Kling. There are about 16 teachers and 163 students in the school. The current principal of the school is Mr. Lim Chian Teng.



Figure 2: One of the primary schools in Kampung Tanjung Kling, SK Lereh.

SK Lereh, formerly known as Sekolah Melayu Lereh, is a national primary school located in Lereh, Tanjung Kling. The school was established in 1915. The school's origin is from a Golf Club building nearby to a golf field. Before the year 1930, there were two primary schools, Sekolah Tanjung Kling and Sekolah Batang Tiga, which was built not far from Sekolah Kebangsaan Lereh. As the two schools were very close to SK Lereh, the Malacca Education Department instructed the two schools to be combined with SK Lereh, and its name was changed to SK Lereh.

The school size is about 5.5 acres. There are about 1130 students and 64 teachers in this primary school.



Figure 3: The only secondary school in Kampung Tanjung Kling, Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Seri Tanjong

Sekolah Menengah Seri Tanjong, or its abbreviation SMK Seri Tanjong, is a national high school located in Tanjung Kling Pos. The school has 1001 male students and 983 female students as well as 126 teachers.

The idea of creating a secondary school in the Tanjung Kling area started in the early 1960s. This awareness arose due to transportation problems faced by the students in this area who were studying in Malacca Town. Hence, some of the UMNO members of Tanjung Kling, such as the late Tuan Haji bin Haji Abdul Manap, the late Tuan Haji Jaafar bin Alang, and Tuan Haji Mohd, gave the idea to the Tanjung People's Representative at that time. In 1968, a secondary school was established for students from the Tanjung area, covering students from Sungai Udang to Klebang. The school was named Sekolah Menengah Tanjong Kling. Since they did not have their own building, the Form One students had to accommodate at Sekolah Kebangsaan Lereh. This problem continued until 1970.

SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS PRACTICES

In Kampung Tanjung Kling, most of the villagers are Chinese, and the Hokkien dialect is widely spoken. The majority of the villagers adhere to Buddhism and Taoism. The village is home to two Buddhist/Taoist temples and several mosques.



Figure 4: One of the Taoist Temple in Tanjung Kling, Fu Sheng Gong

Since the villagers are mainly fishermen, hence they worship the Sea goddess, Mazu. According to one of the villagers who is a fisherman, Mazu saved many fishermen a few years ago. There was a boat with eight fishermen that went fishing as usual but did not return to the village after a few days. Most of the villagers believe they will not be found, and the probability they die is high. Due to the strong belief and the blessing of the Sea goddess, all eight fishermen came back safely on the third day with no serious injuries. After this incident, many villagers, especially fisherman families, believe more in Mazu, the Sea goddess.



*Figure 5 (Left): The villager is worshipping to the Sea Goddess, Mazu.
Figure 6 (Right): The Sea Goddess, Mazu.*

Besides the Chinese temple, there are several mosques in this village, including Kampung Kling Mosque. The Kampung Kling Mosque is situated at Jalan Tukang Emas, also known as The Harmony Street, due to many different religious temples located on the same street, including Sri Poyatha Moorthi Temple and Cheng Hoon Teng Temple. This mosque's original structure was a wooden building built by Indian Muslim traders in 1748, and it was later rebuilt into a brick structure. It is one of the traditional mosques in Malacca that retains its original architectural design, which blends Sumatran, Chinese, Hindu, and Malacca Malay influences.

TOURISM VALUE

Kampung Tanjung Kling is a peaceful and tranquil place, and the villagers are friendly and helpful.

There are three main tourism attractions in this village, namely Hang Tuah Mausoleum, Puteri Beach, and Batang Tiga Police Station Gallery.



Figure 7: Entrance of Hang Tuah Mausoleum in Tanjung Kling

Hang Jebat Mausoleum, also known as Makam Hang Jebat, is a burial ground in Malacca dedicated to the legendary warrior Hang Jebat. The well-maintained grave is an Acehnese-style tomb usually used to mark the burial grounds of sultans and high-ranking ministers. Hang Jebat's famous words are 'a fair king is a king to obey, a cruel

king is a king to fight against' (*Raja adil raja disembah, raja zalim raja disanggah*). According to Malay history, Hang Jebat was a high-ranking Malay warrior who was part of a legendary quintet.

Besides Hang Tuah Mausoleum, Puteri Beach is a hidden gem in Malacca. It offers many beach activities for tourists to explore, such as camping on the beach, fishing, flying kites, enjoying satay at Nazir Shop, and indulging in seafood, such as *ikan bakar*.



Figure 8: The delicious satay of Nazir shop that can be enjoy beside the beach



Figure 9: Many tourists like to camp at Puteri Beach



Figure 10: Beautiful view of Puteri Beach

Batang Tiga Police Station Gallery is the smallest museum in Malaysia. It is housed in a small former police station at Kampung Batang Tiga near Tanjung Kling.

Most of the exhibited items in the gallery are information graphics explaining the history of the Batang Tiga old police station, achievements of the police, and some uniforms and equipment of policemen.



Figure 11: The smallest museum in Malaysia, Batang Tiga Police Station Gallery

ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The villagers in Kampung Tanjung Kling can capitalize on the advantage of the beautiful view of Beach Puteri to create entrepreneurial opportunities. For example, they can sell souvenirs such as keychains or handcrafted bracelets.



Figure 12: Example of souvenirs can be sold beside the beach

Besides, selling food and drinks is a good business opportunity for the villagers. One successful example of a food and beverage business is a coconut milkshake stall at Klebang. The cost of opening a small stall near the beach is low, and the preparation work for selling coconut milkshakes is relatively easy. Since Malaysia is a hot and humid country, tourists visiting the beach have the potential to seek cooling drinks and some traditional snacks such as Kuih Melaka. Additionally, villagers skilled in cooking can choose to open restaurants, such as an ikan bakar restaurant or seafood restaurant. With the strategic geographical location of Kampung Tanjung Kling, situated near the sea, the villagers can obtain affordable and fresh seafood for their restaurant.



Figure 13: Coconut milk shake stalk located at Klebang in Malacca

Other than that, the villagers can also renovate or decorate their houses to be homestays. Homestay housing does not need to be renovated with a lot of money, as tourists opting to live in homestays would like to experience the village living style that Kampung Tanjung Kling originally offers. Hence, the villagers can rent out a few of their rooms to tourists and earn some income after a simple renovation of their houses.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

The village has one police station, a post office, a port, and a multipurpose community hall. The road system in this village is in good condition. The drainage system is also in good condition, while garbage collection in Kampung Tanjung Kling is adequate.



Figure 14: The road system condition is in good condition



Figure 15: Police station in the village

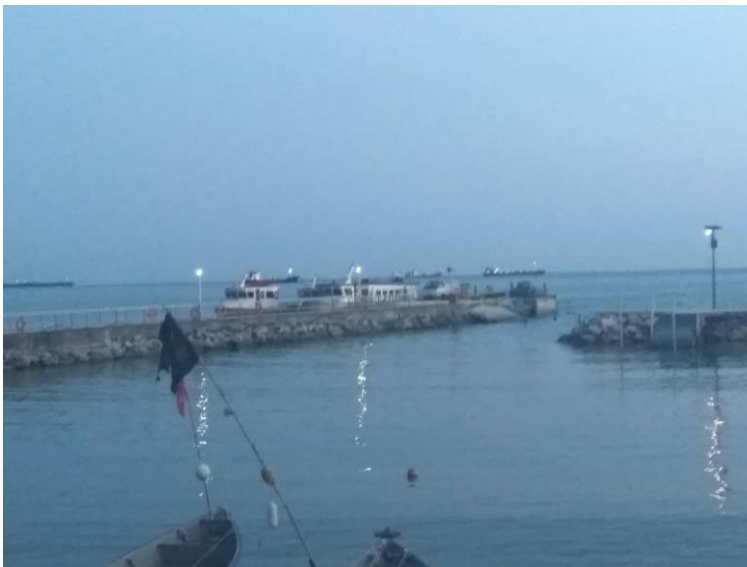


Figure 16: The only port in Kampung Tanjung Kling

PROBLEMS AND NEED OF PEOPLE

The main problems faced by Kampung Tanjung Kling are coastal erosion, the disappearance of the beautiful village, excessive land reclamation, pollution of the beach and coastal areas, and the safety of fishermen.

In 2018, coastal erosion occurred in Pantai Puteri, Melaka, which is situated between Tanjung Kling and Tangga Batu. Reporters from The Star investigated the affected site and discovered that 10 trees had been uprooted. The coastal erosion caused decades-old trees and a streetlight post to crumble. These incidents have adversely affected tourism activities in Pantai Puteri, Melaka. Additionally, the livelihoods of fishermen in Kampung Tanjung Kling were impacted. The fishermen's shed was washed away, and the boat berthing point was damaged, causing difficulties for fishermen to carry out their jobs.



Figure 17: Coastal erosion happened at Pantai Puteri in 2018

Kampung Hailam was located right next to Malacca's oldest club, prosaically named the Malacca Club. Kampung Hailam was nearly as old as the institution, as Hainanese immigrants from China settled at the shoreline. The village was well-known for its quietness and beauty. However, the village disappeared in 2017 due to land development by the landowner, Mara Holdings Sdn Bhd. Forty families prepared to leave their homes in the century-old coastal village. According to Mr. Wong, one of the village residents, he missed his home and the close-knit community. The disappearance of this beautiful village has affected the tourism value of Tanjung Kling.



Figure 18: Interview with Mr Wong who is a fisherman in Tanjung Kling

Tanjung Kling used to be a beautiful beach. However, nowadays, its shoreline has been littered with construction equipment and mounds of sand to extend the beachfront. New apartment complexes are being built here with sea-facing views, and as a result, Tanjung Kling's only tourism attraction has now been annihilated. The only

beaches in Melaka are now too far away for tourists to go to without some degree of hardship. Eventually, their alternative option is to visit the beaches located along hotels' small but private shoreline.

Fishermen in Kampung Tanjung Kling complain about several issues such as pollution, heavy traffic, and uncontrolled anchoring of ships around the port limits. The pollution caused by the import and storage of coal at Tanjung Beruas Port is the most serious factor. Nevertheless, uncontrolled anchoring of vessels and traffic has been ongoing. Moreover, there were issues of fishing boats clashing with vessels and fishermen's nets being damaged by vessels going in and out of the port. Fishermen who work from the Kampung Hailam jetty are facing aggravating problems casting their nets within their regulated boundaries. More than 300 fishermen under the Melaka Tengah Fishermen's Association (PNMT) are said to operate in the vicinity of Tanjung Kling's port limits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In relation to the opportunities and problems mentioned above, a few recommendations are made.

A breakwater should be built about 500m from the shoreline. The government should address the issue of coastal erosion as soon as possible. The erosion could have stemmed from massive marine reclamation works. To solve the problem completely, the remedial works should be carried out at once.

The state government should be concerned with the villagers' eviction issue and take action to protect their livings. For example, the government could offer affordable homes in nearby towns such as Klebang to ensure that the livings of villagers would not be much affected.

The government should control land reclamation activities in the sense that the activities would not badly affect the natural environment of Tanjung Kling. Entities can only carry out their land reclamation activities after obtaining an environmental impact assessment (EIA) report. Otherwise, a stop-work order by the government will be issued, and the entity might be summoned for not obtaining a permit.

Vessels docked or passing through Tanjung Kling's port limits should be subjected to tighter restrictions. The state government should look to address escalating issues affecting the fishing industry in the area. They should call for a meeting with all stakeholders, including the port operators, the Fisheries Department, enforcement agencies, and the fishermen themselves. They should also seek a solution with port operators and shipping companies, aimed at ensuring the livelihoods of fishermen are

considered.

DISCLAIMER:

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