



ABOUT KUALA LUMPUR



OLD KUALA LUMPUR

There were many stories told of how Kuala Lumpur got its name and the simplest: the miners and traders who first came in search of tin poled up the river to where the Klang and Gombak rivers converged. They named the settlement Kuala Lumpur, which means "Muddy Estuary" in Malay, and turned it into a flourishing village. In 1896, Kuala Lumpur became the capital of the Federated Malay States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Perak and Pahang. This spurred the future development of Kuala Lumpur and in 1972, it was officially granted city status by the King of Malaysia.

MODERN KUALA LUMPUR

In 1974, Kuala Lumpur (more commonly known as KL) became a federal territory and the nation's capital. It is today a fascinating mix of old and new, with skyscrapers and temples and a colourful scene of multi-racial activity. It currently enjoys the status being an important economic, commercial and industrial focal point and the gateway to the rest of Malaysia.

LOCATION & AREA

Kuala Lumpur is situated in Federal Territory and is easily accessible to all parts of Peninsular Malaysia by road, rail or air. It has a land area of 243 sq km.

POPULATION

The capital city of Malaysia has a population of 3 million, with Malay and indigenous tribes making up almost half of the population (47%) while Chinese (35%), Indians (10%) and others (8%) make up the rest.