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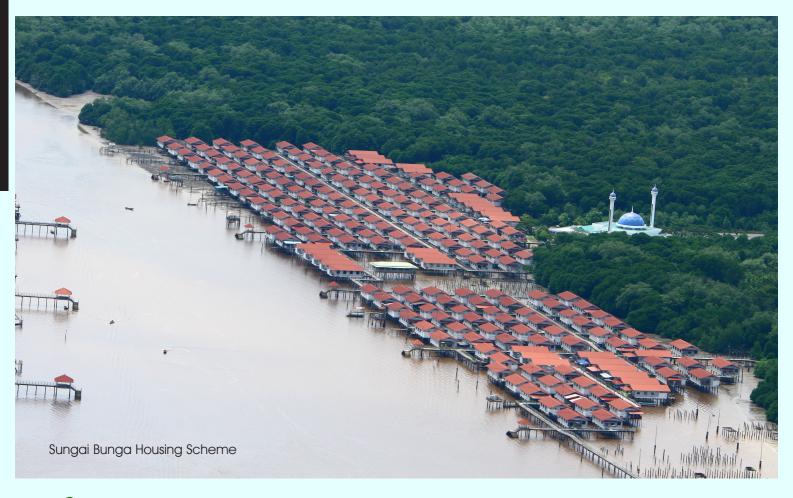
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A nationwide survey was conducted in 1970's to identify the people's housing needs. Hence as a result, the first of many housing schemes, the Lambak Kanan National Housing Scheme in the Brunei-Muara District was introduced covering a site of about 810 hectares where 84 houses under Phase One had been completed and allocated to the successful applicants in early 1986.

More similar and other housing schemes were introduced since then which include the Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme (STKRJ), Temporary Occupation-of-land License (TOL) and Infill Scheme (IS).







Housing Schemeintroduced

Through the National Development Plan 2007 – 2012 more housing projects in Brunei-Muara District will be introduced such as Resettlement and Housing Schemes for Kampung Rimba, Kampung Meragang, Kampung Tanah Jambu; National Housing at Kampung Lambak Kanan, Kampung Mentiri, Kampung Tanah Jambu, Kampung Rimba (additional areas) and Kampung Salambigar; Relocation of Kampung Ayer Scheme at Kampung Lumapas A; Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme at Kampung Sungai Buloh/Tanah Jambu and Katok B; and Relocation of Kampung Ayer Scheme at Kampung Katok B.











Similar housing programmes were carried out in the other three districts; in the Tutong District namely the Bukit Beruang National Housing Scheme; Kampung Lugu Landless Citizens Housing Scheme; and Kampung Telisai Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme.

In the Belait District namely the Kampung Pandan, Kampung Sungai Liang/Lumut and Kampung Lorong Tengah Seria National Housing Scheme and Kampung Mumong Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme

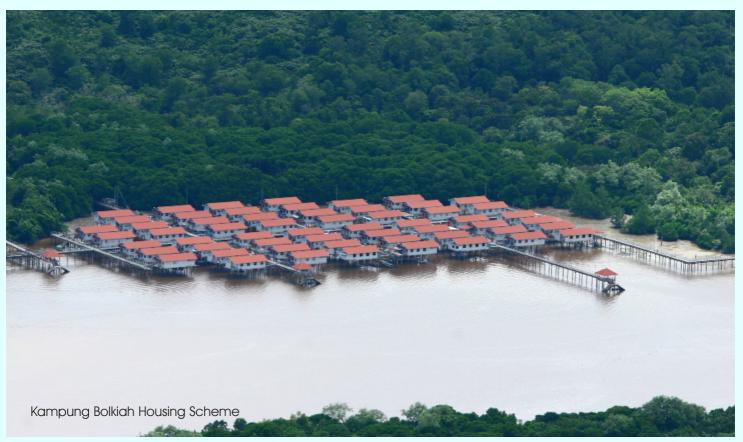
Lastly, in the Temburong District namely the Kampung Rataie Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme. Beside these, Temburong District also hosts five longhouses for the Iban ethnic namely Kampung Sibut Longhouse, Kampung Sumbiling Baru Longhouse, Semabat Longhouse, Amo Longhouse and Lepong Baru Longhouse.



Kampung Rataie Landless Indigenous Citizens Housing Scheme



Bukit Beruang National Housing Scheme





Kampung Mumung Landless Indgenous Housing Scheme

Dermaga Viraja Bandar Seri Beg

istorical findings suggest that Brunei Kingdom began more than 1,500 years ago, pre-dating Islam. Its earliest existence was believed to be a tributary province of Java-based Majapahit Empire. After the disintegration of the Majapahit Empire, Brunei ruler took charge of their own territorial responsibility.

Ancient Chinese texts referred Brunei to as either Puni or Poli and documented interactions with the Chinese Empire in the years 518, 523, 616, 669, 977, 1279 and 1369-1643 AD. Brunei is also written in the account of the Italian voyager, Antonio Pigafetta (the First Voyage around the World - July 1521) which he stated that the city is entirely built in salt water, except the houses of the king and certain chiefs.

In earlier year, it was also stated that 'river also provided tax revenue for the Sultanate as large proportion of the Borneo natives lived either inland or downstream, the used the rivers as the main way of communication among themselves and with the outside world'.

Until the mid-9th century, Brunei still played the role of 'first mart in the East for China-Malayan commerce'. Every mouth of a Brunei feudal river served as an outlet for jungle produce going upriver of Borneo; and the Malays waiting at the river mouths would purchase the produce from the natives whose business was to gather the produce from the jungle.

The legacy of 'river as gate for communication' is still can be seen with the existence of the 'Dermaga Diraja Bandar Seri Begawan (BSB)'. The wharf located at the side of Brunei River had its own personal historical pieces as it was the unloading area for basic necessities.

Realising the historical value of the site, the government made a facelift to the 1.8 hectares' wharf site. The inauguration of the Dermaga Diraja BSB on May 28, 2011 had marked another milestone in the country.

The grand launching of the wharf new-look which named as Waterfront BSB was officiated by His Royal Highness Prince Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah, The Crown Prince and Senior Minister at the Prime Minister's Office.

Dermaga Diraja BSB with its facilities signifies the citizens' social support for achieving quality life, in line with the nation's Vision 2035 (Wawasan Brunei 2035) in the aspect of universal access to important public facilities, "said Minister of Home Affairs, Pehin Udana Khatib Dato Paduka Seri Setia Ustaz Haji Awang Badaruddin in his remarks at the ceremony.

























Participants competing in the Regatta Brunei Darussalam held at the Dermaga Diraja in Bandar Seri Begawan. The event is held annually as it will help to preserve Brunei's Regatta legacy for future generations to come.



He also welcomes and encourages all agencies; government, private and non-government organisations (NGOs) to utilise the wharf for appropriate activities in dynamic communities contact.

The facelift among others include the installation of fancy-decorated fences, tiles and building of two mini restaurants, public restrooms and car parks.

Later on January 1, 2013, with consent of His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Home Affairs announced the change in the name of Waterfront BSB to Dermaga Diraja BSB effective from the same date.

Dermaga Diraja BSB has a wide range of history as the Dermaga Kastam dan Eksais Diraja (Royal Custom and Excise Wharf) such as the departure of the late Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien for the Holy Land of Mecca for Haj Pilgrimage in 1951.

The royal wharf also recorded numbers of momentous history such as the traditional boat race locally called 'Berjanuari' which was participated by the late Sultan Haji Omar 'Ali Saifuddien Sa'adul Khairi Waddien.

With the opening of the newly renovated royal wharf, the traditional boat race or 'Berjanuari' was brought backed to life in 2012. His Majesty Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah, The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Pengiran Muda Haji Al-Muhtadee Billah had personally participated in one of the categories.

The wharf as the main point of arrival and departure through sea had also received the arrival and departure of members of the royal family and dignitaries including Duchess of Kent, Brunei Darussalam Haj congregation and as port for passengers and import and export of goods.

The historical value of the Dermaga Diraja BSB is further highlighted with the presence of the old Customs building which believed had been built in the 1950's. The buliding is one of the protected buildings under the Antiquities and Treasure Trove Act (Ancient Monuments and Historical Site) Order. The old Customs building not only serve as one of the attraction for the area but also as exhibition venue. Various exhibitions had been held at the building from historical to arts.

The royal wharf area is also become one of the favourite areas for the public and private and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to held recreational activities and expo.

After walking along the wharf, visitors can stop-by at the two mini restaurants that served various menus and enjoy beautiful scenery of the water village.





