



**A STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE  
PROJECT FOR HARDCORE POOR COMMUNITY  
IMPLEMENTED BY SARATOK DISTRICT OFFICE**

**SUFIAN BIN SALLEH  
2004302804**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
(HONOURS) (MARKETING)  
FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
MARA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**

**APRIL 2009**

**DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ( HONS ) MARKETING  
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA ( UiTM)**

I, Sufian Bin Salleh ( I.C Number 790422-13-5319 ), hereby declare that this work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree program both locally or overseas and also not being concurrently submitted for this degree program or any other degree program.

This project paper is the result of the independent work and research by myself except where otherwise stated.

All verbatim extracts extract have been distinguished by quotation marks and sources of my information have been acknowledged.

**Signature**     :

**Date**           :

## **LETTER OF SUBMISSION**

### **The Coordinator**

Pengajian Luar Kampus  
Faculty of Business Management  
MARA University of Technology  
93200 Kota Samarahan  
SARAWAK.

Dear Sir,

### **SUBMISSION OF PROJECT PAPER ( MKT 660 )**

Attached is the project paper entitled '*A Study on Effectiveness of Housing Assistance Project For Hardcore Poor Community Implemented By Saratok District Office*'

The Project paper is to fulfill the requirement of the Faculty of Business Management, MARA University of Technology for the Bachelor of Business Administration (Hons.) Marketing Program.

Thank you.

Yours Sincerely,

**SUFIAN BIN SALLEH**  
Matrix No. 2004302804

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

First and foremost, I deeply thank *Allah s.w.a.* for the completion of this project paper.

My heartfelt grateful acknowledgement goes to *Encik Abang Sulaiman Bin Abang Naim*, my project supervisor, who shared his invaluable knowledge on the subject matter, rendered me with the much needed guidance, comments and sometimes at short notice, provided precious remarks, and consistently drew my attentions to errors and shortcomings in the course of completing this project paper, despite his tight schedules.

I would also like to thank *Encik Abang Hamizam bin Abang Mohar*, my project's second examiner, for giving comprehensive comments and feedback during the project presentation.

Thank you very much also to all my lecturers especially *Encik Awang Rozaimie Bin Awang Shuib*, Coordinator of ePJJ Program, for unselfishly imparting their knowledge to me and making my study at University Technology Mara an enjoyable and memorable one.

My appreciation also goes to the management and staff of Saratok District Office for the cooperation rendered, especially to *District Officer, Encik Daniel Supit* for allowing me to carry out the current study.

I also would like to thank each and every individual including *colleagues, friends and family*, who helped and supported me in one way or another towards the completion of this project paper.

Finally with love, my special thanks and appreciation goes to my family for their endless support and patience in rendering assistance throughout my study and for making this project paper a reality.

April, 2009

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>CHAPTERS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTIONS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	Declaration of Original Work	ii
	Letter of Submission	iii
	Acknowledgement	iv
	Table of Contents	
	List of Figures	v
	List of Abbreviation	vi
	Definitions of Terms	vii
	Abstract	viii
<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1	Background of the study	1
1.2	District Office Objectives	2
1.3	Housing Assistance Project	2
1.4	Problem Statement	2
1.5	Research Objectives	3
1.6	Research Questions	3
1.6	Scope of the study	4
1.7	Significance of study	4
1.8	Limitations of the study	5
<b>2.0</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1	Introduction	7
2.2	Definition of terms	9
2.3	Maslow Theory of Needs	12
<b>3.0</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN</b>	
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Population and Sample of the study	18
3..3	Data Collection Instrument (Questionnaire)	18
3.4	Data Collection Techniques	20
3.5	Procedure for Analysis of Data	20
<b>4.0</b>	<b>DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b>	<b>20 - 40</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>41-55</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

Page

Table 5.1.	Residential	42
Table 5.2.	Gender	43
Table 5.3.	Race	43
Table 5.4.	Age	44
Table 5.5.	Religion	45
Table 5.6.	Occupation	45
Table 5.7.	Marital	46
Table 5.8.	Income	47
Table 5.9.	Education	48
Table 6.0.	Household	48
Table 6.1.	Assistance	49

<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>		<b>Page</b>
Figure 1	Residential Area	21
Figure 2	Gender	22
Figure 3	Race	23
Figure 4	Ages	25
Figure 5	Religion	26
Figure 6	Employment	27
Figure 7	Marital Status	28
Figure 8	Income	29
Figure 9	Education Level	30
Figure 10	Number of households	31
Figure 11	Housing Assistance Project	32
Figure 12	Housing Assistance Project helps a lot	33
Figure 13	The project done according to the specification	34
Figure 14	Housing Assistance Project gives comfort living	35
Figure 15	Saratok District Office able to manage the project well	36
Figure 16	Participant of the project	37
Figure 17	Housing assistance project fulfill your needs and satisfaction	38
Figure 18	Housing assistance project must be continued to help the hardcore poor people	39
Figure 19	District Office Saratok performs well as the project implementation agency	40

## ABBREVIATION

PBR	-	Program Bantuan Rumah
KIR	-	Ketua Isi Rumah
KKLW	-	Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah
SPKR	-	Skim Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Rakyat
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Science Student



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Effectiveness - The capability of producing an effect. Degree to which objectives are achieved and the extent to which targeted problems are resolved
- Objectives - Mission, purpose, or standard that can be reasonably achieved within the expected timeframe and with the available resources

### *Abstract*

This paper attempts to examine the effectiveness of the housing assistance project that implemented by Saratok District Office that was responsible in improving the quality of life of hardcore poor community in the district area. A few factors have been recommended to improve and enhance of the effectiveness of the housing assistance project. There are 8 questions have been reviewed on the effectiveness of implementation of housing assistance project by the respondents from Saratok, Roban and Kabong area.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the organization is to achieve zero output for the hardcore poor community in Saratok District especially in helping them with the development of housing assistance project. To achieve this objective, the hardcore poor communities itself have an importance role to ensure that their level of living increased to make sure the project done successfully.

The Saratok District Office under the Chief Minister Office is a government agency that responsible for the administration of the district, development program, legal jurisdiction, trade license registration, administration of shot-gun and dealing with other government or non-government agencies in Saratok District. As an implementation of government project agency, Saratok District Office has create a strategic planning for the development agenda especially focusing on the hardcore poor community as we know that our Prime Minister wanted to reach the target of zero hardcore poor community in the year of 2020. To make sure this policy successful, all the Saratok District Office and technical agency personnel gives their full commitment to make sure the housing assistance project can be finish appropriately.

This paper attempts to examine the level of satisfaction of the hardcore poor regarding the effectiveness of the housing assistance project that implemented by Saratok District Office that was responsible in improving the quality of life of hardcore poor community in the district area.

## **1.2 DISTRICT OFFICE SARATOK OBJECTIVES**

- Planning and implement the development program successfully
- Bring and perform more project development in the district
- Provide friendly and efficient services to the all customers

## **1.3 HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- To give comfort life to the hardcore poor community
- To increase the level of living environment
- To satisfy the needs of the hardcore poor community

## **1.4 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The government has allocated RM102 million would be used for 2,550 houses in Sarawak. Each house will cost about RM40,000 as agreed by the Cabinet meeting on October 1, 2008. To ensure more efficient implementation, the Ministry would ask state governments, to allocate sites for hardcore poor housing projects. Families with a household income of RM720 monthly are categorised as hardcore poor. In this study, the researcher hopes to identify the level of effectiveness of housing assistance project for the hardcore poor community implemented by Saratok District Office.

## **1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The general objectives of this study are to find out factors that the hardcore poor community needs the housing assistance project. The specific objectives are as follows:-

- i) To study the relationship between the hardcore poor community needs and the demographic factors.
- ii) To identify the level of satisfaction of the hardcore poor regarding the effectiveness of the housing assistance project that implemented by Saratok District Office for the hardcore poor community in the Saratok District.
- iii) To recommend to the hardcore poor community on way to improve and increased their level of living.

## **1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

In line with these objectives, the study intends to answer the following research questions:-

- i) What is the relationship between the hardcore poor community needs and the demographic factors?
- ii) What are the level of satisfaction of the hardcore poor regarding the effectiveness of the housing assistance project that implemented by Saratok District Office?

- iii) What are the recommendations to the hardcore poor community on way to improve and increased their level of living?

## **1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

This case study will be conducted amongst the hardcore poor communities which cover the Saratok area included Kabong and Roban and also will focus around 100 sample people from the hardcore poor who stated in the e-Kasih and SPKR system.

## **1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Housing is a major concern for all people in every corner of the world as the wellbeing of a country is reflected in its people enjoying a certain standard of living. Among the indicators of wellbeing is housing which provides shelter as well as being a major potential for expanding the construction industry, generating jobs and contributing to capital formation. The housing assistant project is to provide the hardcore poor community with identified income levels, particularly the low-income groups, accessibility to adequate, affordable and quality shelter. It provides direction to housing assistant project development in the district which should emphasize human settlement philosophy through the provision of social services and amenities as well as economic activities necessary for the attainment of better quality of life, national integration and unity. Effectiveness is the driving force behind the implementation of housing assistance project in the Saratok District.

Therefore, it is of utmost importance to make a strategy on how to implement the project systematically. By identifying factors that might help the housing project running smoothly, this information will aid the organization in taking steps of ensuring that it is most important strategy that can help organization perform very well. As a one of a government body that doing the development program in the district, Saratok District Office should play their roles to make sure the focus group which are the hardcore poor community gets the housing assistant project.

## **1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

In under taking the study, there are several limitations and problems that hinder the research activity. Among them are as follows:-

- i) This study is conducted under several constraints and limitation that will directly and indirectly has influence to the outcome of the research study. The limited time period given to conduct the whole research is the most prevalent factors that will affect the outcome of the study. Due to this limitation, researcher is only able to conduct the study using survey method and not able to utilize other research instruments in the study.
- ii) The researcher only chooses 100 sample of respondents for this study because of time constraint and limited budget. The respondent's

sample is small and it may not reflect the weakness of the whole organization.

- iii) There is difficulty in getting co-operation from the target respondents and some of them did not respond at all within the district itself.
- iv) There is lack of research culture among the hardcore poor community, where some of them were not familiar in filling up questionnaires. Therefore further explanations given to them to help them fill up the questionnaires.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 INTRODUCTION**

Housing assistance project for the hardcore poor community provides financial helps and financial management which will give the target group to have a better and comfort house for living. Its aim is to give quality and fast improve to their present living.

Those who were offered under this program must have own land or approval in writing from a respective person if renting a house/accompany somebody land/Government.

There are three (3) component under PBR project which also become their needs:-

- Rebuilt
- Repair and maintenance
- Repair damages cause of natural disaster

Approved Rates are as follows:

No.	Country	New House (RM)		Repair (maximum) (RM)
		2 Rooms	3 Rooms	Current Rates
		Current Maximum Rates	Curent Maximum Rates	
1	Semenanjung	25,000	40,000	12,000
2	Sabah, Sarawak & W.P. Labuan	25,000	40,000	12,000

#### **Mode of Implementation**

All application for PBR will be identified for KKLW approval based on source certified by the implementation agency in the State from Registration and KIR hardcore poor profile or through Open Registration managed by District Office/Implementation Agency. The implementation will be done through:

- Cooperation among the village people
- Appointment of Class F contractor by leading agency through current financial procedure

## 2.1 Definition of Terms

### 2.1.1 Effectiveness

**Effectiveness** means the capability of producing an effect. Degree to which objectives are achieved and the extent to which targeted problems are resolved. In contrast to efficiency, effectiveness is determined without reference to costs and, whereas efficiency means "doing the thing right," effectiveness means "doing the right thing."

In Physics, an effective theory is, similar to a phenomenological theory, a framework intended to explain certain (observed) effects without the claim that the theory correctly models the underlying (unobserved) processes. An example is an effective field theory that "pretends" that certain effects are caused by a field even if it is known that this is not actually the case. In a way, any theory of Physics is fundamentally an effective theory, since there is no meaningful distinction of observables and reality within the scope of Physics.

The word *effective* is sometimes used in a quantitative way, "being very or not much effective". However it does not inform on the direction (positive or negative) and the comparison to a standard of the given effect. Efficacy, on the other hand, is the ability to produce a desired amount of the desired effect, or success in achieving a given goal. Contrary to efficiency, the focus of efficacy is the achievement as such, not the resources spent in achieving the desired

effect. Therefore, what is effective is not necessarily efficacious, and what is efficacious is not necessarily efficient.

An ordinary way to distinguish among effectiveness, efficacy, and efficiency:

- efficiency: doing things in the most economical way (good input to output ratio)
- efficacy: getting things done, i.e. meeting targets
- effectiveness: doing "right" things, i.e. setting right targets to achieve an overall goal (the *effect*)

### **2.1.2 Objective**

Mission, purpose, or standard that can be reasonably achieved within the expected timeframe and with the available resources. In general, an objective is broader in scope than a goal, and may comprise of several different goals. Objectives are the most basic planning tools underlying all planning and strategic activities. They serve as the basis for policy and performance appraisals, and act as glue that binds the entire organization together. Neutral (bias free), relating to, or based on verifiable evidence or phenomenon instead of on attitude, belief, or opinion. Opposite of subjective.

In the science of statistics, the collection of quantifiable data from people involves a phenomenological step. Namely, in order to obtain that data, survey questions must be designed to collect *measurable* responses which are

categorized in a logically sound and practical way, such that the *form* in which the questions are asked does not bias the *results*. If this is not done, data distortions due to question-wording effects (Response Error) occur, and the data obtained may have no validity at all, because observations are counted up which do not have the same meaning (it would be like "adding up apples and pears"). A prerequisite of a good survey is that all respondents are really able to give a definite and unambiguous answer to the questions, and that they understand what is asked of them in the same way. One could for example ask farmers "How much risk do you run on your farm?" with a scale of response options ranging from e.g. "a lot of risk" to "no risk". But this yields quantitatively meaningless data which is not objective, since the interpretations of risk by farmers could focus on e.g. on the number, size, frequency, severity or consequence of risks, and each farmer will have his own idiosyncratic idea about that. All farmers may suffer e.g. from a lack of rainfall, but some will personally consider it a large risk, others a low risk and some not a risk at all. Furthermore, in actually asking the questions of respondents and subsequently coding the responses to numerical values, a technique must be found to ensure that no misinterpretation occurs of a type that would lead to errors. In other words, in designing the survey instrument, the researcher must somehow find a satisfactory "bridge" of meaning between the logical and practical requirements of the survey statistician, a statistical classification scheme, the awareness of respondents and the processors of the raw data. Finding this

"bridge" involves an abstraction process which necessarily goes beyond logical inference, theory and experiment and involves an element of "art", because it must establish an appropriate connection between the language used, the intersubjective interactions between the surveyor and the respondent, and how respondents and those who process the data construct the meaning of what is being asked of them. For this cognitive process, it is impossible to provide a standard procedure which will always work, only "rules of thumb"; it requires a "practical" human insight.

## 2.2 Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

**Maslow's hierarchy of needs** is a theory in psychology, proposed by Abraham Maslow in his 1943 paper *A Theory of Human Motivation*, which he subsequently extended to include his observations of humans' innate curiosity.

Maslow's hierarchy of needs is predetermined in order of importance. It is often depicted as a pyramid consisting of five levels: the first lower level is being associated with Physiological needs, while the top levels are termed growth needs associated with psychological needs. Deficiency needs must be met first. Once these are met, seeking to satisfy growth needs drives personal growth. The higher needs in this hierarchy only come into focus when the lower needs in the pyramid are met. Once an individual has moved upwards to the next level, needs in the lower level will no longer be prioritized. If a lower set of needs is no longer being met, the individual will temporarily re-prioritize

those needs by focusing attention on the unfulfilled needs, but will not permanently regress to the lower level. For instance, a businessman at the esteem level who is diagnosed with cancer will spend a great deal of time concentrating on his health (physiological needs), but will continue to value his work performance (esteem needs) and will likely return to work during periods of remission.

The lower four layers of the pyramid are what Maslow called "deficiency needs" or "D-needs". With the exception of the lowest needs, physiological ones, if the deficiency needs are not met, the body gives no indication of it physically, but the individual feels anxious and tense. These deficiency needs are: physiological, safety and security, love and belonging, and esteem.

For the most part, physiological needs are obvious - they are the literal requirements for human survival. If these requirements are not met (with the partial exception of sex), the human body simply cannot continue to function.

Physiological needs include:

- breathing
- homeostasis
- water
- sleep
- food
- excretion
- sex

With their physical needs relatively satisfied, the individual's safety needs take over and dominate their behavior. These needs have to do with people's yearning for a predictable, orderly world in which injustice and inconsistency are under control, the familiar frequent and the unfamiliar rare. In the world of work, these safety needs manifest themselves in such things as a preference for job security, grievance procedures for protecting the individual from unilateral authority, savings accounts, insurance policies, and the like.

For the most part, physiological and safety needs are reasonably well satisfied in the "First World". The obvious exceptions, of course, are people outside the mainstream — the poor and the disadvantaged. If frustration has not led to apathy and weakness, such people still struggle to satisfy the basic physiological and safety needs. They are primarily concerned with survival: obtaining adequate food, clothing, shelter, and seeking justice from the dominant societal groups.

Safety and Security needs include:

- Personal security
- Financial security
- Health and well-being
- Safety net against accidents/illness and the adverse impacts



After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the third layer of human needs is social. This psychological aspect of Maslow's hierarchy involves emotionally-based relationships in general, such as:

- friendship
- intimacy
- having a supportive and communicative family

Humans need to feel a sense of belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group, such as clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs, or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others. In the absence of these elements, many people become susceptible to loneliness, social anxiety, and clinical depression. This need for belonging can often overcome the physiological and security needs, depending on the strength of the peer pressure; an anorexic, for example, ignores the need to eat and the security of health for a feeling of control and belonging.

All humans have a need to be respected, to have self-esteem, self-respect, and to respect others. People need to engage themselves to gain recognition and have an activity or activities that give the person a sense of contribution, to feel accepted and self-valued, be it in a profession or hobby. Imbalances at this level can result in low self-esteem or an inferiority complex. People with low

self-esteem need respect from others. They may seek fame or glory, which again depends on others. It may be noted, however, that many people with low self-esteem will not be able to improve their view of themselves simply by receiving fame, respect, and glory externally, but must first accept themselves internally. Psychological imbalances such as depression can also prevent one from obtaining self-esteem on both levels.

The motivation to realize one's own maximum potential and possibilities is considered to be the master motive or the only real motive, all other motives being its various forms. In Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the need for self-actualization is the final need that manifests when lower level needs have been satisfied.

Near the end of his life Maslow revealed that there was a level on the hierarchy that was above self-actualization: self-transcendence. "[Transcenders] may be said to be much more often aware of the realm of Being (B-realm and B-cognition), to be living at the level of Being... to have unitive consciousness and "plateau experience" (serene and contemplative B-cognitions rather than climactic ones) ... and to have or to have had peak experience (mystic, sacral, ecstatic) with illuminations or insights. Analysis of reality or cognitions which changed their view of the world and of themselves, perhaps occasionally, perhaps as a usual thing."

**Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs  
(original five-stage model)**



**NEEDS OF HUMAN BEING**

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the methods and procedures used to conduct this study. The topics discussed are including the brief description of the sample, instrument used in the study, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 POPULATION AND SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

In this study there are 100 samples of hardcore poor people from Saratok District area are included.

#### **3.2 THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT**

Data was collected by means of a structured questionnaire, comprised of THREE sections namely, Part A, Part B, and Part C.

##### ***Part A***

It touches on the demographic statistics and general background of the respondents that include the Gender, Age, Race, Religion, Occupation, Marital Status, Monthly Salary, Education Qualification, Number of households and one question which need to know the respondent has received the project before by filling “YES” or “NO”.

**Part B**

Required respondents to evaluate the effectiveness of implementation of housing assistance project in the Saratok District done by Saratok District Office. Likert Scale was used in this research to test the respond. A five point “Likert –type” scale of categories is to allow the respondent to rate levels of effectiveness implementation of housing assistance project with each of the factors on the questionnaires. The respondents are requested to rate their level of agreement towards the statement stated. The 5-point Likert scale used to motivational factors shown in the table below:

**5-Point Likert Scale : Number and the Description**

Scale	Description
1	Strongly disagree
2	Disagree
3	Neither agree nor disagree
4	Agree
5	Strongly agree

*Section B: Eight questions are designed.*

**Part C**

There were also three (3) open-ended questions in *Part C*, allowing respondents to give their personal views on what they most like about District

Office Saratok, the factors that they interested with the project, other needs to be fulfill and aspect(s) of the service that they think need to be improved.

### **3.3 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES**

Data collection technique used is primary and secondary data research. Primary data are collected through distributing the questionnaires to the respondents. The secondary data are collected from the journals through from internet.

### **3.4 PROCEDURE OF DATA ANALYSIS**

For the purpose of Data Analysis, Statistical Package for Science Student (SPSS) version 15 program will be use to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics such as frequency test and percentage will be developed to identify the respondents' profiles. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution also used to identify the degree of agreement towards the factors presented as their level of effectiveness and satisfaction factors as reflect with Maslow theory. Qualitative analysis method will be use to analyze the open-ended questions on the respondents personal opinion. Overall respondent interest, overall respondent needs and improvement of service will be done using frequency distribution.

## CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND FINDING

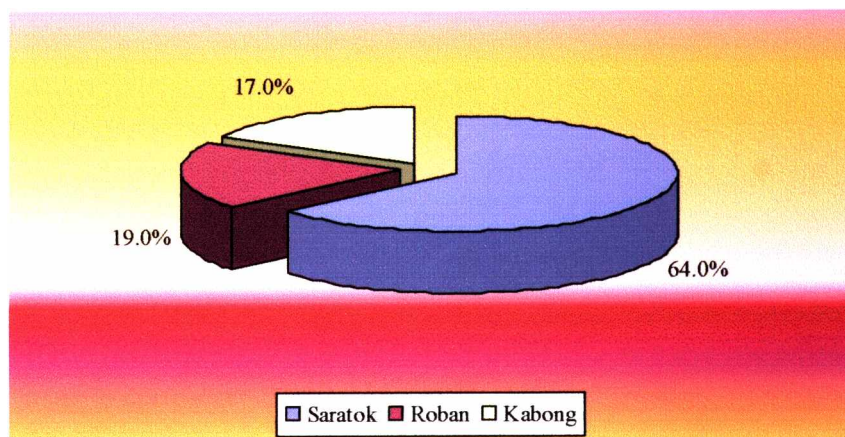
### 4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

In order to get relevant information, 150 questionnaires were distributed but only 100 sets were returned. Thus, the data and information obtained and analysis derived are based on these 100 sets. By dividing the questionnaire into two main sections (Demographic and Respondents View) and one general comments section, the data can be analyzed and understood by the objectives mentioned earlier. Every question is analyzed in form of frequency distribution table, pie chart and bar chart.

### 4.2 FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

#### 4.2.1 Section A - Demographic Data

##### 4.2.1.1 Residential Area

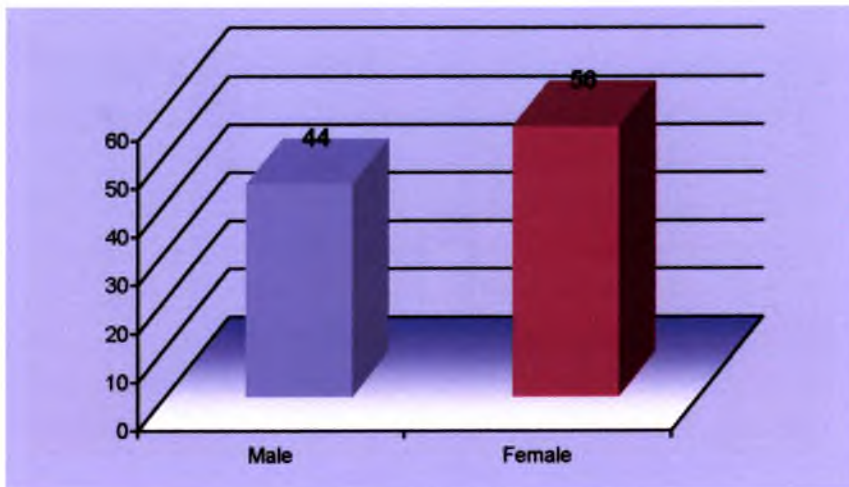


**Figure 4.1**  
**Distribution of respondents by Residential Area**

Table 4.1 shows the majority of the respondents are from Saratok area. They constitute of 64 or 64% of respondents. The remaining 36 respondents are from Roban (19) and Kabong (17). This indicates that the respondents from Saratok dominate the numbers of respondents by 28% in Saratok District.

Majority of the respondents are the hardcore poor people come from Saratok District area. The Government must give more focus to help these people especially by giving them a better life by built a house and also infrastructure development.

#### 4.2.1.2 Gender



**Figure 4.2**

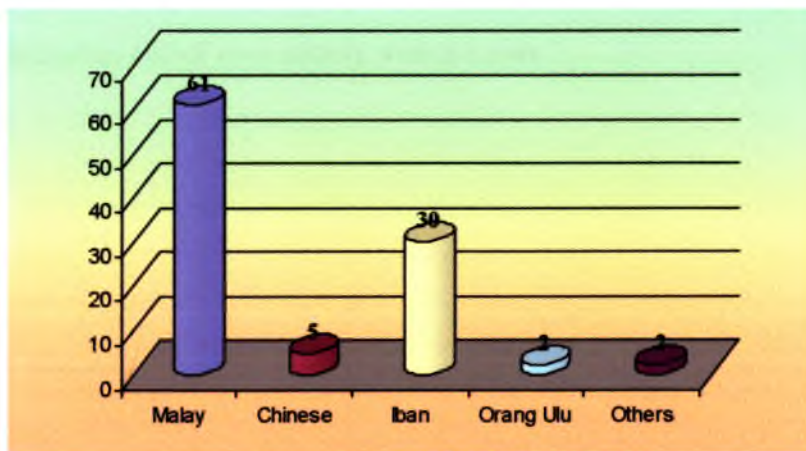
**Distribution of respondents by Gender**



Table 4.2 shows the majority of the respondents are female. They constitute of 56 are female and 44 are male. This indicates that the male dominate the numbers of respondents by 12% in Saratok District.

Female group shows that most of them involved with agriculture activities which earn low income per month. To make sure the number of this hardcore poor people decreased in Saratok District, government should give chances to this people to increase the quality of live by giving them more opportunity to involve in agriculture project in a big scale.

#### 4.2.1.3 Race



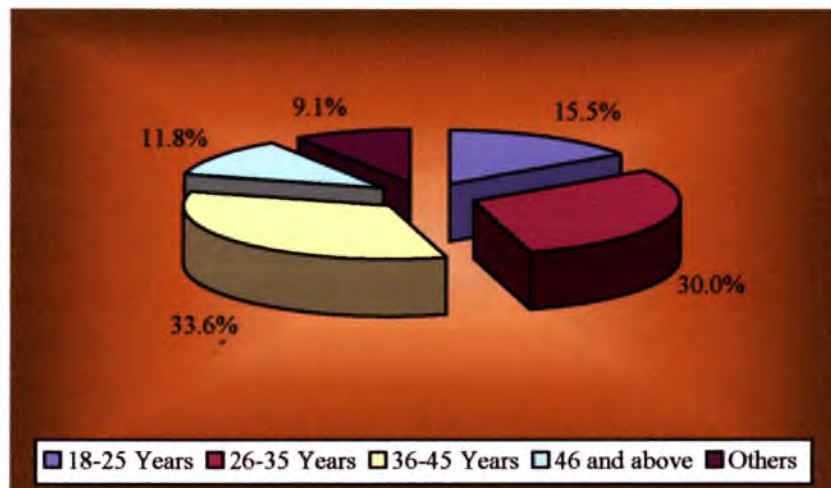
**Figure 4.3**  
**Distribution of respondents by race**

This study involved respondents from different races. Hence, it was found that 61% of respondents are Malay, 30% of them are iban community while Chinese, Orang Ulu and other races represent 9% of the respondents.

Therefore, the Malay is the majority community who are play a major role in this study.

The Malay monopoly the number of the hardcore poor group. To create a balance scenario and reduce the number in the district, government should figure out the strategy to solve the problem especially by looking into the human scale development. Human Scale Development is described as, "focused and based on the satisfaction of fundamental human needs, on the generation of growing levels of self-reliance, and on the construction of organic articulations of people with nature and technology, of global processes with local activity, of the personal with the social, of planning with autonomy, and of civil society with the state."

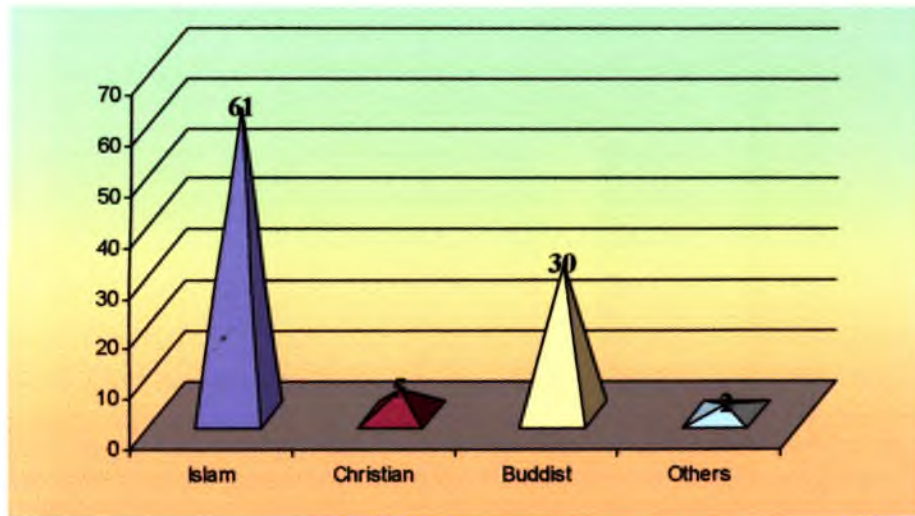
#### 4.2.1.4 Age



**Figure 4.4**  
**Distribution of respondents by age**

Based on the findings, out of 100 respondents surveyed, the age between 36-45 years all are the majority respondents which represent 37% of them while 33 % are from the age range 26-35 years old. For the remaining 30%, it was found that 17% are from age between 18 to 25 years old and 10% are from those who are 46 years old and above. The respondents between 26 to 45 years old dominate numbers of the respondents. So, the Saratok District Office should sensitive and focus to this group and built the housing assistance project as to fulfill their needs.

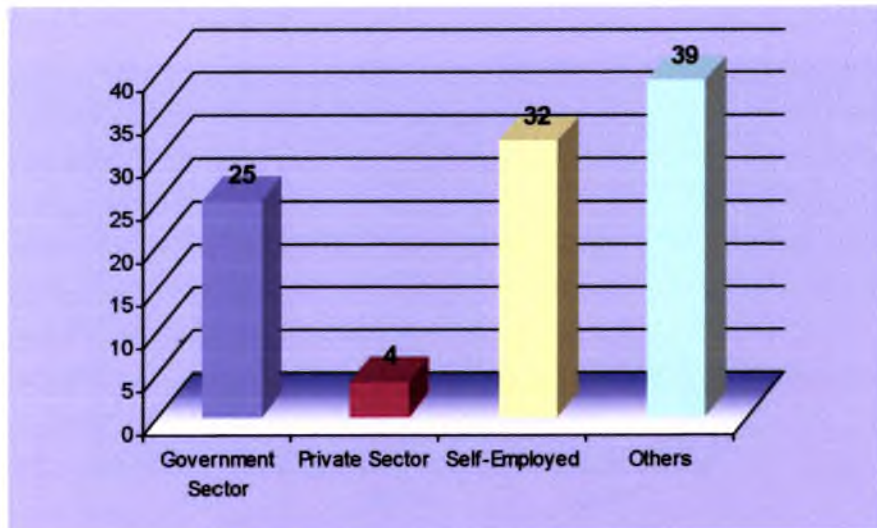
#### 4.2.1.5 Religion



**Figure 4.5**  
**Distribution of respondents by religion**

This study involved respondents from several of religion and believe. From the data's, it was found that 61.00% of respondents are Muslim and 27% of them are Christian. For the remaining 12%, there are either Buddhist or other religion. Therefore, the Muslim is the majority respondent in this study who is really needs the housing assistance project to build or rebuilt the house. This is to ensure this group can utilise their income to support their family rather than spend their money to build a house.

#### 4.2.1.6 Employment

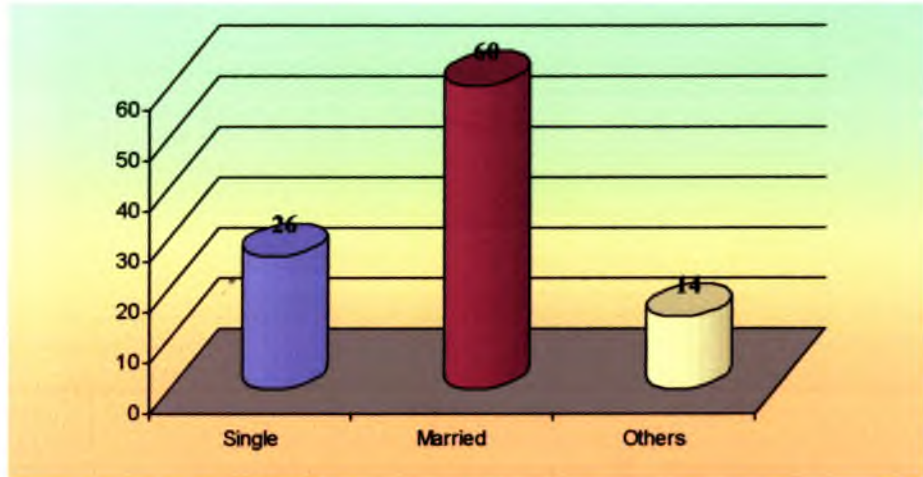


**Figure 4.6**

#### **Distribution of respondents by employment**

Figure 4.6 indicates that majority of the respondents are working as a farmer, hawkers, anglers and other job. This made up 39% of the respondents. The other 32% of the respondents are self-employed while 4% of the respondents are from private sectors and the remaining 25% are from government servant.

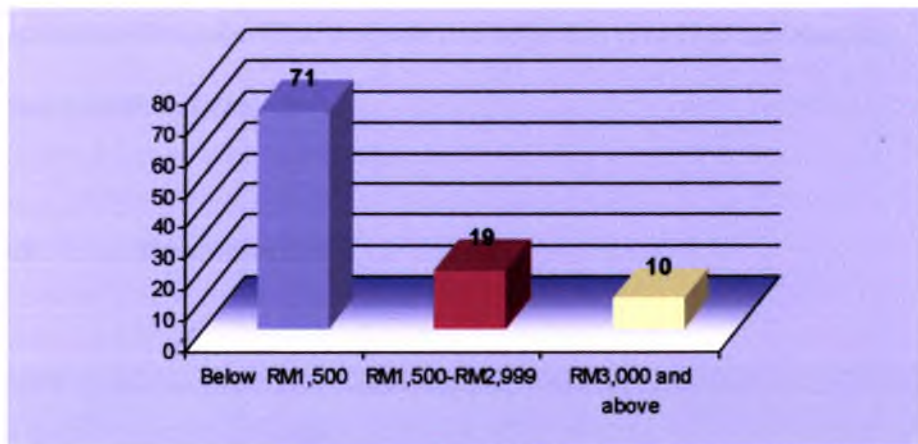
#### 4.2.1.7 Marital Status



**Figure 4.7**  
**Distribution of respondents by Marital Status**

Based on the above data, most of the respondents are married which represent about 60% of them while 26% are single status. For the remaining 14%, they are other status such as divorce or widow. Therefore, most of married respondents are agreed that housing assistance project helps a lot. That mean, government should continue this kind of assistance to reduce the numbers of hardcore poor.

#### 4.2.1.8 Income



**Figure 4.8**

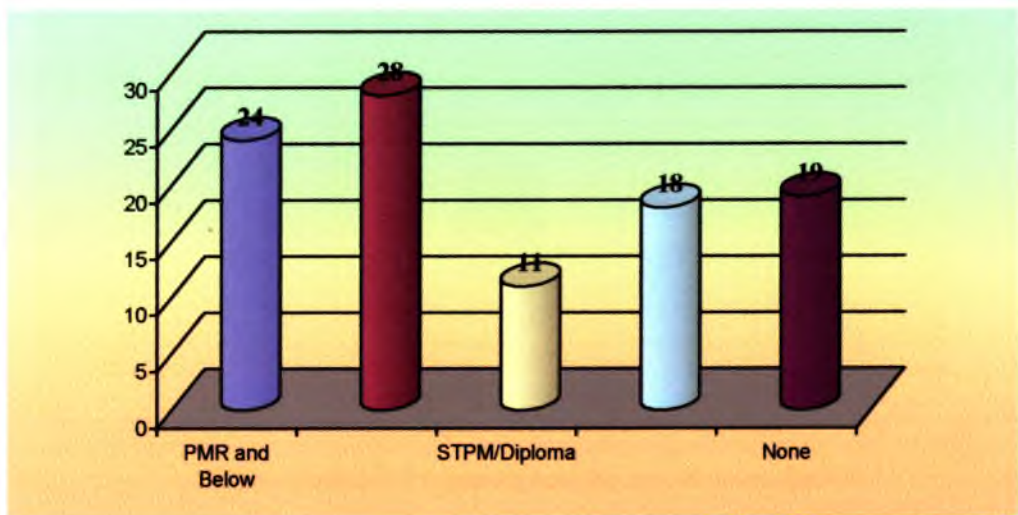
#### **Distribution of respondents by Marital Status**

Figure 4.8 shows that 71% of the respondents are earning below RM1,500.00 per month whereby around 19% are earning between RM1,500.00 – RM2,999.00. A total of 10% of the respondents are earning RM3,000.00 and above. To relate further, a total of 71% of the respondents are not having Degree and above, majority of them are working as a farmer, hawkers, anglers and other job. As salary usually commensurate with one's education level and type of employment, the finding is consistent the low level of education earns smaller income.

Government must continue the housing assistant project to help the low income group to survive. Despite the housing assistance project, there are more program that can be given to them such as Increase Income Program, Motivation Program, Skill Enrichment Program, Extra Food

Program for Children, Excellent Course for Student and Livestock and agriculture Program. This program can help these people to increase the quality of their lives.

#### 4.2.1.9 Education Level



**Figure 4.9**

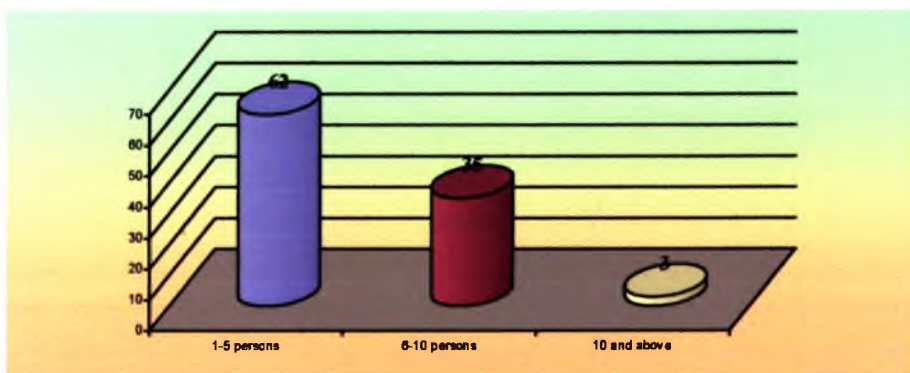
#### **Distribution of respondents by education**

Figure 4.9 above shows that most of the respondents have studied at secondary level. This constitutes 28% of the respondents. Another 24% are those who studied at PMR and below while those who are studied at STPM and Diploma level only contributed about 11% of respondents. There are about 18% of them studied up to Degree level and the remaining 19% are either not studied at all or those who are having other qualification. These percentages show that non-professional persons build the majority of the respondents. Since the majority of the



respondents are made up of those who only attained the Secondary Level, therefore their income also at middle stage and need assistance from the government to build their house and other necessary project.

#### 4.2.1.10 No. of households



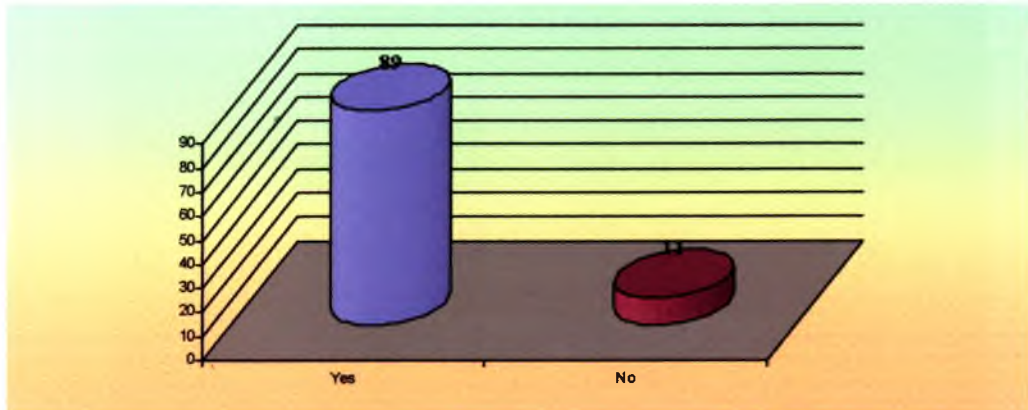
**Figure 4.10**

#### **Distribution of respondents by no. of households**

Figure 4.10 above shows that most of the respondents have 1-5 persons of household. This constitutes 62% of the respondents. Another 35% are those who have 6-10 persons of household and 10 person and above of household contributed about 3% of respondents. This percentage shows that majority of the respondents having 1-5 persons household and the government need to help to build their house and gives Increase Income Program, Motivation Program, Skill Enrichment Program, Extra Food Program for Children, Excellent Course for Student and

Livestock and agriculture Program. This program can help these people to increase the quality of their lives.

#### 4.2.1.11 Housing Assistance Project



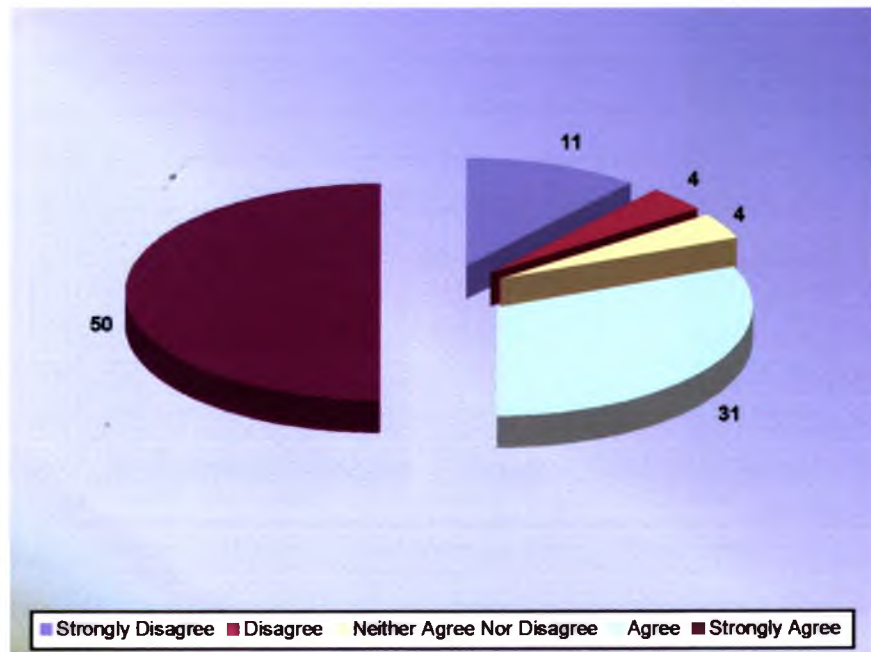
**Figure 4.11**

#### **Distribution of respondents by Housing Assistance Project**

Figure 4.11 above shows that most (89%) of the respondents have received the housing assistance project from government while only 11% have never with this scheme. This percentage shows that the Saratok District Office should seriously look into these people and try to help them who really need the support from government. Not all poor families had the same amount of income and their expenses varied depending on their requirements. There are families whose children are leaving for further studies and they would require more financial assistance.

### 4.3 Section B - Effectiveness of Implementation Housing Assistance Project

#### 4.3.1 Housing Assistance Project Help a lots



**Figure 4.12**

Based on the above results, most of the respondents (50%) strongly agree on the question asked while 31% of them agree towards the same statement. Besides that, about 11% of them strongly disagree due to own reasons. The remaining 8% of respondents either disagree or “neither agree nor disagree” towards the questions asked. Therefore, the housing assistance projects can help people a lot and the government should continue this kind of service to those who really need support.

### 4.3.2 The Project done according to the specification

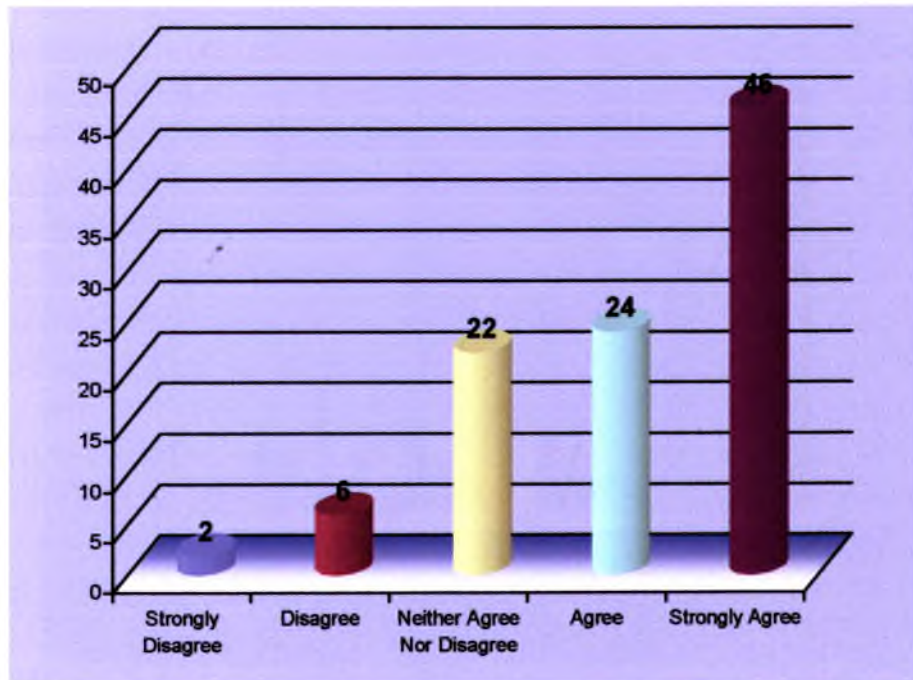
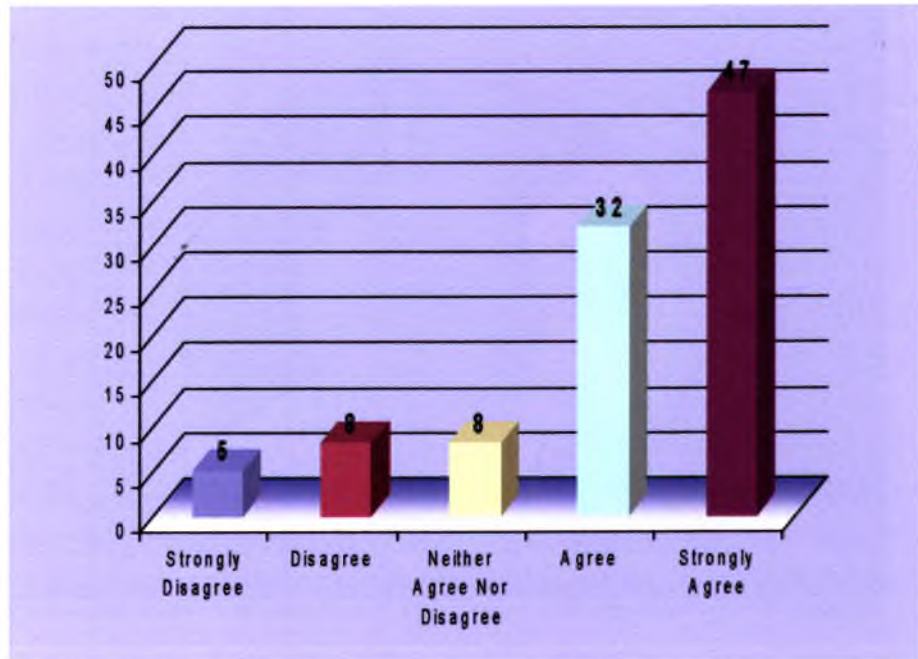


Figure 4.13

When asked regarding of “the project done accordingly to the specification” 46% of them are agree towards that question while 24 of them agree with the same statement. Meanwhile 22% of the respondents answered, “neither agree nor disagree” towards the questions asked. For the remaining 8% of respondents, they are disagreed (6%) and strongly disagree (2%) with the statement asked. Therefore, the government has done their works successfully without any big problem occurred.

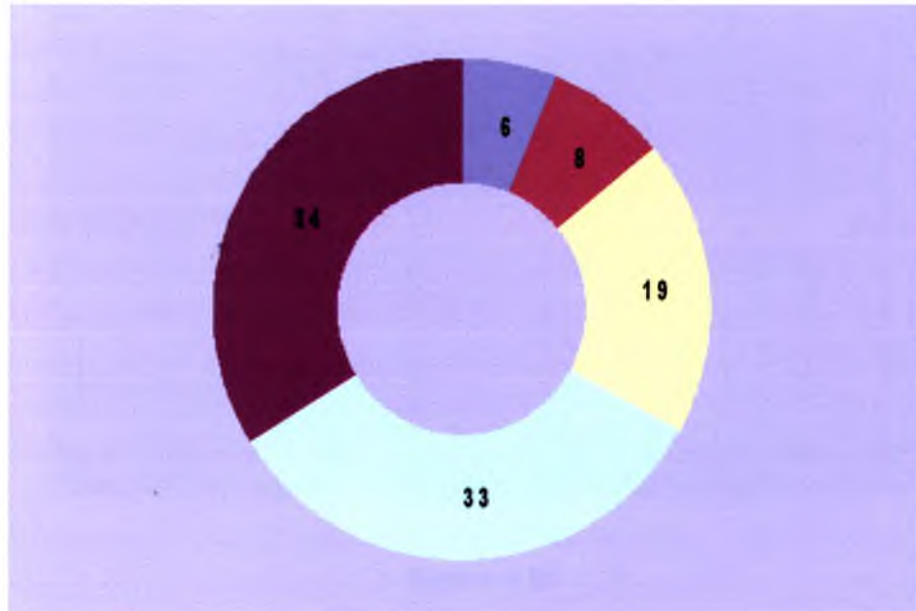
### 4.3.3 Housing assistance project gives comfort living



**Figure 4.14**

Based on the survey, out of 100 respondents, it is found that, only 47% of them has strongly agree that the housing assistance project gives comfort living to them while 32% are agree with the similar statements. There are about 8% of them has “neither agree nor disagree” with the question asked. The remaining 13% of them are does not agree with the statement. The majority of respondents enjoy with the housing assistance scheme because most of the project are as per specification promised and this scheme can reduce their burden.

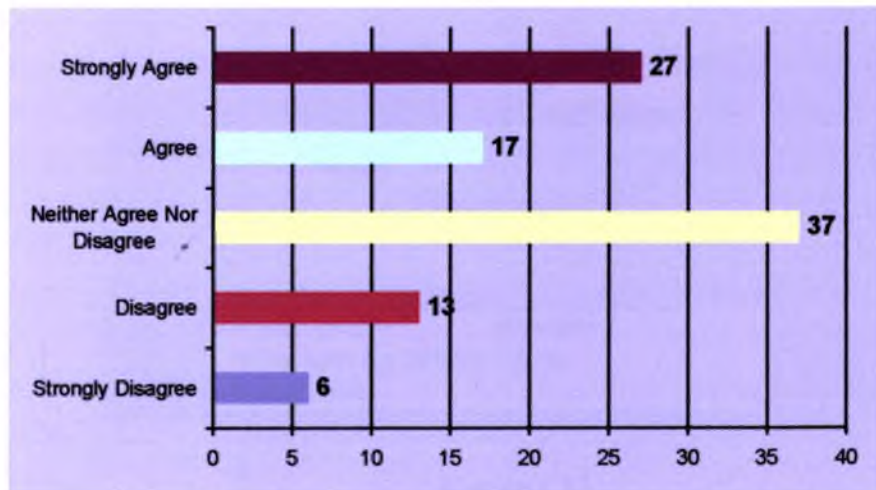
#### 4.3.4 District Office Saratok able to manage the project well



**Figure 4.15**

Questions indicate respondents' on the "district office Saratok able to manage the project well" most of the respondents strongly agree (34%) and agree (33%) with this question. That means, most of them very satisfy with District Office Saratok management. There are about 19% them are "neither agree nor disagree" towards the statement asked. For the remaining 14% respondents are disagree (8%) and strongly disagree (6%) with their management.

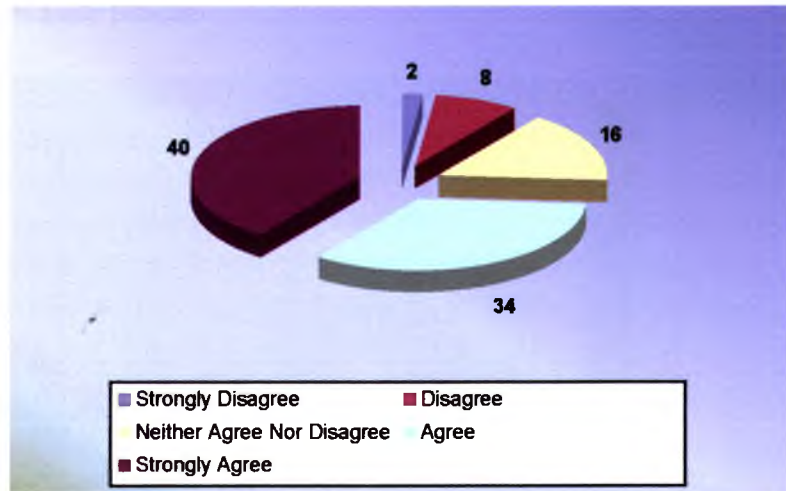
**4.3.5 Participant of the project are from the district hardcore poor group.**



**Figure 4.16**

Table 4.16 shows that 27% of the respondents are strongly agree that the participants of the project are from the district hardcore poor group while 17% of them are agree with the same statement. There are about 37% of them are “neither agree nor disagree” towards the statement asked. Besides that, 19% of participants are strongly disagreeing and disagree with the statements asked.

#### 4.3.6 The housing assistance project fulfill your needs and satisfaction

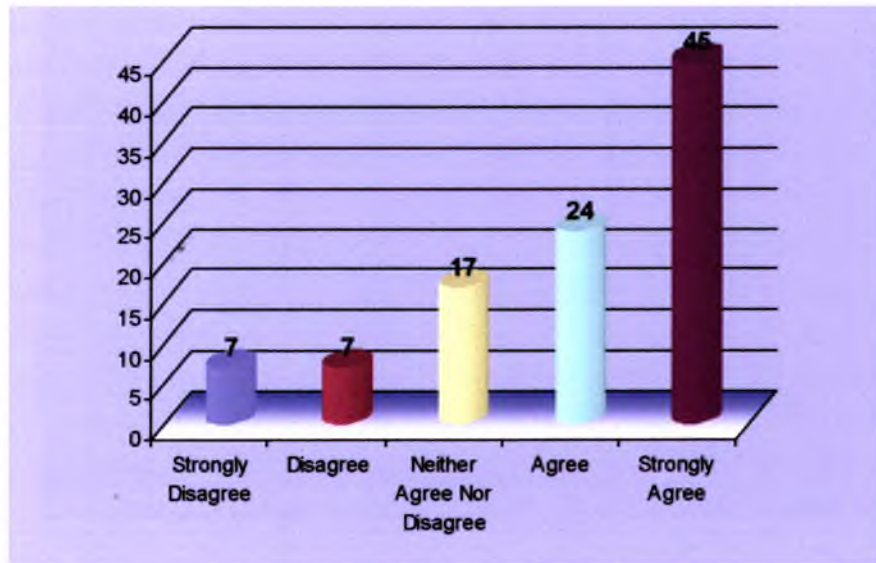


**Figure 4.17**

Table 4.17 shows that 40% of the respondents are strongly agree that the housing assistance project fulfill their needs and satisfaction while 34% of them agree towards that statement. On the other hand, about 16% of them are “neither agree nor disagree” with the statement. For the remaining 10% of respondents they are disagreeing (8%) and strongly disagreeing (2%) with the questions asked.



**4.3.7 The Housing assistance project must be continued to help the hardcore poor people**



**Figure 4.18**

Table 4.18 shows that 45% of the respondents are strongly agree that the housing assistance project must be continued to reduce people burden while 24% of them agreeing on this statement. There are 17% of them are “neither agree nor disagree” with the questions asked. The remaining 14% respondents are disagreeing and strongly disagree with the statement.

#### 4.3.8 District Office Saratok performs well as the project implementation agency

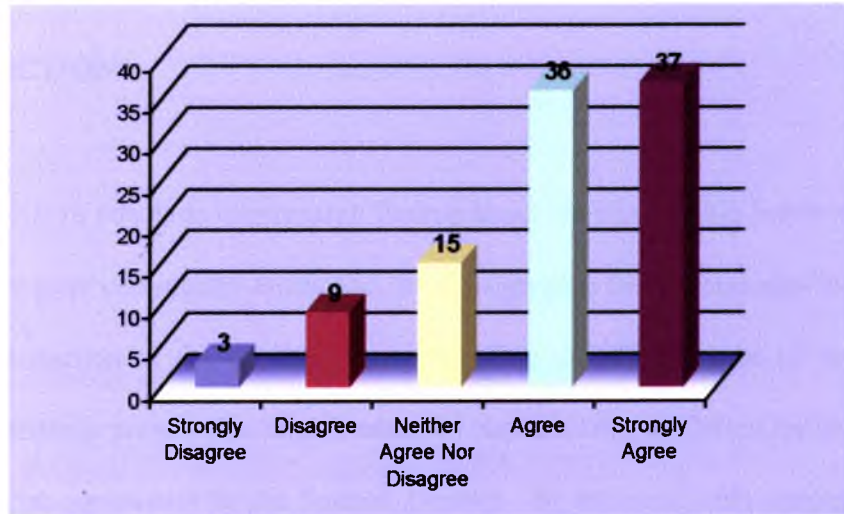


Figure 4.19

Table 4.19 shows that 37% of the respondents are strongly agree that the District Office Saratok performs well as the project implementation agency while 36% of them agree towards that statement. On the other hand, about 15% of them are “neither agree nor disagree” with the statement. For the remaining 12% of respondents they are disagreeing (9%) and strongly disagreeing (3%) with the questions asked.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is to conclude the research finding about the relationship between the hardcore poor community needs and the demographic factors and also the level of satisfaction of the hardcore poor regarding the effectiveness of the housing assistance project that implemented by Saratok District Office for the hardcore poor community in the Saratok District. In additions, this chapter also to recommend some further action should be taken by the future researches in the same target area of study to fill-in the research limitations.

#### **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

We could not deny that needs are the most important element for the people to survive and comfortable with the surroundings. It is also adopted as a bridge to determine a person's satisfaction of living.

The overall findings of this study are as follows:-

**5.2.1 Relationship between the hardcore poor needs and demographics factor**

**i) Residential**

From the study, can be concluded that most of the respondent are from the Saratok District. Its mean that the needs from the people at Saratok District is higher than Roban and Kabong District.

**Table 5.1  
Hardcore poor needs and demographics factor**

<b>Residential</b>					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	64	64.0	64.0	64.0
	2.00	19	19.0	19.0	83.0
	3.00	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**ii) Gender**

The findings of the study also can be concluded that female group monopoly the situation whereby most of them are divorce and old folks group which have big responsibilities towards their family and more needs must be fulfill.

**Table 5.2**

**Hardcore poor needs and Gender**

**Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	2.00	56	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**iii) Race**

In the study can be concluded that Malay are the majority race who really needs the project from the government. This is because majority of them working as a farmers or anglers who earned low income per month. The demand of the needs is higher to make sure they are not left behind from the government project.

**Table 5.3**

**Hardcore poor needs and Race**

**Race**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	61	61.0	61.0	61.0
	2.00	5	5.0	5.0	66.0
	3.00	30	30.0	30.0	96.0
	4.00	2	2.0	2.0	98.0
	5.00	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

*iv) Age*

From the study, it can be concluded that the age between 36-45 years all are the majority respondents which represent 37% of them and the Saratok District Office should sensitive and focus to this group and built the housing assistance project as to fulfill their needs.

**Table 5.4**

**Hardcore poor needs and Race**

**Age**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1.00	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
2.00	33	33.0	33.0	50.0
3.00	37	37.0	37.0	87.0
4.00	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

*v) Religion*

From the study, it can be concluded that the Muslim are the highest respondent who need the housing assistance project from the Saratok District Office. To be fair to every respondents, the project must be given to all of the respondents that come from the hardcore poor group.

**Table 5.5**

**Hardcore poor needs and Religion**

**Religion**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	61	61.0	61.0	61.0
	2.00	27	27.0	27.0	88.0
	3.00	5	5.0	5.0	93.0
	4.00	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**vi) Occupation**

From the study, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are working as a farmer, hawkers, anglers and other job which gives them low income per month.

**Table 5.6**

**Hardcore poor needs and Occupation**

**Occupation**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
	2.00	4	4.0	4.0	29.0
	3.00	32	32.0	32.0	61.0
	4.00	39	39.0	39.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**vii) Marital**

From the study, it can be concluded that married and single group need more housing assistance project from the government. By giving the project to them, part of their needs can be fulfil especially towards safety and comfort living.

**Table 5.7**

**Hardcore poor needs and Marital**

		Marital			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	26	26.0	26.0	26.0
	2.00	60	60.0	60.0	86.0
	3.00	14	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**viii) Income**

From the study, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents are earning below RM1, 500.00 per month. Government must continue the housing assistant project to help the low income group to survive. Despite the housing assistance project, there are more program that can be given to them such as Increase Income Program, Motivation Program, Skill Enrichment Program, Extra Food Program for Children,



Excellent Course for Student and Livestock and agriculture Program.

This program can help these people to increase the quality of their lives.

**Table 5.8**

**Hardcore poor needs and Income**

		Income			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	71	71.0	71.0	71.0
	2.00	19	19.0	19.0	90.0
	3.00	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

*ix) Education*

From the study, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents have studied at secondary level. Since the majority of the respondents are made up of those who only attained the Secondary Level, therefore their income also at middle stage and need assistance from the government to build their house and other necessary project.

**Table 5.9**

**Hardcore poor needs and Education**

**Education**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	24	24.0	24.0	24.0
	2.00	28	28.0	28.0	52.0
	3.00	11	11.0	11.0	63.0
	4.00	18	18.0	18.0	81.0
	5.00	19	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**x) Household**

From the study, it can be concluded that majority of the respondents have 1-5 persons of household and need assistance from the government to build their house and other necessary project.

**Table 6.0**

**Hardcore poor needs and Household**

**household**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	62	62.0	62.0	62.0
	2.00	35	35.0	35.0	97.0
	3.00	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

*xi) Assistance*

From the study, it can be concluded that the respondents are have been received the housing assistance project from government while only 11% have never with this scheme. Not all poor families had the same amount of income and their expenses varied depending on their requirements. There are families whose children are leaving for further studies and they would require more financial assistance.

**Table 6.1**

**Hardcore poor needs and Assistance**

		<b>Assistance</b>			
		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Valid	1.00	89	89.0	89.0	89.0
	2.00	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

The table below shows the feedback obtained from one hundred of respondents on the question asked. This section is presented as statements on the questionnaire, with same rating scale used throughout and measured on five-point, Likert-type scale that varied from 1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree.

Factors		Likert Scale				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Housing assistance project helps a lot	11	4	4	31	50
2	The Project done according to the specification	2	6	22	24	46
3	Housing assistance project gives comfort living	5	8	8	32	47
4	District Office Saratok able to manage the project well	6	8	19	33	34
5	Participation of the project are from the district hardcore poor group	6	13	37	17	27
6	The housing assistance project fulfill yours needs and satisfaction	2	8	16	34	40
7	The housing assistance project must be continued to help the hardcore poor people	7	7	17	24	45
8	Saratok District Office performs well as the project implementation.	3	9	15	36	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>326</b>
	<b>Means</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>28.88</b>	<b>40.75</b>

Based on the above tables, majority of the respondents are “agreed and strongly agreed” with the housing assistance project for the hardcore poor community within Saratok District Office area. The housing assistance projects can helps people a lots and the government should continues this kind of service to those who really needs support. Most of the respondents (70%) said they were agreed with the specification of housing assistance project. That

means, the government has done their works successfully without any major problems occurred. Besides that, the respondents assume that most of the hardcore poor are enjoy with the housing assistance scheme because most of the project are as per specification promised and this scheme can reduce their burden.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS**

According to Moore (2000), effectiveness is concerned with the extent to which a service achieves its objectives. He also stressed the important to know what the service objectives are at the outset, and to be able to express them in measurable terms (Moore 2000).

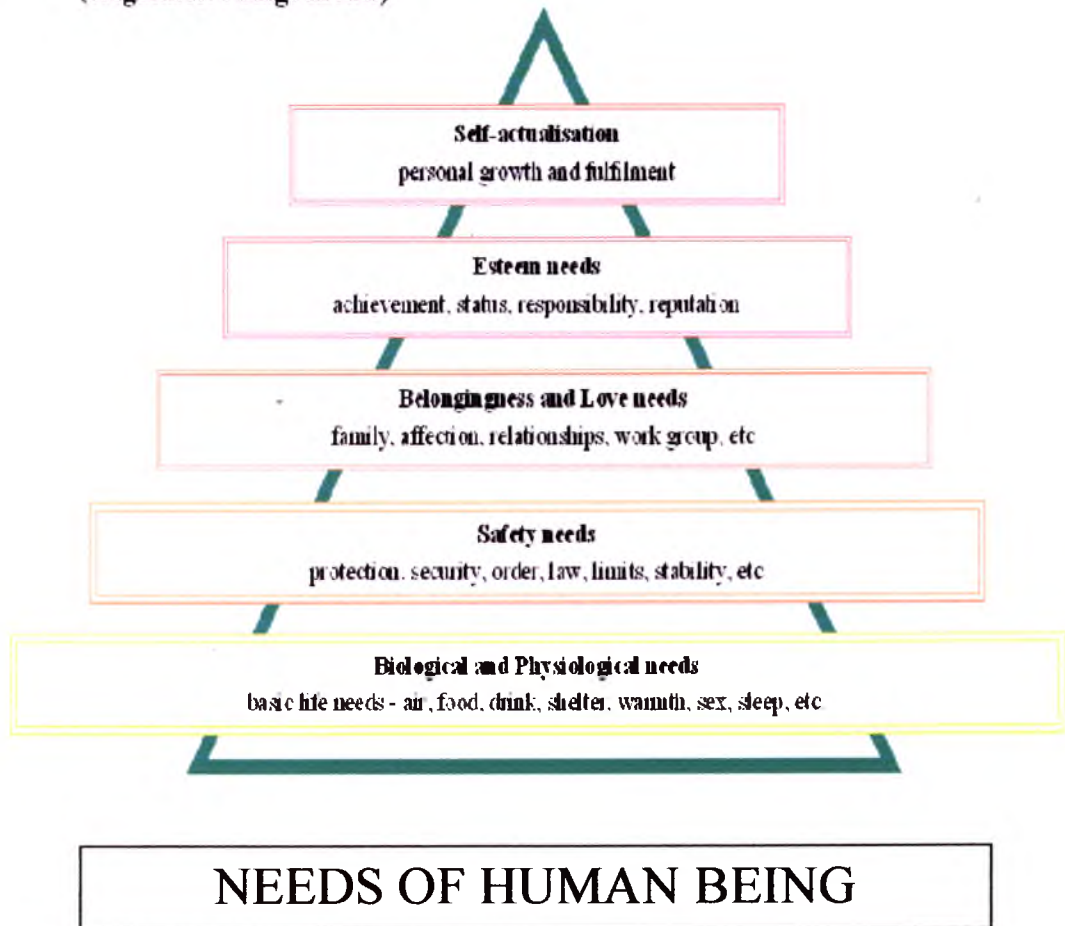
A need is something that is necessary for humans to live a healthy life. Needs are distinguished from wants because a deficiency would cause a clear negative outcome, such as dysfunction or death. Needs can be objective and physical, such as food and water, or they can be subjective and psychological, such as the need for self-esteem. On a societal level, needs are sometimes controversial, such as the need for a nationalized health care system.

How are such needs satisfied? Doyal and Gough point to eleven broad categories of "intermediate needs" that define how the need for physical health and personal autonomy are fulfilled:

- Adequate nutritional food and water
- Adequate protective housing
- A safe environment for working
- A safe physical environment
- Appropriate health care
- Security in childhood
- Significant primary relationships with others
- Physical security
- Economic security
- Safe birth control and child-bearing
- Appropriate basic and cross-cultural education.

How are the details of needs satisfaction determined? The authors point to rational identification of needs using the most up-to-date scientific knowledge; the use of the actual experience of individuals in their everyday lives; and democratic decision-making. The satisfaction of human needs cannot be imposed "from above."

**Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs  
(original five-stage model)**



As a result from the findings, there are some recommendations that can be done by the hardcore to increase their lives and to maintain their needs. The recommendations are:-

**1. Maintenance of the house**

The objective of the housing assistance development program is to increase accessibility to adequate, affordable, quality houses and comfort living for all

hardcore poor groups in Saratok District. Priority will continue to be given to the development of PPRT houses which refer to those who are really needed. But, once the participant occupied the house, it must be their own responsibilities to take good care of the house so they will be burden with cost of maintenance.

## **2. More assistance projects for the hardcore poor community**

Under SPKR scheme, there are more projects or program can be offer to the hardcore poor groups. Among them are: -

### **a. Increase Income Program**

A program that's give opportunity to the hardcore poor involve in small business, farmers and agriculture where the product can be commercial in the market to give monthly income to them.

### **b. Motivation Program**

Involve all hardcore poor group as to give courage and guidelines to them to increase their standard of living.

### **c. Skill Enrichment Program**

Course given to enhance their skills in various sector.

### **d. Extra Food Program for Children**



Focus more to the children of hardcore poor group to give them energy and healthy.

e. Excellent Course for Student

This is a course where the children of the hardcore poor group will be given a motivation to have more focus on their studies.

f. Livestock and agriculture Program

Gives opportunities to the hardcore poor people to involve in livestock and agriculture activities using advance technology.

With such program, the hardcore poor groups can be easily increasing their quality of life. The main objective of the organization is to achieve zero output for the hardcore poor community in Saratok District especially in helping them with the development of housing assistance project and other development. By involving all the hardcore poor in this program, all the needs their required will be fulfill.

The intensified implementation of the Development Programme for the Hardcore Poor or *Program Pembangunan Rakyat Termiskin* (PPRT) is to reduced the incidence of hardcore poor in Saratok District. By giving more helps or projects this group, the target to reduce the hardcore poor groups in Saratok can be reach.

## REFERENCES

Ghauri, P. and Gronhaug, Kjell (2002) *Research Methods in Business Studies; A practical guide* (U.K Prentice Hall).

Kotler, Philip (2003), *Marketing management* (11<sup>th</sup> ed.). Delhi: Pearson Education (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Teas, R.K. "Expectations, performance evaluation, and consumers' perceptions of quality," *Journal of Marketing*, 57(4), 18-54.

Van Looy, Bart., Van Dierdonck, Roland., Gemmel, Paul.(1998), *Service Management; An Integrated Approach*. Pearson Education (Great Britain ) Ltd.

Zeithaml, V.A & Bitner, M.J (1996) *Services Marketing* (Singapore, McGraw-Hill).

Dr. Jayadeva Yogendra, "Changing the Lifestyle"; 1998, 16-17.

Pitt., L., Murgolo-Poore M., E, Dix., S., 'Changing Change Management: The Intranet as Catalyst',  
*Journal of Change Management* Vol. 2, 2., 106-114.

A. Lee, and M.A. Salman, On the design of active suspension incorporating human sensitivity to vibration, *Opt Cntrl Apps & Meth*, Vol 10, 1989; 189-195

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

APPENDIX I	-	Questionnaire
APPENDIX II	-	Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Background
APPENDIX III	-	Marital Crosstabulation table
APPENDIX IV	-	Age Crosstabulation table
APPENDIX V	-	Cumulative Table
APPENDIX VI	-	
APPENDIX VII	-	



**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA SARAWAK  
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

**PART A                    RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND  
BHGN A                    LATARBELAKANG RESPONDEN**

For statements 1- 11, tick your responses in the relevant boxes

1.            **Residential Area / Kawasan Kediaman**

Saratok		1
Roban		2
Kabong		3

2.            **Gender / Jantina**

Male / Lelaki		1
Female / Perempuan		2

3.            **Race / Bangsa**

Melayu		1
Cina		2
Iban		3
Orang Ulu		4
Lain – lain		5

4.            **Age / Umur**

18 – 25 years / tahun		1
26 – 35 years / tahun		2
36 – 45 years / tahun		3
46 years / tahun and above		4

5.            **Religion / Agama**

Islam		1
Christian		2
Buddhist		3
Others		4

6.            **Occupation Sector/ Sektor Perkerjaan**

Public Sector / Sektor Awam		1
Private Sector / Sektor Swasta		2
Self-employed / Berkerja sendiri		3
Others / Lain		4

For office use only

A1

A2

A3

A4

A5

A6

7 **Your marital status**  
*Status Perkahwinan*

A7

Single		1
Married		2
Others		3

8 **Your monthly gross salary**  
*Pendapatan bulanan*

A8

less than RM 1,500		1
RM 1,500-RM 2,999		2
RM 3,000 - RM 4,449		3

9 **Your highest qualification**  
*Tahap Pendidikan*

A9

PMR and below		1
SPM		2
STPM / Diploma		3
Bachelor's degree / Ijazah		4
None / Tiada		5

10 **No. of households?**  
*Bilangan Tanggungan?*

A10

1 - 5 persons / orang		1
5 - 10 persons / orang		2
More than 10 persons / Lebih		3

11 **Have you ever received any housing assistance project before this?**  
*Pernahkah anda menerima Program Bantuan Rumah sebelum ini?*

A11

Yes / Ada		1
No / Tiada		2

**(B) RESPONDENT VIEW ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROJECT**

The following are a list of statements that the level of respondent satisfaction. Please circle the relevant number provided at the end of each statement based on the following scales:

**1- Strongly disagree**

**2- Disagree**

**3- Neither agree nor disagree**

**4 - Agree**

**5 - Strongly agree**

							For office use only	
1	Housing assistance project helps a lot. <i>Projek Bantuan Perumahan sangat membantu.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L1
2	The project done according to the specification. <i>Projek disiapkan mengikut spesifikasi.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L2
3	Housing assistance project gives comfort living. <i>Projek Bantuan Perumahan memberi keselesaan hidup.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L3
4	District Office Saratok able to manage the project well. <i>Pejabat Daerah Saratok berupaya melaksanakan projek tersebut dengan baik.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L4
5	Participant of the project are from the district hardcore poor group. <i>Peserta terlibat sememangnya daripada kumpulan miskin tegar daerah.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L5
6	The housing assistance project fulfill your needs and satisfaction. <i>Projek Bantuan Perumahan memenuhi kehendak dan kepuasan sendiri.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L6
7	The housing assistance project must be continued to help the hardcore poor people. <i>Projek Bantuan Perumahan mesti diteruskan bagi membantu golongan miskin tegar.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L7
8	District Office Saratok performs well as the project implementation agency. <i>Pejabat Daerah Saratok bertindak baik selaku agensi pelaksana projek.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="text"/>	L8

**C) Please answer the following questions**

For office use only

1 What are the factors that makes you apply for housing assistance project?

Apakah faktor yang yang menyebabkan anda memohon projek bantuan perumahan?

---

---

2 In your opinion, what other factors should be considered to fulfill your needs apart from housing assistant project?

Pada pendapat anda, apakah faktor lain yang boleh dilakukan bagi memenuhi keperluan anda selain daripada projek bantuan perumahan?

---

---

3 In your opinion, what type of improvement should be done to help the hardcore poor community?

Pada pendapat anda, apakah cara penambahbaikan yang harus dilakukan bagi membantu golongan yang miskin tegar?

---

---

**Thank you very much**  
***Sekian Terima Kasih***

**Table 1**

<b>FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND</b>			
	<b>Variable(s)</b>	<b>(N)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
A1.	<b>Residential</b>		
	Saratok	64	64
	Roban	19	19
	Kabong	17	17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A2.	<b>Gender:</b>		
	Male	44	44
	Female	56	56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A3	<b>Race:</b>		
	Malay	61	61
	Chinese	5	5
	Iban	30	30
	Orang Ulu	2	2
	Others	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A4.	<b>Age:</b>		
	Below 18	17	17
	18 – 25 years	33	33
	26 – 35 years	37	37
	36 – 45 years	13	13
	46 and above		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Cont.; Table 1

<b>FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND</b>			
	<b>Variable(s)</b>	<b>(N)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
A5.	<b>Religion:</b>		
	Muslim	61	61
	Christian	27	27
	Buddhist	5	5
	Others	7	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A6.	<b>Occupational Sector:</b>		
	Government	25	25
	Private	4	4
	Self-Employed	32	32
	Others	39	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A7.	<b>Marital Status:</b>		
	Single	26	26
	Married	60	60
	Others	14	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A8.	<b>Income:</b>		
	Below RM1,500.	71	71
	RM1,501 – RM2,999	19	19
	Above RM3,000	10	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Cont.; Table 1

<b>FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND</b>			
	<b>Variable(s)</b>	<b>(N)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
A9	<b>Education Level:</b>		
	PMR and Below	24	24
	SPM	28	28
	STPM/Diploma	11	11
	Bachelor's Degree	18	18
	None	19	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A10	<b>Household:</b>		
	1-5 Persons	62	62
	6-10 Persons	35	35
	11 and above	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
A11	<b>Assistance:</b>		
	Yes	89	89
	No	11	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Marital \* L1 Crosstabulation**

Count		L1					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Marital	1.00	0	0	4	7	15	26
	2.00	10	2	0	18	30	60
	3.00	1	2	0	6	5	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

**Age \* L2 Crosstabulation**

Count

		L2					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Age	1.00	0	1	4	5	7	17
	2.00	1	3	12	8	9	33
	3.00	1	1	6	7	22	37
	4.00	0	1	0	4	8	13
Total		2	6	22	24	46	100

**Age \* L2 Crosstabulation**

Count

		L2					Total
		1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	
Age	1.00	0	1	4	5	7	17
	2.00	1	3	12	8	9	33
	3.00	1	1	6	7	22	37
	4.00	0	1	0	4	8	13
Total		2	6	22	24	46	100

## RM202m for Sabah, S'wak hardcore poor

**Kuala Lumpur:** The Federal Government has allocated RM202 million on projects to build 5,050 houses and longhouses for hardcore poor families in Sabah and Sarawak.

Rural and Regional Development Minister, Tan Sri Muhammad Muhd Taib, said of the allocation, RM102 million would be used for 2,550 houses in Sarawak while the remainder RM100 million for 2,500 houses in Sabah under the housing aid programme (PBR).

"The projects will include 145 longhouses worth RM6.38 million at Seduku Baru and Batang Lupar and eight longhouses worth RM6.4 million at Limbang, Miri, Bintulu, Kapit, Mukah, Sarikei, Betong and Sri Aman, destroyed in a fire recently," he said in a statement here, Saturday.

Muhammad said the Government would spend RM49.6 million on four new housing areas in Sabah, comprising 1,240 houses, to restructure Kg Mengkabong in Tuaran, Kg Kiandut and Ladang PPRT Tongod and Kalabakan.

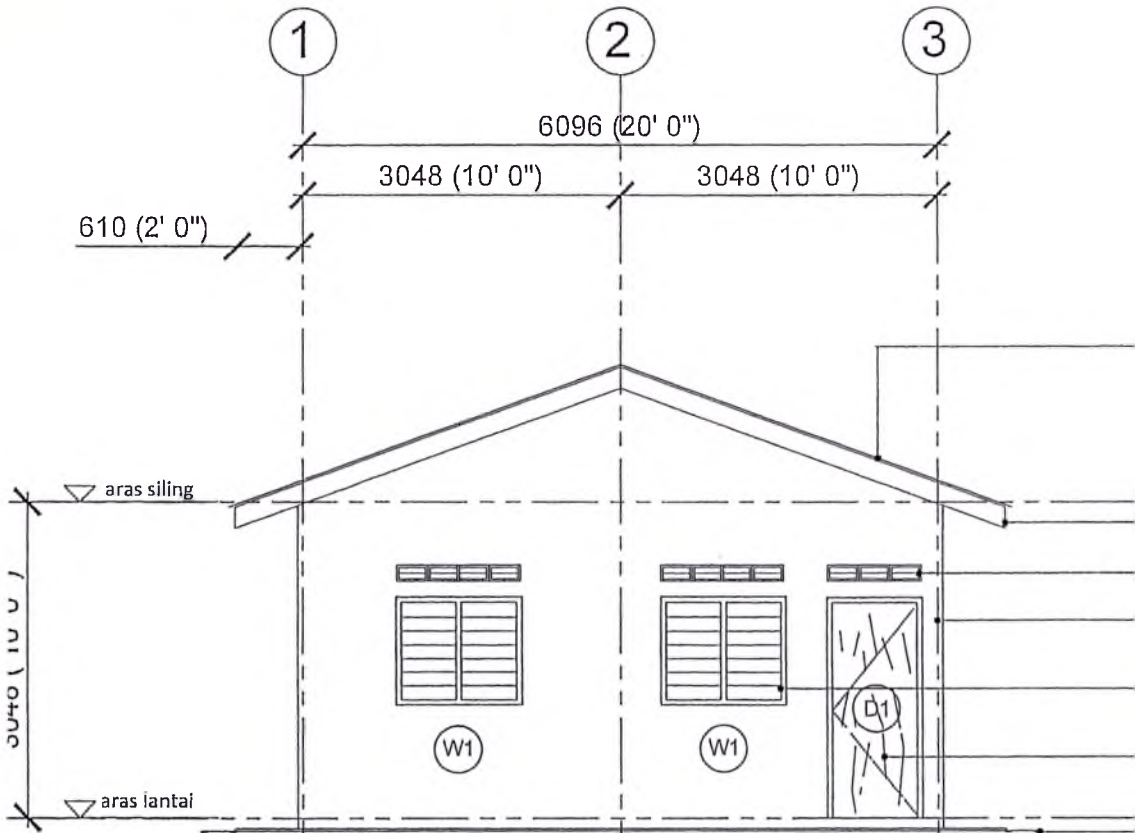
Another RM50.4 million would be spent on individual projects, part of the 17,000 houses costing RM500 million to be built for hardcore poor families nationwide under the aid programme.

"Each house will cost RM40,000 as agreed by the Cabinet meeting on Oct 1. We will discuss with the Sarawak Public Works and Housing Departments on the standard plan for longhouses. It can be modified to suit community needs."

Muhammad said to ensure more efficient implementation, the Ministry would ask state governments, including those ruled by the opposition, to allocate sites for hardcore poor housing projects.

Families with a household income of RM720 monthly are categorised as hardcore poor. - Bernama





**JADUAL KELUASAN LANTAI**

RUANG	LUAS (ka2)
Ruang Tamu	200
Bilik Tidur 1	100
Bilik Tidur 2	100
Dapur	128
Bilik Air	32
<b>JUMLAH</b>	<b>560</b>

Simbol	Jenis	Dimensi
(D1)	Pintu rata papan lapis	915 mm x 2135 mm
(D2)	Pintu rata pvc	762 mm x 2135 mm
(W1)	Tingkap rain kaca boleh laras dengan besi pelindung 100mm Ø	1220 mm x 1220 mm
(W2)	Tingkap rain kaca gelap dengan besi pelindung 100mm Ø	610 mm x 610 mm

**JADUAL PINTU DAN TINGKAP**



ENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR  
BANDAR DAN WILAYAH  
IAJIAN PEMBANGUNAN (TEKNIKAL)

PROJEK

CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH  
DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
(JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 2-BILIK)

UNTUK  
KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOSIAL)

DATU' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE NAI

TIMR. SETIAUSAHA BAHAGIAN (TEKNIKAL)

CHE RAHM BIN CHE MUSTAFA

Binaan Bumbung

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
perabung zink / asbestos free

50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. berotl

50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan

50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat

50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang  
atau bahan-bahan lain yang difuluskan

12mm x 200mm tbt tebar layar

batu-bata lubang angin

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm  
tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh  
laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

915mm x 2135mm plntu rata papan lapis

230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang  
gred 25 (1:2:4)

NOTA :

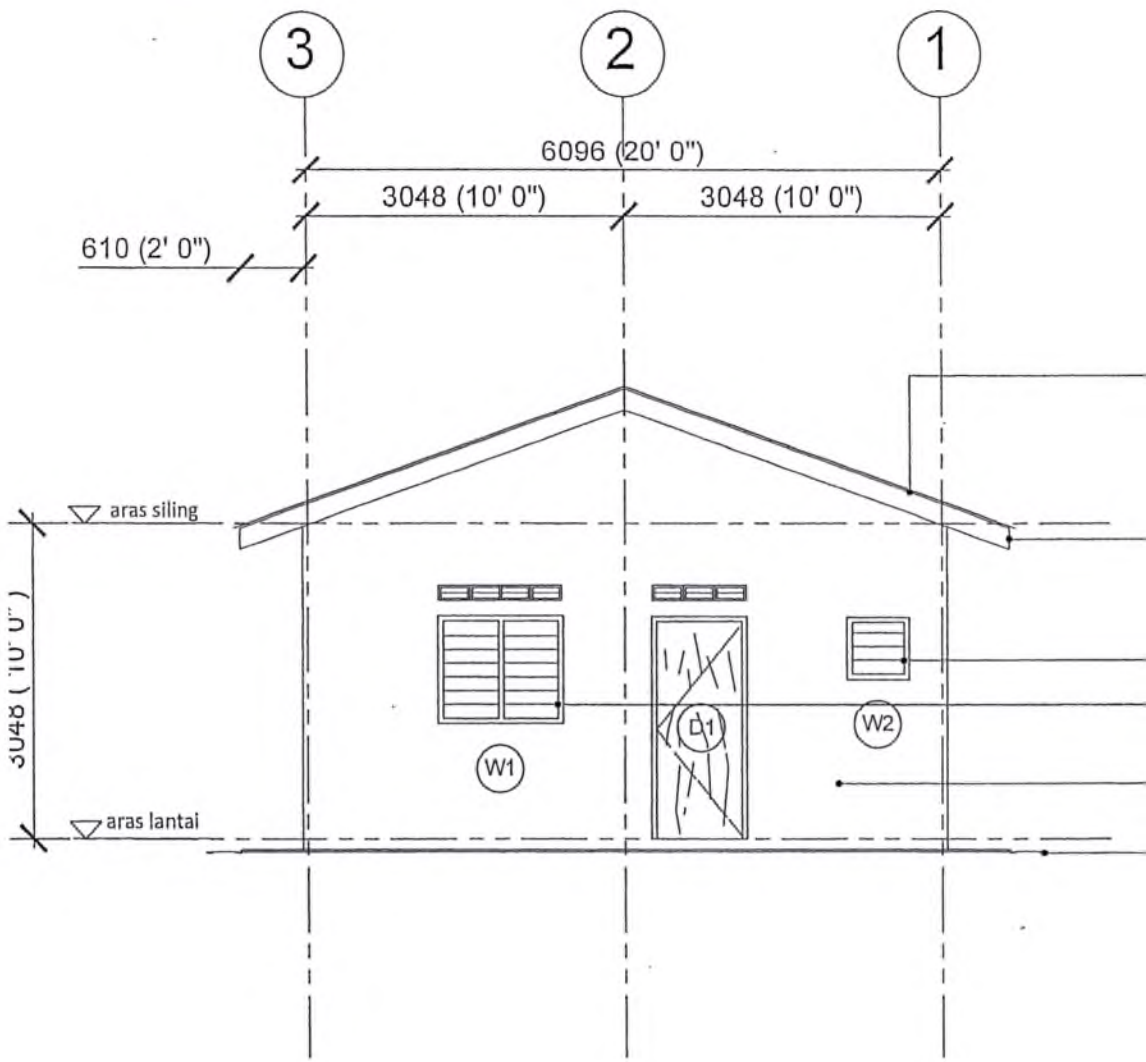
Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## TAMPAK HADAPAN

SKALA 1 : 50

JURUTERA AWAM KAJIAN (A)	PERKARA TAMPAK HADAPAN	DIREMAK		PINDAAN			
		ARKITEK (J41)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK		SMB		
MOHAMAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. TAHA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI SOSIAL		ZARINA AMIN		NO. FAIL			
ARKITEK (J41)		DILUKIS	TARIGH	SKALA			
		ZARINA AMIN	BBPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW . J . 600 - 2/1		
		NO. LUKSAB KKLW.J.BPK/PBR-02/06			NO. HELAPAN P / 02		

LAMPIRAN A1(b)



KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR  
BANDAR DAN WILAYAH  
AGIAN PEMBANGUNAN (TEKNIKAL)

PROJEK  
CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH  
DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
(JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 2-BILIK)  
UNTUK  
KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOSIAL)

DATO' ABDUL JABR BIN CHE MAJ

TIMB. SETIAUSAHA BAHAGIAN (TEKNIKAL)

CHE RAHIM BIN CHE MUSTAFA



### Binaan Bumbung

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
perabung zink / asbestos free

50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti

50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan

50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat

50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang

atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

12mm x 200mm tbl tebar layar

610mm x 610 mm tingkap ram tetap

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh  
laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm  
tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan

230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang  
gred 25 (1:2:4)

NOTA :

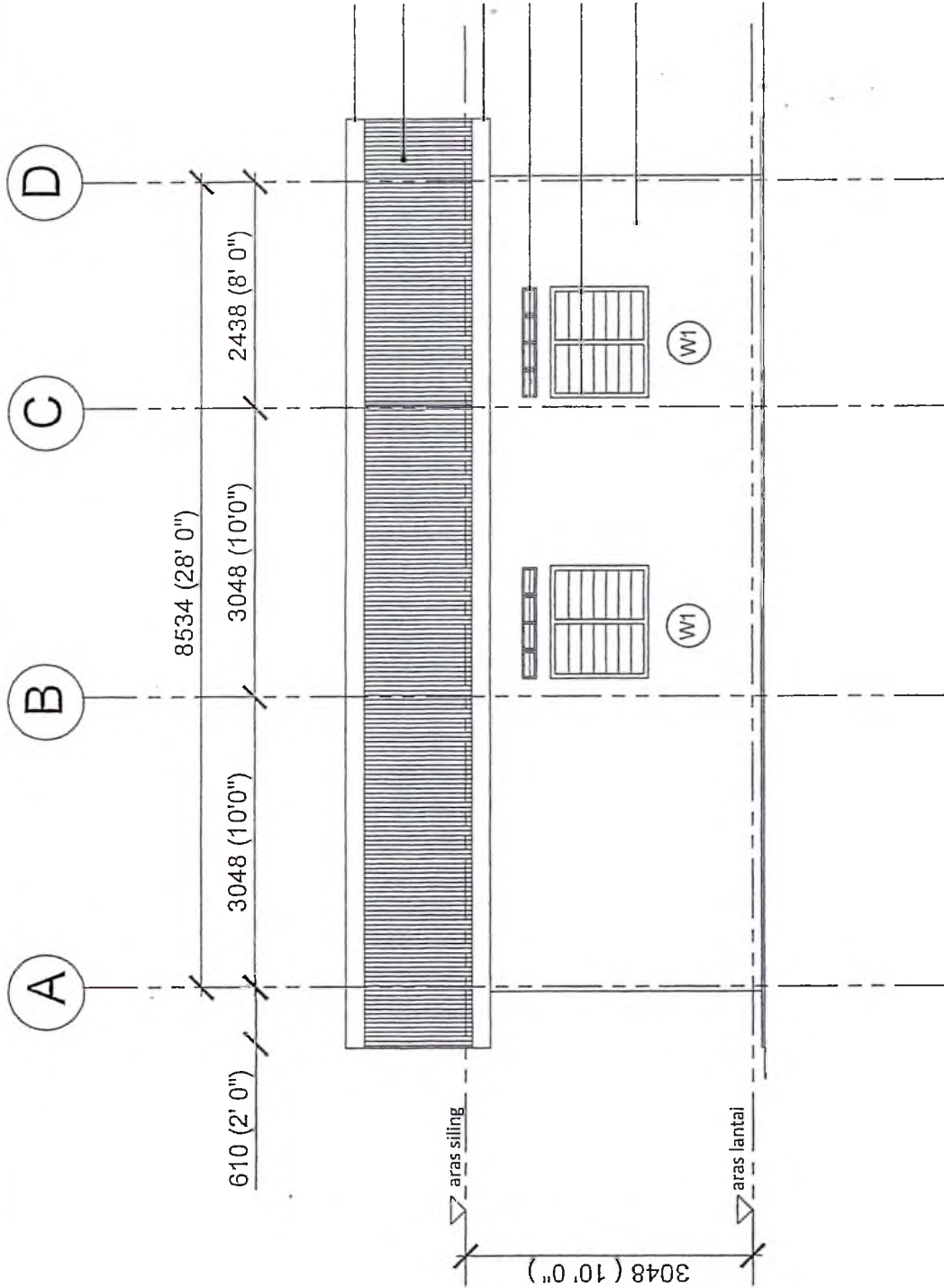
Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## TAMPAK BELAKANG

SKALA 1 : 50

JURUTERA AWAM KANAN (A)  MOHAMAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. TAHA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI SOSIAL	PERKARA  TAMPAK BELAKANG	DISEMAK		PINDAAN			
		ARKITEK (J41)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK		SRS		
		ZARINA AMIN		1			
		DILUKIS	TARIKH	SKALA	NO. FAIL		
ARIKTEK (J44)		ZARINA AMIN	SEPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW. J. 500 - 2/1		
		NO. LUKISAN			NO. HELPAAN		
		KKLW.J.BPK/PBR-02/06			P / 03		

LAMPIRAN A1(c)



perabung zink / asbestos free

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur

25mm x 200mm papan fasia

batu-bata lubang angin

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm  $\phi$

114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan


230mm  $\phi$  lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang grad 25 (1:2:4)

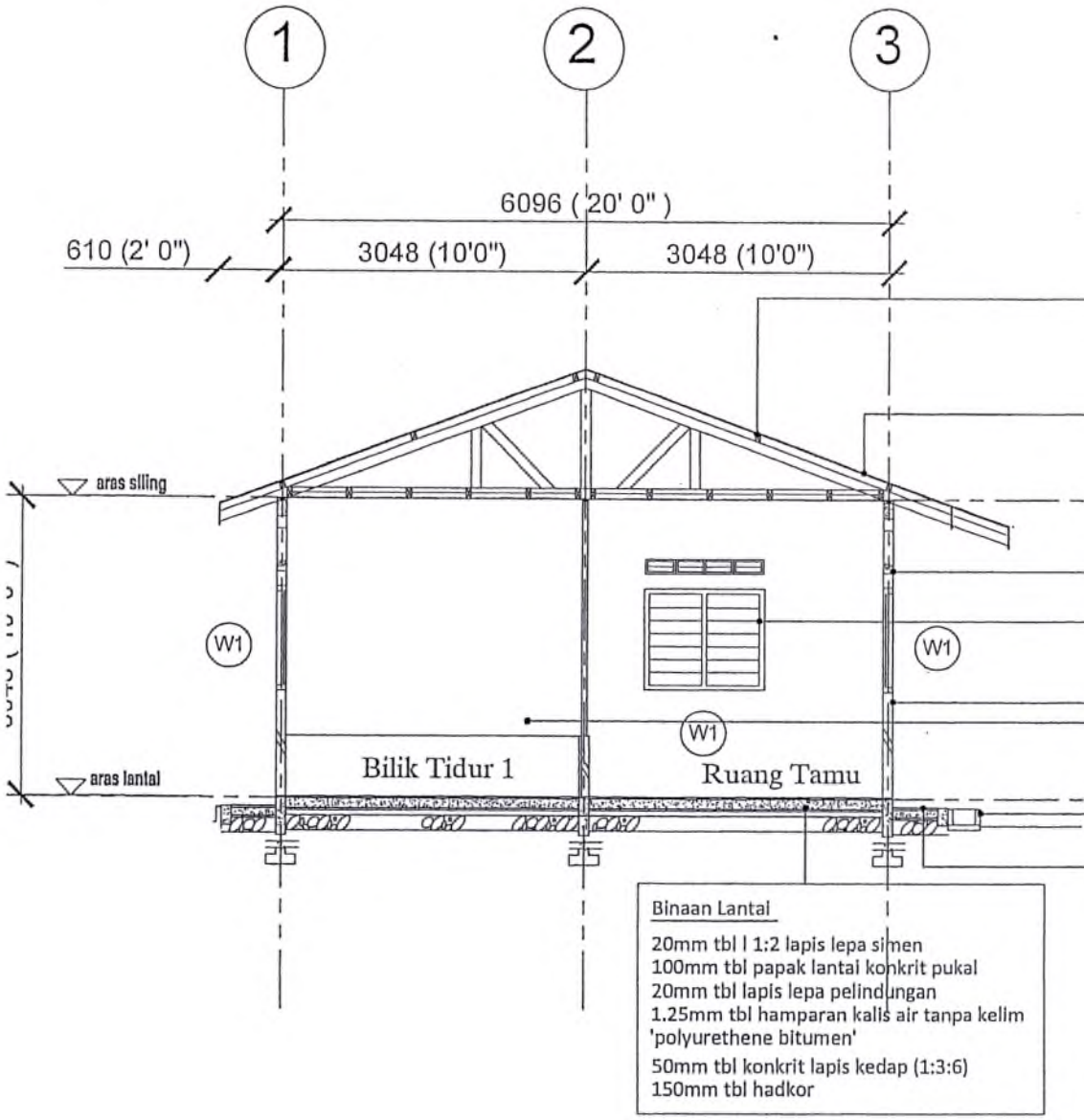
NOTA :

Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

### TAMPAK SISI KANAN

SKALA 1 : 50

 <p>ENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH KAGIAN PEMBANGUNAN (TEKNIKAL)</p>	<p>PROJEK CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 2-BILIK)</p> <p>UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH</p>	<p>TIMBALAN KETUA BETAUSAMA (BOSBAL) DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHEE HAI TIMB. BETAUSAMA BAHAGIAN TEKNIKAL CHE FARIM BIN CHEE MUSTAFFA</p>	<p>JURUTERA AWAM KANAN (A) MURAH BINA BANGUNAN RUMAH SKIM (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 2-BILIK) ARRHTEK (A4)</p>	<p>PENGARA TAMPAK SISI KANAN</p>	<p>DASEMAK ARRHTEK (A4)</p>	<p>PEMBANTU TEKNIK ZARINA AMIN</p>	<p>PINDAAN SRI 1</p>
	<p>NO. LUKISAN KIKLW.J.BPK/PBR-02/06</p>	<p>ZARINA AMIN BEPY 2007</p>	<p>NO. FAL KIKLW.J. 000.2/1</p>	<p>NO. HELAAN P / 04</p>			



**KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH**  
 SIJIL PEMBANGUNAN (TEKNIKAL)

PROJEK  
 CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH  
 DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
 PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
 (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 2-BILIK)  
 UNTUK  
 KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TIMBALAN KETUA BERTIAUSAHA (SOSIAL)  
 DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE NAJ  
 TIMB. BERTIAUSAHA BAHAGIAN (TEKNIKAL)  
 CHE RAHIM BIN CHE MUSTAFA

### Binaan Bumbung

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
perabung zink / asbestos free

50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti

50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan

50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat

50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang

atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

### Binaan Siling

100mm x 50 mm tbl. k.k. jeriau jarak 1200 p.p

50mm x 50mm tbl. k.k. anak jeriau jarak 600 p.p

1220mm x 605mm x 6mm tbl. siling lekak  
papan simen UAC superflex atau setara

batu-bata lubang angin

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung  
setebal 10mm  $\emptyset$

114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen  
dikedua-dua belah permukaan

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tbl lepaan simen  
di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 610mm (2' 0") dan 6mm tbl papan  
lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 2440mm  
(8' 0") di atasnya

230mm  $\emptyset$  lonkang konkrit tuang dulu

### Binaan Lapis Lindung

20mm tbl 1:2 lapis lepa simen mencuram ke tanah

20mm tbl lapis lepa pelindungan

75mm tbl papak lantai konkrit pukal

150mm tbl hadkor

NOTA :

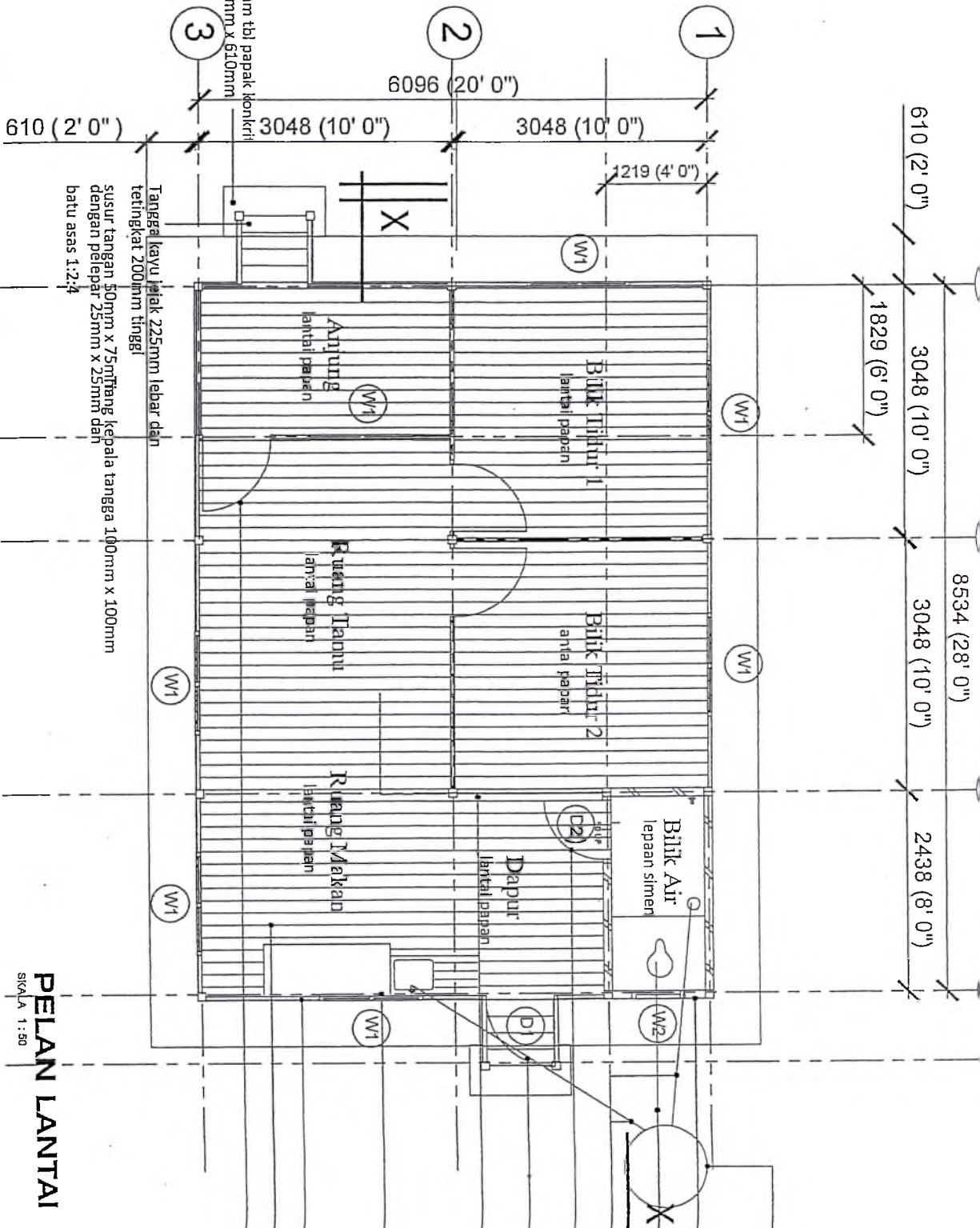
Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## KERATAN X-X

SKALA 1 : 50

JURUTERA AWAM KANAN (A)	PERKARA KERATAN X-X	DISEMAK		PIHDAAN	
		ARKITEK (J41)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK		
MOHAMAD KHAJIL BIN MOHD. TAJA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI SOSIAL ARKITEK (J41)		ZARINA AMIN			
		DILIKSIS	TARIKI	SKALA	NO. FAIL
		ZARINA AMIN	SEPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW . J . 600 - 2/1
		NO. LUKSIAN			NO. HELAJAN
		IKLW.J.BPK/PBR-02/08			P / 05

LAMPIRAN A1(e)



**PELAN LANTAI**  
SKALA 1 : 50

- Tangkai najlis berkapasiti 5 PE jenis konkrit / HDPE/Polyethylene/Fibre Glass seperti butiran pengeluar dengan kelulusan JPP
- 114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan
- 100mm Ø UPVC
- 50mm Ø UPVC
- 763 mm x 2135 mm pintu rata pvc
- Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan tettingkat 150mm tinggi
- 6mm tbl papan lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 3048 (10' 0") di atasnya
- 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø
- 9mm x 150mm tbl dinding papan tindih kasih
- 13mm x 150mm tbl papan lantai
- 915mm x 2135mm pintu rata papan lapis
- 100 mm x 100 mm tiang kayu

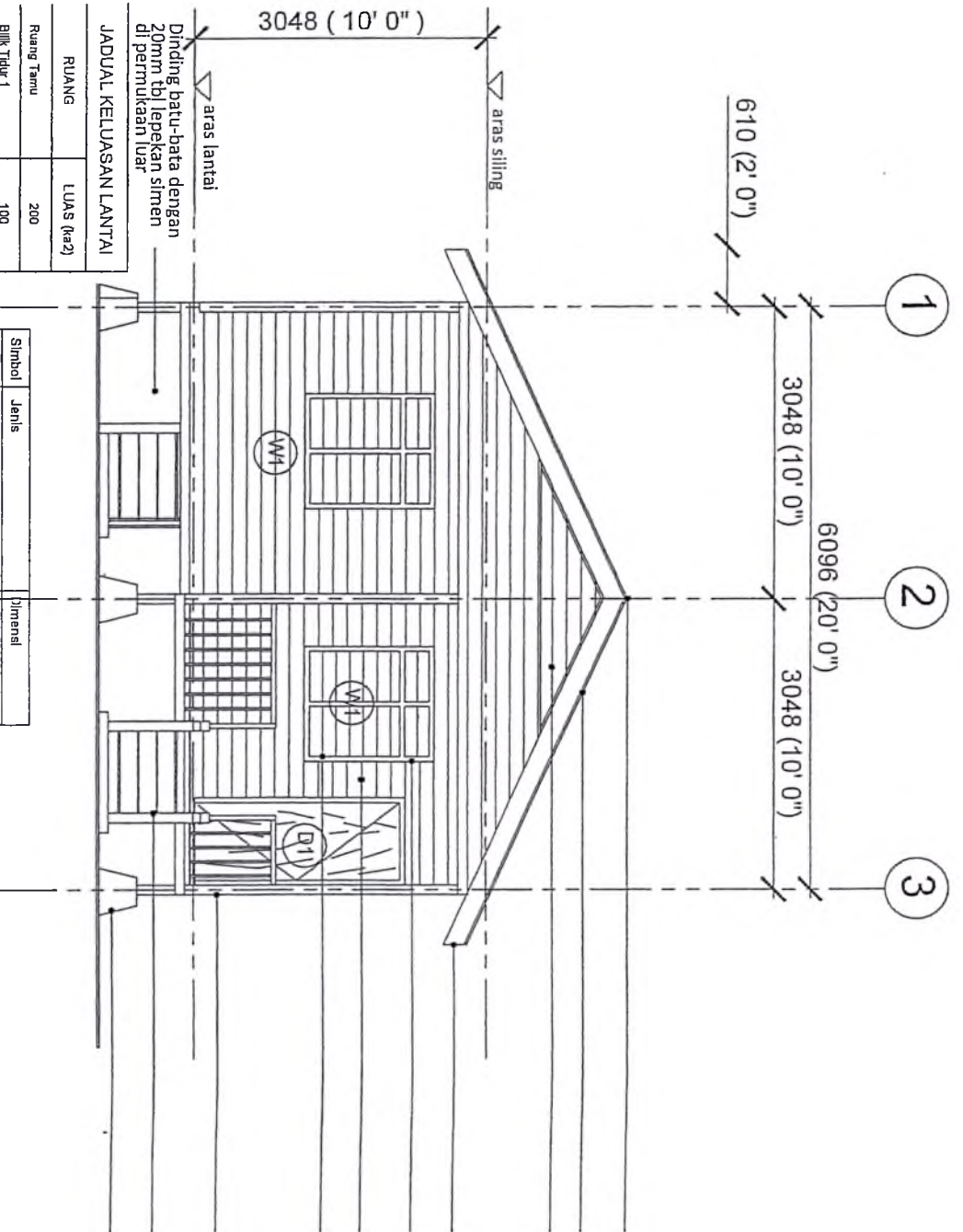
**INTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH**  
ADALAH PEMBANGUNAN TERBUKA



PROJEK: CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN HAKAT (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 2-BILIK)  
UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA ISKUALI  
DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE MA  
TIMB. SETIAUSAHA BAKANG TERBUKA  
CHE RAHMAT BIN CHE MUSTAPA

JURUTERA ANAK RUMAH		PERUSAHA	
UMMAH BINTI HUSNA ZAINI UMI RAHMATI HUSNA ZAINI ARIFTER UMI		PELAN LANTAI	
DISEKAJ ARIFTER (UKI)	PERMANTU TEKNIK ZARINA AMIN	SKALA	NO. FAJL
DILURUS ZARINA AMIN	DEPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW - J - 000 - 211
NO. LURUSAN KKLW.J.BPVC/PBR-04/06			NO. HEJAZAN P / 01



JADUAL KELUASAN LANTAI

RUANG	LUAS (kaj)
Ruang Tamu	200
Bilik Tidur 1	100
Bilik Tidur 2	100
Dapur	128
Bilik Air	32
JUMLAH	560

JADUAL PINTU DAN TINGKAP

Simbol	Jenis	Dimensi
(D1)	Pintu rata papan lapis	915 mm x 2135 mm
(D2)	Pintu rata pvc	762 mm x 2135 mm
(M1)	Tingkap ram kaca bokeh laras dengan besi pelindung 150mm Ø	1220 mm x 1220 mm
(M2)	Tingkap besi pelindung 100mm Ø	610 mm x 610 mm

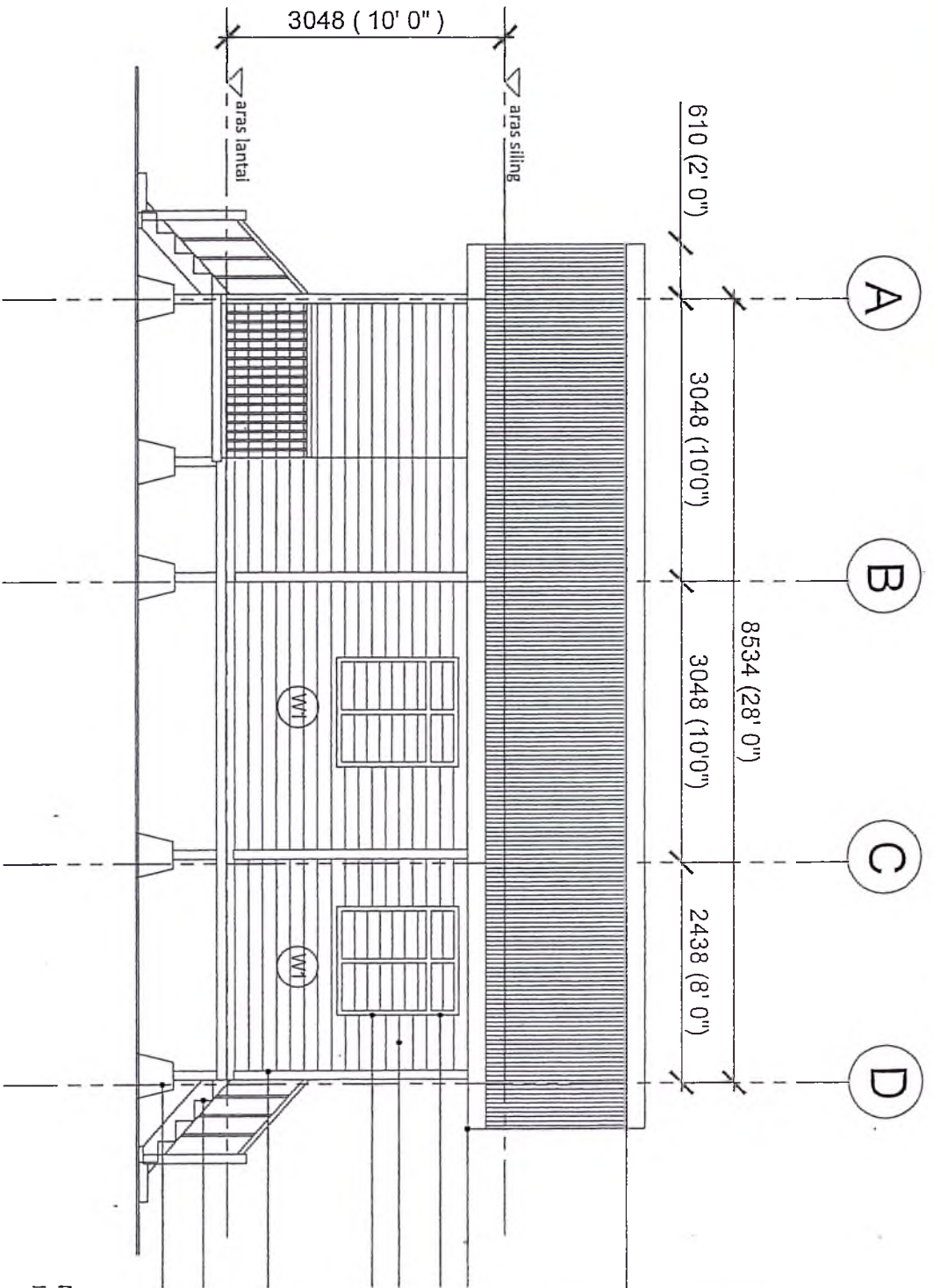
- perabung zink / asbestos free
- bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur
- Papan ram tetap lubang angin
- 25mm x 200mm papan fasia
- tingkap ram tetap
- 9mm x 150mm tbl dinding papan tindih kasih
- 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø
- 100mm x 100mm tbl k.k. tiang kayu
- Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan ketinggian 150mm tinggdi
- batu asas 1:2:4

NOTA :  
Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah kayu masak

## TAMPAK HADAPAN

SKALA 1 : 50

<p>MENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH MAGAN PERMAKIJAN (PENANG)</p>	<p>PROJEK CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 2-BILIK)</p>	<p>TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (ISBUA)</p>	<p>JURUTERA AMAN KAWAJA</p>	<p>PERKASA TAMPAK HADAPAN</p>	<p>DISERAH AMBER (L/51)</p>	<p>PERAKATU TERNAK ZAHNA AMIN</p>	<p>SIKALAN 1</p>
		<p>UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH</p>	<p>CHE KAHIM BIN CHE KUSIRVA</p>	<p>MOHAMAD RAULI BIN MOHD. TAJA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMERTI SCALA AMERTI (L/41)</p>	<p>NO. L/51/50 KRLW.J.BPKY/PBR-QA/06</p>	<p>NO. H/D/AN P / 02</p>	




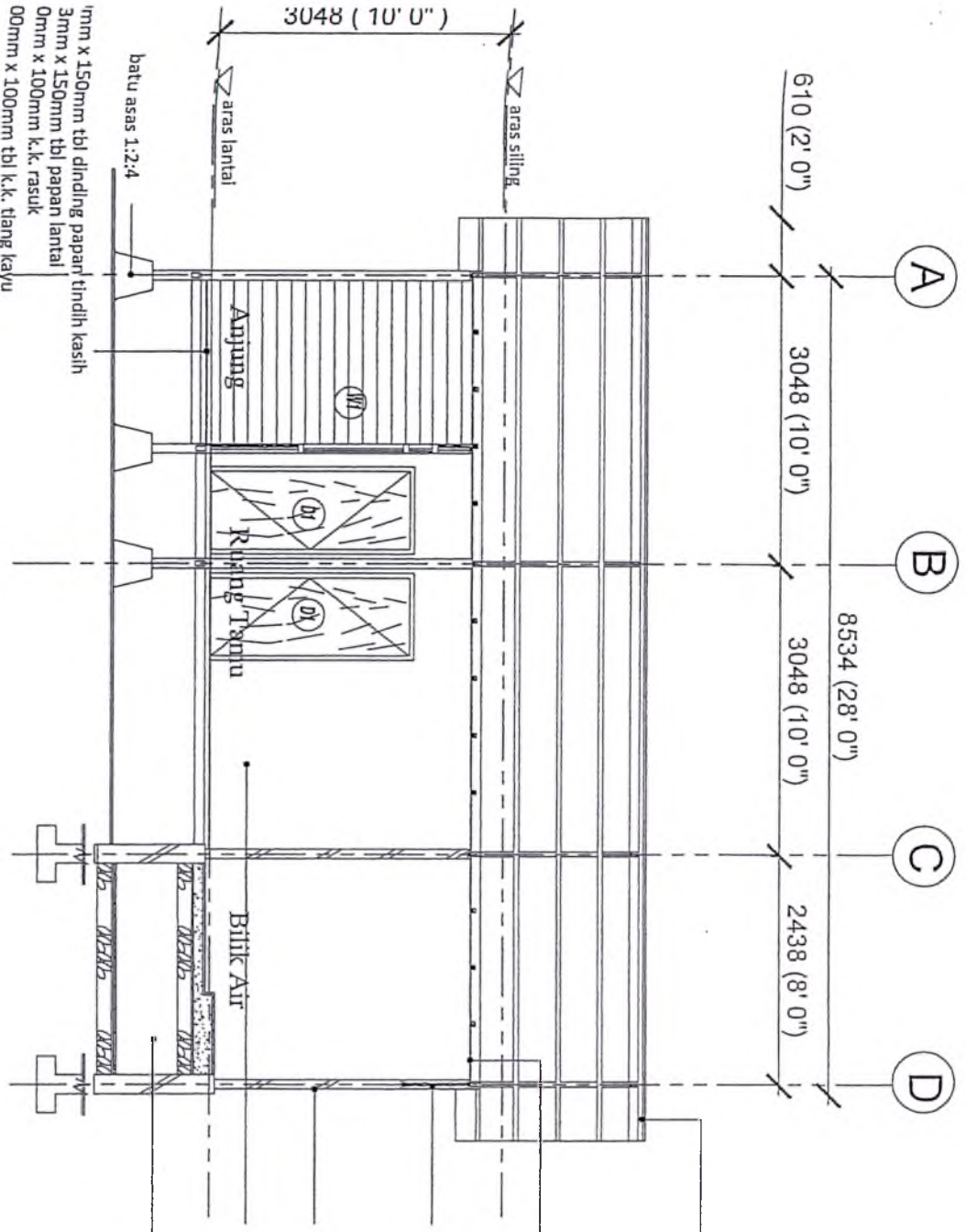
**Binaan Bumbung**  
 bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
 perabung zink / asbestos free  
 50mm x 75mm tkl k.k. beroti  
 50mm x 100mm tkl. k.k. kasau jantan  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang  
 atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

25mm x 200mm tkl tebar layar  
 tingkap ram tetap  
 9mm x 150mm tkl dinding papan tindh kasih  
 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh  
 laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø  
 100mm x 100mm tkl k.k. tiang kayu  
 Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan teingkat  
 150mm tinggi  
 batu asas 1:2:4

NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

**TAMPAK SISI KANNAN**  
 SKALA 1 : 50

 DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND PLANNING KUALA LUMPUR		PROJEK CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAPAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 2-BILIK)	
		UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH	
TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOSIAL) DATO' ABDUL LARAF BIN CHE MA		JURUTERA AWAM (KAWAN) (I) MURUGAN RAMLI BIN MOHD. TARIK (SUKSES) (SUKSES) (SUKSES) (SUKSES)	
CHE RAHMAT BIN CHE MURTYA		TAMPAK SISI KANNAN	
NO. LURUKAN KKLW.J.BPK/PBR-04/06		BILANGAN 308 1 NO. FAH KKLW. J. 000 - 31 NO. BELAKAN F / 03	



**Binaan Burnbung**  
 burnbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
 perabung zink / asbestos free  
 50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti  
 50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang  
 atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

**Binaan Siling**  
 100mm x 50 mm tbl. k.k. jeriau jarak 1200 p.p  
 50mm x 50mm tbl. k.k. anak jeriau jarak 600 p.p  
 1220mm x 605mm x 6mm tbl. siling lekak  
 papan simen UAC superflex atau setara

tingkap ram tetap


114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen  
 dikedua-dua belah permukaan  
 6mm tbl papan lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan  
 setinggi 3048 (10' 0") di atasnya

**Binaan Lantai**  
 20mm tbl 1:2 lapis lepa simen  
 100mm tbl papak lantai konkrit pukal  
 20mm tbl lapis lepa perlindungan  
 1.25mm tbl hamparan kalis air  
 tanpa kelim 'polyurethane bitumen'  
 50mm tbl konkrit lapis kedap (1:3:6)  
 tambak dalam  
 150mm tbl hadkor

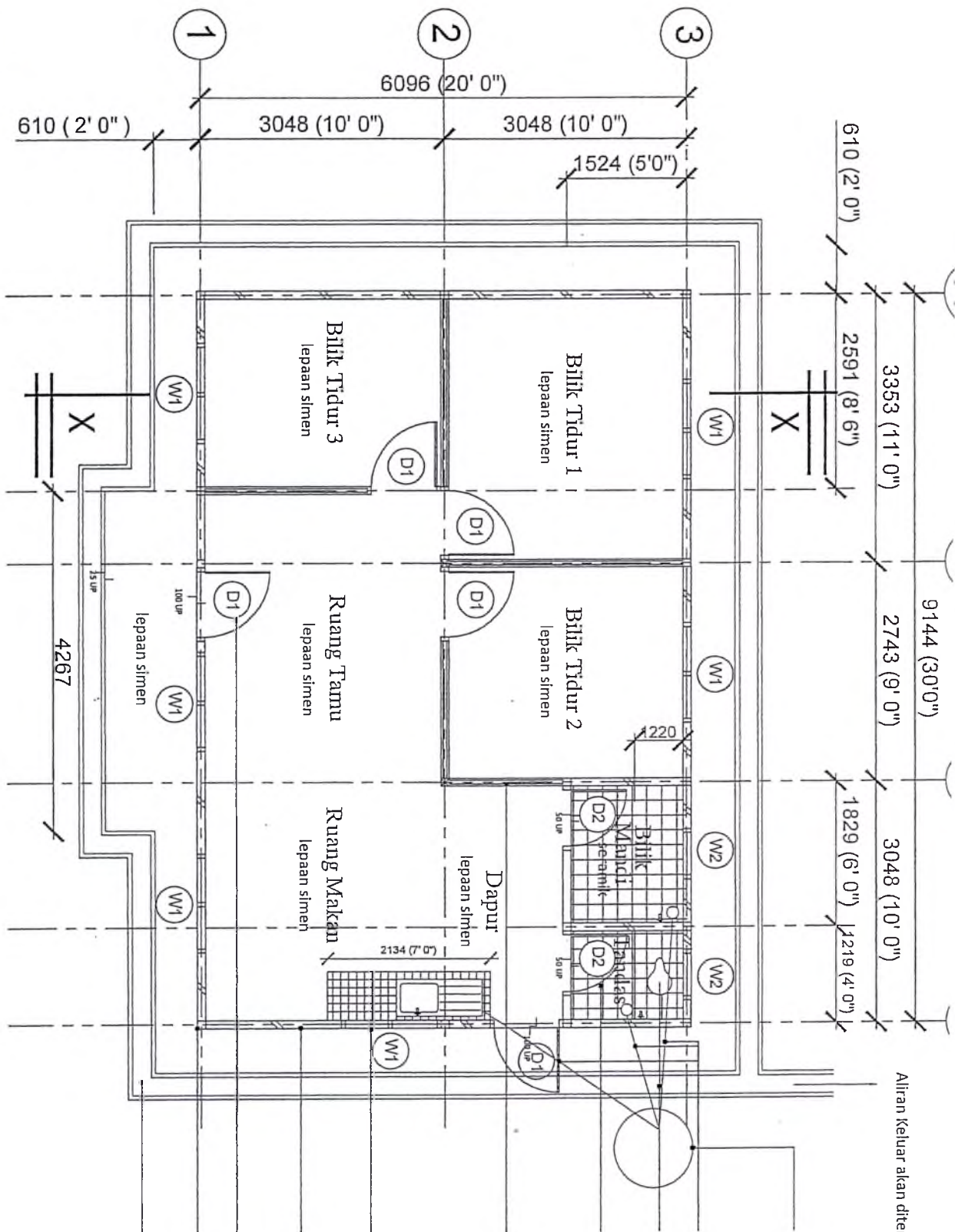
NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

**KERATAN X-X**

SKALA 1 : 50

 <p>BERSEKUTUAN          KEMENTERIAN KEMAJLHAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH          AGIAN PEMBANGUNAN TEKNIKAL</p>	<p>PROJEK          CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYAPKANKAN RUMAH          DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM          PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT          (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 2-BILIK)</p>	<p>TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (GOSIAL)          DATO' ABDUL JALAN BIN CHE' NI          TIMBAL. SETIAUSAHA BINAUNGAN TEKNIKAL          CHE RAHIM BIN CHE MUSTAFA</p>	<p>JURUTERA AWAM (KAWAN) IA          MOHAMMAD RAHUL BIN MOHD. YAKA          AMI RESIDENTIAL DAN HADAMTI BERSAMA          ARKITEK (IAI)</p>	<p>PERAKA          KERATAN X-X</p>	<p>DISEKUTU          ARKITER (IAI) 1          ZANINA AMIN          TARIKH 1          ZANINA AMIN          NO. LURUSAN          KKLW..J.BPK/PBR-04/06</p>	<p>PERANCANG          1          NO. FAIL          KKLW..J. 000-24          NO. BELIAN          P / 04</p>
	<p>UNTUK          KEMENTERIAN KEMAJLHAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH</p>	<p>CHE RAHIM BIN CHE MUSTAFA</p>	<p>MOHAMMAD RAHUL BIN MOHD. YAKA          AMI RESIDENTIAL DAN HADAMTI BERSAMA          ARKITEK (IAI)</p>	<p>PERAKA          KERATAN X-X</p>	<p>DISEKUTU          ARKITER (IAI) 1          ZANINA AMIN          TARIKH 1          ZANINA AMIN          NO. LURUSAN          KKLW..J.BPK/PBR-04/06</p>	<p>PERANCANG          1          NO. FAIL          KKLW..J. 000-24          NO. BELIAN          P / 04</p>





Aliran keluar akan ditentukan di tapak

Tangkai najis berkapasiti 5 PE jenis konkrit / HDPE/Polyethylene/Fibre Glass seperti butiran pengeluar dengan kelulusan JPP

50mm Ø UPVC

100mm Ø UPVC

763 mm x 2135 mm pintu rata pvc

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 610 mm (2' 0") dan 6 mm tebal papan lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 2440 mm (8' 0") di atasnya

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan

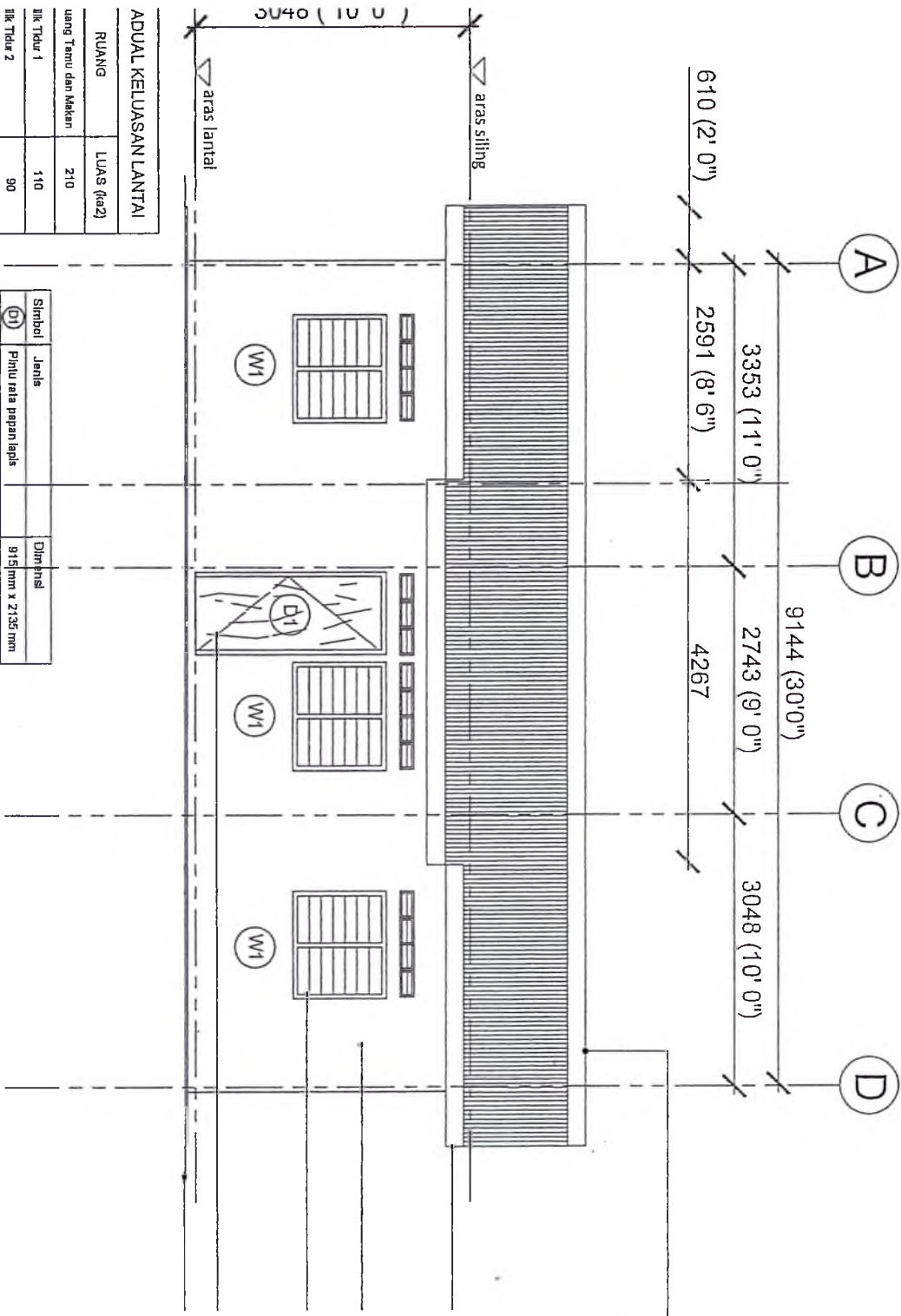
915mm x 2135mm pintu rata papan lapis 100 mm x 100 mm tiang konkrit

230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang gred 25 (1:2:4)

## PELAN LANTAI

SKALA 1 : 50

<p>NERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH</p>		<p>PROJEK CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 3-BILIK)</p>		<p>TIMBALAN KETUA BERTAJUKA (SOSIAL) DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE MAU</p>		<p>JURUTERA AWAM KAWAN (A) HOJAHAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. YUSUF AMN RESIDENSI DAN HENGIN SISAL AMTEK (A4)</p>		<p>PERIKWA PELAN LANTAI</p>		<p>NO. LUR/GANI KIKLW.J.BPK/PBR-01/08</p>	
		<p>UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH</p>		<p>TIAMBAK BERTAJUKA (SOSIAL) TIAM BERTAJUKA BAKSIAN (SOSIAL)</p>		<p>AMTEK (A4)</p>		<p>NO. LUR/GANI KIKLW.J.BPK/PBR-01/08</p>		<p>NO. BELAKAN P / 01</p>	



ADUAL KELUASAN LANTAI	
RUANG	LUAS (m <sup>2</sup> )
uang Tenu dan Makan	210
Rik Tidur 1	140
Rik Tidur 2	90
Rik Tidur 3	90
apur	50
lik At dan Tandas	50
UMULAH	600

Simbol	Jenis	Dimensi
D1	Pintu rata papan lapis	915mm x 2135 mm
D2	Pintu rata pvc	762 mm x 2135 mm
M1	Tingkap ram boleh fahas dengan besi pelindung 10mm Ø	1220 mm x 1220 mm
M2	Tingkap ram kaca klat dengan besi pelindung 100mm Ø	810 mm x 610 mm

JADUAL PINTU DAN TINGKAP

PROJEK  
 CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYAPKAN RUMAH  
 DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
 PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
 (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 3-BILIK)  
 UNTUK  
 KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TITILAHAN HETUA SETUJUSAYA/ROSAJU  
 DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE' NW  
 TIMB. SETUJUSAYA BANGUN/TERENGGANU

JURUTERA AWAM RUMAH  
 MOHAMAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. YAKA  
 UNIT REBORENTUR DAN AKREDIT ROSKA  
 ARSITEK (441)

PERAKA  
 TAMPAK HADAPAN

ORGANIK	REBORENTUR	PHIDIKAN
ARHITEK (441)	ZABINA ANIN	5/8
DILURUS	ZABINA ANIN	1
ZABINA ANIN	8/8/2007	1
NO. LUISAN	IKLW/J.BPV/PBR-01/06	NO. HEDIAN
		P / 02

## TAMPAK HADAPAN

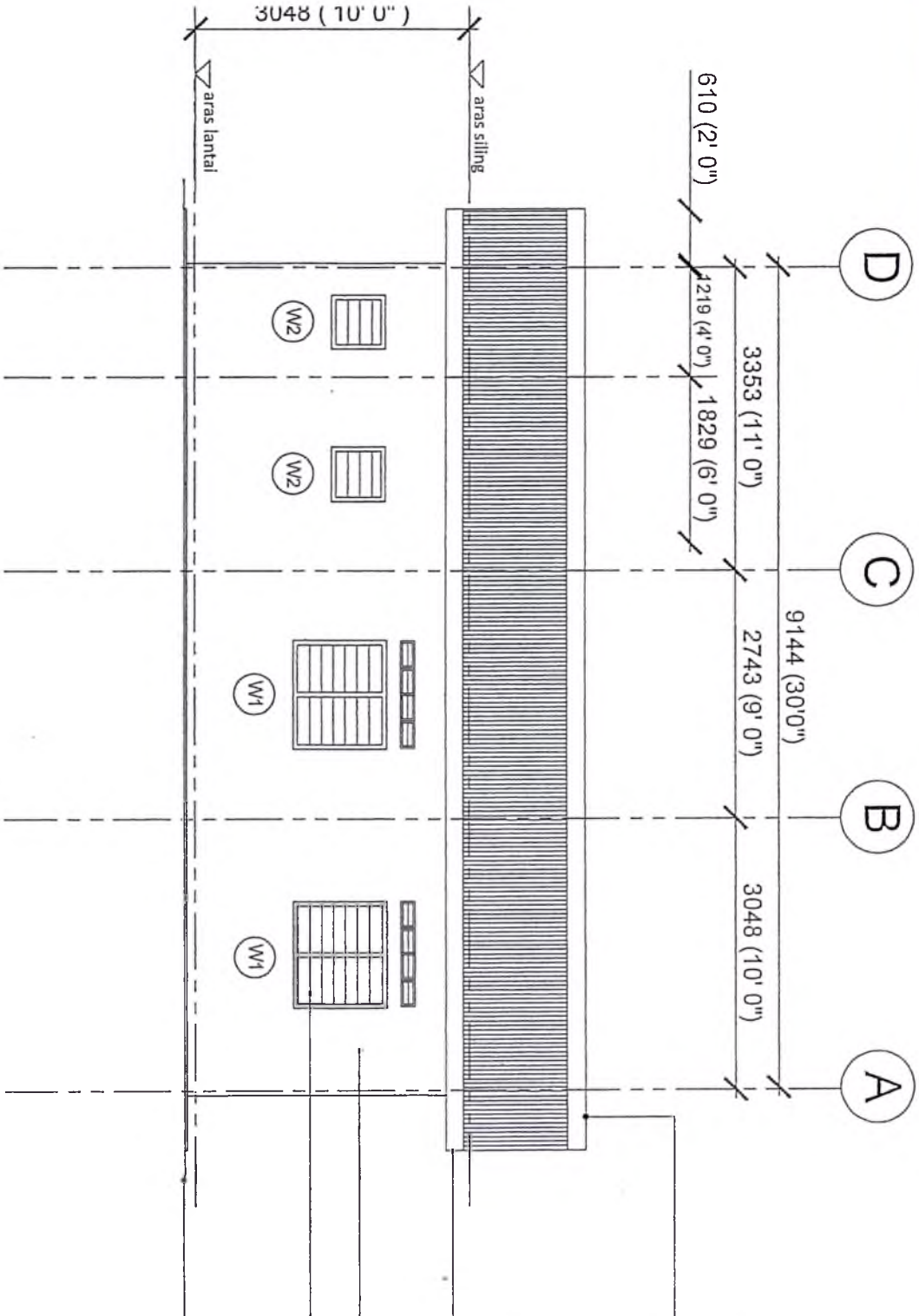
SKALA 1 : 50

NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

- 114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan
- 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh fahas dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø
- 915mm x 2135mm pintu rata papan lapis
- 230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang gred 25 (1:2:4)

Binaan Bumbung  
 bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur perabung zink / asbestos free 50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti 50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantani 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat 50mm x 100mm k.k. tiupang atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

12mm x 200mm tbl tebar layar



**Binaan Bumbung**  
 bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
 perabung zink / asbestos free  
 50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti  
 50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang  
 atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

12mm x 200mm tbl tebal layar

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan


1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

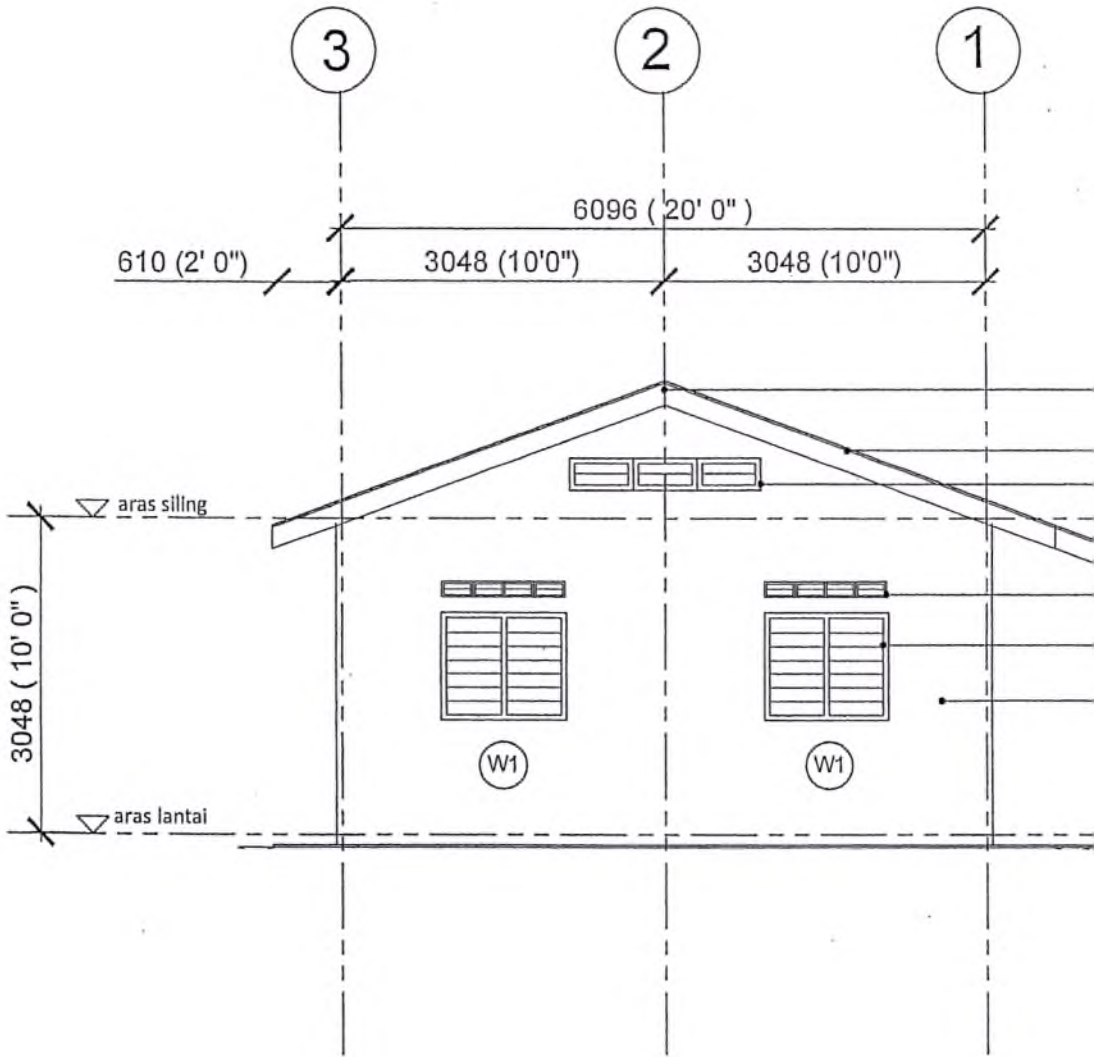
230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertentang gred 25 (1:2:4)

NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## TAMPAK BELAKANG

SKALA 1 : 50

 ENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH AGAMA PEMBANGUNAN TERBUKA	PROJEK CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESEHATERAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 3-BILIK) UNTUK KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH	TIMBALAN NETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOPAK)	JURUTERA AMAN PASUKA	PENYAJA	DISEMAK AMBUTER (4/1)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK 1	SKRIP 1	HIG. TAJL 1	NO. SOKA 11100	NO. KEM. A. 11100-2/1	NO. BERKAS P / 02
		DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE IAN TIKAS SETIAUSAHA BERKAS TERBUKA	NORHANA WAN LILY RINORU TAN UNIT REKA BENTUK DAN MENENTU SOPAK AMBUTER (4/1)	TAMPAK BELAKANG							



perabung zink / asbestos free

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur

tingkap ram tetap

25mm x 200mm papan fasia

batu-bata lubang angin

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh  
laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen  
dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen di  
kedua-dua belah permukaan

230mm Ø lonkang konkrit tuang dulu bertetulang  
ged 25 (1:2:4)

NOTA :

Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## TAMPAK SISI KIRI

SKALA 1 : 50

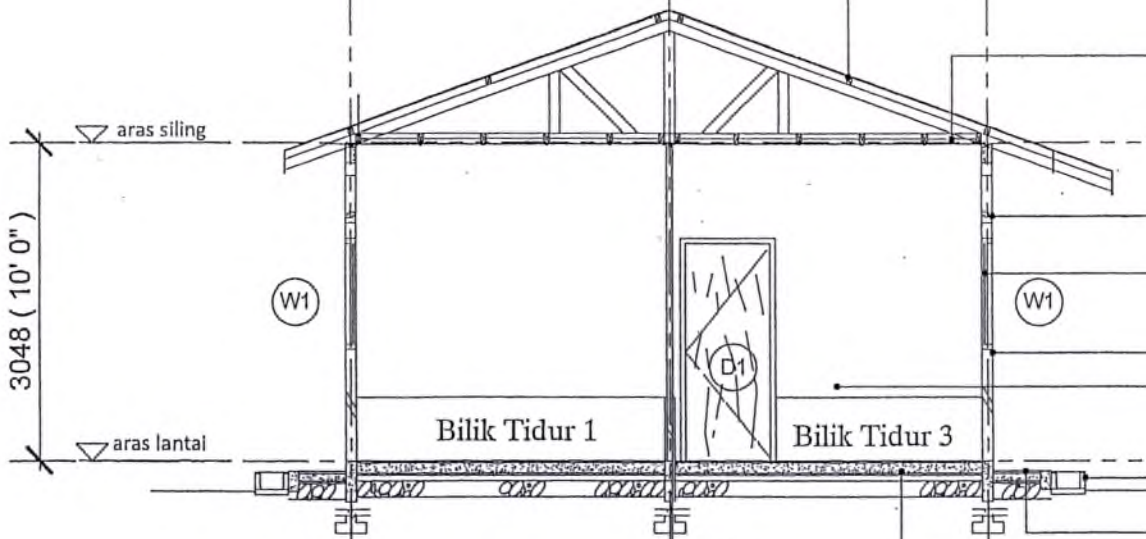
JURUTERA AWAM KANAN (A)  MOHAMAD ISMAIL BIN MOHD. TAHA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI BODIAL	PERKARA  TAMPAK SISI KIRI	DISEMAK		PINDAAN	
		ARKITEK (141)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK	SOS	
ARKITEK (144)		ZARINA AMIN		1	
		DILUKIS	TARIKH	SKALA	NO. FAIL
		ZARINA AMIN	SEPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW . J . 600 - 2/1
NO. LURUSAH KIKLW.J.BPK/PBR-01/06				NO. HELAIAN P / 04	

3

2

1

610 (2' 0")      3048 (10'0")      3048 (10'0")      6096 (20' 0")



**Binaan Lantai**  
 20mm tbl l 1:2 lapis lepa simen  
 100mm tbl papak lantai konkrit pukal  
 20mm tbl lapis lepa pelindungan  
 1.25mm tbl hamparan kalis air tanpa kelim  
 'polyurethene bitumen'  
 50mm tbl konkrit lapis kedap (1:3:6)  
 150mm tbl hadkor



KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR  
 BANDAR DAN WILAYAH  
 (AGIAN PEMBANGUNAN (TEKNIKAL))

PROJEK  
 CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH  
 DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
 PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
 (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 3-BILIK)  
 UNTUK  
 KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

TIMBALAN KETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOSIAL)

DATA' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE NA  
 TIMB. SETIAUSAHA BAHAGIAN (TEKNIKAL)

CHE RAHIM BIN CHE MUSTAFA

### Binaan Bumbung

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
perabung zink / asbestos free

50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti

50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan

50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat

50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang

atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

### Binaan Siling

100mm x 50 mm tbl. k.k. jeriau jarak 1200 p.p

50mm x 50mm tbl. k.k. anak jeriau jarak 600 p.p

1220mm x 605mm x 6mm tbl. siling lekap  
papan simen UAC superflex atau setara

batu-bata lubang angin

1220mm x 1220mm tngkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung  
setebal 10mm  $\emptyset$

114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen  
dikedua-dua belah permukaan

114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tbl lepaan simen  
di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 610mm (2' 0") dan 6mm tbl papan  
lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan setinggi 2440mm  
(8' 0") di atasnya

230mm  $\emptyset$  lonkang konkrit tuang dulu

### Binaan Lapis Lindung

20mm tbl 1:2 lapis lepa simen mencuram ke tanah

20mm tbl lapis lepa pelindungan

75mm tbl papak lantai konkrit pukal

150mm tbl hadkor

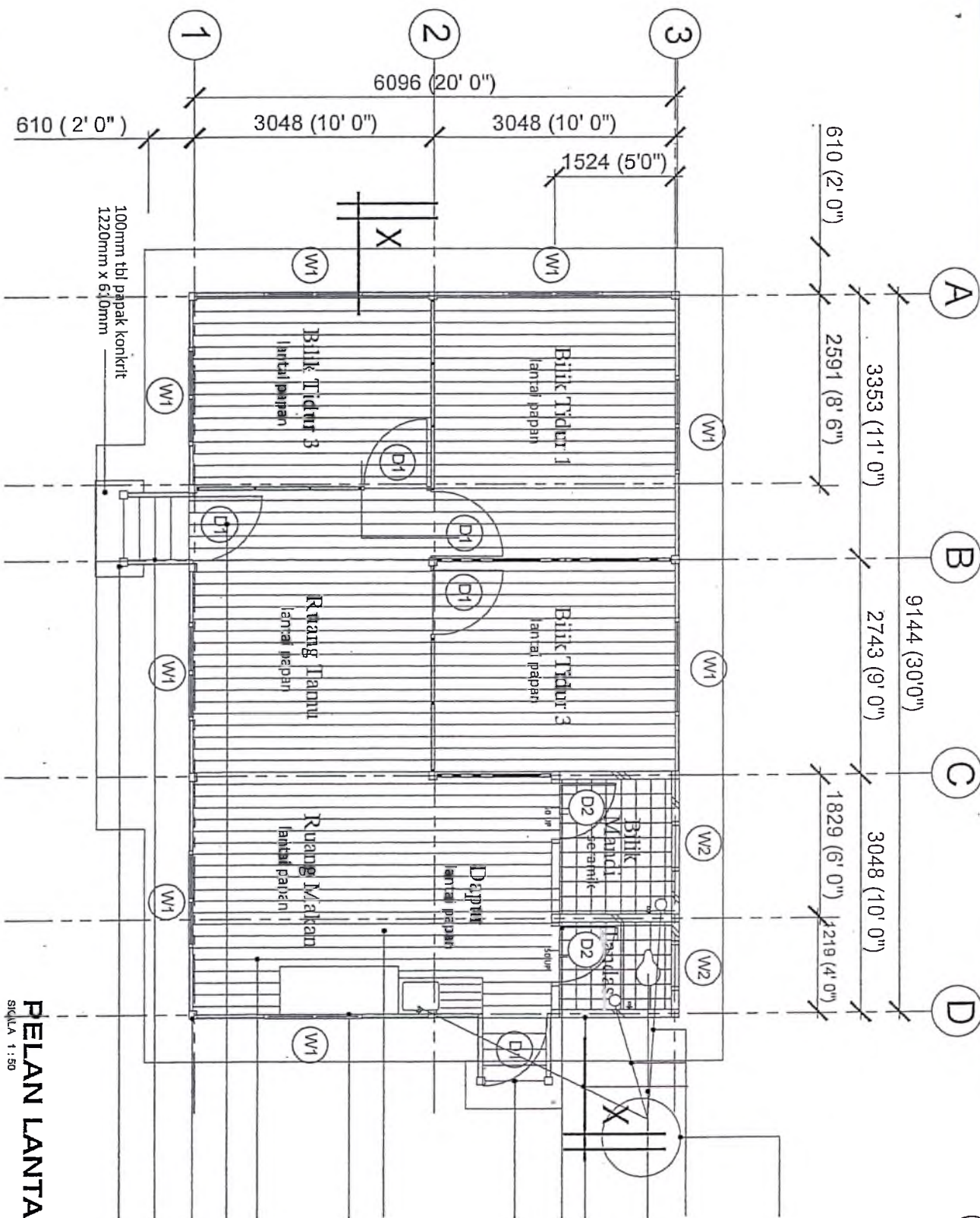
NOTA :

Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## KERATAN X-X

SKALA 1 : 50

JURUTERA AWAM KANAN (A)  MOHAMAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. TAHA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI SOSIAL	PERKARA  KERATAN X-X	DISEMAK		PINDAAN	
		ARKITEK (J41)	PEMBANTU TEKNIK		
ARKITEK (J41)		ZARINA AMIN		NO. FAIL	
		DILUKIS	TARIKH	SKALA	
		ZARINA AMIN	SEPT 2007	1 : 50	KKLW. J. 500 - 2/1
		NO. LUKISAN			NO. HELAJAH
		KKLW. J. BPK/PBR-01/06			P / 05



**PELAN LANTAI**  
SKALA 1 : 50

- Tangkai najis berkapasiti 5 PE jenis konkrit / HDPE/Polyethylene/Fibre Glass seperti butiran pengeluar dengan kelulusan JPP
- 50mm  $\varnothing$  UPVC
- 100mm  $\varnothing$  UPVC
- 114 mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18 mm tebal lepaan simen di kedua-dua belah permukaan
- 763 mm x 2135 mm pintu rata pvc
- Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan ketinggian 150mm tinggi
- 50mm x 100mm k.k. rasuk
- 13mm x 150mm tbl papan lantai
- 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm  $\varnothing$
- 9mm x 150mm tbl dinding papan tindh kasih
- 915mm x 2135mm pintu rata papan lapis
- 100 mm x 100 mm tiang kayu
- Tangga kayu jejak 225mm lebar dan ketinggian 200mm tinggi
- susur tangan 50mm x 75mm
- Tiang kepala tangga 100mm x 100mm dengan pelepar 25mm x 25mm dan batu asas 1:2:4

PROJEK  
CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYAPKAN RUMAH DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM PEMBANGUNAN KESELAHTERAPAN RAKYAT (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 3-BILIK)

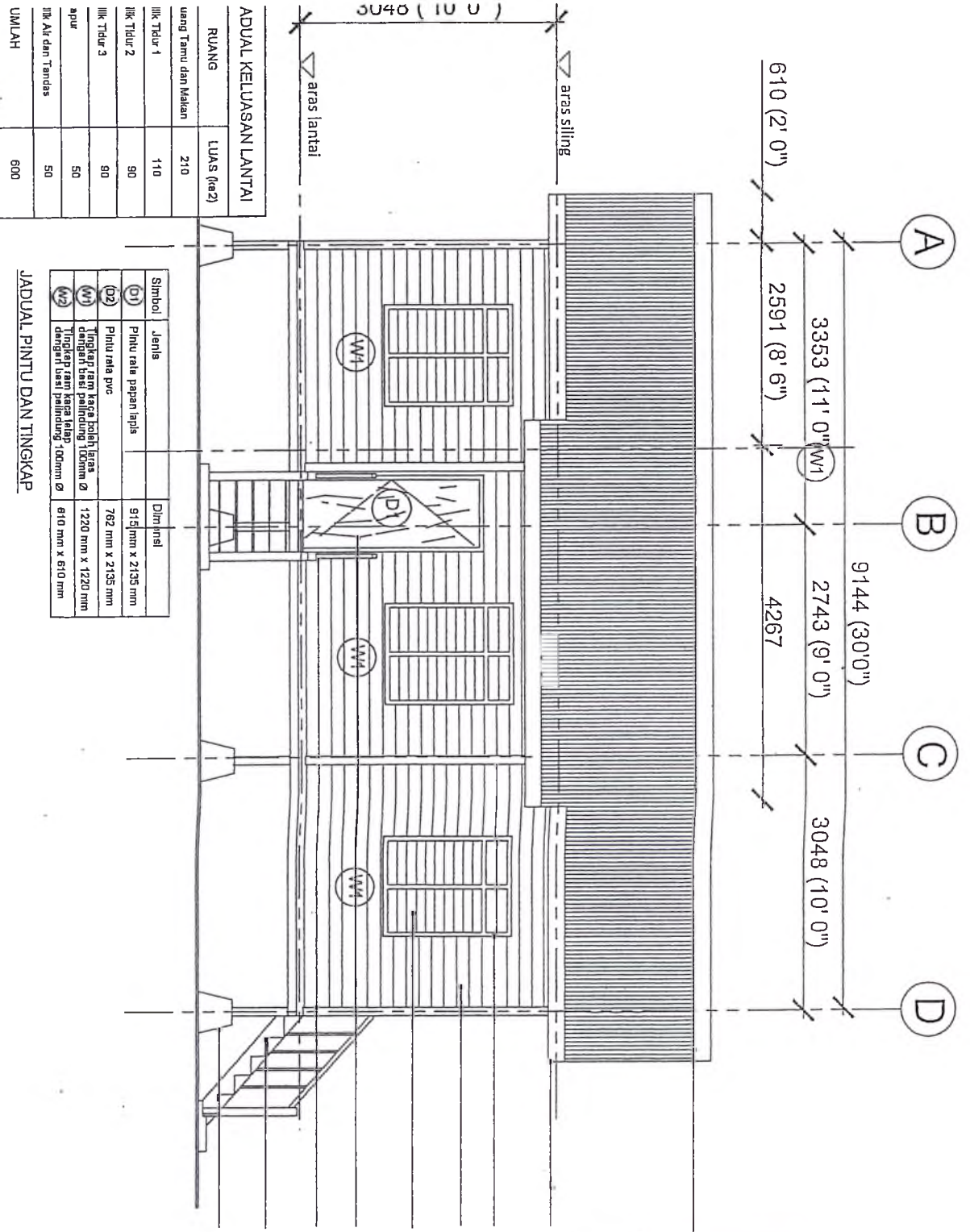
TIMBALAN NUTIA BETULUSAK GOSAKU  
DATO' ABDUL LAMAR BIN CHEEMA  
TUMBUH BERTANGGUNG BANGUNAN TEKNIK

JURUTERA AWAM RUMAH RAKYAT  
NORAZAH BINTU BIN MORG THIRU  
NUR IZZAH BINTU BIN MORG THIRU  
ANURTEK (44)

PEREKAM  
PELAN LANTAI

DIREKSI		PEMANTAU TEKNIK		PENGUKU	
AMITEK (411)	ZAINA AMIN	ZAINA AMIN	NO. FAKS	NO. TELUKAN	NO. BILANGAN P / 01
DILUBIS	ZAINA AMIN	ZAINA AMIN	1 1 80	KKLVW - J. 600 - 201	
TAMBAH	ZAINA AMIN	ZAINA AMIN	1 1 80	KKLVW - J. 600 - 201	
NO. TELUKAN	ZAINA AMIN	ZAINA AMIN	1 1 80	KKLVW - J. 600 - 201	
NO. TELUKAN	ZAINA AMIN	ZAINA AMIN	1 1 80	KKLVW - J. 600 - 201	





Binaan Bumbung  
 bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
 perabung zink / asbestos free  
 50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti  
 50mm x 100mm tbl. k.k. kasau jantan  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. tupang  
 atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

25mm x 200mm tbl tebar layar  
 tingkap ram tetap  
 9mm x 150mm tbl dinding papan tindih kasih  
 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh  
 laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø  
 915mm x 2135mm pintu rata papan lapis  
 100mm x 100mm tbl k.k. tiang kayu  
 Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan ketinggian  
 150mm tinggi  
 batu asas 1:2:4

NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

**TAMPAK HADAPAN**

SKALA 1 : 50

**ADUAL KELUASAN LANTAI**

RUANG	LUAS (ke2)
uang Tamu dan Makan	210
Ilk Tdlur 1	110
Ilk Tdlur 2	90
Ilk Tdlur 3	90
apir	50
Ilk Ait dan Tandas	50
LIVLAH	600

**JADUAL PINTU DAN TINGKAP**

Simbol	Jenis	Dim Insi
(D1)	Pintu rata papan lapis	915mm x 2135 mm
(D2)	Pintu rata pvc	762 mm x 2135 mm
(M1)	Tingkap ram kaca boleh laras dengan besi pelindung 100mm Ø	1220 mm x 1220 mm
(M2)	Tingkap ram kaca tetap dengan besi pelindung 100mm Ø	610 mm x 610 mm



NERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR  
 SANDAH DAN WILAYAH  
 AKAH PEMBAKANGINAN (TEKNIKAL)

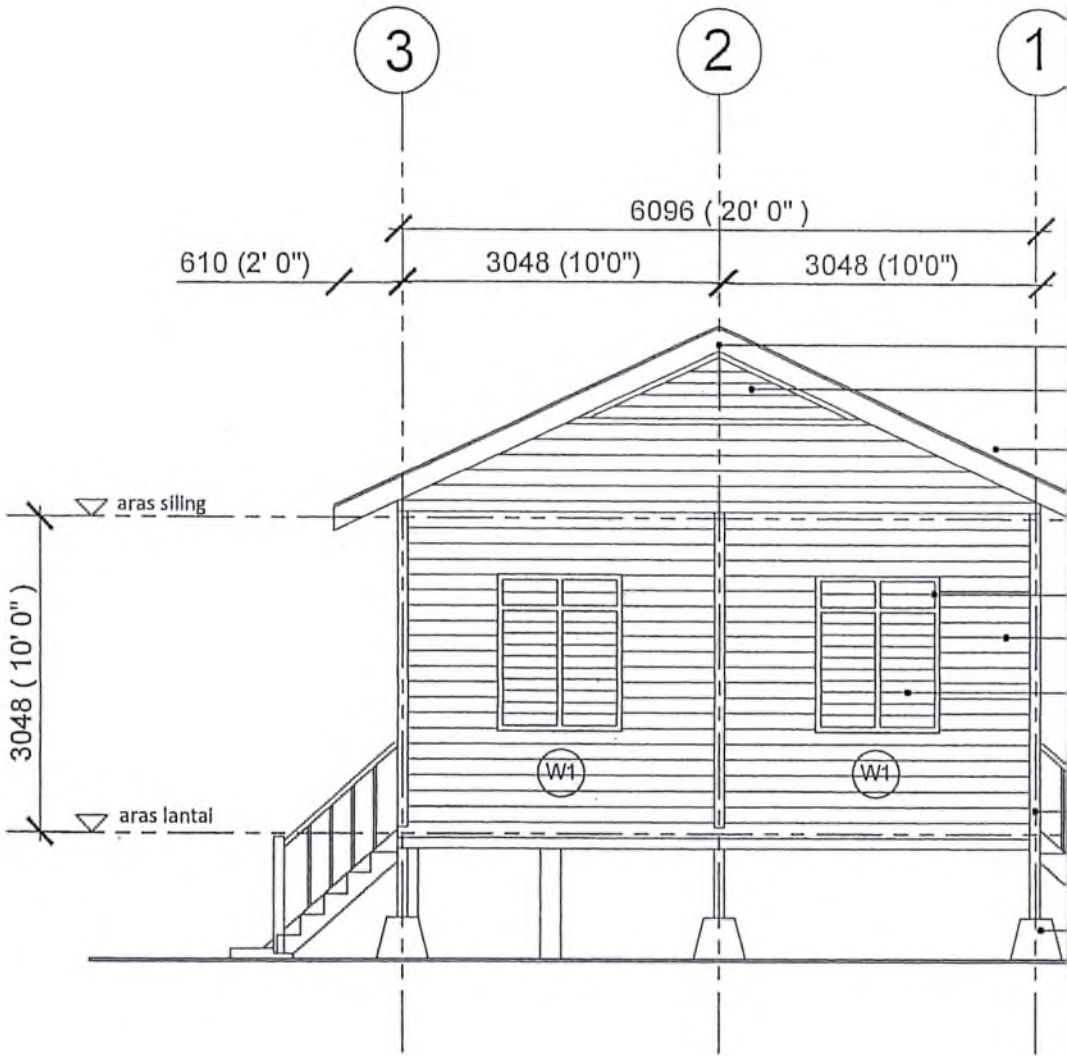
PROJEK  
 CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYAPKAN RUMAH  
 DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIM  
 PEMBANGUNAN KESEHATERAN RAKYAT  
 (JENIS RUMAH PAPAN 3-BILIK)  
 UNTUK  
 KEMENTERIAN KEMAJUAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH

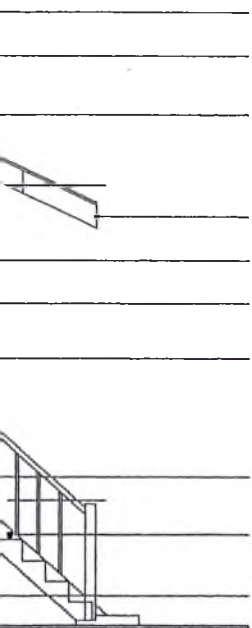
TIMBALAN BETUA SETIAUSAHA (SOSIAL)  
 DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE RM  
 TIMA, SETIAUSAHA BAWANGIN (TEKNIKAL)  
 CHE RAJINA BIN CHE MUSTAFA

JUBUTERA AWAM (KAWANJAN)  
 MOHAMMAD RIKUAL BIN MOHD. TAAK  
 UNIT PERKHIDMATAN DAN KEMENTERIAN SOSIAL  
 AMBUTER (JAW)

ZERKAKA  
 TAMPAK HADAPAN

DIKERJAKAN	DIKURUS	DIKURUS	DIKURUS	DIKURUS	DIKURUS
AMBIKTER (KATU)	TARING	REKALA	NO. ENAL	NO. ENAL	NO. ENAL
	ZAINNA ANIN	1 1 90			
NO. KURSUS	ZAINNA ANIN	08/PPR-03/08			
NO. KURSUS	KIKLW.J.BPK/PPR-03/08				
					NO. BERJAM P / 02





perabung zink / asbestos free

Papan ram tetap lubang angin

bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur

25mm x 200mm papan fasia

tingkap ram tetap

9mm x 150mm tbl dinding papan tindh kasih

1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindung setebal 10mm Ø

100mm x 100mm tbl k.k. tiang kayu

Tangga kayu jejak 200mm lebar dan tetingkat 150mm tinggi

batu asas 1:2:4

NOTA :

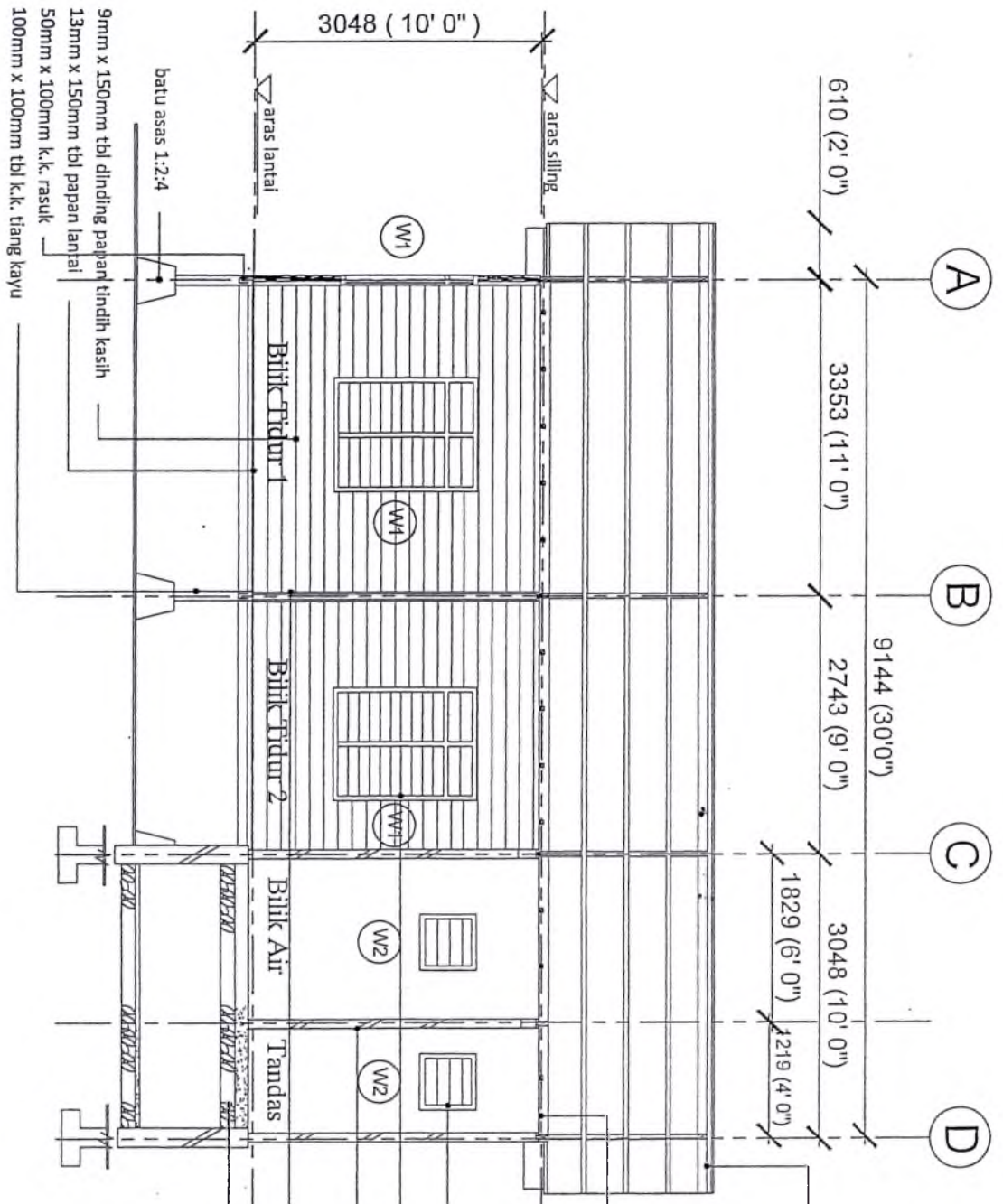
Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

## TAMPAK SISI KIRI

SKALA 1 : 50

JURUTERA AWAM KAMAN (A)  MOHAMAD KHALIL BIN MOHD. TAHA UNIT REKABENTUK DAN AMENITI BORBAL	PERKARA TAMPAK SISI KIRI ↓	DISEMAK ARKITEK (141)		PEMRANTU TEKNIK ZARINA AMIN		PINDAAN SBL			
		DILURUS ZARINA AMIN		TARIKH SEPT 2007		SKALA 1 : 50		NO. FAIL KKLW - J - 800 - 2/1	
ARKITEK (144)		NO. LUKISAN IKKLW.J.BPK/PBR-03/06						NO. HELMIAN P / 03	

LAIRIFINAN D2(C)



**Binaan Bumbung**  
 bumbung zink / asbestos free bergelugur  
 perabung zink / asbestos free  
 50mm x 75mm tbl k.k. beroti  
 50mm x 100mm tbl k.k. kasau jantan  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. pengikat  
 50mm x 100mm k.k. tiupang  
 atau bahan-bahan lain yang diluluskan

**Binaan Siling**  
 100mm x 50 mm tbl. k.k. jeriau jarak 1200 p.p  
 50mm x 50mm tbl. k.k. anak jeriau jarak 600 p.p  
 1220mm x 605mm x 6mm tbl. siling lekak  
 papan simen UAC superflex atau setara

tingkap ram tetap  
 1220mm x 1220mm tingkap ram boleh laras dengan besi pelindungan  
 setebal 10mm Ø  
 114mm tebal dinding batu-bata simen dengan 18mm tebal lepaan simen  
 dikedua-dua belah permukaan  
 6mm tbl papan lapis dinding sesekat di kedua-dua belah permukaan  
 setinggi 3048 (10' 0") di atasnya

**Binaan Lantai**  
 20mm tbl 1:2 lapis lepa simen  
 100mm tbl papak lantai konkrit pukal  
 20mm tbl lapis lepa perlindungan  
 1.25mm tbl hamparan kalis air  
 tanpa kelim 'polyurethane bitumen'  
 50mm tbl konkrit lapis kedap (1:3:6)  
 tambah dalam  
 150mm tbl hadkor

NOTA :  
 Kayu yang digunakan hendaklah 'kayu masak'

**KERATAN X-X**

SKALA 1:50



PERKERJAAN KEMAJLHAN LUAR BANDAR DAN WILAYAH  
 AKAJIAN PEMBANGUNAN TERBUKTI

PROJEK  
 CADANGAN MEMBINA DAN MENYIAPKAN RUMAH  
 DI BAWAH PROGRAM BANTUAN RUMAH SKIN  
 PEMBANGUNAN KESEJAHTERAAN RAKYAT  
 (JENIS RUMAH BATU-BATA 3-BILIK)

TIMBALAN KETUA BEKUTAMBAH (RISIKAL)  
 DATO' ABDUL JABAR BIN CHE' MAN  
 TMB. SETIAUSAHA BAGANGAN TERBUKTI

JURUTERA AMAL (RUMAH)  
 HOJAHAN KHAIRI BIN MOHD. THAH  
 UNIT REKOD/IDENTIK DAN AGENITI SOSIAL  
 AMK/TER/141

PERAGAK  
 KERATAN X-X

DISYARIF	PERBANTU TEKNIK	PINDAAN
AMK/TER/141	ZAINA AMIN	
DULUKI	SKALA	NO. TAM
ZAINA AMIN	1:50	NO. TAM
NO. LUBANG	1:50	NO. TAM
KKLV.J.BPK/PBR-09/08		IP / 04