UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

THE EFFECT OF DAYLIGHTING TOWARDS OFFICE WORKING ENVIRONMENT

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor Interior Architecture (Hons.)**

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This dissertation has not been submitted to any academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with Academic Rules and Regulations for Undergraduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

In today's modern offices, the office environment can be a stressful place for the employees. Office workers spend much of their time indoors thus office tasks are reliant on indoor lighting or any daylight available (Al Horr et al., 2016). Based on the findings, people prefer to live and work in spaces with good daylight distribution. Preferred window size, shape, location, and position might vary with the size and function of spaces, the office layout and distance from the window. There was a strong link between people's actual location in the building oriented in relation to the windows location and their perceptions of the importance of and satisfaction with certain workplace condition. This research examined the impact of daylight exposure on office by evaluate studies that access the environmental of offices with windows that allow natural light to access employee's health and productivity. The objectives are to identify user's feedback toward the day lighting aspects in office space and to examine the physical measurement of the current office environment. With the aims to answer how the perspective of the user toward the Day Lighting aspect in the office space and how the daylighting access effect towards the better office environment. This study used two methodologies to examine whether daylight affects worker's preferences, satisfaction, productivity, and health. The first was a revealed of importance and satisfaction associated with daylighting and other environmental conditions in workspaces by distribution of questionnaire. The second was a revealed of physical conditions at the workplace by investigate the various variables of daylight access at workplace to comprehend the situation pertaining to the daylight aspect by a physical measurement.

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