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TEKNOLOGI
MARA



QS COLLOQUIUM 2020

SERIES XII PROCEEDING OCT 2020 - FEB 2021

BACHELOR OF QUANTITY SURVEYING (HONS.)
Department of Built Environment Studies & Technology,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak

QS COLLOQUIUM 2020 SERIES XII

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM) PERAK BRANCH
OCTOBER 2020 - FEBRUARY 2021

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

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ISBN: 978-967-19692-0-5

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BEST PRACTICE FOR DISABLE FACILITIES AT DISTRICT MOSQUE

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Abstract

Facilities for People with disabilities is one of the important things that need to be considered in designing every public building. People with disabilities shall have the right to enter and use public facilities, utilities, services and buildings accessible. However, if there is no facilities provided, it may threaten the welfare of persons with disabilities. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the best practice for disable facilities for People with Disabilities at District Mosque. The objectives of this research are (i) to identify the type of disabling facilities at district mosque (ii) to analyze the existing disable facilities, follow standard requirement by Malaysia Standard (iii) to rank disable facilities in Mosque. In order to achieve the objective, an observation has been made at 5 district mosques at Kelantan with the aid of checklist. The result from the observation will analyze based on Malaysian Standard MS1184: 2002. Most of the facilities for disabled people at Kelantan district mosque not fully follow the standard requirement by Malaysian Standard MS1184: 2002. Grab Rail is the best practice disable facilities at district mosque and Mosque A is the best mosque has provided facilities for disable people.

Keyword: *People with Disable, Facilities, Mosque*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mosque has been linked to Malaysia's historical growth and history where this country has accepted in its culture and heritage as an Islamic moral meaning presence. (Afridi. M.A, 2011). Therefore, the mosque was developed in Malaysia to serve its value and about 5,300 mosques were built and as the years come, it is growing, but the facilities available for people with disabilities are still an issue (Afridi. M.A, 2011). The mosque is not only for those without disabilities. It is necessary to have the facilities that could be accessible for People with Disabilities (PwDs). This will give an equal opportunity for the PwDs to perform group prayers along with other devoted Muslims in order to help them fulfil their responsibility. (Asiaah Abdul Rahim et al., 2014).

1.1 Problem Statement

All mosques need to be equipped with facilities for PwDs in fulfilling with the requirements of the Malaysian Standard Code of Practice (MS) on Access of Disabled Persons. Most of the disability facilities provided in the mosque conform with the MS1184:2002 requirement, but important provisions such as a ramp, toilet facilities and handrails still do not comply with the standard (Ramli, 2017). Therefore, the facilities provided for the PwDs in the mosque should be provided for them to have the equality of accessing the facilities provision of the mosque. The lack of access creates physical barriers that burden the PwDs which eventually discourage them to visit mosques especially at the parking area, the entrance, ablution area toilets and prayer hall. Other related are hygienic considerations of using wheelchair into the prayer hall, management and maintenance issues (Asiaah Abdul Rahim et al., 2014).

The design team and local authorities should play their important role to design all Mosque at Malaysia friendly to PwDs. Regarding the disabilities facilities item that was available but not complies with the Malaysian standard, the architect mentioned that the measurement is referred to as standard by the local authority itself. This can be concluded that the guideline established by the local authority might not refer to the Malaysian Standard (Mohd Shobri, Zakaria and Mat Salleh, 2018).

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Person with Disabilities (PWDs)

According to International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), World Health Organization (WHO) (2010) Disability is defined as the outcome or of a complex relationship between the health status of an individual and personal causes and the external factors describing the situation under which the individual lives. Disability may be defined as a dynamic phenomenon affecting both the biomedical features of the body or mind of someone and the consequences of the physical, social and environmental context of human life. (Mohd Shobri, Zakaria and Mat Salleh, 2018)

2.2 Standard Requirement Facilities for People with Disabilities

There are a few example standard facilities for people with disabling in MS 1184: 2002 Code of Practice on Access for Disabled Persons to Public Buildings (First Revision):

I. Pathway and Ramp

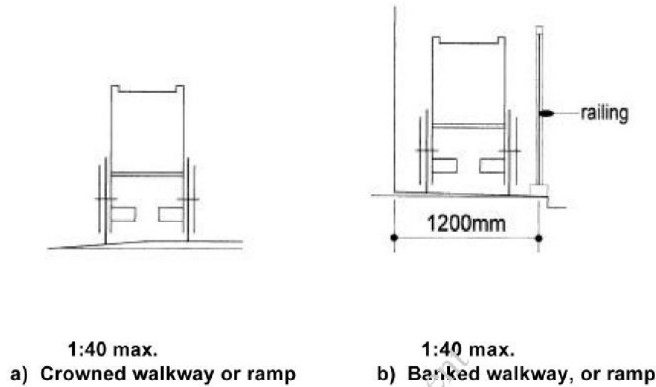


Figure 1. Maximum allowable camber for Pathway and Ramp (Sources: MS 1184: 2002 Code of Practice on Access for Disabled Persons to Public Buildings (First Revision))

Every pathway and ramp forming part of access for the disabled person should:

- Have a clear width at every part of not less than 1200mm
- In no part have a gradient steeper than 1:12
- the surface of the adjacent ground to the pathways and internal ramps should be at the same level ± 10 mm
- the camber of crowned or banked pathways, ramps, driveways or parking area, the transition should be affected without abrupt change of camber
- pathway and ramps should have a non-slip finish in accordance with clause 26.

All ramps should:

- be provided with landing rest area not less than 1200mm in length at an interval of not more than 6000 mm, measured clear as to show in figure 2:

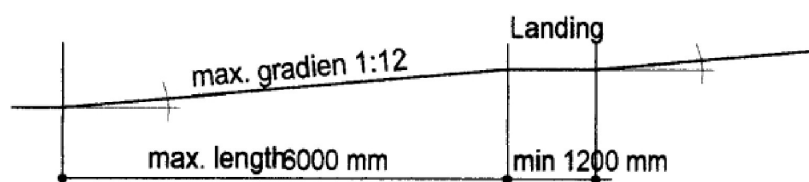


Figure 2. Profile of Ramp (Sources: MS 1184: 2002 Code of Practice on Access for Disabled Persons to Public Buildings (First Revision))

- b) be provided on each side thereof with a handrail, which should be attached to an adjacent wall or a balustrade in accordance with Clause 12
- c) be provided on the open side with a kerb not less than 100mm high.

2.3 Mosque

In general, the mosque is known as the Muslim spiritual refuge, serving as a hub for worship, a center for religious practice, Al-Quran, Hadith and Sunnah teaching and learning, as well as arranging public gatherings and seminars such as talks and weddings (Asiah Abdul Rahim et al., 2014). Therefore, a mosque needs to be more widely built to appeal to all kinds of users, including PwDs, elderly people and children, so that accessibility is very necessary and should make sure that they can give the PwDs a fair chance to conduct congregational prayers in the prayer hall along with other devoted Muslims. If the facilities is unavailable, a physical barrier will be created that will burden the PwDs. This will eventually prevent them from visiting mosques. especially at the parking area, the entrance, the ablution area, the toilets and the prayer hall.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The scope of research is observation analysis for disabling facilities in District Mosque. Area of study is focusing on Kelantan which is Tanah Merah, Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas, Rantau Panjang and Machang. Five district mosques because this mosque is not only used by local people but the district mosque also as a tourist attraction. District mosque is important to because it is a place where the event is held. District mosque at Kelantan will be vice for Majlis Agama Islam Kelantan (MAIK) it will make district mosque is the place to Asnaf people and People with disabling get the assistance from the Majlis Agama Islam Kelantan (MAIK)

The study methodology is defined as being fundamentally structured, scientifically based and of consistency, precise techniques for collecting data on the research issue through the use of various approaches, techniques and formulas shown in the research. Several approaches can be used to undertake a test. There are three methods available, namely quantitative and qualitative approach and mixed approach. The qualitative method selected to achieve objective one and two because this research is a great way to obtain more information from the reliable data sources but to achieve objective three used quantitative method.

There were two key techniques shown in this study to collect data. The very first step was collecting information by classifying all factors through a literature review. The second steps consisted of the fieldwork itself consisting of preliminary survey and final survey. Under the preliminary survey need to make the content analysis based on Malaysian Standard MS1184: 2002. Based on the content analysis second step is need to prepare the observation checklist to achieve objective one which is to identify the type of disabling facilities at district mosque. After finish makes observation with the aid of the checklist, it is need to analyse the existing disable facilities follow the standard requirement by Malaysian Standard MS1184: 2002 to achieve objective two. Surveys to achieve objective no three-use quantitative method that need to make observation Likert scale based on existing facilities for disabled people and can proceed to raked disable facilities in a mosque.

In preparing the final survey, need to make an observation (Likert scale) on existing facilities based on preliminary survey. The observation (Likert scale) will be following the MS 1184: 2002. There are have five scales that will be used which is (1) nonexistence will be present 1, (2) non-fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS will be present 2, (3) low fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS will be present 3, (4) high fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS will be present 4 and (5) full fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS will present 5. All existing facilities will be value-based on MS1188: 200

4.0 ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1 TYPE OF DISABLED FACILITIES AT DISTRICT MOSQUE

Based on the observation checklist, there are 11 from 26 types of disabling facilities exist at the district mosque which is Water Closet for Wheelchairs, Water Closet for Ambulant People, Soap Dispenser, Signage and Symbol, Stairs, Handrail for pathway and Ramp, Handrail for Stair, Grab Rail, Pathway and Ramp, Main Entrances and Vehicle Parking and Access. Total facilities under the toilet and bathroom are 9 but only 3 disable facilities available at district mosque which is Water Closet for Wheelchairs, Water Closet for Ambulant People and Soap Dispenser. Furthermore, signage and symbol available at district mosque. Total disable facilities under stair and lift have 6 but only 4 available at district mosque which is Stairs, Handrail for pathway and Ramp, Handrail for Stair, Grab Rail. Next is for circulation area have 8 types of disabling facilities and available at district mosque only 2 which is Pathway and Ramp, Main Entrances. Lastly, vehicle parking and access also one of the disabled facilities available at district mosque.

4.2 RANK DISABLE FACILITIES AT DISTRICT MOSQUE

In this section, the study discusses based on observation for disable people facilities. The quantitative method will use to analyze the result of these observations Table below shows the result that has been transforming into an observation 5-Scale Likert:

Table 1. Likert Scale

NO	SCALE	SCORE
1	Non-existence	1
2	Non-fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS	2
3	Low fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS	3
4	High fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS	4
5	Full fulfilment of the assessment criteria by MS	5

Table 1. Rank of Disable Facilities at District Mosque

Mosques	Water Closet for Wheelchairs	Water Closet for Ambulant People	Soap Dispenser	Signage and Symbol	Stairs	Handrail for pathway and Ramp	Handrail for Stair	Grab Rail	Pathway and Ramp	Main Entrances	Vehicle Parking and Access	TOTAL
A	1	4	5	4	4	1	3	5	3	3	3	36
B	1	4	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	33
C	1	3	5	1	3	1	1	4	3	2	1	25
D	1	4	1	4	4	3	3	4	5	2	1	32
E	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	2	3	32
TOTAL	8	17	13	16	18	11	13	21	19	11	11	158

The rank of disables facilities at district mosque, first, Grab Rail because based on observation conducted that it can see that grab rail high full fulfillment of the assessment criteria and have at all five mosques. Second is Pathway and Ramp because based on observation it can see that Pathway and Ramp are low fulfillment of assessment criteria and still existed at all five mosques. The third is Stairs. Fourth is Water Closet for Ambulant People. Fifth is Signage and Symbol. Sixth is Soap Dispenser and Handrail for Stair. Seventh is Handrail for pathway and ramps, Main Entrances and Vehicle Parking and Access. The last place is the Water Closet for Wheelchair because this facility only available at mosque E and at others for mosque it does not exist.

The rank for District Mosque has disabled facilities, First is Mosque A because the score for mosque A is 36 and at this mosque also only 2 type of disable facilities do not exist which is Water Closet for Wheelchairs and Handrail for pathway and Ramp. Second is Mosque B which is the score is 33 and also 2 disable facilities do not exist which is Water Closet for Wheelchairs and soap dispenser. Third is Mosque D and E these two mosques have the same score which is 32. Fourth is Mosque C the score is 25 because at this mosque have 4 disable facilities does not exist which is Water Closet for Wheelchairs, Signage and symbol, Handrail for pathway and Ramp, Handrail forstair and lastly is Vehicle parking and Access.

4.0 RECOMMENDATION

This research has identified a recommendation to enhance the disabled facilities at the mosque. It was very important to ensure that all mosque is more friendly to all disabled people. From the research, there is a recommendation that should be considered. All the new design for mosque should ensure that all requirement by Malaysian Standard for disabling facilities need to be followed to make sure that all disabled people can use the mosque like normal people.

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