



CENTRE OF STUDIES FOR BUILDING SURVEYING
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND SURVEYING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT DEFICIENCIES OF FIRE
PREVENTIVE EQUIPMENT AT TAHFIZ CENTER IN KELANTAN

MUHAMMAD NAJMI BIN ZULKIFLI
(2018676858)

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ABSTRACT

Tahfiz education was first established in Malaysia as part of the Islamic education system. This is a generational tradition passed down from generation to generation. Unbeknownst to them, the tahfiz expansion centre grew without realizing the many cases of fire in the tahfiz group. Every day, fires increase in the same group. This research is the maintenance of fire prevention equipment in a tahfiz centre that is not suitable for its maintenance. Fire prevention equipment is one of the mandatory installations in the building as a safety measure to the occupants of the building. Therefore, the maintenance management of fire prevention equipment is very important for every fire prevention equipment to function properly and for the value of its existing functional value. Therefore, the objective of this study, rescue of deficiencies in the maintenance management of fire prevention system equipment in Kelantan is to determine the aspect of maintenance management deficiencies of fire preventive equipment at tahfiz centre in Kelantan, Analysis the aspect of maintenance management deficiencies of fire preventive equipment at tahfiz centre in Kelantan and Develop the aspect of maintenance management deficiencies of fire preventive equipment at tahfiz centre in Kelantan. This study was conducted using the onion matrix method. As a result of this study, there are several aspects that require fire prevention equipment maintenance activities, including Insufficient financial resources, Limited knowledge on the importance of fire prevention equipment, Unsystematic management system, Schedule is not specific for maintenance activities, High maintenance costs for prevention equipment fire and Conflict with the Kelantan Islamic Religious Council (MAIK) with the need for fire prevention equipment. These aspects were collected through literature review and several aspects were collected during the Joint interview session, including individual attitude, difficulty of maintenance, high demand from contractors and no cooperation from all parties. all these aspects are developed to provide awareness and advice to the public and the tahfiz centre itself to be more sensitive in carrying out maintenance work. this is because if the maintenance activities of fire prevention equipment properly can help curb small fires become more rampant.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STUDY BACKGROUND

Fires can occur at any time and in any scenario regardless of whether people are aware of it or not, they will always be confronted with the situation. As a result, it is critical for everyone or building user to understand the overall fire hazards, including fire theory, safety measures, how to save yourself, how to use fire prevention system equipment found in the building, and the laws and regulations established by the fire department for the building, especially school buildings that house students in need of appropriate protection.

A fire protection and prevention system must be installed in a building that meets the Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department's specifications. This system is essential for the building to be safe to occupy. Equipment for fire protection and prevention must be adequately provided. In the event of a fire, this system tries to secure the safety of occupants and property while also preventing the building structure from becoming weak. To achieve the standards for fire protection and prevention, the building must be able to withstand debris for long enough to allow residents to escape and to prevent fire and smoke from spreading quickly.

In Malaysia, the Islamic based education system is a process of preparing oneself to become a preacher, tarbiyyah or ulama, and has grown to the point where huts, maahad tahfiz, and madrasahs were established decades ago. Any tahfiz center is run by the government (federal or state), while other schools are run by private organizations (Nazura, 2017).

For government tahfiz centers or schools, learning is made based on what is set by the Ministry of Education Malaysia and it runs systematically and orderly by introducing a joint academic curriculum, including at the SPM level, at least tahfiz students have two streams and qualifications namely SPM and tahfiz al -Quran. Government -run Tahfiz schools usually have their own homes. Learning in private tahfiz centers or colleges, on the other hand, is not always formal or organized.