colloquium ISME
Empowering Local Mind In Art Design & Cultural Heritage
2016

Empowering Local Mind
In Art Design & Cultural Heritage

3rd ISME International Colloquium 2016

proceeding book

27 & 28 December 2016

Universiti Teknologi MARA, Melaka, Malaysia.

In collaboration with:

Universiti Teknologi MARA
Faculty of Art & Design
PJI Penyelidikan Jaringan Industri
IMPAK Institut Pemikiran & Kepimpinan Melayu
UNS Universitas Sebelas Maret

Empowering Local Mind
In Art Design & Cultural Heritage

3rd ISME International Colloquium 2016

EDITORS AND COMPILERS:

Dr. Azahar Harun
Dr. Rosli Zakaria
Dr. Abd Rasid
Pn. Haslinda Abd Razak
Pn. Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh
En Nadzri Mohd Sharif
En. Shaleh Mohd Mujir
Pn Fatrisha Mohamed Yussof
Pn Anith Liyana Amin Nudin
Pn Ilinadia Jamil
Cik Fazlina Mohd Radzi
Cik Aidah Alias
Cik Nurkhazilah Idris

COVER DESIGN:

Norsharina Samsuri

PUBLISHED BY:

Faculty of Art & Design,
UiTM Melaka
KM26 Jalan Lendu,
78000 Alor Gajah, Melaka
Tel : +606 - 5582094/ +6065582190/ +6065582113
Email : ismefssr@gmail.com
Web : http://isme2016.weebly.com
ISBN : 978-967-0637-26-6

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without permission of the copyright holder.

Empowering Local Mind
In Art Design & Cultural Heritage

3rd ISME International Colloquium 2016

Copyright © 2016

Faculty of Art & Design,
UiTM Melaka
KM26 Jalan Lendu,
78000 Alor Gajah Melaka
http://isme2016.weebly.com

Content

1 **Personification in Marketing Communication: Case Study of Malaysian Brands** 9

Azahar Harun, Mohamed Razeef Abd Razak, Russlan Abd Rahim, Lili Eliana Mohd Radzuan, Amina Syarfina Abu Bakar

2 **The Image of Man after September 11** 21

Mohd. Shaharudin Sabu, Mohd. Saharuddin Supar, Hisammudin Ahmad, Shaharin Sulaiman, Ahmad Zuraimi Abdul Rahim, Mohd. Ali Azraei Bebit, Shahrul Munir Mohd Kaulan

3 **The Image Construction of Loro Blonyo Craft in Global Market through Packaging Design that Reflect Local Image** 27

Nanang Yuliantoa, Edy Tri Sulistyoa, Slamet Subiyantoroa, and Nadia Sigi Prameswaria

4 **Game-Based Learning using Visual Spatial Approach for Children with Autism to Improve Social Development: A Pilot Study** 32

Ilinadia Jamil, Fatrisha Mohamed Yussof, Nor Yus Shahirah Hassan, Azzureen Nor Ain Azizuddin and Zainal Kadir

5 **Visual Iklan Berunsurkan Seksual Di Media Internet: Persepsi Golongan Bawah Umur** 42

Fatrisha Mohamed Yussof, Ilinadia Jamil, Azahar Harun, Norsharina Samsuri,Nurkhazilah Idris, Nor Sabrena Norizan

6 **An Iconographical Interpretation Of Street Art In Malaysia** 51

Syafril Amir Muhammad, Nurul Huda Mohd Din, Profesor Dr. Muliyadi Mahamood, Dr. Mumtaz Mokhtar

7 **The Relationship between Place and Hallmark Event; Malaysian Cultural Context** 64

Musaddiq Khalil, Amer Shakir Zainol, Shaliza Dasuka, Liza Marziana, Khazilah Idris, and Fazlina Radzi

8 **Aplikasi Teknik Tempa dan Peleburan dalam Seni Arca Besi Raja Shah-riman Raja Aziddin** 74

Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh, Shaliza Dasuki, Nurkhazilah Idris,Fazlina Mohd Radzi, Musaddiq Mohd Khalil Imran

9 **Sulaman Keringkam : Motif Kemasan Sisi Beridentiti Melayu Tempatan** 85

Norhasliyana Hazlin Zainal Amri, Hamdzun Haron, dan Abdul Latif Samian

10 **Malay Aesthetic Concept through Malay Woodcarving Motifs in Visual Artworks** 97

N. A. Hassan, P. Amin, and S. Tohid

11 **Illustrasi Poster Kempen Alam Sekitar dalam Simbol Kebudayaan** 106

Muliyati Binti Mat Alim and Profesor Madya Dr. Abdul Halim bin Husain

12 **Penghayatan Nilai- Nilai Patriotisme Dalam Arca Awam Pelajar Uitm Melaka Sempena Pertandingan Hiasan Patriotisme Daerah Alor Gajah** 118

W. M. Z. Wan Yaacob, N.H. Abdulah, A. Osman, M. F. Samsudin,M. A. A. Bebit, S. M. Mohd Kaulan dan M. S. Sabu

13 **Keunikan Ukiran Patung Kayu dalam Kehidupan Kaum Jah Hut dalam Keperluan dan Kepercayaan** 124

Nor Edzrine Binti Abdullah Sani

14 **Properties of Mandi Bunga (flowering bath) as Malaysian tradition Practice** 135

S. Roslan, R. Legino

15 **Malaysian Batik Painting From 1950 to 2010: A Study on Style** 145

A.E. Mohd Fauzi, N. H. Ghazali and N. H. Ahmad

16 **Interpreting Motif and Pattern in Mohd Nor Mahmud Painting Batik: *Pakai Semutar Kain Lepas*.** 151

H. Abd Razak, R.Legino, B. Samuri

17 **The Aesthetic of Traditional Lurik in Socio-Cultural Context** 157

E. S.Handayani

18 **Brand Identity on Local Malay Herbal Toiletries Packaging Design as a Potential Tourism Product** 162

Siti Sarah Adam Wan, Noraziah Mohd Razali, Wan Nur Khalisah Shamsudin & Ariff Ali

19 **Budaya Melayu Sebagai Simbol dan Makna Dalam Seni Catan Moden Malaysia** 172

Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh, Hamdzun Haron, Abdul Latif Samian & Tengku Intan Suzila Tengku Sharif

20 **Budaya Visual 'Seni Kolam' Dalam Sistem Sosial Masyarakat India** 180

Santhi A/P Letchumanan, Lee Hoi Yeh, Prof. Madya Dr. Abdul Halim Hussain

21 **Cetusan Idea Seni Tekat Perak** 198

Azni Hanim Hamzah, Salina Abdul Manan, Noor Hafiza Ismail & Nur Hikma Mat Yusuf

22 **Chlorophyll Print: An Alternative Approach to Describe Photographic Printing Process Using Nature Based For Photography Students** 207

Dona DLowii Madon, Aidah Alias, Raziq Abdul Samat, Farihan Zahari, Shafira Shaari & Shaharin Sulaiman

23 **Designing Jawi Typeface to Enhance The Quality of Modern Design** 218

Mohamed Razeef Abdul Razak, Prof. Dr. D'zul Haimi Md. Zain, Dr. Azahar Harun, Dr. Saiful Akram Che Cob & Lili Eliana Mohd. Radzuan

24 **Diversification of *Batik Jarum* Handicraft Art Product to Solidify Community Based Creative Economic Development in Klaten Regency** 225

Margana

25 **Empowering "Girli" Batik Craftswomen to Enhance Family Economy and Develop Tourism Village in Sragen District** 236

Dr. Slamet Supriyadi & Prof. Dr. Sariatun

26 **Identiti Visual Seni Catan Moden Malaysia Melalui Media Campuran Dalam Konteks Kebudayaan** 244

Fairus Ahmad Yusof [1,] Prof. Madya. Dr. Abdul Halim Husain

27 **Inovasi Media TMK Dalam Pendekatan Pembelajaran dan Pengajaran Pendidikan Seni Visual Berasaskan Gaya Belajar Visual** 274

Siti Hayati binti Haji Mohd Yusoff

28 **Interpretasi Kandungan Imej Fotografi Digital Sosio-Masyarakat Melayu Berdasarkan Konsep Literasi Visual** 291

Nadzri Mohd Sharif, Meor Hasmadi Meor Hamzah & Nor Fariza Baharuddin

29 **Kartun Akhbar Sebagai Wadah Penyampaian Suara Masyarakat: Suatu Kritikan Terhadap Isu-Isu Semasa** 304

Shaliza Dasuki, Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh, Nurkhazilah Idris, Fazlina Mohd Radzi, Musaddiq Mohd Khalil & Nur Hasliza Abdulah

30 **Kartun Bertemakan Keagamaan Atas Talian: Interpretasi Dakwah dan Sindiran** 317

Fazlina Mohd Radzi, Shaliza Dasuki, Nurkhazilah Idris, Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh & Musaddiq Muhamad Khalil

31 **Keindahan Tengkolok Getam Pekasam Warisan Kesultanan Perak Darul Ridzuan** 326

Liza Marziana Mohamad Noh, Salina Abdul Manan, Azni Hanim Hamzah, Noor Hafiza Ismail & Mohd Hafiz Sabran

32 **Menggembur 'Memori Kolektif': Potensi 'Seni Partisipatori' Sebagai Media Konservasi Budaya** 333

Diana Ibrahim, M. Hendra Himawan dan Mohd Saharuddin Supar

33 **Model Landskap Bandaraya Islam Di Kawasan Tropika Berdasarkan Empat Faktor Nilai Rekabentuk** 343

N. H Ramle & R. Abdullah

34 **Pelaksanaan PBS Guru-Guru PSV Hilir Perak Dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran Berasaskan Estetik** 352

Lee Hoi Yeh, Dr. Mohd Zahuri Khairani

35 **Permata Yang Hilang: Pembelajaran Penulisan Seni Khat Dan Jawi** 367

Ainun Jariah Yaacob, Ahmad Rajaei Awang, Mohd Fadil Sulaiman, Mohd.Yazid Misdi

36 **Persona Komunikasi Tipografi di dalam Artifak Kartografi** 380

Wan Juria Emeih Wahed & RidzuanHussin

37 **The 'Me-Too' Phenomenon in Packaging Design: A Case Study of Malaysian Retail Products** 392

Anith Liyana Amin Nudin, Mohd Amin Mohd Noh, Wan Nur Khalisah Shamsudin, Izwan Abdul Ghafar, Norsharina Samsuri, Nik Narimah Nik Abdullah and Fatrisha Mohamed Yussof

38 **Interaction Design in Collaborative Augmented Reality (AR) Story-book for Children** 403

Lili Eliana Mohd Radzuan, Wan Nur Khalisah Shamsudin, Siti NurIzaura Razis , Azahar Harun and Mohamed Razeef Abd Razak

39 **Analisis Proses Penghasilan Lakaran Awal Dari Segi Penggunaan Material, Idea dan Pengisian (Contents) Mengikut Bidang-Bidang yang Terdapat di Fakulti Seni Lukis & Seni Reka, UiTM Melaka: Kajian Kes Pameran Think Things Pada Tahun 2016** 410

Salmah Ali, Hisammudin Ahmad, Haslinda Razak, Wan Nor Ayuni Wan Mohd Zain, Norsharina Samsuri , Nurkhazilah Idris dan Muhammad Fitri Samsuddin

40 **Corporate Rebranding Design of Oil and Gas Company in Malaysia: Case Study of SMART Petrol** 423

Amina Syarfina Abu Bakar, Azahar Harun, Mohamed Razeef Abd Razak

41 **Apresiasi Karya Seni Catan 'Siri Dungun' Dalam Pendekatan Etnomatematik** 434

Rushana Bte Sulaiman @ Abd Rahim, Rushana Bte Sulaiman @ Abd Rahim

42 **Aturan Pertiga (Rule Of Thirds) Sebagai Elemen Baru Dalam Pembelajaran Komposisi Bagi Menghasilkan Karya Seni Catan** 449

Shahariah Mohamed Roshdi, Hisammudin Ahmad, Mohd Haniff b. Mohd Khalid, Dr. Abd. Rasid Ismail, Fazlina Mohd Radzi, Nur Hasliza Abdulah, Nurul Izza Ab. Aziz

43 **Kempen Budi Bahasa Melalui Senireka Bentuk Pembungkusan Produk SME** 461

Farhanah Abu Sujak, Siti Raba'ah Abdul Razak, Nurul Akma Abdul Wahab, Nurin Elani Makrai

44 **Participatory Art Project To Develop The Creative Potential Of Students Of Senior High School In Surakarta** 470

Adam Wahida

45 **Pemikiran Visual Terhadap Permainan Ceper Berasaskan Sistem Sosial Budaya** 479

Zulpaimin bin Hamid, Prof. Madya Dr. Abdul Halim bin Hussain

46 **Pengaruh Elemen Vegetal Dalam Seni Mushaf Nusantara** 493

Nurul Huda Mohd Din, Syafril Amir Muhammad, Prof. Dr. D'zul Haimi Md Zain, Dr. Mumtaz Mokhtar

47 **Puppet Staging through Media Creation Workshop as the Development of Character Building Model for the Marginal in Bengawan Solo Riverbanks** 509

Endang Widiyastuti

48 **Rattan Furniture Design: A Comparison Study between Malaysia and Indonesia Design Trend** 520

Muhammad Muizzuddin Bin Darus, Dr. Ruwaidy Bin Mat Rasul, Abu Bakar Bin Abdul Aziz, Nurhikma Binti Mat Yusof, Dr Deny Willy Junaidi

49 **Seni sebagai Praktis Sosial: Garis Teori dan Amalan Dalam Seni Rupa Kontemporari Malaysia** 529

Diana Ibrahim, Mohd Yuszaidy Mohd Yusoff, and Yusmilayati Yunus

50 **Struktur Reka Bentuk Mimbar Masjid Baru Terengganu** 541

Noor Hafiza Ismail, Hamdzun Haron, Zuliskandar Ramli, Salina Abdul Manan & Azni Hanim Hamzah

51 **Tapak Warisan Arkeologi Lembah Bujang: Keunikan Arkeopelancongan Di Negeri Kedah** 549

Farhana Abdullah, Adnan Jusoh, Nasir Nayan & Zuliskandar Ramli

52 **Study On Symbolism Of Malay Islamic Cultural Heritage In Malaysian Visual Arts : Found In Syed Ahmad Jamal Artworks** 558

Nurkhazilah Idris, Liza Marziana Mohammad Noh, Shaliza Dasuki, Fatrisha Mohd Yussof, Fazlina Mohd Radzi, Musaddiq Muhamad Khalil

53 **Temporary Evacuation and Relief Centre Design Management in Malaysia: an Overview** 569

Dr Ruwaidy Bin Mat Rasul, Muhammad Muizzuddin Bin Darus, Abu Bakar Bin Abdul Aziz

54 **The Cotton Cloth Qur'an binding of the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula** 577

Ros Mahwati Ahmad Zakaria

55 **The Roles of Interactive Multimedia Learning Android-based Application for Primary Schools Teachers** 585

Tjahjo Prabowo, Mohamad Suhartob, Mulyanto, Nadia Sigi Prameswari

56 **The Status Quo of Malaysian Printmaking** 592

Siti Safura Zahari, Nur Fatiyah Roslan, Nurin Elani Makrai, Nor Arseha Karimon, Mohd Fawazie Arshad and Romli Mahmud

Temporary Evacuation and Relief Centre Design Management in Malaysia: an Overview

Dr Ruwaidy Bin Mat Rasul [1,*], Muhammad Muizzuddin Bin Darus [2,], Abu Bakar Bin Abdul Aziz [3,],

[1-3] Faculty of Art and Design, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Melaka

*corresponding author:

Abstract **—The study mainly focuses on natural disaster temporary evacuation and relief centre design management which highlights on the monsoon floods in Malaysia as a case study. Currently, the type of evacuation centre that has been practiced is often referred to government or public facilities, such as mosques, schools, churches or even community halls. The after affect of every event is devastating which leaves the building in a state of destructions of property, garbage and sewerage system is clogged. On the other hand, the location wise is far most important in order to cater for accessibility of victims and rescuing team. Using interviews and observations as data collection methods, it is assured that the natural disaster situation of temporary evacuation system requires improvements in order to facilitate the victims, rescuers or to salvage public property. Nevertheless, Non-Governmental Organizations always provide temporary tents or shelters, of which that only focuses on some part of the needs; the resting place. This is however is not enough considering the situations of the victims from various family sizes and ages such as toddlers and senior citizens. Apart from foods and warm resting shelter, medication is a priority in order to accommodate the needy; physically and emotionally. With that, the inflatable type of shelter which is portable and easy to assemble and install is recommended. As a result, it leads towards the design management which needed to be considered such as; safe zone area, shelter management, hygienic system and accessibility for land or/and air transportation. The 'togetherness' concept under one roof makes a situation more manageable especially in such difficult and stressful time. Thus, a few recommendation plans with a conceptual size of required area has been suggested. All these plans have similar temporary evacuation and relief centre management system with different plan arrangements. Moreover, these portable temporary shelters can be kept at any local Fire and Rescue Department or any District Police Station as it would be logistically more convenient. Most of the victims hope that the temporary evacuation centre will provide them good facilities and basic comfort. Being emotionally affected, they also need a proper medication and attention. Natural disasters never discriminate any gender or ages as it will cause suffers and tortures who ever that may be involved.**

1. OVERVIEW

Malaysia has been experiencing either natural or man-made disasters which result in damages of properties and causing casualties (Ibrahim and Fakhru'l-Radzi, 2006). The natural disasters that commonly occur include landslide, drought, earth quake and floods. However, during the Northeast Monsoon season starting December every year, heavy rains that cause floods take place. Moreover, it's characterized by two monsoon regimes, namely the Southwest Monsoon from late May to September, and the Northeast Monsoon from November to March. The Northeast Monsoon brings heavy rainfall, particularly to the east coast states of Peninsular Malaysia and western Sarawak, whereas the Southwest Monsoon normally signifies relatively drier weather. When the flood occurs, all the victims need to be evacuated immediately to the safest evacuation centre. At this moment, all the victims are only keen to save their life and need to leave behind their belongings and properties. At this particular time, the victims needed proper and safe place to stay.

The Crisis and Disaster Management (MKN) has been setup under the Prime Minister Office to play their role in crisis and disaster management throughout Malaysia. With the mandate given, it looks into prevention and mitigation, as well as preparedness and response during emergencies.(MKN website, 2016). Moreover, MKN has published the 20th *Order*(*Arahan MKN ke 20*) since 1997 to facilitate and standardize the procedures of crisis and disaster management. (ibid) The order since has been the guideline towards disaster management agencies used locally and internationally. The order stated that the crisis management led by a commander; the Police District Officer while the Malaysia Community and Welfare Department (JKMM) look after the evacuation and relief centre respectively. Disaster management in Malaysia is traditionally based almost entirely on a government-centric top-down approach (Chan, (2014).

2. PROBLEMS

In most of the natural disaster crisis in Malaysia, the victims know where to go after receiving the evacuation warnings. They need to move temporarily to government facilities such as a school, community hall or mosque. Here, all the victims gathered and looked after from the respective government agencies and more often from non-government organizations. However, most of the facilities are not suitable to be located as a temporary evacuation site. This is because the criterion of building is not made for evacuation centre; e.g., although the school building has separated classrooms, it doesn't provide privacy for the victims. Moreover, temporary evacuation sites do not have proper places to sleep and a denigrated place for medical attention. The sick and elderly victims sometimes need proper attention from doctors or medical assistants before transported for further medication at the nearest hospital. The cold and

wet weather will affect the children and cause an illnesses like cold and flu (Davis, 2002). In addition, evacuees have to sleep on the floor with improper mattress and blankets (Simon, 2005). With improper facilities, the victims sometimes feel reluctant to move out and may choose to stay behind despite risking their life. On the other hand, some of the victims did not manage to evacuate as their village is located in a tough geographical areas such as mountainous or thick jungle areas. In the event of a crisis, it may be necessary to evacuate all, or part of the villagers. However, in certain circumstances, it is needed to evacuate the whole villagers which require a larger space for temporary evacuation site.

3. RESEARCH AIMS

This study aims to propose a proper survival centre/site for evacuee during disaster and crisis. These are the time when all the victims need the temporary evacuation centres rather than going after relatives houses. With that, the aim of the research is to create awareness of the needs for better evacuation and management centres as the victims feel hesitate to evacuate their houses and being assembled at a designated place. A better quality of life to be ensured within the temporary evacuation centres which also focuses;

• Providing a better shelter and evacuation centres

• Accessible from various mode; land, water or air space

• A temporary shelter with amenities such as solar powered and safe drinking water

• Relevant for the evacuees to evacuate their damaged or riskyhouses

• Easy to be located by the rescue team before reaching the affected areas

The research may solve these problems in terms of providing victims a proper temporary evacuation centre. The proper and well planned amenities provided at the temporary evacuation centre will prevent the outbreak of diseases which is easily spread during the crisis. These temporary evacuation centre system could be used for any types of calamities including tsunamis, flash floods and other crisis or disaster.

4. METHODOLOGIES

Interviews are useful to access the prime data from the disaster evacuees at temporary evacuation sites. Moreover, observational study has been conducted at the affected areas as data collection methods. Apart from that, documents such as newspapers, journals and web blogs have been analysed to strengthen and support the data.

5. FINDINGS: DESIGN CONSIDERATION

The 'togetherness' concept in one roof will make the situations more manageable, especially for monitoring purposes. If help or assistance is needed, they will only need to go to Headquarters tent for assistance. There will be a representative from JKMM to help with registrations of the victims and provide them with food. The victims at the evacuation site can be put into different categories; healthy, sick, pregnant, elderly, infants and the disabled. The temporary evacuation shelter must be suitable for any types of situations mainly for medical and relief centre. It must be also located at proper designated areas considered with topography, ground cover and soil conditions (Patrick Sauer, 2001: 217).The locations of the shelters could be anywhere, as long it is confirmed safe to the victims and declared as a 'green area' and easy to locate for the supply of foods and other items essential for survival. The purpose of this plan is to prescribe the needs of emergency shelters for people displaced from their dwellings by an emergency or disaster. The function of an evacuation center is to take care for the disaster victims who are homeless.

The temporary evacuation center location needs to be setup at a higher ground level. However, it must be accessible at least by air or land. The shelter location must be on a field with a minimum area of 20 meters by 20 meters. This is minimum size that can hold a maximum of 25 people at one time. Moreover, these portable temporary shelters will be stored at any local government authorities such as Fire and Rescue Department or any District Police Station or even selected leaders for ease in terms of logistics. As such, the following basic considerations have to be taken into account as shown in **Table 1**.

Planning	The location is higher area from disaster zone and must be accessible
Shelter	The material used has to be the durable, weather proof and cheap. Color is the most important for reorganization. The shelter should take into account of comfort level for the victims and should include the beds, pillows and blankets. Very fast installation such as using the inflatable methods to setup. The shelter should also be able to accommodate all victims.
Hygiene	Proper public toilet facilities and a drainage system to control from spreading diseases.
Storage	The size of folded temporary tents must be storable and be made of light weight material for easy installation.
Evacuee	The design of the shelter must include the awareness of the target user groups such as children (infant): needs boil water, pregnant women, elderly, injured and sick people.
Logistic	Lightweight material and durable. Easy to handle and transport by a smaller vehicle or boat.
Material	Durable, cheap and maintenance free. Safe material from side effects and weather proof.

Facilities	Several types of facilities needed ; · Relief centre: Requires a doctor or medical assistant to assist all the time, supply the medicine and relief. · Headquarters: For officially from local authorities, police department, rescuers, government and non-government bodies for their administrative work. · Camp for the victims: Must have blankets, pillows, single or double decked bed. · Electricity supply is required for lighting system or any kind of basic needs. A generator or solar system for generating electricity should be used. · Drinking water: Water Pump and filtration, using a basic water filtration system temporarily. · Quarter master: The food preparation area for victims or volunteers to cooks · Storage hut for storing food or dry clothes

Table 1: Design consideration for Temporary Evacuation and Relief Centre

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the needs of temporary evacuation centre during crisis and disaster time are important as shelters for evacuees can be gathered in controlled environment. As a preventive measure taken, the contingency plan is for precautions that will be useful during disaster. In relation with that, victims may easily face emotional and physical stress while looking forward for a place to feel safe and comfortable temporarily.

With the newly designed planning system, it can be used under any circumstances with different environments to meet the needs during any disastrous event. Moreover, every relief centre has to have medical personnel on standby all the time in case of emergency. In addition, a temporary ward for critical patients is also needed to control any diseases from spreading out infecting other victims.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation for temporary evacuation centre for crisis and disaster management is defined by the design considerations and amenities. The consideration is more likely towards the usage of inflatable types of tents including the victim's camp, command centre, medical wards, store, cooking area and toilet facilities. Following that, there are 3types of plans suggested which can accommodate up to 25 victims at one time. (Refers **Plate 1, 2** and **3**)

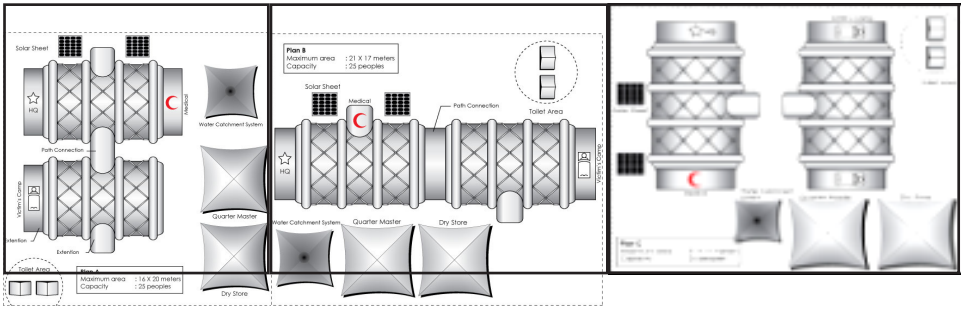

Plate 1: Plan A Plate 2: Plan B Plate3: Plan C

Plan A uses a vertical format where both tents are attached together from the side of the tents. However, *Plan B* aligns in a horizontal format. The tents are in one row purposely foreasy access between the victim's camp and medical and command centre tents. On the other hand, *Plan C* represents a split concept where it gives a little privacy for victim›s comfort.

In describing which plan is suitable and more reliable as a temporary evacuation site, there are a few features needed to be considered.

Features	Plan A	Plan B	Plan C
Plan concept	Vertical	Horizontal	Split
Size of required area	16 m X 20 m	21 m X 17 m	20 m X 16 m
Traffic flows	Not too crowded	Very crowded	Quite privacy
Accesses between the tents	Yes	Yes	Yes
Joined tents	Yes	Yes	Yes
Privacy	No privacy	No privacy	Yes
Attached to others tent	Small open attached	Large open attached	Not attached
Ward privacy	Not too privacy as it attached to the camp	No privacy	Quite privacy
Access to toilet	Yes	Yes	Yes
Access to kitchen and store	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 2: Layout Comparisons between Plans

As shown in **Table 2**, *Plan C* is more likely to meet the victim›s criterion. However, it is crucial to consider the environment, geographical area and other related circumstances before it can be very useful as a temporary evacuation and relief centre.

REFERENCES

[1] Ngai Weng Chan, (2014) “Impacts of Disasters and Disaster Risk Management in Malaysia: The Case of Floods”, Resilience and Recovery in Asian Disasters, Vol. 18 of the series Risk, Governance and Society, pp 239-265

[2] Ibrahim Mohamed Shaluf, Fakhru’l-Razi Ahmadun, (2006) “Di saster types in Malaysia: an overview”, Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal, Vol. 15 Iss: 2, pp.286 - 298

[3] Alina Simon, December 23rd, 2005, “Life Goes On For Flood Victims, Despite in Makeshift Settlements”, The Star, Retrieved January 11th, 2006.

[4] Patrick Sauer and Michael Zimmerman, (2001) The Complete Idiots Guide to Surviving Anything, London, Marie-Butler Knight.

[5] Lee Davis, (2002) Natural Disasters, Revised Edition, New York, Chermak Books.

[6] Majlis Keselamatan Negara [MKN], (n.d). Fungsi Teras. Retrieved December 11th, 2016 from http://www.mkn.gov.my/page/fungsi-teras