



# Abstracts

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ASLI QoL 2017  
Annual Serial Landmark International Conferences on Quality of Life

## AicQoL2017Bangkok

5<sup>th</sup> AMER International Conference on Quality of Life  
The Nouvo City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand  
25-27 February 2017

*“Quality of Life in the Built & Natural Environment 5”*

**AMER**  
**ABRA**malaysia



cE-Bs, FSPU



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## *AicQoL2017Bangkok*

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### **ASLI QoL2017**

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### **5th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life**

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*"Quality of Life in the Built & Natural Environment 5"*



## *Acknowledgement*

*This 5th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2017Bangkok, was made possible by many persons.*

*Deepest appreciation to our Co-Host, the Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, which had ensured the smooth running and success of the conference.*

*Many thanks also to the more than 60 International Scientific Committee (ISC) / Editorial Board Members, represented from 22 countries worldwide, for their continuous commitment and dedication for reviewing the conference papers.*

*Last but not least, our gratitude to the Distinguished Keynote Speakers, Abstract Contributors and Paper Presenters for disseminating their works and findings at this most memorable conference. Their continuous support in participation endorses the relevance and sustenance of more successful forthcoming conferences.*

*Thank you all !*



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# About the Conference

## Background

The AMER (ABRA *malaysia*) support for the AcE-Bs and AicE-Bs conferences, initially organised by the Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies (cE-Bs), FAPS, UITM, Malaysia, and co-hosted by international colleagues within the Environment-Behaviour (EB) disciplines, have been held and planned to be away from Malaysia, worldwide.

There is a need for an annual serial internationally very relevant behavioural-themed conference in/nearby Malaysia, not only for the benefit of AMER / ABRA local members who could not participate at the AcE-Bs and AicE-Bs conferences being held worldwide, but also for potential international participants who would like to present their papers in/nearby Malaysia. What behavioural-themed can be most relevant affecting all nations than the QoL (Quality of Life)?

Thus, the timely and relevance of the annual serial back-to-back ASLI (Annual Serial Landmark International) Conferences on QoL. The **AicQoL**, *AMER International Conference on Quality of Life*, shall be held at the ASEAN venues, while the **AQoL**, *ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life* shall be held in non-ASEAN countries.

AicQoL was also strategized to coincide with AMER's AGMs. The maiden AicQoL2013Langkawi was held in 6-7 April 2013, That was followed by AicQoL2014KotaKinabalu, from 04-05 January 2014; AicQoL2015Jakarta, from 25-27 April 2015; and AicQoL2016Medan, from 25-27 February 2016. The anchor theme of the conference is "*Quality of Life in the Built & Natural Environment*".

## AicQoL2017Bangkok: Theme Synopsis

*"Quality of Life in the Built and Natural Environment 5"*

Quality of Life (QoL) has been a central issue for decades, not only for disciplines involved in the creation of the built environment and the management of the natural environment, but more importantly of the impact upon the global communities, due to the growing pressures of development. QoL shall forever not only remain central, as "quality" is subjected to continuous improvement, but also subjective, because the interpretation differs between communities in the more developed regions as compared to those in developing regions. The QoL concept is also linked to Sustainable Development, such that unless we engage with more sustainable practices, the QoL in both the built and natural environments would soon be deteriorated.

AicQoL2017Bangkok, contributes to the debate and solutions on the QoL concept as a key element of responsive environmental design impacting various communities. In particular, which affects the currently 4.3 billion Asian communities worldwide - about 60% of the world population. Special focus shall be upon the wellbeing of those Asian communities, with a high growth rate, living in both the Asian and non-Asian countries., which involves the following environments (though not exhaustive):- Children's Environment; Commercial/Retail/Services Environment; Community Environment / Social Psychology; Construction Environment; Disabled/Inclusive Environment; Educational/Learning Environment; Elderly Environment; General Psychology; Healing/Healthcare Environment; Hospitality/Tourism Environment; Landscaping Environment; Legal Matters; Leisure/Recreational/Sports Environment; Local Cultural/Heritage Environment (Food included); Natural Environment; Residential Environment; Rural Environment / Rural Psychology; Technology-related Environment; Transportation/Travelling Environment; Urban Environment / Urban Psychology; Workplace Environment; etc.



## Foreword

This 5th AicQoL2017Bangkok with "*Quality of Life in the Built and Natural Environment 5*" as the main theme managed to attract an overall total of 89 numbers of approved abstracts, from four countries

Majority of the abstracts (60 numbers or 67%) were contributed by Malaysia. This was followed by Thailand (17), Indonesia (11), and Iran (1). The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 19 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top four categories in order of popularity involved the following environments:- Urban Environment / Urban Psychology (12 numbers or 13%), Community Environment / Social Psychology (11), Construction Environment and Residential Environment (9, each respectively)

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser of AicQoL2017, together with the Co-Host, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, congratulate all contributors for making the conference a tremendous success!

Hopefully this conference will inspire and encourage more researchers to participate in our forthcoming serial conferences.

Thanks again for your continuous support as always, and hope for an enlightening conference!

**Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas**

Chair, AicQoL2017Bangkok

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25<sup>th</sup> February 2017

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**CHILDREN / YOUTH  
ENVIRONMENT**





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### 5<sup>th</sup> AMER International Conference on Quality of Life

Nouvo City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, 25-27 February 2017  
"Quality of Life in the Built and Natural Environment 5"

## Abstracts

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### A.01

#### **Impact of Nutritional Educational Program to the Healthy food behaviours, Knowledge, Attitude and Environment for Obese Children.**

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The problem of overweight and obesity among obese school children has been rising in suburban area. Developing suburban with all the amenities of a township inclusive of easy access to fast food and supermarkets. Besides, the sedentary life styles cause less calorie use and reduce output results in obesity. The prevalence of child obesity also increasing rapidly in Malaysia and this trend should be closely monitored. Based on this scenario, it has been important to determine the healthy food behaviours, knowledge, attitudes, and environments of obese children in the primary school. The purpose of this study to evaluate the healthy food behaviour, knowledge, attitudes and environment among overweight and obese children following a nutritional educational programme (NEP). The research design is an experimental study; using cluster sampling. A total of 287 school children were screened for overweight and obesity; 165 number of school children were identified as overweight and obesity after the assessment of anthropometry. However, only 79 school children were involved to receive the NEP for 3 days, comprising of a video viewing session, a comic reading session, followed by exercise questions and classroom activities such as *game selection of foods*. Data were collected before the intervention (pre-test), and after three months (post-test) using validated questionnaire. The intervention resulted in a significant increase, healthy food behaviour; attitude and knowledge to fruits and vegetables. However for healthy environment selection of fruits and vegetables has only minimal impact. Overall, the result indicates the NEP has positive changes in healthy food behaviour, attitude and knowledge nutrition towards fruits and vegetables and prevention of overweight and obesity among school children from the aspect of healthy food behaviour, attitude and knowledge. The usage of educational media such as comic and videos in this nutritional educational programme may attract the overweight and obese school children to give more attention to learn and understand the food pyramid and balance diet. Game selections on healthy food enable to develop the skill of decision making amongst overweight and obese school children to select healthy food without being influenced by parents, and peers. This nutritional educational programme could be implemented in Malaysia as part of the school health activities promotional programme and nutritional education to overcome rise in obesity.

Keywords: dietary pattern, overweight, obesity, healthy food behaviour, attitude, environment, knowledge, BMI percentiles

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### Abstracts

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#### A.02

#### Social Environment Influence Lifestyle of Youth in Rural Area

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This paper aims to discuss the influence of social environment on the lifestyle of youth in the rural area. The social environment refers to the immediate physical and social setting in which youth live or in which something happens or develops. It includes the public library, multipurpose hall, places of worship such as mosque and church, facilities for exercise and recreation, hospital and clinics, schools and other academic institution, public transport and other. It includes the community that the youth lived and the institutions with whom they interact. Respondents were asked to answer the question whether they satisfied with social environment facilities provided in the area. A healthy lifestyle was measured by asking respondents to respond to questions whether social environment facilities provided in the area influence the youth lifestyle. The study has been conducted in a Federal Land Development Agency (FELDA), Jengka, Pahang, and Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. There was 130 youth selected for each study area (total of 260) by stratified sampling. The study was done by distributing the questionnaire to each respondent and collected immediately after they have answered. As a whole youth satisfied with social, environmental facilities provided in the area. The highest score is the facilities for exercise and recreation, and the lowest is public transport facilities. Social environment positively influences the healthy lifestyle of youth in the study area. However, Kota Samarahan in Sarawak shows higher scores compared to Jengka. The conclusion is, the social environment does influence the lifestyle of youth in the rural area. However, it differed between areas.

*Keywords: social environment, lifestyle, youth*

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### A.03

#### The Importance of Public Library in Youth Development

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The purpose of this paper is to examine the usage of public library towards youth development. A public library offers information and educational resources to a community. Being that in the modern world, there are other modes in seeking information, the public library often disregarded and were ignored of its existence. Factors that affect the use of public libraries such as accessibility, availability, comfortability and the maintenance of it plays a significant role in determining its usage among youth. The paper will look into four research areas of the urban and rural areas in Malaysia as the base of this study to see whether the public library is used by the youth to gain information apart from other resources available. There were four (4) sites selected including Kuala Lumpur, Pahang, Sarawak and Sabah which both cover the west and east side of Malaysia. The sites also reflected both the urban and rural areas to ensure data gathered is balanced and no bias results regarding the importance of the public library to the youth development. A total of 800 respondents of youth aged between 15-25 years (male and female) participated in the data collection. In gathering data for the research, a survey was conducted using 'snowball' sampling technique. Quantitative data is collected and analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive analysis was applied to examine the usage of public library among youth. The results show that more than half (51%) of the total respondent's surveys did not use the public library. About 49 % of the respondents (youth) were satisfied, and another 20 % were very pleased with the facilities provided. The result shows, more than half (68%) of the respondents feel that the facilities provided in the public library is in good condition and properly maintained for the use of the public. By understanding all of the influences on the perception and expectation of the participants regarding the usage of the public library, future challenges which effects both directly and indirectly will help in developing a positive youth development for the future.

*Keywords: Public Library, Youth, Youth Development, Educational Resources*

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## Abstracts

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### A.04

#### **The Process Evaluation of The H.E.B.A.T! Program: A randomized control trial intervention to combat childhood obesity in Negeri Sembilan**

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Health promotion programs benefit from an accompanying process evaluation since it can provide more insight into the strengths and weaknesses of a program. This paper reports on the process evaluation of a childhood obesity intervention program known as 'The H.E.B.A.T! Program' aims to improve weight status, eating habits and physical activity of overweight children aged 10-11 years old in Negeri Sembilan. The process evaluation was assessed based on the reach, dose delivered, fidelity, dose received and context of the intervention. A total of 43 children (69.7% boys; 30.3% girls) participated in the study. The intervention group underwent two series of 3-day camps, and had regular school-based fun activities to engage in healthy eating and active lifestyle, and participated in a healthy weight competition. Parents of children in the intervention group attended a half-day workshop to enable them to create supportive environments at home for their children. Process evaluation measures were obtained from researcher's observation, participant interviews and records. The results indicated that the reach was high among the children and their parents (>70%). Furthermore, the programme was delivered successfully as planned. Satisfaction score of the children on 'rate of excitement when participating in the program' was 4.52±0.60 (1=most disliked; 5=most liked). The trainers claimed that the intervention module was 'user-friendly.' In conclusion, the intervention program was implemented successfully with minimal modification and without having any technical problems. The process evaluation performed in the intervention may contribute to the evaluation of its effectiveness, guide the revision of the intervention material and provide insights for future health promotion programmes and public health policy.

*Keywords: Childhood obesity, Obesity intervention, Process evaluation*

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### A.05

#### Understanding Children's Movement in Play as Cinematic Space

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This paper focuses on children aged three years to ten years as a group categorized in the stage of developing motor-sensory and pre-operational in movement. Their movement in playing together at outdoor playscape rules by their own authority make there are no fixed boundaries for their own space, they play and exploring to the edge of space. Its indicates as Huizinga said about a play is older than culture and also we can deny, in another hand play is human nature, animal nature.

One influences' environment for children is their neighborhood. A compound settlement provides open spaces such as green open space, open sports field and also road connected houses. The setting environment for this research is the road as a physical environment and linear open space changed to a sphere as a cinematic playscape.

The purpose of this research is to define their spatial description based on their free movement. The purpose also to answering about environmental, this free movement also indicates that environment quality supported and movement will have measured qualitative duration during the play. The method in this study is observing how children actually used the setting and analysis as children mobility graphically. Children everyday mobility consist a various movement, bodily experiences personally. Direct observing their free movement can catch the space naturally, the *time-image-movement* will be transferred to *time-image-(no)movement* for analysis the *movement-scene-space* relation, pattern, gender relations and actual movement boundaries were measured.

Keywords; children, movement, road, cinematic, playscape

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# **COMMERCIAL / RETAIL / SERVICES ENVIRONMENT**





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### A.06

#### Success Factor for Good Practices of SPC in Halal Cosmetics Manufacturing Companies

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The demand for halal cosmetics products is rapidly increasing due to the high quality of the products, as Muslims around the world become more aware that a majority of products available in the market are non-permissible or Haram. The trend is more pronounced in Asia Pacific, home to nearly 60% of world's Muslim population. This phenomenon will make the global cosmetics industry becoming more rigid on the quality of their products as it will mean greater benefits to the companies. Hence, it is not surprising that halal cosmetics industry can be the next emerging sector for the Halal Industries in Malaysia. Statistical process control (SPC) is a powerful technique for managing, monitoring, analyzing and improving the performance of a process through the use of statistical methods. Thus, the implementation of Quality Control method intended to improve the quality of the halal products has become a business strategy for organizations. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to present results of a survey on SPC implementation in the halal cosmetics manufacturing. The focus is to identify the success factors for good practises of SPC in the halal cosmetics manufacturing. Ten halal cosmetics manufacturing companies were selected for this study and use self-administered questionnaires as data collection method. Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) is used to model the effect of SPC implementation based on the identified factors. The results of the PLS analysis support the proposed model with all regression coefficients are significant at 0.05 (t-value > 1.97), i.e. the relationships among the constructs are statistically significant. The results show that Management Commitment and Involvement has a significance effect on the SPC Implementation along with some other factors.

*Keywords: SPC Implementation; Halal Cosmetics Manufacturing Companies; Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM)*

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# **COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.07

#### A Comparative Study on the Indoor Thermal Performance of New and Old Mosques

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Mosque represents an important institute in Islamic societies because of its multi-functions building, besides to accommodate for daily spiritual, education and social activities. The green mosque emphasises the major potential benefit includes environmental, social and economic. For environmental benefits green mosque can protect the ecosystem, improve the air qualities and conservation of natural resources. Lower operation and maintenance costs are one of the economic benefits for the green mosque. While the social potential benefits include improved health and comfort for consumers. The new and old mosque building have own advantages and disadvantages in architecture and design and its influence on indoor thermal performance. The demand for energy in mosques is critical especially during the peak time of the day; Zuhur and Asar praying times. The focus of this study is to compare the indoor thermal performance level between new and old mosques using thermal monitoring test equipment. The two categories of mosques were chosen; Masjid Kampung Raja Uda represents for a new building of the mosque and Masjid Sultan Sulaiman for the old building. The thermal data recorded at indoor and outdoor are air temperature, wind speed and relative humidity by using thermal monitoring test (Tsi velocicals). This data have been analysed and investigated by Origin 6.0. Results show that the significant different between old and new mosque buildings are in indoor thermal performance. The temperature in old mosque building reach as much as 34°C at 11:00 hours. The highest temperature during the day is 36°C at 14:00 hours, while the lowest is 28°C at 20:00 hours compared to the new mosque, the temperature is lower in the average of 2°C. The main finding is influenced by the practice of passive design includes the building orientation, location, opening, and support with green outdoor, such as the open space/garden with landscape elements located surround the building. Buildings should be correctly oriented to minimise solar gain and maximise natural ventilation. The impact of maximum natural ventilation in different orientations also investigated besides relative humidity level in all passive design approaches, located in and around the mosques building. The results of the study can contribute to The National Heritage Department to manage it heritage mosque buildings towards sustainable practice, especially to deal with climate change and global warming phenomenon, and to improve the mosque level of indoor thermal performance as well as energy consumption.

*Keywords:* Mosque; passive design; sustainable practice; thermal performance.

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### A.08

#### Bio Mass Initiative; Awareness and Practice: Subang Jaya

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Government environmental programs require public awareness and active engagement as these are key success factors of most sustainable waste management programs (SWM) (Guererro et al. 2013). Thus, there is a need to evaluate public opinion and practice regarding such programs. Based on a previous waste composition study by Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya (2005), organic waste (37%) is second largest after recyclable material (46%) but most organic waste such as green or food waste are disposed without being recycled. Organic waste can be composted into fertilizers or bio mass potential such as feedstock and generate economic returns and be sustainable. Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya (MPSJ) through its initiative with the Japanese Government undertook the Basic Promotion Plan for Biomass Utilization in which the aim of this program is to promote the Biomass Town Concept. MPSJ launched the Integrated Biomass Centre in 2012. This exploratory study aims to highlight the level of awareness and practice of residents of the case study area regarding bio mass initiatives and propose practical steps to encourage residents towards sustainable waste management. With the information gained, more relevant strategies can be implemented to help expand and sustain the program. The researchers of this study interviewed five key stakeholders and obtained self reported responses using questionnaires from 120 residents of Subang Jaya. Descriptive analysis were made from the information gained. The findings in this case study indicate that having awareness and knowledge regarding bio mass waste management does not necessarily result in actual sustainable waste practice. This paradox in knowledge and environmental practice is consistent with other similar studies (Dickinson 2009; Kamaruddin et al. 2012; Kamaruddin et al. 2014). Some interventions are required eg. material and monetary incentives/rewards; more publicity and practical programmes that focus on different age groups; involvement of CSR that can be implemented to support SWM.

*Keywords: sustainable waste management; environment; community; bio mass.*

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### A.09

#### Community Participations in Amphawa Comprehensive Planning

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The aims of this article was to discuss community participations in Amphawa comprehensive planning, Thailand. The new Amphawa Comprehensive Plan, targeting for the year 2030, covered the area of 169 square kilometers in Amphawa District, Samut Songkhram Province. The planning area comprised several small municipalities and villages, orchards, fish ponds, mangroves and intensive water networks. There were two objectives of the study. The first objective was to identify the effectiveness of community participations in Amphawa comprehensive planning. The second objective was to discuss land use zoning and transportation plan of Amphawa comprehensive plan 2030. The planning methodology integrated several community participation activities into the traditional comprehensive planning process. Forty-five local administrators and delegates from all communities were invited to participate in planning process. Planning workshops and informal meetings were selected as major participation tools. Participation mapping was also applied to raise common understandings and to designate appropriate land use types. The result of the study revealed that community participations helped reduce difficulties and save time, especially in consensus buildings. In terms of Amphawa comprehensive plan, the vision for Amphawa 2030 was developed around the philosophy of sufficiency economy initiated by H.M. King Bhumibol, which focused on "middle path development." The target population were projected to be 85,152. Several conservation related zones were designated to conserve local natural and cultural heritages and agricultural areas. Small road networks suitable for small towns and vicinities were adopted for future transportation. With its uniqueness, Amphawa comprehensive plan 2030 was a big steps towards community participations in comprehensive planning in Thailand. Community participations were raised from "inform level" to "involvement and collaborate levels."

*Keywords:* Community participations; Comprehensive planning; Sufficiency economy; Amphawa

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### A.10

#### Discord in the Family Environment: Reviewing Incidences of Fratricide and Sororicide in Malaysia

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Socio-economic growth at the macro level has a strong, positive relationship to a harmonious family environment at the micro level. In tandem with population increment, incidences on the erosion of community integration have been seen, particularly among nuclear home environment. Family discords or quarrels are part of a human's lifecycle and are considered normal and ordinary. However, the level and intensity of the disputes have led to incidences of fratricide and sororicide. In the case of fratricide (the killing of one's brother) and sororicide (the killing of one's sister), the escalating number of incidences as reported in the media requires proper intervention by the relevant parties. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to provide insights through a rigorous literature review on the incidences of sibling rivalries in Malaysia. Further empirical evidence through triangulation of primary data will support the findings from the secondary data analyses. The results showed that sibling rivalry in the form of jealousy is the primary factor for family discord where male siblings showed a high number of incidences of fratricide rather than female siblings. The research findings are significant in highlighting the plight of a family's discord which then impacts the community as a whole. Other factors that lead to sibling violence and abuse include parent's relationship, financial problems, lack of education, substance abuse and the continuous erosion of civility whether at home or the external environment. The outcome of this investigation is important to the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development in curtailing the escalating incidences of family discord in Malaysia. Having an inclusive and civil society will lead to a substantial socio-economic growth which is in line with the Prime Minister's recent tabling of Budget 2017 and the government's national blue ocean strategy (NBOS) aimed at caring for the wellbeing of Malaysia's women, youth, and families.

**Keywords:** fratricide; sororicide; sibling rivalry; family environment.

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### A.11

#### **Evaluating the Fit of Fishing Jetties and the Built Environment for Fishermen's Socio-Economic Returns: A Case Study**

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In the recent tabling of Budget 2017, 57,000 fishermen in Malaysia will continue to receive their monthly allowance of RM200- RM300. This is to ease their cost of living in trying times when they are not able to fish. However, the fishermen's socio-economic well-being is not solely dependent on the subsidy. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to provide insights into the fit of fish landing jetties and the built environment in the state of Selangor, Malaysia. Also, the roles that these docks play in ensuring socio-economic returns to the artisanal fishermen from these coastal areas will be described. This is also a case study where the Sementa fishing jetty will be the focus of this paper. Qualitative methods through repeated observations and interviews with fishermen formed the foundation for primary data collection as well as secondary data obtained from the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM). The findings from the repeated visits and interviews showed that there is a fit of the fishing jetties and the built environment at the Sementa base. This is important in ensuring their occupational comfort. The jetties are built to accommodate the landscape while taking into consideration the Sementa River capacity, the tide, and the suitability of the material used for the jetty. Although there is a concrete jetty built by LKIM, the fishermen do not utilize the facilities at that jetty and would rather use their rickety made ones. Nevertheless, the role of the jetties is socio-economically substantial, and these were supported by the inputs from the eight fishermen interviewed. The implications from this study show that jetties that conform to the built environment of the area would positively affect the socio-economic returns of the small-time or artisanal fishermen as they can anticipate and consider the high tides before going out to fish or returning to land their catches. This is because they are not using large, fishing boats. Instead, the fishermen use small sampans or mid-size vessels. The catches of the day are sent immediately to the nearby market, and the economic returns from the sale of the catch are adequate. It is suggested that further research is conducted with other jetties in Selangor to confirm the findings. The findings are significant for other stakeholders, in particular, the LKIM in ensuring the jetties are properly planned and maintained. The fishermen's socio-economic well-being depends on this too.

*Keywords:* built environment; jetty; socio-economy; well-being.

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#### A.12

### Examining the Linkage between Quality of Life of the Poor and Macro Environment: A cointegration analysis

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Economic development and progress are essential to a middle-income nation such as Malaysia so as to enhance the well-being of its society as well as advancing towards achieving a high-income country status in the year 2020. Economic development and growth have a virtuous cycle in improving the quality of life. The benefit of this cycle spreads over all strata of the economy. However, there is much concern on how the poor realized the opportunities derived from this economic development. The objective of the paper is to examine the long-run and the short-run relationship between the macroeconomic variables and poverty rate in Malaysia. It uses annual time-series data from 1969 to 2014 of which poverty rate measures the quality of life of the poor whereas the macroeconomic variables are growth rate, household income, unemployment rate, population and tourist receipts. The econometric techniques have utilized the unit root test to determine the stationarity of each variable before applying the Johansen and Johansen (J & J) Co-integration test to examine the long-run equilibrium relationship between these variables. Granger Causality test was employed to determine the directions of the variables. The results from the unit root test have shown that all variables were stationary at first difference and thus the J & J Cointegration test is an appropriate technique to employ. The findings from J & J Co-integration test stated that at most three variables showed a long-run equilibrium relationship with poverty rate significant at 5% level of significance. On the other hand, Granger Causality test indicated only poverty has a bidirectional relationship with tourism receipts but significant at 10% level of significance while economic growth and unemployment has a unidirectional relationship significant at 5% level of significance. This study hopes to provide inputs to policymakers to develop sustainable policies that able to enhance the quality of life of the poor specifically and the people of Malaysia. Moreover, sustainable policies and practices are crucial to prevent the poor from falling into the poverty trap.

*Keywords:* Poverty; Macroeconomic variables; Quality of life; Granger Causality test

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### A.13

#### Green Neighbourhood Adaptive Model for Urban Living: A conceptual review

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Green Neighborhood can be defined as a neighborhood area that meets the needs of people daily activities and allows communities to control pollution, save energy, increase employment, decrease crime rates, develop friendships, practice on-site renewable energy methods and preserve agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas. In such an environment, people make easy access to their home, workplaces, public facilities, transit facilities and green spaces within a comfortable walking scale. The guidance aims at assisting local authorities and agencies to implement five (5) selected green neighborhood initiatives; Provision of Pedestrian Walkway, Provision of Bicycle Lane, Rainwater Harvesting System, Waste Composting and Community Farming. These actions to be prioritized according to the Green Neighborhood Development Action Plan which has been identified to be a hassle-free, cost-effective, can be immediately mobilized and directly involve the local community. Lastly, in realizing the Green Neighborhood Development Action Plan, the collective support of local authorities, developers, planners and architects, and related agencies in the public and private sectors is instrumental. With visions and policies in place, developing an adoptive model of a green neighborhood is the best community driven. This study adopts multi-stage of data collection and methods. It is a cross-sectional research methodology which will be conducted in Subang Jaya Municipal Council based on green neighborhood indicators in the area. Green city is the dimension of a Sustainable evolution of Sustainability. Green neighborhood goals were established in the categories of Energy, Environment, Mobility, Economy, and Social Capital. Green neighborhoods and environmentally sustainable indicators to be measured include residents support locally grown food, green space is accessible, all new or rehabbed structures are "green", street canopy reduces greenhouse gasses, and Neighborhoods' carbon footprint is decreasing. The Local Agenda 21's central focus of local community and its people is very much needed to ensure the success of the program. Green Neighborhood Initiative is also seen as a contribution towards reducing the pollutants in the atmosphere, to lessen the greenhouse effects and hence Global Warming.

*Keywords: Green neighborhood; environment; community; greenhouse effects.*

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### A.14

#### Implementation of Waqf in Ensuring the Quality of Life

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Waqf is a voluntary, permanent, irrevocable dedication of a portion of one's wealth – in cash or kind - to Allah. It is an Islamic institution which existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad saw. Waqf brings together both the spiritual and materials elements. Based on its nature, waqf actually acts as the catalyst for economic growth as well as the human development, provided that the institution is systematically and optimally implemented. Socially, waqf enables the birth of responsible and accountable citizens which will eventually promote the quality of life for the people. Very few researches have been done on waqf as compared to other Islamic institutions. Past literature indicates a moderate understanding of waqf practices. Library search highlighted the tariff imposed by State Islamic Board (MAIN), the authority responsible for the management of waqf, on businesses operating on waqf lands is too low. Apart from that, literature also indicates improper management, incomplete record and database, and the location of waqf land which is not feasible for development as possible determinants of poor implementation of waqf. Consequently, waqf institution could not generate high revenue and thus failed to function in ensuring the quality of life for the people. As of today, Malaysians still have low understanding and awareness about the institution of waqf. It is an issue which is yet to be searched on. The aim of this study is to shed light on a better understanding of the problem related to waqf implementation. Specifically, the objective of the study is to explore the possible limitation factors of the implementation of waqf institution. An exploratory research design is used to shed better understanding of the problem. Qualitative primary data is collected by using depth interview as the tool. A case study is carried out on Kelantan State Islamic Religion Board (MAIK), the authority responsible for the implementation of waqf in Kelantan, a state in Malaysia. The findings showed that legislation and inadequate funds are among the possible determinants of the implementation of waqf. Further exploratory research could be done for the better enlightenment of the problem. Then, a quantitative conclusive research should be carried out to help in the decision-making process by the named authorities as proper implementation of waqf will ensure the quality of life of the people.

*Keywords:* Waqf; Quality of Life; Implementation; Exploratory research

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## Abstracts

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### A.15

#### Investigating Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) Disclosure of Malaysian Public Listed Companies

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Companies engaging in corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities are said to increase their reputation and financial performance in the long term. In fact, stakeholders consider corporate social responsibility (CSR) as must since it indicates that the managers are captivating social and environmental concerns as precedence. Thus, the aim of this paper is to investigate the extent of CSR disclosure (CSR D) among public listed companies in Malaysia. The content analysis of annual reports and stand-alone sustainability reports from different industries covers for the period of 2003-2013. Descriptive analysis was conducted to explore the extent and nature of CSR D among selected samples. The study focuses on four CSR dimensions proposed by Bursa Malaysia; community, environment, marketplace, and workplace. The results indicate that finance industry had the highest level of CSR disclosure while the lowest score were plantation industry. Based on the CSR D themes, the findings revealed that the companies disclose more information on community engagement while marketplace dimension was the least disclosed. Outcomes from this study implicate that the CSR consciousness across public listed companies appears to be inconsistent and varying. This prompt the need for regulators to provide comprehensive guidelines, training, and awareness on the quality and content of CSR disclosure.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility; Corporate Social Responsibility disclosure (CSR D); Content Analysis; Malaysian Public Listed Companies.

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## Abstracts

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### A.16

#### **Spatial Adaptation of Protected Area Buffer Zones in Urban Setting: Linking human impacts and impacts on human**

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The rationale of delineating a buffer zone is to create some sort of "shock absorber" around the protected areas. These would also act as transition zones from areas of high-intensity protection to areas of lesser protective requirements. Delineation of buffer zones around protected areas is a considerably difficult work in areas whereby the physical boundaries or limits of the conservation area terminate abruptly at the edges of human settlements or high density of land use development, such as Forest Research Institute of Malaysia - FRIM Heritage Site, Malaysia. Even protected lands are also fragmented and occupied by human habitations. Accordingly, maintenance of ecological balance and conservation of biodiversity should be done in a holistic manner by encompassing all related aspects of ecology, economy, and society. Identification of appropriate buffer zones around protected areas is of paramount significance in this regard. This is to make sure the survival of the protected areas from the continuous damage caused by human development and livelihood activities on the land and land resources. Buffer zones may serve as a 'dual-function' – conservation of the natural resources and livelihood of the local people. This research analyses buffer zone-stakeholders relationship, how these may be improved through the mutual understanding and consensus translated into delineation criteria for buffer zone. Its detail out the stakeholder experiences with decision-making process (perception about involvement and influence); stakeholder relationship (potential cooperation and conflicts) and existing relationship (cooperation and conflict). It offers descriptive analyses using ATLAS.ti software derived from in-depth interviews with pre-determined stakeholders who are directly and indirectly related to the protected areas and the surrounding. An MCDM-AHP is further used to weigh the score and the result determines the criteria suitable for delineating the buffer zone including size, distance, width and etcetera. The findings also suggested the potential activities suitable for a buffer zone in alleviating the pressure on the FRIM area.

*Keywords:* Delineation Criteria; Buffer Zones; Protected Areas; FRIM, Malaysia

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### A.17

#### **The Impact of Redevelopment towards Physical and Socio-Economy of Orang Asli in Ulu Kuang, Selangor, Malaysia**

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Redevelopment and Resettlements of Orang Asli (aboriginal) communities in Malaysia had been conducted since the British colonial period. The programmes started for security reasons; to protect the Orang Asli from Communist insurgency and to cut off food supply to the latter. After the Emergency, many other regroupment and redevelopment schemes have been carried out with the main objectives to improve the socioeconomic condition of the community and to better deliver government services to them who tend to live in remote areas in the hinterland. Some studies have been conducted to evaluate the impacts of the resettlement of Orang Asli throughout the country. While some found positive outcomes of the programs, others found adverse impacts to at least certain segments of the population.

One such program is the redevelopment of Orang Asli community in Ulu Kuang, Selangor, Malaysia which started in 1995. This paper analyzes the impacts of this redevelopment towards the community. 73 out of total 92 Orang Asli households were interviewed to ascertain their living conditions before and after resettlement. The scope of analysis includes the physical aspects such as housing, accessibility, infrastructure and public facilities and socio-economic aspects such as employment, education and income. The analysis techniques employed include descriptive analysis and comparative analysis of the physical and socio-economic condition of the community. It was found that in terms of socio-economic conditions, the Orang Asli were satisfied with better employment opportunities in the area especially in the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, they seemed to be unsatisfied with the physical condition of the community especially the location of the house which is located near quarrying activity, water supply provision, and waste disposal services. The paper also proposes some steps that could be taken to alleviate problems faced by this Ulu Kuang Orang Asli community.

*Keywords:* Redevelopment; Resettlement ; Orang Asli (aborigines);Socio-economic impacts.

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# **CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.18

#### Adaptation Criteria towards Quality Culture of the Malaysian Contractors

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Poor quality of project deliverables is one of the most critical problems in the construction industry. Many completed projects were reported costs much higher than the actual contract sum due to poor quality. The construction sector has lagged behind other sectors regarding quality development. In Malaysia, the construction sector contributes significantly to the economic growth for improving the quality of life. The construction sector has been playing a significant role in aggregate economy of the country in term of its contribution to revenue generation which encourages the gross domestic product and the socio-economic development of Malaysia. There is an absence of the underlying theory that propagates construction quality among contractors which lead to quality performance. There is a need to identify the criteria that can help contractors to adapt quality culture. Therefore, the aim of this research is to identify the adaptation criteria towards quality culture for Malaysian contractors. This is supported by two objectives; to identify the adaptation criteria; to determine adaptation criteria towards quality culture. Extensive literature reviews were conducted focusing on the adaptation towards quality worldwide and the main constructs identified. These constructs then used as a basis upon which interview questions formulated, conducted among selected ISO certified under G7 CIDB registered contractors and supported by experts from CIDB. Data collected from the interviews were used to establish the adaptation criteria towards quality culture in the Malaysian context. This research found that the main adaptation criteria are user history where collections of data from previous projects were analyzed which is useful for future references. In addition, it is in line towards economic transformation program, construction industry transformation program (CITP) 2016-2020; to improve the overall quality, safety and professionalism of the industry as well as Public Service Delivery which is to focus on Rakyat Quality of Life. This is an ongoing research undertaken to establish adaptation framework towards quality culture for Malaysian contractors.

*Keywords:* Adaptation; quality culture; contractors;

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### Abstracts

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#### A.19

#### **Benefits and Barriers in Incorporating Sustainability into Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Projects**

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Malaysian Government has shifted the provision of public services and infrastructures to the private sector through smart partnership between public and private sector. The smart partnership is called as a Private Finance Initiative (PFI). PFI is a new procurement approach officially implemented by the Malaysian Government through the Ninth Malaysian Plan (2006-2010) under the National Privatization Plan. Additionally, PFI is an idea to provide high-efficiency and high-quality public services by constructing, maintaining, and operating of public facilities using private companies' fund, management, capability, and technical ability. Besides that, PFI is also believed to be as a lever to deliver sustainability into a project. Sustainability is covering an extensive range of topics from habitat conservation and energy consumption, to stakeholder satisfaction and financial results. However, the current implementation of PFI procurement had neglected to incorporate sustainability in the project. This is due to lack of sustainability clauses in the concession of PFI project. The situation is attached with the several tremendous factors to be taken into account when considering the implementation of sustainability into PFI projects. Therefore, the aim of this study is to expose the benefits while tackling the barriers in order to incorporate sustainability into PFI projects. Meanwhile, the objective is to identify benefits and barriers in incorporating sustainability into PFI projects. The objective is achieved through desk study method by reviewing literary materials such as published journal articles and reports. The results of the study found that cost saving at operational stage and efficiency of resource and energy as the benefits, while stating lack of awareness and client's interest, higher capital cost and lack of skill with green materials and technologies as the barriers in incorporating sustainability into PFI projects. This study will contribute knowledge to the stakeholders' and professional team involve in PFI projects. Hence, sustainability can be well implemented in contract clauses for future PFI projects planning.

Keywords: sustainability; sustainable procurement; Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

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### A.20

#### **Collaboration In Material Purchasing Process towards Quality Construction Environment**

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The construction environment is progressively continued to improve the quality of its products, reduce overall construction costs and improve organisations performances. Enhancement of purchasing process activities makes a significant contribution to the quality construction environment. Moreover, construction players need to have awareness and give continuous attention to the quality purchasing process due to its essential effect to the overall construction environment and the entire construction outputs. Collaboration between clients and contractors' organisation through proper purchasing process activities are crucial in improving quality construction business and create construction innovation and cultural diversities. Clients who have worked cooperatively with contractors' organisations need to contribute in identifying and selecting materials in the purchasing process that reduces environmental impact, creates a significant contribution to the organisation's resources, performance, and financial situation. Therefore, it is essential to the clients and contractors' organisations to have a familiarity with the right purchasing process that gives impact to the construction quality and organisations' strategies project requirements. This research aims to investigate the collaboration amongst clients' and contractors' organisations in material purchasing process towards quality construction environment. Two objectives support the aim; to identify clients' and contractors' organisation's involvement in the purchasing process activities and to determine the significant of their participation in purchasing process that influence the quality of construction environment. An extensive literature review was done to examine the issues associated with construction players and material purchasing process in the construction environment at large. A preliminary survey was conducted among representative from clients and G7 contractors to solicit information on issues of collaboration between them. 20 questionnaire surveys were distributed equally to clients and contractors' organisation. The research revealed those clients and contractors organisations are involved in eleven purchasing process activities. Out of these purchasing activities, the significant purchasing activities comprises of, specification requirement, material testing and manufacturing visit, selection of suppliers/subcontractors and verification/approval factors. Additionally, their involvement was significant to the quality construction environment, which involved with meeting the required specification, more efficient material selection/procurement, overall cost saving and high quality of construction products. Therefore, collaboration in the material purchasing process activities will affect the construction innovation and value-added, and improve the long-term quality of the construction environment. This paper acts as continuous information, for the ongoing research undertaken by the author, the need to establish the quality purchasing process framework in the Malaysian construction industry.

*Keywords:* quality, purchasing process, organisations, construction environment

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### A.21

#### Industrialised Building System Modular System (IBSMS) Framework

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Most countries have seen a rise in the adoption of innovative and new technologies in the construction industry, in an attempt to address problems, such as the decreasing quality of end products, low productivity, labour shortages, occupational safety, and inferior working conditions on construction sites. The Malaysian construction industry is not being left behind in the adoption of innovative technologies through the introduction of Industrialised Building System (IBS). IBS is the term to represent the prefabrication construction concept in the Malaysian construction industry. IBS has the potential to enhance the quality, productivity, sustainability and occupational safety of the Malaysian construction industry. Industrialised Building System Modular System (IBSMS) is the re-branding of modular construction to suit the Malaysian IBS approach. Modular construction is also known as volumetric construction, modular building system or modular system. Modular construction is a construction method to construct a building using three-dimensional or modular units or modules that are assembled and produced in a factory. The three-dimensional units used for modular construction includes the logistic and assembly aspect of it on site, done in proper coordination through planning and integration. Modular construction has proven to improve productivity, quality, promotes sustainability and economical which is in line with the benefits of IBS. Since modular construction is new in Malaysia, thus it is essential to understand the fundamentals of modular construction to increase the awareness and knowledge regarding modular construction. The study aim is to establish a framework for modular construction that adapts to the Malaysian IBS approach. The objectives of the research are to identify essential variables for modular construction and to develop a framework for modular construction that suits the Malaysian IBS approach. Intensive literature review and qualitative data collection (Interview sessions with experts in modular construction and case studies) were performed for the research. Three candidates who are expert in modular construction were interviewed, and two case studies had been carried out for the study. The analysis of qualitative data was facilitated by the use of NUD\*IST (Non-numerical Unstructured Data Indexing Searching and Theorizing) Vivo. The IBSMS framework is developed from the analysed data and literature of the research. The framework is validated by selected panel of experts in modular construction and IBS. The significance of the study is to enhance the awareness and knowledge about modular construction amongst the Malaysians and to escalate the adoption of modular construction and IBSMS in the Malaysian construction industry.

**Keyword:** Industrialised Building System (IBS); Modular Construction; Industrialised Building System Modular System (IBSMS); Framework.

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### A.22

#### **Mitigating Contractor's Claim on Loss and Expense due to the Extension of Time in Public Projects: PWD's Level Of Knowledge & Understanding in Loss & Expense Claims**

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Sound contract management has proven to be among the key success factors in delivering good and quality delivery of property in private and public development. Good and efficient delivery usually leads to satisfied property owners. This will in the end indirectly improve their quality of life specially when they will end up with good quality end product which meets the value for money in terms of cost, quality and time. Construction claims on Loss and Expense in construction projects is common yet can be mitigated in several ways. This paper aims to explore on the level of knowledge and understanding in Loss & Expense Claims with respect to the Public Works Department (PWD) projects in Malaysia with highlight on some of the critical issues and challenges faced by the clients in mitigating the contractor's loss and expense claims. Data were collected through a questionnaire survey that was distributed among selected multi-discipline professionals. The objectives of this questionnaire survey is to identify the level of knowledge and understanding of PWD professionals in dealing with claims for loss and expense in PWD projects and also to identify the key factors to mitigate claims for Loss & Expense in PWD projects. The findings showed that 70% of the respondents have no idea on the topic and understood partially of the research topic in relation to the minimization of loss and expense claims. The key factors that contribute to the delays that will directly impact on Loss & Expense claims also been highlighted. This paper will attempt to address these contractual issues in view of delivering better value products in the end that will lead to better quality of life for future occupants.

Keywords: Construction Claims; Level of Knowledge & Understanding of PWD professionals; Extension of Time (EOT); Loss & Expense

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#### A.23

#### **Relationship between Types of Organizations with the Quality of Soft-scape Construction Work in Malaysia**

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The landscape industry has grown quite significantly after the vision towards the most Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020 by the Malaysian government in 2006. Establishment of the National Landscape Department (NLD) under Ministry of Housing And Local Government was officially set up on 1st January 1996 has shown a serious commitment of Malaysian government on ensuring quality landscape development in the country. Quality standard plays a significant role in the construction industry. Landscape construction can be part of an overall construction project or independent landscape project. Therefore the objective of quality standard in landscape construction may not be different from the purpose of quality standard in overall construction. Landscape Standard has not yet established in Malaysia. Therefore, other document related to quality control of landscape project will be referred to the process of achieving the objectives of the research. This paper intends to focus on the quality of soft-scape construction work in Malaysia. The aim of this article is to review and analyse the relationship between organisations with the issues of quality of soft-scape construction work. The issues relating to the quality of soft-scape construction work will be analysed through literature review, documents analysis and questionnaires with the consultant, contractor, developer, government agency, and educational institution. Chi-square analysis was also performed to find the significant level of relationship between the respondents from different types of organisations with response to the open-ended questions on the issues related to soft-scape specification in Malaysia. Respondents of the survey are among Landscape Architects listed in ILAM directory. The study managed to conduct the questionnaire on 225 persons. Therefore, the role of a landscape architect is very crucial in the implementation of selecting the palm within the planting activities on the site. Based on this theoretical framework, it hopes that the paper will become useful knowledge in facilitating the need of related quality control documents. Recommendations are given on the development of the soft-scape quality standard for the local landscape industry as a reference in their landscape practices. A proper enforcement of this standard will help improve the landscape construction quality in Malaysia.

*Keywords:* Quality Standard; Soft-scape Construction.

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### A.24

#### **Risk Assessment and the Environmental Impact of Industrial Projects in Malaysia: A Case Study of SAMUR, Sabah**

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Many construction projects suffer from mismanagement despite the continuous improvement in the field of project risk management. To ensure high performance of projects, risk factors and their impact towards the environment need to be addressed during the construction phase or after project completion. This study aims to produce a framework for the assessment of risk factors, and the preliminary groundwork looks at the assessment in terms of case studies (SAMUR project). The impact to the environment can be categorized into several aspects such as ecosystem impact, natural resources impact, and public impact. According to Zolfagharian et.al (2012) it was found that 'Transportation Resource,' Noise Pollution' and 'Dust Generation with Construction Machinery' are the greatest environmental impacts in Malaysia. This is significant as our country continues to develop for the greater good regarding improving the quality of life of the people living in urban as well as in the rural areas. Therefore, sustainable development principles need to be applied to reduce the negative impact on the environment. This research employs multi-method strategies: This case study includes several interviews, observations, analysis of project documents, questionnaires distributed among the project teams and the occupants living in the surrounding area. Apart from that, the methodologies are separated into three stages according to the different objectives applied in the research process. The first objective is to study the risk factors and risk model management for construction projects in Malaysia. Second, it will determine the constructs and relationship of sustainable construction elements within the risk factors and the impact to the environment. The final objective is to produce a framework of risk factors for sustainable construction approach. This paper reports on the preliminary findings of the research which addresses objectives 1 and 2 of the overall research. The results of the research indicated the difference in perception of the negative impact on the project based on risk factors and environment between SAMUR Project and other projects (literature review). Other than that, the study also revealed the method used by the SAMUR project for the risk assessment structure (QRA method) and the types of environmental impact.

Keywords: risk management, risk factor, environmental impact, sustainable development

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## Abstracts

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### A.25

#### **Shared-Practices among Key Players for Facilities Management towards Quality Construction Environment**

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Poor in service delivery has attracted the attention the public. Generally, it will affect the image of the organisation. Previous studies reveal that the performance-based contract was implemented to overcome the problem in service delivery. Therefore, the Malaysian government has initiated a guideline via circular; Pekeliling Am Bil. 1 Tahun 2009: Manual Pengurusan Aset Menyeluruh Kerajaan (MPAM). It aims to ensure improvements in the delivery of government sector. The manual approached to manage the asset according to Total Asset Management. The Public Work Department (PWD) was responsible for managing the infrastructure and building asset. In supporting the government approach, a few document was developed. Tatacara Pengurusan Aset Tak Alih Kerajaan, facilities management conditions of the contract, the technical specification for the comprehensive facilities management, operation and maintenance of government asset to detailing the action taken. The building is importance asset to the government. To ensure the building achieve the optimum life span and the end users are satisfied with the environments, the good quality practices in managed of the building must be priorities. Therefore, the facilities management was implemented to achieve the nation needs. The approach to managing based on ad-hoc repairs should be changed. Furthermore, the need of the client's asset with more complicated including the ancillary requirement such as landscaping work, parking to support the organisation need. Due to the variety of facilities services, it is importance to understand that the currents practices measuring performance are sufficient enough to enhance the management and service delivery. The paper aims to explore the shared-practices among key players for facilities management towards quality construction environment. The focus is on the service quality based on the current approach. A preliminary interview was conducted among key players in facilities management; PWD was represented by the Senior Director, two Senior Assistance Directors, whereas the contractor represented by the Chief Operation Director (COD), Facility Manager and Verifier. The finding shows the difference perception upon their shared practices towards the implementation of facilities management which affect the current service delivery. This paper is an ongoing research undertaken towards the establishment of the facilities management performance measurement framework.

Keywords: Facilities Management, Practices, Service Delivery, Office Building

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### A.26

#### The Implementation of Key Performance Indicators in the Malaysian Private Finance Initiative Projects

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Private Finance Initiative (PFI) is viewed as restructuring the previous privatisation concept in delivering value for money (VfM) for the Malaysian public infrastructures. One of the restructuring efforts in the privatisation is specifying the standard assessment of private concessionaires' performance through the implementation of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The assessment is virtually benchmarked against the government's standard. KPIs have served as a useful performance measurement tool in assessing the performance of PFI projects in Malaysia. However, there is still lacking on determination methods performed to define and measure these KPIs. In addition, the absence of guidelines or a framework is also an issue determined in the implementation of the PFI procurement in Malaysia. This research aims to explore the implementation of KPIs, particularly in measuring the performance of PFI projects in Malaysia. In aligning with this aim, one objective is established, which is to explore the key issues and challenges in implementing KPIs in the PFI projects. This paper presents the findings of a preliminary survey where a qualitative approach is adopted to achieve the outcome of this research. A total of 11 PFI experts and practitioners are involved in the interview process. Their views are needed in obtaining the real issues regarding KPIs' implementation in PFI projects. The transcription and interpretation from the semi-structured interview findings are carried out using Atlas.ti© qualitative software. The findings from the semi-structured interviews support the justification of this paper that there are challenges and deficiencies in the implementation of KPIs for measuring the performance of PFI projects. One of the challenges that has been identified is that the current KPIs do not meet the criteria that caused difficulties in measuring the performance of PFI projects. Nevertheless, this research is just an exploratory study and it only focuses on the operational and maintenance (O&M) phases. Therefore, it provides limited insights from stakeholders on the issues and the effectiveness of KPIs' implementation for measuring the performance of PFI projects. Hence, it is recommended that further research is necessary to be carried out to identify an effective KPIs with relative weightage for improving the assessment of PFI projects' performances in Malaysia.

*Keywords:* Keyword1; Challenges, Implementation, Key Performance Indicators, Private Finance Initiative.

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### A.27

#### An Interactive School Health Programme on Smoking Prevention: Implications for future research

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In order to make Malaysia a developed nation by 2020 one of the crucial things is health care and to conduct prevention at an early stage. Hence, health education programme at an early stage has been conducted upon primary school children to prevent them from engaging in negative behaviours such as smoking. Currently, health education programme were organized in poster presentation form however in these studies it was transformed into an interactive school health programme with an active participation from the school children. Thus, to prevent health problems and in order to produce the next healthy generation who are able to serve the society and nation, the logical strategy is by tackling the children from the primary school level, an interactive school health prevention programme was developed. It is designed to increase the children's learning retention through an active interaction programme. The aim of Interactive Programme on Prevention of Smoking (IPoPS) among school children is to increase awareness and knowledge regarding tobacco use and side effects of smoking from an early age using an interactive program. The objective of these studies is to evaluate the effectiveness of an interactive school health programme on the prevention of smoking. A quasi - experimental design with an intervention programme was used in the study. There are two groups involved, one of them had an interactive programme and another groups assigned as a control group. A purposive sampling method used to select the participants who are involved in these studies. 60 students assigned in an intervention group and another 60's in the control groups at school selected at Klang Valley area. Significance increased of knowledge identified after the interactive programme. It provides evidence on the role of interactive programme in increasing knowledge on smoking prevention among school children. In the future an interactive programme should be the priority for nurses in conducting the health education especially in the school environment.

*Keywords:* Interactive Proramme; School Children; Smoking Prevention; Health Education.

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### A.28

#### Comparison on Concept Transferring Procedures of Basic Idea between Handmade Design and Computer Modeling

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Industry product design is another sector that plays more prominent role recently. We can see from almost all of the products are designed to be attractive and practical. The product design that employs the said principle aims for mind appreciation. The creative should be based on beauty and imagination for better understanding. The idea transferring in product design is important, and a guideline to systematic target or design framework was relying on the essential information to achieve the goal. The designer's concept have different levels and procedures. This research aims to study on the comparison of output efficiency derive from Concept Transferring Procedures of Basic Idea between Handmade Design and Computer Modeling (CAD). Teaching the design process, the two have the same goal was to create a concept and creativity in product design as well. But there is a process and using different tools. The idea of interaction between the brain and the shape of paper or a computer. In this study were selected from a random sample of non-probability sampling is an undergraduate academic Industrial Design final year. From Rajamangala University of Technology Phra Nakhon Consisting of a group of student achievement and aptitude in the design process of 30 professors and experts in industrial design from 30 universities in the evaluation. The student who designed the product using the process in the second period as well. Take the quiz record of all styles / Total time. Increments of 30 minutes until 120 minutes and then the specialist teacher evaluation form that can be used in the product development industry. The research found that The design process with a process model ideas. And helps promote imagination to create the idea of an Idea Sketch has some forms and have a variety of product forms over the design process using Computer Modeling. There are also other factors such as the time factor. More time to create the concept. The increase in the ratio is increasing or decreasing. Quality is rising or falling apart. To be used to improve or Idea Development to Sketch Design and an approach to teaching industrial product design. The suit students with different features and increase academic achievement performance.

*Keywords:* Idea Sketch; Manual Sketching; Computer Aided Design.

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## Abstracts

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### A.29

#### **Development of Mini Money Management Kit for Children with Intellectual Disabilities: Educational environment**

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Money Management Kit (MMMK) was solely developed to assess basic money management skills among the children with intellectual disabilities such as autism, Down syndrome, and mental retardation. A manual was provided to guide the user in assessing the children's money management skills level. Seven components will be evaluated in the MMMK: (1) Recognizing; (2) Matching; (3) Memorizing; (4) Counting; (5) Problem solving and; (6) Grocery shopping simulation. MMMK was developed based on Strauss Money Handling Theory (1952,1954) Money management skills is very important for survival skills especially in shopping, buying groceries, meals and etc. However, to date, there are no screening tools has been developed to determine the performance of intellectual disability adolescence in relation to money management skills. Therefore this project aim is to develop MMMK based on Strauss theory and its objective was to examine the validity, sensitivity, and reliability of this MMMK.

This study underwent three stages. Firstly, MMMK was developed based on Strauss Money Handling Theory (1952, 1954). In addition, the money concept questions and the scoring sheet was constructed. Secondly, MMMK has undergone face validity process three times revision with a school teacher and occupational therapist. This is to avoid any redundancy and overlapping in relation to the content themes. Thirdly, a pilot study was to test the sensitivity of this tool and to anticipate barriers, problems, issues before embarking on a real study. Five subjects from standard 3 and 4 students from Sekolah Kebangsaan Sri Pristana and four subjects from the intellectual disabled worker who works at McDonalds Restaurant and Econsave Sungai Buloh participated in this study.

In our preliminary findings, there are significant differences between normal children and disabled worker with intellectual disabilities in relation to total scoring. In addition, there is significant differences in relation to Questions 3b, 3c, 4, 5 and 6 except 1 or 2. However, a future study needs to be done with larger sample size in order to test the psychometric properties in relation to its validity and reliability. In conclusion, MMK is sensitive because it can detect the significant differences performance of money handling skills between normal and disable children. Although it looks simple procedure, however, the testing time consume 45 to 60 minutes based on individual intellectuality. Comments from experts had helped to improve the tool in terms of the level of difficulty and friendly used. With this MMMI, the limitation of the subjects money management skill was determined, Occupational therapists and teachers able to consult the parent as well as employer and train the intellectual disabled adolescence worker on how to handling money. It can be sold as a product to screen money handling in special education school

**Keywords:** Money Management Kit; Intellectual disability; Educational; Environment.

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### Abstracts

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#### A.30

##### **Students' Quality Learning Experience: Key to further studies in the same university**

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This study investigates the expected learning quality experience of a private university student. Specifically, it aims to understand what learning experience determines their desire to further their studies at the same university. An open-ended survey was conducted among 190 undergraduate students of the three programs of Bachelor of Marketing, Business Management, and Human Resource Management. A cross-sectional analysis of the sample was done at the same time to identify the final year students, whose opinions were then sought regarding the present quality of services offered by the university. The 'voice of the customer' declares that students were very concerned not only about the quality of teaching, their lecturers and the facilities on offer, but more so the course fees structure, accreditation obtained for each course, technology, and support systems. The earlier findings of the study suggest that there is need to look again at some of the major complaints related to the existing fees, especially since the management has always considered it as the most reasonable offered so far by any private university. The findings also indicate that it is particularly imperative for a private university to ensure continuity of its business by improving some quality aspects of services that could guarantee the return of these students to its doorstep. A host of programs from foundation to postgraduate is a bonus for the university when familiar students satisfied with their learning experience in the university decide to enrol into higher programs of study. This satisfaction would undoubtedly reduce marketing cost that could ultimately determine a fair fees structure for the students.

*Keywords:* Satisfaction; learning experience; quality services; private university; Malaysia.

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### A.31

#### **Walkability: The relationship of walking distance, walking time and walking speed**

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Walking was the only way for the majority of students to go about their daily life especially in their campus. Different types of people will have various types of walking behavior. To develop a better knowledge, the walkability of built environment. It is important to understand the complexity behind walking behavior there are many possible factors in measuring walking behavior. Walking behavior can be measured by walking speed, walking directions, walking experiences, group formation, and density. In this research paper, only three factors are going to be used to testify the descriptive study of walking behavior on the campus of UNIKA St Thomas University; which are walking distance, walking time and walking speed. The method used in this study is known as walking distance test, and the data were analyzed using the comparative approach. The findings show that walking speed, walking time and walking speed are deeply related to each other. The results of the observation study of walking behavior revealed that the condition of the campus built environment related to the density, connectivity, and land-use diversity seem to influence the amount and variety of walking activities that occur in the given environment and also affect how the walking activities conducted. This study is helpful in comparing the student's experience with the western literature and also applicable to the concept of distance accessible to campus facilities.

*Keywords:* walking distance, walking time, walking speed

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## Abstracts

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### A.32

#### **Financial Interdependence among Malay Older People in the Community: An interpretative phenomenological analysis**

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Background: Independent is a Western ideology that associated with the autonomy of individuals to make choices and decisions. While, in Asian countries, the culture often focuses on interdependence, in which one entity is interdependence with one another. Financial interdependence refers to economic support or dependence between two or more persons. Malaysia is an ageing country and the older people may become financially dependent due to retirement and deterioration of their health and physical status. However, in Malaysia, information regarding financial interdependency among the Malay older people in the community is limited, scarce and inconclusive. Objective: This study aims to investigate the practice of financial interdependence among Malay older people who live in the community in Malaysia. Methodology: Eleven Malay older people participated in this qualitative study by an in-depth interview. The data was analysed using six stages of the interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results: Two main themes emerged from the interview transcripts are issues regarding living expenses and financial assistance. There are four subthemes for living expenses which are regular financial contribution, settlement of bills, shopping for groceries and home maintenance and repair. Providing financial assistance in the form of loan and donation is another issue commonly appeared among the Malay older people. Financial support for living expenses and provision of loans and donation involve immediate and close family members, neighbourhood friends and members of the community. Good financial interdependence provides positive effects, such as psychological supports, maintaining close family ties, friendship, daily needs, personal satisfaction and security, which subsequently contributes to better quality of life. Implication: Financial interdependence is one of the most effective way for the Malay older people in the community in Malaysia to adapt their retired status, to achieve maximum life satisfaction and productivity thereby improving their overall quality of life suitable to the Eastern culture and philosophy of life.

**Keywords:** Financial Interdependence, Older People, Quality of Life, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis.

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# **HEALTH / HEALING ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.33

#### **A Qualitative Study on the Determination of Healthy Cafeteria Practice in Selangor, Malaysia**

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The prevalence of obesity around the world is increasing yearly. Dietary intake, physical inactivity, and sedentary lifestyle are the common causes of obesity. This situation has created an urge to improve a healthy eating environment in the community. Eating outside is more common nowadays especially during working hours. Workers normally will have their meal at the cafeteria. Workers dietary intake are directly affected by the availability of food choices at the cafeteria. Thus, a qualitative study was conducted to identify the perceptions of healthy cafeteria among food operators in Kuala Selangor area, Selangor, Malaysia. Eleven food handlers at three selected cafeterias were recruited by a convenience sampling based on the inclusion criteria of the study. The respondents consist of three full-time managers, five full-time food handlers, and three full-time cleaners. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the aid of video and audio recording. The phenomenon of interest was to explore the perceptions, suggestions, challenges and limitation of healthy cafeteria practice among cafeteria operators. The interview transcripts were analysed based on the objectives and common themes of the study. Themes include food safety, food handling course, food availability, methods of cooking, foods' hygiene and sanitation. Findings showed that most of the respondents have the correct understanding of healthy cafeteria in which it includes a healthy food menu and clean environment. The respondents also have the knowledge on food safety. The challenges faced by the food handlers were making sure every staff has the correct understanding of healthy foods, using the safe kitchen utensils and financial constraint. Regarding promoting healthy cafeteria environment, the respondents suggested to provide printed educational materials, serve healthy menu selections, organise healthy eating campaign and provide appropriate kitchen utensils. This study revealed that training on food safety and education on healthy food choices are important to provide a healthy eating environment.

**Keywords :** Obesity; Healthy Cafeteria, Food Safety; Healthy Eating.

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### A.34

#### **Cultural Construct of Adherence to Cardiac Rehabilitations: A preliminary finding**

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Cardiac rehabilitation program is recognized as the most effective interventional strategies for those eligible for secondary prevention program as they already have established cardiovascular disease (CVD). Significance achievements have been obtained through the cardiac rehabilitation program, in which the program is beneficial for CVD patients. However, still adherence being an issue in sustaining the behavior change even the patients realize the importance of maintaining the changes to prevent the recurrent event. Various factors are identified the force factors of adherence. Evidence supports the fact that cultural attributions significantly influence virtually all aspects of human behavior including adherence to treatment regimens. A culture which is diversely defined affects human health behavior in many ways through lifestyle. Lifestyle recommendations such as dietary regimen would be argued when the foods act as a midpoint of culture identity which belongs to specific society, with various beliefs, values towards life. Adherence to lifestyle recommendations following cardiac rehabilitation program is important to prevent the recurrent of cardiac arrest. Earlier studies reported a substantial gap between cultural attributions and adherence to the rehabilitation program. Therefore, the aim of this study was to understand the influence of cultural in constructing the construct of adherence to rehabilitation program. This phenomenological qualitative study aimed to understand the patients' cultural perspectives of adherence and non-adherence to lifestyle recommendations following the cardiac rehabilitation program. A total of 13 respondents were participated and selected from the Cardiac Rehabilitation Centre. An in-depth interviewed were done face-to-face with the participants. All interviews were recorded and transcribed before analyses were done. Thematic content analysis was done simultaneously with the data collection to ensure that the saturation of the data. The preliminary findings found that the participants perceived the benefits of adherence to the lifestyle changes. However, factors such as job obligations, social networking, and personal spiritual beliefs influence the adherence to these recommendations. These factors also influenced their perception of the severity of the disease and act as the factors to contribute to the difficulties to maintain lifestyle changes. In conclusion, to instill the importance of maintaining lifestyle changes after experiencing cardiac related diseases is a challenge for enhancing the quality of life of the participants.

*Keywords:* Adherence; Perception; Cardiac Rehabilitation Program; Lifestyle Recommendations

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## Abstracts

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### A.35

#### Development and Validation of an Educational Booklet for Sunnah Practices in Improving Quality of Life

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Sunnah serves as the second source of Islamic legislation and life after the Qur'an. It is the record of every act, word, and confirmation of the messenger, Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h). Sunnah eating practices and physical activity refers to the practices promoted by him and it has the elements which lead to a healthy lifestyle and eventually improve the quality of life by reducing the risk of getting non-communicable disease for example obesity, diabetes, hypertension and heart disease. The aim of this study is to describe the validation process of an educational booklet for sunnah eating practices to improve the Quality of Life among adults population. This is a methodological study, which involves three steps; development of the educational booklet, validation of the booklet by judges, and by adults. A total of 22 judges who are the content expert panel in various areas namely Islamic and Nutrition, and 20 healthy adults involved in the validation process and they were selected by convenience selection. A p-value <0.85 is considered to validate the booklet compliance and relevance, according to the seven items of the instrument. In terms of content validation, the Item-level Content Validity Index (I-CVI) was considered when the minimum score of at least 0.80 is achieved. The finding indicates all items were considered relevant by the participants with the mean I-CVI for the booklet was 0.97. The booklet was evaluated positively by the adults and the comments as well as suggestion by the participants were accepted and included in the final version of the educational booklet. As for conclusion, the booklet was validated in the aspect of content and relevance, and should be used by health care professionals as the advice on eating practices or as part of their intervention programme planning to improve the quality of life among adults population.

*Keywords:* sunnah; eating practice; educational booklet; adult.

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#### A.36

#### **Environmental Support through Invalid Pension Scheme in Enhancing Occupational Performance amongst Cancer Survivors in Malaysia.**

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#### **Abstract**

The occupational performance is dynamic which it describes the actual person doing at different levels: skill, performance, occupational identity, competence, and adaptation. This performance can be affected by various causes including cancer. Cancer is the leading causes of high mortality and morbidity which could result in impairments that limit physical performance and participation in daily life as well as unable to return to work. Limitations in occupational performance may lead to the cancer patient to restrict their interest and involvement in the activity such as taking of self, leisure, and social events. This study aims to identify the influence of invalidity pension recipients including socio-demographic data with level occupational performance status. This is a cross-sectional study was conducted among invalidity pensioner in Johor Bahru, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Wilayah Persekutuan and Selangor. In this study, the interviewer administered and self-rating score was done by Occupational Self-Assessment (OSA). An OSA is a self-report questionnaire with 21 items which consists Occupational Competence and Occupational Value using a four-scale rating was distributed to all respondent (N=30) by face-to-face interview. All information of benefit recipients was gathered from SOCSO database. The result shows occupational competence for skill/occupational performance were the most effected part in recipient performance. The statistical analysis was shown there are no significant differences between occupational performance with age, gender, race among cancer patient who received benefits from SOCSO. The finding reveals that low performance among invalidity pensioner is related to socio-demographic factors. Even though there are given financial assistance, most of them still unable to support their life with consequences of daily performance. People with cancer need to be able to manage their everyday activity to increase their level of occupational performance and monitor them on how they are adapting with particular occupation even though there is financial support from SOCSO. Therefore, SOCSO invalidity pension scheme should also consider other means of intervention to enhance occupational performance among the benefits recipient.

*Keywords:* Invalid pensioner; occupational performance; occupational competence; occupational value.

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ISBN 978-0-9955269-1-4

### A.37

#### Predictors Of Breastfeeding Intention in Malaysia

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Breastfeeding is linked to a number of health related benefits among infants. Breastfeeding provides the ideal nutrition for infants, by promoting a higher IQ and protecting against childhood and adult diseases. Despite these health benefits, the rates of exclusive breastfeeding are still low in Malaysia. Intention to breastfeed is closely related to early initiation to breastfeed and could also be a predictor of longer duration of breastfeeding. The objectives of this study are to provide a descriptive analysis of the sociodemographic characteristics, breastfeeding intention and breastfeeding attitudes and determine predictors affecting breastfeeding intention among low-to-middle income women. A prospective cohort study was undertaken of mothers attending eight antenatal clinics run by the Ministry of Health in Selangor, Malaysia. Mothers were recruited during the antenatal period and followed up until six months postpartum to document breastfeeding outcomes. Among 652 mothers in our study, exclusive breastfeeding, mixed feeding, and exclusive formula feeding intentions were 49.6%, 46.3%, and 9.0%, respectively. Age, maternal employment, maternal education, parity, pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI), breastfeeding attitude, spouse's preference, grandmother's preference and breastfeeding experience had significant relationship with breastfeeding intention ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, further analysis showed that breastfeeding intention was associated with positive breastfeeding attitudes, older age, greater years of education, being housewives, having partner and family support for breastfeeding and grandmothers' breastfeeding experience. These findings suggest that by providing breastfeeding initiatives towards less educated, young mothers who lack breastfeeding support from their loved ones may improve breastfeeding rates.

*Keywords:* Exclusive breastfeeding; Maternal obesity; Breastfeeding intention; Breastfeeding attitudes

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### A.38

#### Quality of Life amongst Cancer Survivors Receiving Invalid Pension Scheme from Malaysian Social Security Organisation

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The debilitating nature of cancer and its escalating cost of treatment often affects the quality of life of the victims. Cancer has been shown to reduce employment and labor earnings. Hence terminal illness patients most likely to report the loss of most or all the family's savings as they are very high dependency towards their family members due to losing of job caused by their diseases. Cancer survivors in Malaysia, who contributed to Social Security Organization Malaysia will stand to benefit from the invalid pension scheme. This benefit may ease the financial burden of the recipients and elevate some psychological issues. The extend this scheme impacts the quality of life of the recipients has not been well explored. Cancer survivors have shown the different level of adjustment to their disease. The quality of life in cancer are commonly seen through physical, psychological, social, and spiritual dimensions. The aim of this study was to identify the level of quality of life amongst the cancer recipients. Its objectives were two-fold. First by examining the differences between the four domains of quality of life amongst the recipients. The other was establishing the relationship between demographic variables and the quality of life amongst the recipients. The cross-sectional design was used on 30 recipients who were diagnosed less than five years and had been receiving benefit more than two months at least. The World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-BREF)-Malay version was the measurement tools. Also, some demographic variables of the recipients were gathered. The sample constitute of more female (60%) than male (40%). 60% of the samples were within the age range of 30-49 years, and 40% was in the age range of 50-69. Chinese were more (43.3%), followed by Indian (33.3%) and Malay (23.3%). The recipient mostly diagnosed as cancer of the breast (31%), brain (14%), ovary (14%), colon (10%) and others (31%). The recipients show that they are moderately satisfied with their life and the most affected quality of life is their physical domain. This study underscores that pension scheme may have a better outcome in the quality of life of these recipients particularly in the physical domains and hence suggest further environmental support for them should be explored.

*Keywords: Cancer Survivors; Invalid Pension Scheme; Quality of Life; Social Security Organisation.*

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## Abstracts

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### A.39

#### Reading the Visual Environment: Wayfinding in healthcare facilities

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Wayfinding in healthcare facilities is commonly difficult for new patient and visitor. This problem in finding places is not only an uncomfortable experience for a patient but can create a stressful situation that may give a severe impact on the patient health condition. Wayfinding is conducted by the use of environmental cues (Lynch,1960), some physical elements from environment used as the navigational aids. A previous study showed elements that have roles in wayfinding within healthcare facilities, (Pati D. et.al, 2015), but there is limited knowledge on how these cues are searched, selected and used. This paper argues the role of visual environment in giving stimulus for cue-searching while someone navigate in healthcare facilities. The aim is to gain understanding on how the interaction between visual environment as a stimulus and patient/visitor visual searching and wayfinding behavior as a respond.

This paper reports a part of an ongoing project that study how visitor search and use information gained from the visual environment to guide their action in finding places within a healthcare facility. An exploratory, qualitative study within natural setting was conducted in an outpatient area of a General Hospital in Malang, Indonesia. Ten healthy adults participated as simulated visitors. Data collected included video tapping and voice recording of verbal protocols during participant execution of wayfinding task and post-task map-sketching. Participant's wayfinding performance was analyzed for visual content (types of visual cues) and wayfinding behavior (action taken, stopping point and completion time). From this study revealed that during wayfinding, visitors would mostly focus their visual attention, searching for anything textual that could be used as navigational cues and place marker. During this search, visitors would select the correct cues by literally read every textual information available in the visual environment. It also showed that while navigating, visitor's visual attention would be focused on their visual field. These results imply that the arrangement of visual environment is crucial to help visitor selecting visual information from their surrounding which will contribute to wayfinding.

*Keywords:* wayfinding; healthcare facilities; visual environment; visual cues.

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# **HOSPITALITY / TOURISM ENVIRONMENT**



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## Abstracts

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### A.40

#### Increasing Tourism in Karo District, Indonesia Based on Place Identity

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Every year, the development of tourism keep increases and becomes one of the largest sources of foreign exchange for the country, as well Indonesia. To developed tourism in one place, that place should be more attractive than other places to attract more visitors. A place that has its identity is certainly an attractive place. Therefore place identity is one of the necessary aspects to increase tourism. Moreover, place identity can also improve someone's quality of life because it can improve their performance and give them satisfaction, happiness, and pride in the area. Place identity consists of four elements, distinctiveness, continuity, self-esteem, and self-efficacy. This study aimed to find place identity on tourism development in Karo District, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia, precisely at five tourist destinations namely Pasar Buah, Bukit Gundaling, Sipiso-Piso, Desa Lingga, and Bukit Kubu, which can be used to create a tourism development program in Karo Regency. This research used the qualitative and quantitative method. The qualitative method used nine depth interviews with tourism stakeholders and field observation in the study area. While, the quantitative method used the questionnaire distributed to 360 respondents, the community and tourists. The result shows that the strongest element of place identity in the study area was self-esteem and distinctiveness, while self-efficacy and continuity were weak. Furthermore, the tourism in the study area relatively goes well even though overall place identity elements were weak. However, the improvement to enhancing tourism in the area is needed.

Keywords: Tourism, Place Identity, Quality of Life, Karo District

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# **INCLUSIVE / DISABLED ENVIRONMENT**





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## Abstracts

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### A.41

#### **A Classification of Product Service System Concept in the Environmental Aspect to Create the Strategy of the Design of PSS**

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The consumption rate in today's urban society has continuously been growing. Human development and increasing size of a population have limitlessly affected the tendency of consumption. An ineffective use of natural resources has destroyed the environment and natural resources. The policy and guidelines for sustainable development have been initiated by the government and business sector through the formation of strategy and solutions for environmental problems to serve the aim of solving different problems of sustainable industrial development. Product Service System (PSS) is one of the procedures used to control the environmental problems arising from products and demand for product consumption. The method is aimed at creating a business system that sells products and boosts services for the maximum benefit of consumers from the demand of products through the planning process from the beginning stage to the end of a product's lifecycle by being aware of joint services. However, according to the literature review of the previous research, the PSS concept has many dimensions in the context of economy, society, and environment which are prioritized differently. To advertise the PSS concept beneficial to the knowledge and the creation of sustainable consumption pattern, this research is aimed at studying the literature review of the Product Service System (PSS) based on the environmental significance as a part of Sustainable Product Service Design Strategies of Business Furniture research. The objective of this research is to analyze and classify the PSS factors in the environmental dimension and explain the factors affecting the creation of PSS. The collection of the case study from the company puts the eco-friendly design in many procedures to practice through their products and services under the PSS concept. The results show that PSS factors in the environmental dimension are (1) dematerialization, (2) effective use of products (3) product-supporting services (4) sustainable consuming behavior promotion, and (5) manufacturer's responsibility. These factors can lead to creating the strategy of the design of PSS. By doing this, PSS might be used to reduce the negative environmental effect of business activities, and it also might create an opportunity for adding business value from resource utilization and reduction of environmental effect.

*Keywords: Product Service System; Design for Environment; Product Service Design Strategies; Sustainable Consumption.*

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### A.42

#### The Role of Universal Design on Campus and Practical Mobilisation

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Schools and Universities are places where everyone can equally access to study. The law in Thailand has imposed "Education for Persons with Disabilities Act 2551, Section 5" that Disabilities have the right to get convenience accommodations, media, services and assistances without pay. Thus the Universal Design on campus is importance, but the limited knowledge in environment universal design and the cost of facilities improvement seem to be so high, such a concept could hardly be used. This research aimed to investigate the Universal Design in operation according to the standards related to Thai Laws, and to study the attitudes of users for the accommodation Universal Design. The main objective is to investigate physical environment and all conveniences on campus under the principle and theory of Universal Design together with the standard by law and perception, awareness, initiative Universal Design project management as well as users' attitudes within the area. This Research Methodology used Qualitative Research by survey, investigation and the assessment of Universal Design implemented under the standard of Thai Law. A case study on Dhurakij Pundit University (DPU) located in Bangkok, performed by interviewing the executive's management and open-ended questionnaires with personnel resources and students. The results of this research showed that the university had not yet re-arranged for the Universal Design in full. Furthermore, the researcher found that only the buildings that constructed after B.E. 2548 obeying the laws. These because of the management still has no policy to enroll disabled students. The executives wholeheartedly embraced on working to solve the subjects undergoing intense interest and expected for the better marketing's situation and good image. Meanwhile personnel and students prioritised to the chance and equality in social and look for the good image and improved quality of life from what the university will develop for well environment in the future.

*Keywords: Thai law; Education for persons with disabilities act 2551, section 5; Facilities improvement; Executive's management; Universities; Universal design.*

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# **LANDSCAPING ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.43

#### Critical Success Factor (CSF) of Tree Planting in Malaysia

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Quality Control played a huge role in producing an excellence construction work. There are seven critical success factors for a project which are development activities programming, design planning, project manager commitment to the goals, project team motivation, project manager technical capability, control system and definition of work and its field. Specific critical success factor assessment element for tree planting should be produced to achieve an excellence construction work in Malaysia. The critical success factors are the indicator of any organisation achievement. It is importance that the organisation should focus on the specific critical success factors considering their restrictions. Construction Industry Development Board of Malaysia had developed Quality System in Construction (QLASSIC) to measure and evaluate the workmanship quality of building construction project based on Construction Industry standard (CIS 7:2006). This paper prepared to investigate quality control of tree planting in Malaysia based on their CSF. An extensive literature review had to be conducted. Besides, this study used a mixed-method approach based on analysis of quantitative and quantitative data collected. There were 225 from 543 Landscape Architect listed in Institute of Landscape Architects Malaysia (ILAM) respondents successfully responded to the survey conducted. The outcome of this paper began with the assessment elements based on a general assumption of the critical level of each element had to be rated by respondents. Then, it followed with the mean comparison of assessment elements based on influencing factor. There are four different influencing factors in this study. First, deflection on tree growth due to failure to comply the specification during planting work. Second, duration of time consumption for rectification due to fail to comply the specification during planting work. Third, the level of cost incurrence on rectification due to failure to comply the specification during planting work. Finally, the level of workload to rectify the element due to failure to comply the specification during planting work.

*Keywords:* Critical Success Factor; tree planting; quality, construction.

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#### A.44

#### Exploring the Elements of Natural Landscape Character in Engaging Children with their Natural Environment

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Exploration process will increase the experience of children's life primarily during their learning stages. The process of exploration helps children to get closer to nature and appreciate its surroundings. The elements of natural landscape character can potentially enable children to be more creative in gaining experience and increase new knowledge. Children learn best through free play and discovery (White, 1998). It will stimulate their senses, emotions and social interaction among other children and its environment. Natural environments produce positive physiological and psychological responses in human, including stress reduction and a general feeling of well-being (White, 1998). When children play in nature, they are more likely to have positive feelings about each other and their surroundings (White, 1998). This research focuses on the investigation of the suitable natural landscape character in relation to children's interest specifically for ages 5 to 6 years old. *Natural character reflects the disposition of natural elements in dominantly natural patterns* (Rackham, 1996). Furthermore, *natural character is a combination of outstanding visual values, areas of outstanding ecological value and areas of heritage importance* (Henderson, 1997). This will strengthen the engagement of children experience with nature. However, there are constraints which are limiting the natural environment exposure with the children. Therefore, the elements of natural landscape character should be integrated with consideration to the children's needs and the natural environment.

*Keywords:* Natural landscape character, children exploration, natural environment

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### A.45

#### Perceived Safety in relation to Maintenance Practices in Three Different Neighbourhood Parks: Subang Jaya, Malaysia

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Previous studies suggest that individual factors such as gender, age, and past experiences are the most influential factors that determine peoples' perception of personal safety rather than social and physical factors. In contrary, findings emphasize that maintenance has a significant influence on perceived safety. The aim of this paper is to discuss maintenance practices in Selangor, Malaysia, and literature on how it may affect the perception of safety by park users. Twelve (n=12) interviews with experts conducted with staff at the local authority, councilors and the maintenance contractor. In the case of Subang Jaya, the maintenance practice based on three routines: periodic tree maintenance, maintenance for park facilities and play equipment, and complaints resolution. Observations conducted in three case study areas under the supervision of Subang Jaya City Council (MPSJ). The data show that the case studies differ concerning on context, topography, planting, and level of privacy. Case study 1 (NP1) located in the middle of the housing area and a higher education institution. The users are clearly residents and students, different to the other two case studies, which serve the neighbourhood community. Case study 3 (NP3) has a distinctive character of its planting. Naturalistic planting created a different environment and levels of perceived safety seem to be distinct from the other two case studies. However, this park is particularly used after working hours and during the weekend. Differences found in comparison to case study 2 (NP2) where the planting is rather formal. There is very less use of shrubs and groundcover, so it offers full views of the park.

*Keywords: Maintenance practice, perceived safety, typologies, expert interviews*

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### Abstracts

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#### A.46

#### Relationship of Culture and Plant Preferences among Malaysian

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A preference study with respect to culture and plant species was carried out because the importance of such study has become increasingly essential due to the public's awareness on landscape planting around the city area. Since Malaysia is a multi-racial country, ethno botany is widely used in a broad manner. Every ethnic and race in Malaysian communities practice and established the plants in different ways and believes. The aim of this study is to explore and to compare the preferences of an urban multiracial community. There is a need to carry out such a study because urban planting in the city should reflect the multi-racial nature of a society. The first objective tries to identify if there is any significant differences in preferences for plant species among the three major ethnic groups i.e. the Malays, the Chinese and the Indians. Secondly, the study explores reasons for preferences among the groups. Using the Likert-type scale, the respondents evaluated 66 photographs, which were arranged randomly. The respondents were also asked to choose two photographs i.e. one photograph that they liked most and one photograph they liked the least and subsequently to give reasons for their preferences. The findings reveals that the past memories, experience, knowledge, familiarity with places and plants play significant roles in preference regardless of races. The public incorporated the above factors in their reasons for preference. Although most of the respondents did not consider myth or belief to be related with preference towards the plant species, there were some who expressed the importance of myth in their choice of plant selection. Thus, studies on relationships of beliefs and myth on the preference of plant species should be explored further. It is hoped that the findings would help to reduce the perceptual gap between the public and among the races in landscape planting thus creating an environment that would be accepted by various groups of people in a multi-racial society.

*Keywords:* Preferences; plant species; culture; races.

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### A.47

#### Social Factors Influencing Hazardous Street Trees at Selected City Council in Malaysia

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Street trees are an important part of making our city cleaner and greener. Street tree plantings provide an opportunity for community involvement and empowerment that improve the quality of life in our neighborhoods. Healthy trees will produce more oxygen, reduce climate change and cool the streets and the city. The quality of human life automatically increased in the presence of healthy trees. However, trees can be hazards for all sorts of different reasons. The increasing numbers of hazard street trees can be seen by total public complaint to local authorities and report from newspapers. The impact of the development and expansion of the roads cause the street trees are not growing well in their natural environment. The aim of this research is to investigate factors that influence the increasing number of hazard street trees at selected Malaysia City Councils area. Two objectives have been formulated as follow (i) to identify the factors that influence the hazards street trees occurs at primary roads and (ii) to analyze the factors that contribute to the failure street trees. 9 expert persons and 460 respondents from the public have participated in this study. The expert's respondents are landscape architects and arborists at local authority while the selection of public respondents based on their knowledge related to the research. The selection of the respondents are based on their voluntarily and their knowledge about street trees. The methodology used is structured designed questionnaires to collect the response from the experts and public. Field observation and pilot test of the survey questionnaire were done to obtain information on the improvement of the questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed statistically using the Statistical Packaging for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. This research found that main factor involved which is the site factor that influences the hazard street trees occurs. Social factor refers to community values, neighborhood, functional utility, species aesthetics, public safety and negative social externalities. All factors are important to be considered during selection of tree species to minimize the hazard street trees arise and threatening to public and property damage.

*Keywords:* Street trees; hazards; influencing; failure trees;

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#### A.48

#### Students' Experiential Learning in Botanic Garden Leisure Setting

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Botanic garden is known as urban green spaces that associated with environment conservation, outdoor recreation and education programme for students. The learning opportunities that take place in the garden, functions as a window of knowledge, a platform for people to increase their understanding, and aroused their cognitive skills during visitation. This study conducted at Putrajaya Botanical Garden. There were 100 respondents from Landscape Architecture programme joined the survey. The questionnaire is divided into four sections; demographical background, students' opinion on the garden's functions, satisfaction level and type of setting that encourage them to learn. They were also asked to rate the pictures that showed the learning facilities around the garden. The research aimed is to foster the experiential learning at botanic garden leisure setting for students. The objectives of this study are to study the experiential learning concept in leisure setting, to identify the motivational factors of the students when they visited the place, and to investigate the factors that influence student's learning experience. A structured questionnaire was used as an instrument to identify the students' motivational factors and their learning outcomes. The students' were asked to give their opinion on the garden's functions and 5 points Likert Scale was used to rate the existing learning facilities. The results showed a strong correlation between the students' motivational factor and their reasons to visited the garden. The surrounding landscape design and garden facilities have found to give a significant impact in determining their interest too. The respondents also agreed with proposed educational programme that offered them with detail explanations on outdoor laboratory, interactive informational signage and plants tagging around the garden. It is hoped that this study contributes to understanding of students' motivation and how they perceived the outdoor environment as their learning space. With high quality of botanical garden design and management, the botanic garden can serve as successful educational learning environment and achieve their mission.

*Keywords:*Experiential learning; leisure setting; botanic garden; educational learning environment

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### A.49

#### Visual Landscape Assessment for Development Landscape Structure Index: Taiping, Perak

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"Landscape is an important national resource the outstanding natural and cultural inheritance which is widely appreciated for its aesthetic beauty and its important contribution to regional identity and sense of place (Abrahamson, 1999). The Landscape is a sphere within which a range of processes actively occur, where phenomena of natural entities eternal and change including landforms, soils, vegetation, and attributes are influenced by humans. The Landscape also is a mirror of man's actions upon the physical surface of the land, a constantly changing reflection of actions and non-actions (Abrahamson, 1999). This study attempts to evaluate Taiping District in relations to the larger landscape structure of the Perak and also a sample of West Coast area for Peninsular Malaysia. A Landscape Character Assessment was conducted on the visual landscape taken for several points in Taiping, Perak as a sample area and the visual landscape of the surrounding area to see changes in the landscape of the area explored. Two (2) segregated areas have its own characteristics - the natural area and human disturbed area (Industry, commercial, plantation and settlement) which complements each other. The study aims to provide a fundamental structure for landscape classification of the Taiping District area that will contribute to the decision making in development and management of the landscape resources in Malaysia. The result is important to ensure every opportunity is taken during the district planning processes to protect and wherever possible enhance the landscape.

Keywords: Landscape character assessment, visual landscape, landscape structure

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# **LEISURE / RECREATIONAL / SPORTS ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.50

#### Urban Picnic : Relations among actors

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Urban society needs recreation for refreshing in order to keep them energetic and healthy. Picnic with variety of its activities such as gathering, drinking, playing card, conversation (Shand, 1996), playing, music (Boskin, 1965; Hern, 1989; White, 2009; Miller, 2009), sport, eating (Ness, 1941), jaywalking, sitting (Sankalia, 2014) enjoying nature ambiance (Gardner, 1961; Boskin, 1965; Hern, 1989; Miller, 1989; Brandon, 2008; White, 2009), hiding from hectic of the city (Misra, 1988; Hern, 1989), is a kind of recreation. Picnic usually is held at open space (Hern, 1989), country (Boskin, 1965), urban fringe (California Snapshots, 1983), riverside (Miller, 1989), beach (Salmon, 1980), (White, 2009), lake (Ness, 1941; Shand, 1996), edge of the forest (Miller, 1989; Gardner, 1961). This study seeks the prospect of urban spaces become space and place for picnic area which is accessible and suitable for urban residents.

This paper attempts to reveal relations among actors at urban public spaces. We examined the relations by exploring myriad activities of the urban society in urban picnic activity. Understanding the mechanism of use of urban space by picnicker with their activities will hopefully describe the relations among actors.

In studying the relations among actors we use the bodily experience theories Franck and Lepori (2000) and Pallasmaa (2012), the actor-network theory Latour (1999) and Law (2007) as an approach to understanding the phenomenon. Qualitative method and grounded theory were used in data collection and analysis process. We conducted data collection strategy such as drifting from psychogeography (Debord, 1955, 1992). We also observed activities of the picnicker as a spectator and active participant in picnic activity in several urban spaces in Jakarta. We conducted survey numerous times in Hotel Indonesia circle (Bundaran HI) within the events of the car-free day. I also conducted observation in Taman Suropati, it is a park surrounded by housing, both locations are at the center of Jakarta.

The findings are the relations among actors within urban picnic activities in urban spaces shows a different kind of relations with them. This study also reveals the role of the actors in urban spaces. The exploration of urban picnic activities also shows that the relations among users, events, and spaces define the variety of function of spaces and places in Jakarta's urban spaces. Therefore urban picnic can be an alternative way in understanding space and place, as an alternative practice of urban place making.

*Keyword:* urban space, urban picnic, relations.

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# **LOCAL CULTURAL / HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT (FOOD INCLUDED)**



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### A.51

#### Changes and Threats in the Preservation of the Traditional Malay Landscape

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The cultural landscape is regarded as being of the most complex designs which involves interactions between man, nature, cultural values and the associated built environment. Issues relating to the degradation of the cultural landscape are often caused by rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. The traditional Malay Landscape exists through harmoniously balanced interactions between man, nature and culture together with the traditional house. This type of landscape contains unique and interesting features that have to be preserved as one of the most important cultural heritage sites. However, it is evident that the preservation of heritage in Malaysia tends to focus more on architectural buildings rather than adopting a holistic approach that includes the surrounding environment of where the building is located. Nevertheless, the absence of such approach has contributed towards the loss of the traditional Malay Landscape. This study highlights the changes and threats in the preservation of the traditional Malay Landscape by focusing on the preservation of a traditional house compound. The first objective is to identify the various changes and threats concerning the preservation of the traditional Malay Landscape. The second objective is to study the method of protecting the heritage of the traditional Malay Landscape. The research employs a qualitative approach which involves site visits, interviews, and document analysis concerning the research topic. The old Malay villages located in Tumpat, Kelantan and Alor Gajah, Melaka have been selected for the study of the sites. The findings reveal that the changes and threats include four underlying factors; 1) Ownership problems, 2) Maintenance deficiency, 3) Limited uses of outdoor spaces and 4) Current development trends. The study concludes that the traditional Malay Landscape is facing numerous changes and threats in terms of its physical characteristics, environmental aspects and cultural values. Therefore, this study places emphasis on the protection, maintenance, and repair of the traditional Malay Landscape in order to preserve it.

*Keywords:* Traditional Malay Landscape, Changes, Threats, Heritage Preservation.

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#### A.52

#### **Riverine Culture in Urban Context: Spatial ethnographic of urban floating kampung in Kampung Tumok Manggis, Sambas, West Kalimantan**

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Urban waterfronts are interesting and complex locations where social and ecological processes constantly occur and interfere with each other. This paper is a study of socio-ecology of waterfronts in urban areas, which emphasized on the myriads influences on the social and ecological processes that occur spatially in everyday life of urban dwellers. By studying the hybridity of nature-culture processes and with closer attention from the small scale of this transformative processes, it allows us to have closer understandings into the ways that urban environments are produced, constructed, and maintained through ecological, political, and social processes. This research investigates communities in Tumok Manggis, a traditional floating kampung located in in the heart of Sambas city, using spatial ethnographic approach. Sambas is the capital city of Sambas District in the northern part of West Kalimantan Province which lies on the downstream of Sambas River. The river is important for the community in the area, and Kampung Tumok Manggis is one of the oldest kampungs in the city that located on the riverbank where many houses are built over the waterline, and the community still maintains their traditional water-culture activities.

The results show that there are a range of social and environmental changes which will impact on these communities, including rapid urbanization, increased of pollution in river and canals, and also government's development plan to modernize the urban riverfront. It is essential that communities are prepared for those changes, and that there is sufficient resilience in the system to cope with change. Interviews conducted during fieldwork indicate that residents are concerned about changing social, economic and environmental factors, and results indicate that the environmental, social and economic factors are highly interrelated and complex..

*Keywords:* Urban riverine culture; Socio-ecological process; Floating settlements; Urban kampung

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### A.53

#### The Challenge of Traditional Salt Making along the Gulf of Thailand

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The traditional salt making along the Gulf of Thailand is part of the Thai cultural heritage. According to Valliphodom S. (1994), the salt making in this area was started in the 17th century by Southern Chinese immigrants. One of the methods in salt making process includes the process of evaporation. Salt making process consists of five steps and in each step has its plot. The first step is started by transferring sea water into the first plot; then it evaporates down through each of the following plots until it reaches the fifth plot where in here crystallization occurs.

The salt field reduction was caused by road network development and urban transformation together with indefinite of the salt price control in the market. The scarcity of salt production has decreasing numerous which then effected the domestic salt consumption. This has led to the increase of importation from foreign suppliers. The risk of not having regulations on the conserving traditional salt field would jeopardize its cultural heritage.

The objectives of this research project are 1) to study the history of traditional salt making in the area of Phetchaburi, Samut Songkhram and Samut Sakorn province, 2) to study the transformation of traditional salt fields and 3) to recommend how to conserve traditional salt field. The research methods are 1) documentary research, 2) field surveys and 3) salt farmer interviews.

Keywords: traditional salt field, cultural heritage, transformation, Gulf of Thailand

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### A.54

#### The Content Analysis Study of Geo-Heritage Conservation: Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, Langkawi

Noor Syarafina Mohd Fauzi<sup>1\*</sup>, Alamah Misni<sup>2</sup>, Siti Mazwin Kamaruddin<sup>2</sup>, Puziah Ahmad<sup>2</sup>

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Geopark was a widely known concept for the global theme for promoting the tourism industry. It is protecting the world heritage and improving socio-economic development of local community. Each of the Geopark areas around the world has their uniqueness and special characteristics. The Geopark area may rich in cultural heritage, geological heritage, sensitive site and others. However, as one of the rising development concept, Geopark area was not excluded from the impact of modernization and rapid development growth. Most of the recognized Geopark had faced a lot of risk and challenges of losing their identity and damages on historical assets due to an increasing demand on development and infrastructure facilities. Therefore, as an important area that consists of valuable historical assets and sensitive sites, Geopark area should be well manage and protected with strategic planning and approach. The related parties and the stakeholder should cooperate to develop and identify the strategy too well publishing the tourism industry while protecting the originality and importance of the historical assets of the Geopark. The management bodies should have taken full responsibilities and consideration towards the conservation aspect apart from just taking the advantages in collecting profit towards the tourism factor. Hence, the focus of this study is to analyzing and showcasing the management and conservation approaches for the Geopark area at Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, Langkawi. Existing and current documents that has been prepared by Langkawi Development Authority (LADA) and other related government body that focused on conservation aspect will be analyzed. All of the current document and information prepared for the conservation of Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, Langkawi will be studied to evaluate the current Geopark condition. The significance of this research is to determine the suitable and sustainable conservation approach which suits the standard criteria and guidelines that have been set by UNESCO. Thus, the end of this research will highlight the importance towards a strategic planning for the Geo-heritage conservation of the Geopark.

*Keywords:* Cultural heritage; Geo-heritage; Geopark; tourism.

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### A.55

#### The Emigrating of the Natives in the Central Region Community of Thailand from the Tourism Adaptation

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The most of the cultural heritage community conservation movement has declared that cultural heritage can be tangible or intangible. In the widest sense, cultural heritage encompasses the whole eco-environment that depicts the activities and successes of humans in the past that cannot be replaced. An endeavor to conserve a cultural heritage should aim to conserve not only physical things, such as building and their landscape but also intangible things such as culture, tradition and way of life. However, in Thailand, it is often found that a historical community conservation is done to the contrary of the above statement. Namely, the buildings and architectural features are carefully preserved while the way of life and socio-economic structure are not.

Particularly, at present, community conservation in Thailand is mostly focused on preservation of heritage buildings and their surroundings. This kind of preservation is costlier than the community alone can support. One way to raise preservation fund is to adapt historical and cultural heritages of the community into a tourist attraction. Therefore, the objective of this study was to investigate the occurrences of the natives in the central region of Thailand emigrating from their original communities from this cause.

In Summarize, the study has found that this phenomenon has happened because once a community was declared to be a cultural heritage, more opportunities for the community to make money open up, drastically changing the people's way of life and socio-economic structure. Consequently, since such adaptation successfully generates more income to the community, it also attracts outsiders to come in and exploit the better economic situation but pushes the natives away; for example, an investor may offer to buy land and property of a native and the native may be satisfied with the offer. Thus, as more natives move away, the uniqueness and charm of the local way of life and culture starts to disappear and will lose them almost entirely, such as the occurrences at Amphawa and Sam shook communities.

**Keywords:** Cultural heritage community; Heritage conservation; Cultural Tourism; Conservation in developing country.

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### Abstracts

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#### A.56

#### Urban Creativity and Quality of Life: A story of street corner society

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Creativity as urban quality indicator has been mentioned in various terms, such as imagination (Appleyard, 1987), special places (Tibbalds et al., 1993), lifestyle and creativity (Florida, 2002), culture (Trip, 2007; Montgomery, 1998), innovativeness and talent (Trip, 2007). In many developed countries, creative cluster or then the creative city has been used as a concept in urban development over the past fifteen years. However, this concept still gains little attention in developing countries, such as Indonesia. This paper aims to assess the creativity indicator in a street corner of Malioboro Street, Yogyakarta Indonesia as part of a study on the quality of traditional streets in Indonesia. Malioboro Street is a traditional street of the city that since several decades ago emerged as the cultural heart of the city. The method of this study is field observation that contains the visual and behavioural mapping of Malioboro Street corner during weekday and weekend. The observation carried out in three different time duration to gain a more robust outcome. Short video recording also used to capture people's behaviour in the street, while photographs also captured the street scenes and activities. It is expected that through assessing Indonesian urban street, the quality of life in Indonesia will be more defined and formulated and in the end will be achieved. The overall finding shows that the southern corner of Malioboro Street appears to be an active place for optional and social activities. The sitting spaces are always full and busy especially during the weekends, not only for the visitors to sit, relax, and have conversations but also for street performers as well as artists in action.

*Keywords:* creativity, Quality of Life, street corner, street activity

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# **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.57

#### Evaluating the Parameters of Trail Setting in Natural Rainforest Park

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Rainforest parks are protected areas managed at the state level which uses "state" as a political subdivision. Forest parks are typically established by a state to preserve a location on account of its natural assets, historic interest, and recreational potential. In Malaysia, many forests function as parks and reserves, including National Parks, and State Parks which are managed by the Department of Forestry. Primary Rainforest is a virgin forest, as well as an old heritage. Usually, the age of this primary forest is in the ranges of million years. This forest has become widely known because of its old natural beauty setting and the richest of it biodiversity. A trail is a path, track or unpaved lane to routes along rivers, valleys, hillsides, etc. in the forest as a medium to explore the natural beauty assets and biodiversity of the forest. The development of trail settings in a first forest park gives the impact towards visitor's experience indirectly to appreciate the biodiversity. Increasing numbers of visitors to primary forests are causing damage to the natural forest environment and often results in the use of natural resources that are overused and less sustainable. Thus, to protect these heritage assets, the identification of threat that occurs on-site need to addressed for visitor's development growth. The sustainability of natural resources becomes a major concern towards the management and conservation of the biodiversity. Therefore, the sustainable manner by Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) approach will interpret the effectiveness of existing trail. The parameters for evaluating towards trail setting are accessibility; remoteness, facilities, visitor management, naturalness, social encounters and visitor impact were used as primary amenity characteristics. These parameters of the trail are used to clarify the present situation of the trails and the existing of utilization plan. Furthermore, this study will classify the type and category of trails in the primary rainforest, to control the users with some limitation using trails setting. The primary focus is to manage the natural conditions of the forest without degraded the natural setting and surrounding natural resources and maintain the richest of the biodiversity. In the future, Department of Forestry and State Government can use the parameters as a guidelines or references to set or upgrade their trail settings at all primary forest parks in Malaysia.

*Keywords:* Biodiversity; heritage assets; rainforest; ROS; trail parameter.

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## Abstracts

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### A.58

#### **Transforming Living Environment of Kuala Krai Flood Victims: Classification of land ownership constraints conceptual framework**

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In recent years, global warming and climate change deriving from human activity are recognized as major contributors to increased occurrence of natural disasters worldwide. According to the Malaysian National Security Council (2015), flooding is the most common natural disaster occurring in Malaysia. The worst flooding disaster in Malaysia was in December 2014 that tore a path of destruction across Kelantan, especially in Kuala Krai, rendering many people homeless. In recovery efforts, the National Disaster Relief Fund will build 1,255 new permanent houses for the flood victims. Only 40% of the units were completed while the remaining are still delayed due to land ownership constraints. Hence, victims have to continue living in temporary shelters, or with their relatives. The aim of this research is to formulate a land ownership constraints conceptual framework towards a transformation of flood victims' living environment. In achieving this aim, the research established the following objectives: 1. To investigate the land ownership constraints among the flood victims causing delays in providing new permanent houses in Kuala Krai; 2. To classify the constraints in developing the conceptual framework of the flood victims in Kuala Krai. An empirical study was conducted along Sungai Krai encompassing Mukim Tualang as the case study area. Semi-structured interviews were carried out on all 128 owners or households by using purposive sampling to gauge their constraints in land ownership. Data was analyzed using summative content analysis to quantify particular words from text data, and interpretation of the text data results. The findings indicate that the main constraint faced by flood victims without land was financial. Due to this constraint most of the victims (n=54) had to rent houses or land. Secondly, hereditary squatters are prevalent problems influencing flood victims' inertia in applying for land ownership. Although the government has requested them to move out in some cases, the squatters still refused and claimed they have proprietary interests in the land. Most of the respondents (n=21) were residing on reserved land for a railway track, followed by reserved land for Krai River (n=5), reserved land for the mosque (n=2), trespassing on private lands (n=2), and reserved land for a burial ground (n=1). From the semi-structured interviews, most of the respondents had been residing on that land from generation to generation. The findings provide significant input for effective planning and policy making to federal, state and local governments in post-disaster management.

*Keywords:* flood disaster, flood victims, land ownership constraints, new permanent house

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# **RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT**



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## Abstracts

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### A.59

#### Attributes of "Housing Mismatch" Framework in Urban Areas

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Housing industry is constantly faced with various phenomena of the real estate market. The gamble between elements of supply and demand in the housing industry segmentation is shaping the market situation. However, the expected balance between supply and demand is difficult to achieve, even in the long run. Hence the existence of housing mismatch is common in the real estate market. However, this housing mismatch phenomenon should be contained to ensure the development of housing industry in line with current needs. Thus the 'demand' for one of measurement in the property market should be studied accordingly to reduce the risk of housing mismatch. Therefore, this study aims to examine the key factors that contribute to the level of demand in a real estate market. Respondents representing buyers and potential buyers of area studies have questioned on their consideration toward the factors that might influence their decision in-house purchasing. Three main components such as housing regulation, geographical spatial location, and housing product have been expanded with seven subcomponent and 37 elements. Data were collected through a preliminary survey from sample population at study area of Wangsa Maju, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which experienced with housing mismatch phenomena. Data has been analyzed by using SPSS software in generated the mean score for each element. The results indicate that 18 of the 37 elements indicated average rating at values > 0.3. This shows that three main components of the study indeed affect home buyers as well as lead to the level of housing demand in the housing market. Documentation of this aspect in urban areas will make local communities, government, and private institution appreciate and improvise better decision-making for residential development to decrease a gap. Thus, better enhancement in quality of life by the stakeholders will create a strong sense of community identity and belonging to the places.

*Keywords: Housing mismatch; Urban Areas; Dissimilarity; social profile; quality of life*

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### Abstracts

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#### A.60

#### Characteristic Qualities Impacting Landed House Prices: Better homes, better livelihood

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The research was conducted to find the characteristics quality of houses in Malaysia, and how this can affect their prices and concurrently the livelihood of home buyers. The research importance showed that through outlining and ranking of the characteristics quality of houses, one could make better decisions especially purchasing homes that correlate with the prices on offer. Significantly, this shows that the research can benefit major stakeholder for landed houses especially with prospecting buyers and also even first time home owners. As purchasing power declines through inflation and appreciation of property prices, homebuyers seen as susceptible in purchasing homes that are exorbitant in prices without the ability to see the qualities that should come with it. The aim of this research was to produce the ranking characteristics of house qualities, and finding out the relationship between the prices. Objectives outlined were mainly to find out characteristics quality of houses, rank the importance of the characteristics quality and measure the relationship of characteristics quality to houses prices. The methodology used in this research was primarily by using the Analytical Hierarchy Process to determine the ranking of the characteristics quality. The sampling used for this analysis was about 50 respondents from sample population chosen in the District of Klang, Selangor Malaysia. The usage of previous journals and articles as literature review and also Semi-structured interviews were used with expert panels to derive the main characteristics. Data collection gathered through a structured questionnaire that incorporates the element of Pairwise Comparison Scale using variables outlined from review and interview. The main findings of the research have shown that characteristics being described and paired up together had an importance that was significant in a way that affects the quality of life of the respondents. Respondents feel that some characteristics of houses are more important than the other thus this enables for more study to be conducted to find out especially with the sub-characteristics of houses. The emphasis for this research to be done was ultimate to provide a model that enables home buyers to have guidelines and be smarter in their decision to choose and buy their prospective houses. A theoretical framework of the research was established from this that will lead to the upcoming model.

*Keywords:* House Quality; House Price; AHP; Homebuyers

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### A.61

#### Exploring the Effect of Green Element on Condominium Price in Penang

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The green element is among the six criteria used in Green Building Index (GBI) in measuring the greenness of a building. The benefits of the green element in property development have been discussed and proven. It gives a better insight of green building development since green and sustainability has being a national agenda. These benefit not only focusing on the environment but also beneficial from the economic perspective such as better turnover in property investment, an increase in sales price and rental. Multiple regression analysis has been widely used in assessing the effect of property attributes on value and price. However, valuers have rarely taken into consideration the green elements in assessing the value of property due to lack of data since the green building is a new sector in the property market. This paper aims to explore the green element effect on the price of residential properties, which are condominiums by utilizing multiple regression analysis. Relevant literature has been examined to understand the green element or green factor that has an impact on property price and previous researches that studied the impact on residential properties. This research identified the prices difference between condominium with the green element and without a green element, further demonstrates the relationship between price variables and green variables. The sample used in the analysis were condominium transaction price in case study area; Penang derived from the database of NAPIC, the institution which compiled all the residential transaction price in Malaysia. The selection of data provided is based on the limitation and availability of data at the time of the survey conducted. The independent variables are the characteristics of residential condominiums such as structural attributes, location and neighbourhood attributes, time attribute and green element as a quality attribute. Findings of this research contribute to the significant positive relationship between green element and condominium transaction price. Further, the findings also indicate that there are impacts of GBI on the price of properties in Malaysia. Property market player should recognize the green value to provide better understanding of the impact of green towards property development

*Keywords: Green element, GBI, residential property, property transaction price, impact.*

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## Abstracts

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### A.62

#### **Naturally Ventilated High-Rise Residential Building with Internal Courtyard in Hot Humid Climate**

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Natural ventilation as a passive design strategy is an effective approach to create a better indoor thermal condition as well as the energy efficiency. Adding to that, The potential of improving the indoor air quality is remarkable in naturally ventilated of high-rise buildings. One of the primary goals of building design is to provide a habitable indoor space for living. Air velocity, air temperature, as well as many factors, are essential indicators that should be investigated to improve thermal performance in buildings. Moreover, studies on air flow with air temperature distribution in high rise buildings using buoyancy-driven ventilation technique are very scarce. Few studies have been carried out in the application of building characteristics such as form and envelope design, and their effects on overall indoor ventilation. In most cases, designers tend to implement mechanical systems to deal with all the climatic issues in commercial buildings, however, in residential buildings, natural ventilation is preferable. To evaluate the thermal performance regarding wind patterns and air temperature; Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) has been applied in many types of research to investigate the ventilation in high-rise buildings. Although, researches on natural ventilation inside courtyard and its corridor size effect on the thermal performance using CFD techniques are rare. This paper investigates different design strategies for optimizing natural ventilation in residential high-rise courtyard buildings in Selangor, Malaysia. Utilizing the CFD method, building orientation and courtyard corridor size were adjusted, wind paths were created into internal zones, and wall to window (WWR) ratio was constructed with different percentages in two identical units facing, oppositely, east and west. The aim of this paper is to optimize the WWR, orientation and courtyard corridor size for improving the design of naturally ventilated courtyard high-rise residential buildings. Moreover, the results show how the thermal performance are distributed on both, the building scale and the unit scale. In a nutshell, results indicated that manipulation of WWR, orientation and courtyard corridor size could increase the potential of improving its natural ventilation and thus, thermal performance.

*Keywords:* Natural ventilation; Residential High-rise buildings; Air Velocity, Courtyard.

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### A.63

#### Off-Campus Student Housing Preferences towards Quality of Life in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework

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The Malaysian Ministry of Education (2013) statistics revealed a rapid increase in the number of tertiary student enrolment in Malaysian universities from the year 2002 to 2012. Paradoxically, the number of students enrolled far exceeds the in campus accommodation provided by colleges (Khozaei, 2012; Hilmy et al., 2013; Thuraiya et al., 2014). Hence, students have to rent private housing within the locality of their campuses (University of Maryland, 2011) leading to "studentification," a term coined to describe the high concentration of tertiary students moving into established residential areas and creating distinct social, cultural, physical and economic effects (Smith, 2005). Off-campus students are students renting private housing outside university campuses not under the management of the University (Kathleen, 2004; Debra, 2004; Universities of UK, 2006; Hubbard, 2009). Dasimah et al. (2010) reported on the downsides of studentification where off-campus students hastened the physical deterioration of the rented house, created traffic congestion, air pollution, vandalism, noise pollution, and indiscriminate garbage disposal. Dismal housing conditions from lack of basic quality of life such as overcrowding, squalor, roommate incompatibility, tenant-landlord disputes, and rising rents influence the students' academic performance (Thomsen and Eikemo, 2010; Debra, 2004); exacerbating the need for housing that matches their needs. In recognition of the socio-economic impact, these off-campus students bring, it is crucial to identify off-campus student housing preferences (Tan, 2012; Thomsen and Eikemo, 2010; Murray et al., 2004). This research aims to provide significant inputs in identifying the attributes of off-campus student preferences to mitigate the adverse effects of studentification and to provide safe and quality life to both students and local neighborhoods. The findings are utilized to formulate a conceptual framework of off-campus student housing preferences enabling the development of student housing under a Student Housing Guideline in the Malaysian context. In achieving these aims, the research will adopt the following objectives: 1. To identify the variables influencing off-campus student housing preferences; 2. To draw up a theoretical framework specifying the relationships between the variables; 3. To formulate a conceptual framework of off-campus student housing preferences incorporating the findings of the research. This research employed extensive review of literature gleaned from various secondary data sources. From reviews on housing preferences, we have identified three important variables in modeling the off-campus students housing preferences framework: off-campus student characteristics as one of the sub-market groups; housing preferences; and off-campus student preferences.

*Keywords: Conceptual Framework; Off-Campus Student Housing Preferences; Studentification; Tertiary*

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#### A.64

#### Place Shaping in Residential Area as a Process of Increasing Livable Neighbourhood

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The growth population living in urban areas is increasing in developing countries. Based on the trend of growth population in urban areas, predicted 65% of the world population would live in urban areas in 2025. For the first time in the history of human settlements, urban dwellers exceed the number of rural residents. The process of globalization and the city changes that occurred resulted from the shifts in the urban system at the local level, the spread of towns and socio-spatial construction changes included in the settlement area. The growth of urban population in developing countries such as Indonesia has happened as a result of urbanization. So that needs to be reexamined the sense of living space both at the micro scale (house), mezzo-scale (settlement) and the macro-scale (housing). The formation of a livable neighborhood is one way to help increasing livable cities. The aim of the research is to explore the process of shaping place in a planned residential area. The exploration needs to be done to improve the livable neighborhoods. Increased livable community will also improve the quality of life. The research is a descriptive explorative with the quantitative and qualitative approach. The exploration of place shaping formation in research sample based on four variables, namely: management strategies, public areas, and activity generators, planning strategies and design strategies. The study conducted at Taman Setia Budi Indah Estate and Johor Indah Permai Estate and Housing in Medan city. A quantitative approach to distributing questionnaires to 96 respondents. A qualitative approach performed by depth interviews with developers, planners, and managers of housing. The results of this study found that the process of shaping place in formal housing requires the cooperation of developers, planners, property management and residents. The settlement which can maintain the identity, function, order and appearance of the built environment can improve the livable neighborhood. The creation of livable community in urban settlements can form the livable city on a macro scale. A livable city is an ideal place for human settlement to achieved even though the majority of the world population live in the towns.

Keywords: place shaping, residential area, livable neighbourhood

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### A.65

#### The Different Analysis of Carbon Footprint according to Life Cycle Assessment of Furniture Type: The table

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One of the main reason for environment issue is the manufacturing process of our industry sector. Thailand has emphasized on trying to solve this issue by recognizing the sustainable development, which comprising of sustainable production and sustainable consumption. For instance, the clean production process is required while the consumption side products produced are manipulated by the demand of product environmental friendly required by consumers. This research was designed to analysis the differences in the carbon footprint that occurred during their life cycle of each and different type of furniture. To be more specific, this research would point to the different of the carbon footprint of one type of furniture, namely table, since the table has quite a variation in both raw materials and material production. By using these variations, the grouping of different carbon footprint quantity was done and was used as mean to test the perceptions of the consumer of each type of furniture products environmental friendly. Seven big brand furniture shops and showrooms were surveyed, and the table was classified by their different in raw material, production, and process. Carbon footprint than was calculated for each type of table, friendly raw material, process, consumer use and their disposal. The result of this research showed that there were three levels of carbon footprint, which were high, medium and low levels. The different in the type of table, using different raw material and material production, were the main influences on the different in carbon footprint. Designers can choose different raw materials and material product in order to design a table that only is environmentally friendly and with least product process pollutions.

*Keywords: Carbon Footprint; Life Cycle Assessment, Furniture Design, Environmental*

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## Abstracts

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### A.66

#### The Role of Open Spaces of Residential Complexes in Improving Social Capital

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Modern Architecture in recent years has realized that the between blocks open spaces in a residential complex can play an important role in increasing the living quality of the inhabitants. Now the question is how the physical shapes of open spaces in a residential complex create an impact on the ways the cultural though and social behaviors of the inhabitants are constructed? Can an practical design for open spaces bring interactions and collaborations between residential complex inhabitants with diverse and different cultural values?

Iran is a mosaic country consists of collective ethnic groups with diverse and different cultures. The inhabitation of capital Tehran residential complexes is a reflection of these ethnic groups. Therefore, open spaces in residential complex practical design need to be compatible with these ethnic groups cultural values and the improving conceptual reconstruction of the design should bring in consideration that these open spaces are a place for diverse and different cultural and social interactions amongst the inhabitants and should improve the living standards in these residential complexes.

The question that this research shall raise is how the results of this re-conceptualized design for open spaces in residential complexes bring impact on inter-cultural interactions, and how it provides facilities for realization of social capital and would increase the social life qualitatively in a residential complex. This research shall use a comparative method and studies the open spaces in two neighborhoods of 1 and 22 districts area in Tehran where the inhabitants come from ethnic groups with diverse and different cultural backgrounds.

The findings in this research will show if in an effective practical design for open spaces one includes physical factors of symmetry and repetition these then would reflect the Kurdish, Bakhtiari, and Qashqai ethnic groups cultural values, circle and square geometrical shapes reflect Azari and Bakhtiari ethnic groups cultural values, curved lines reflect Kurdish, Qashqai, and Gilaki ethnic groups cultural values, vertical lines reflect Gilaki and Bakhtiari ethnic groups cultural values, and finally placing centre as focus point reflect Kurdish, Qashqai, and Azari ethnic groups cultural values. Thus introducing these geometrical shapes in conceptual reconstruction of design for open spaces can create felling and though for self realization and internalise others as a reflection of self for intercultural interaction and therefore realization of social capital at the same time.

*Keywords:* Social capital; Open space of Residential.

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### A.67

#### Youth in Public Housing: Place attachment and quality of life index

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Neighbourhood as a 'place' for research to be carried out in some contexts points. It includes the importance of physical change, physical boundaries and local landmarks in creating a sense of belonging and identify a quality of life among the neighbour. Place as a unit of 'environmental experience' in conjunction of understandings, affect and behaviours of the people who are experiencing them. The concept of neighbourhood structure usually measured by assessing neighbourhood networks, instrumental and emotional social support available within the neighbourhood, casual interaction with neighbours and other resources potentially available to all members of the social structure. The physical characteristics of a neighbourhood (i.e. the built form) affect patterns of local social interaction remains highly arguable. This study examines the quality of life (QoL) satisfaction throughout place attachment theory to a neighbourhood among 400 youth aged 15-25 years old live in the Kerinchi PPH (Public Housing) at 'Lembah Pantai', Kuala Lumpur. This problem was prefigured by those who notified against the positivist tradition of dissecting sense of place phenomena into precisely defined and measurable dimensions. The objective is to test the impact of neighbourhood sense of place on QoL. QoL measures should imitate local needs and conditions as it does not strive to be inclusive or collective. For these reasons, QoL measures are of three kinds to embrace both general and local conditions: (1) a domain-independent, the generalized measure based on life satisfaction, (2) a health-related measure based on outdoor space facilities, and (3) a quality-of-family life measure to reflect the youth lifestyle in the PPH. For place attachment, the environmental factors closest to the home of the residents (i.e. quality of dwelling and neighbours) exerted a greater influence than the more distal factor (i.e., the wider community). These findings make a contribution to our understanding of the relationship between place attachment theory and quality of life among youth. The discussion also considers personal dimensions of place belonging and identifying associations amongst them as ways to explore and experience youth quality of life in the PPH.

*Keywords:* Quality of Life; Place Attachment Theory; Youth; Public Housing

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**RURAL  
ENVIRONMENT /  
RURAL PSYCHOLOGY**



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### A.68

#### Unplanned Settlement of Fishing Village Belawan in Medan City Indonesia

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Settlement in Indonesian society since ancient times tend to move into new areas and build a residential area that developed into a settlement. In the beginning of this village, an area is an area of mangrove forests. In connection with the passage of time, the people who inhabit this region has social and cultural systems that may differ or resemble the settlement situation in the beginning they occupy. The social system that happens to be the background of the establishment of unplanned settlements in the fishing village of Belawan in Medan. Early settlement area is formed spontaneously or unplanned. Processes and components of the preparation of the new residential areas must not be separated rather than social and cultural problems of its inhabitants. Social interaction is formed is a form of quality of life that occurred in unplanned. Integrated social interaction with the state of the situation land on the basis of the fishing village of Belawan be the formation of a built environment. Essentially, the physical form of the built environment is shaped by the community inhabitants, is a non-physical manifestation of life formed from time to time. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. Researchers conducted interviews with residents who truly understand the growth of this village. The results of the interview interpreted by researcher and connected with the theory of the influence of social conditions on the formation of unplanned settlements. Social circumstances of this fishing village offer a challenging research on social influences on the formation of a fishing village in the city of Medan. The physical shape can be identified as a residential typology and morphology of fisherman village settlement Belawan in the Medan city. The aim of this study is to find typology and morphology of unplanned settlements in fishing village Belawan in Medan City. The findings of this study will form a theoretical concept. Researchers connect products with the development concept of the theory of knowledge regarding the form in the coastal villages. The objective of this research produces theoretical concepts regarding unplanned settlements. Researchers can further imply that in reviewing the theoretical concept of unplanned settlements in developing countries.

Keywords: socio, unplanned, growth, fishing village

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# **TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ENVIRONMENT**



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## Abstracts

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### A.69

#### **Obstacles to the Automation of Building Performance Simulation: A Case Study of Adaptive Building Integrated Photovoltaic Design**

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Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV) is one of the most promising renewable energy technologies that aimed to attain the integration of various types of solar photovoltaic panels into the building envelopes, such as the roofs or the facades. A BIPV system as a second layer of building envelopes is useful not only for the electric power generation but also for blocking solar radiation to reduce cooling load. To gain more efficient of the both advantages of that BIPV systems, using adaptive kinetic PV building envelopes that capable of tracing the movement of the sun and adapting their geometries according to the solar geometry is an intriguing technology. However, to support building designers coping with the complexity of adaptive BIPV needs processes and tools with abilities to optimise the design of kinetic PV envelopes that serve as both PV components and shading devices. While Building Information Modelling (BIM) is receiving an acceptance in the Architecture, Engineering, Construction, and Operations (AECO) industry, parametric modelling is also an important part of the BIM technology, helping to manage the relationship among building objects and to explore real-time design options. Parametric modelling enables parameters to be processed by mathematical formulas and computational algorithms before being passed among objects. To this extent, BIM-based parametric modelling can be integrated with adaptive BIPV to suggest a systematic design decision process that enables buildings to respond to specific solar geometry. An intelligent approach to better deal with uncertainties in Building Performance Simulation (BPS), from the time-consuming and error-prone of manual data generation and use of improvised defined data that may invalidate the results, is the automation of BPS input data acquisition and transformation. Automated Building Performance Simulation relies on the use of original contained in architects' models, HVAC design data, equipment performance data, applicable codes and standards. It also relies on the data conversion rules, in order to convert the BIM model to the energy model, embedded in software. However, there were discovered that errors were present in the automated data transformation processes caused getting incorrect results from the BPS. This study aimed to explore the limitations of the automated BPS of an adaptive BIPV case study that its development conducted through a collaboration of a BIM software, Autodesk Revit, a BIM-integrated visual programming environment, Dynamo, and Autodesk Green Building Studio, web-based energy analysis. The possible obstacles to BIPV design processes and the potential solutions have been discussed.

*Keywords:* Automated Building Performance Simulation; Adaptive Building; Building Integrated Photovoltaic; Building Information Modelling; Parametric Modelling

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#### A.70

### Product Design Enhancing Environmental Perception and Encouraging Behavioural Change towards Sustainability

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#### Abstract

Design for Sustainability is accordance with sustainable development and design concept. In the recent year the study in this field been ubiquitous. Design for sustainability concept base on thinking of reducing environmental impact by design such as Ecology Design, Eco-Efficiency Product design and Green product design, etc. Design for sustainable behavioural concept and Persuasive technology theory been a core design concept that changes user behaviour through product design

Eco-information is a design strategy it can enhance environmental knowledge by connecting between users and energy and resources such as the information, cue or signal about environmental usage it is encouraging behavioural Change leads the way to reduce environmental impacts and to shift quality of life. The Products has been the medium between users and energy and natural resources user behaviour affected energy and resource consumptions. In the usual problem when the user used the product or equipment which often unaware and lacked attention that leads to energy and resource depletion.

This study aims to inform environmental data, and information through product design to support user behavioural change, and the objects are to analyse user attribute factors that affect to perception distinction of environmental data and information, to consider environmental data contents and information designs that Influence to user behavior and evaluating design principles that enhance environmental perception and support user behavioural change. This research is an empirical research In methodology used in mixed methods in the first step use the questionnaire for data collection and analyse the user second step experimental the design with the user groups and the third step evaluating the design in this study has a case study of water conservation behaviour The results and the Experimental design of this research will expand the knowledge and theory of sustainable product design to emphasise on user behaviour change theory and the guideline for appliances and equipment product design in daily life

*Keywords:* Product Design, Environmental Perception, Behavioral Change, Sustainability

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# **TRAVEL / TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENT**



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### A.71

#### Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale (ASDS-46) as a Future Predictor in Determining a Young Adult Quality Of Life: Part II

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For the last few years, a group of researcher under traffic accident and cognitive ergonomics from Universiti Teknologi MARA, have extensively conducted a research in understanding drivers attitude and the risky driving behavior. This paper is an extension of part I which was successfully presented at AicQoL2016Medan. The purpose of this part II is to explain the correlation between driver's attitude and their relationship with quality of life. Based on the previous study, Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale (ASDS-46) was used jointly with and WHOQOL-BREF to examine the relationship. This study was specifically focusing on the young adult from all over Malaysia which had multiple socio-demographic backgrounds. A cross-sectional study was conducted among Malay undergraduate university students from all over Malaysia. Each respondent was asked to fill in four pages of ASDS questionnaire and two pages of WHOQOL-BREF at the same time. Both questionnaires were used to measure their driving attitude and quality of life according to six and four important domains of the assessments. The result showed that ASDS-46 and WHOQOL-BREF have a high level of reliability with Cronbach's Alpha value .887 and .853 respectively. The total of 139 respondents age 18-24 had participated in this study with 20.9% male and 79.1% female had participated in this study. The mean score for all six domains of ASDS-46 and four domains of WHOQOL-BREF were as follows: (43.8, 44.4, 21.1, 21.3, 12.8, 13.8 and mean total score; 164.8) followed by (23.2, 20.9, 10.1 and 28.6) respectively. There was a positive correlation reported between total score of ASDS-46 and domain 2 (psychological) of WHOQOL-BREF (Pearson= $r=0.183$ ,  $P=0.031$ ). There was no correlation identified between the male total score of ASDS with all WHOQOL-BREF domains. However, domain 2 and 3 (psychological & social relationship) shows the positive correlation with the value of ( $P=0.003$  and  $0.017$ ). This study concludes that the positive correlation between driver's attitude and the psychological domain is an alarming issue which needs further investigation. This study would also hypothesize that high level of psychological components contributes to positive drivers behavior yet, the need for further analysis. The issue related to the quality of life should be looked from varieties of angel, and driving attitudes are one of the indicators which seem to be promising to look into. Therefore, plan for rehabilitation program and improvement safe driving practice should use a holistic approach and also take into account their quality of life status.

*Keywords:* WHOQOL-BREF; ASDS-46; Psychological driving; Educated young adult.

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### A.72

#### **Environmental Graphic Design and the Travelers' Perception on the Exit Patterns of Subway Stations in Bangkok**

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The signage design with Environmental Design is essential for the lead throughout of the route is imperative, especially crown spaces, such as sports stadium, mass transit station. The 18 stations of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) in Bangkok, Chalerm Ratchamongkol route (MRT), have a similar model for the same standard, so they was confused for passengers to remember and understand the environment around them because they are unable to make people for the notice and direction of the environment around them.

The Environmental Graphic Design, especially signage, can help the travelers for convenience. The EGD be able to guide the direction for persons when they are in an important and complex area to reach the destination through Directional Graphic system. Therefore, the design of the sufficient number of signage for way-finding system to passengers find the path and way-finding to reach the destination by Self-Guiding System is one of the major factors that for the complicated mass transportation.

This paper is the survey research. The purpose of this study was to investigate the design of the exit of MRT Subway, Chalerm Ratchamongkol route which has a total routing distance of 20 kilometers, having 18 stations. Finding the relationship of the design within the exit of subway stations that affects the graphic design, elements, layout and the letters on the signage which will lead to the displaying of directional information to guide the path for passengers to decide to the exit of each side.

The results of the research showed that the station could be grouped the physical design into four categories of total 12 stations, including (1) two-way directions (2) three-way directions (3) four-way directions and (4) five-way directions for passengers' decision. Which have evidence many differences in physical characteristics, number of doors and exit design of subway stations which has the difference and effects for the graphic layout and element, design position in displaying on signage which may cause problem and confusion in gestalt theory toward the recognition of information and the clarity of routing for passengers. In the future, the finding of a design guideline for the environmental graphic for enhancing the way-finding of the mass transit stations in Bangkok.

*Keywords:* Environmental Graphic Design; Signage; Wayfinding; Mass transit station.

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### A.73

#### Evaluation of Micro-Simulation Model for Improving School Zone: Elementary School in Thailand

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Traffic Volume, Speed, and Delay are the critical problem of traffic congestion to efficient operation of the urban road network, especially the school zone in Thailand. This situation has had considerable impact in travel delay time and crossing conflict point issues. According to the 2015 Global status report on road safety by the World Health Organization (WHO), 14,059 people were killed in traffic accident in 2012 with pedestrians accounting for 22% of all deaths. This paper proposes Micro-Simulation Model to improve the traffic management into the scope for reducing travel delay time and decreasing crossing conflict point variability associated with traffic improvement in the school zone. The video camera was an appropriate tool to collect the traffic data which is used to illustrate traffic condition accurately. Four scenarios within traffic calming concept are applied for improving school zone including (1) one-way traffic (2) picking up and dropping off passenger area (3) parking management and (4) pedestrian crosswalk. The before and after implementation are evaluated by using micro-simulation software (AIMSUN) to model. The micro-simulation model is calibrated and validated the school zone road segment around Aunban Ranong School in Ranong Municipality as a study area. The model explores different traffic situation to compare the travel delay time and crossing conflict point. The analysis of the results demonstrates that when the new traffic management is implemented. The travel delay time is moderately reduced and the number of crossing conflict point can be considerably decreased when the road user strictly respects and obey to the traffic regulation.

*Keywords: school zone; micro-simulation model; delay time; crossing conflict*

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### A.74

#### **Improving Pedestrian Environment and Traffic Sign System with the Participatory Design at Anuban Ranong Primary School**

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In Thailand it had tendency of road accidents in every year; increasing from 50,867 times in 2006 up to 66,411 times in 2014. In Thailand, schools are important risk areas because most of people, who use the road, are students; they are less careful on the road and don't understand traffic signs. It is also because of the factor of the pedestrian environment affected to safety of people who use pedestrian. This problem became more violent in the town that has heavy traffic and incomplete infrastructure. This research was aimed to design the improvement of the pedestrian environment and traffic signs with the participatory design of people; Ranong Kindergarten School was the studied area, the process of the study is focus and brainstorming methods. The samples of the study are 1) teachers and students 2) local people and public organizations 3) groups of academicians and independent entities and 4) private organizations. The results of this study were brought to specify the promotion of pedestrian zone and design the improvement of parking spots. The success of the project is consisted of 2 sections as 1) requiring the improvement of environment of the group of teachers and students and 2) helping technique from the group of academicians and independent entities driven by two elements that it has to campaign and publicize to people continuously as well as listening to the opinions of others and the private organizations, supporting the budget from them. The important finding was found in the designing process, the students are driven mechanism to identify physical problems through the involvement of the agency with the power to modify or push forward the budget, will be guided to the achievement. Moreover, participation process of the research can be applied in other areas in order to get the design according to the user's behavior and the local people's need and alongside study limitations and possibilities for future research.

*Keywords: Participatory design; Pedestrian environment; traffic signs system*

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### A.75

#### The Paradoxical Travel Behavior of Bangkokians

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There are 3 basic expectations on travel behavior in resulted from transportation planning in metropolitans region. Firstly, Heavy Rail Transit that runs on radial line will transport passengers from residential neighborhoods in outer Bangkok to Central Business District (CBD) or commercial areas. Second, if the workplace is fixed population who live in outer Bangkok are supposed to have higher travel cost and commuting time than who live in the central area but better quality of life. The third expectation is feeder system will support the Heavy Rail Transit by expanding service areas and increasing passengers. The 3 basic expectations were implemented by the local government of Bangkok (BMA). BMA constructed Heavy Rail Transit named BTS. It runs along Sukhumvit Road and connects between city center of Bangkok and residential areas in outer Bangkok. Condominiums have been raised along both sides of the heavy rail line. Then, BMA promoted suburban development policy to support the residents to move from the city center to the outer areas for the better quality of life. BMA also provided feeder system, BRT, to connect low to high-density residential neighborhoods and BTS stations to accommodate residents to work. However, this study discovered travel behavior from the 3 basic expectations did not happen as expected. First, residents who lived along BTS Sukhumvit Line did not use BTS as their regular trip (work and school trip) but private cars. The finding explained that areas along the BTS Sukhumvit Line became prime area due to the centric location that suitable for commercial development and high-end residential units which attracted high-income population and above. Resulted in the high price unit, the upper class was willing to pay for comfort by using private vehicles rather than BTS for daily routine. The second contradiction revealed that population who had moved from downtown area to outer Bangkok did have higher travel cost, however, commuting time insignificantly increased. The suburb residents had adapted their travel behavior by mainly commuted to work by their private vehicles before morning peak hours and go back after evening peak hours. The last paradoxical travel behavior showed that instead of using BRT as a feeder to reach BTS, passengers used BRT as regular buses that had their destinations along the line but not BTS. The study explained that commuted by BRT and BTS especially for regular trip required higher off vehicle time rather than commuted to work by private vehicles that come with better comfortability in addition.

*Keywords:* Quality of Life, Travel Behavior, Public Transportation, Bangkok

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### Abstracts

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### A.76

#### Unique Land Use Pattern and Travel Behavior on Waterborne Transport

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Before the rising of road and highways, waterways, and waterborne transport once were the heart of transportation mode that provided mobility and flexibility for Thais. Cities faced water for commerce, opportunities, and leisure purpose until the arrival of motorway development. Many canals were covered and turned into street, cities also turned to inland development, resulted in the decline of water role. However, there are four waterways that have been operated and literally making a comeback due to the well-known traffic jam on land-based transport. The four waterways connect from the north to the south and from the east to the west of Bangkok by running through residential areas, old town and historical areas, Central Business District (CBD) and modern development areas. Although waterborne transport had been neglected and planned independently from other transportation modes until recently. It offers fixed and reliable traveling time without congestion. These benefits can be integrated into urban planning policies and transport system to increase urban mobility, especially on Chao Phraya River since it transports around 13 million passengers per year. Waterborne Transport on Chao Phraya River works outstandingly from other waterborne systems around the globe. Chao Phraya River accommodates 39 piers with 5 service routes. It serves in the micro-unit as a feeder and has many similarities as public buses and mainly transports working trips during peak hours. This study aimed to understand land use pattern around each pier by divided according to the 5 service routes and divided land use pattern into 3 categories: concentric ring, sectorial plan and multi-nuclei. The study had found that land use pattern around the piers that provided 5 service routes fall into the concentric ring, and multi-nuclei pattern. The area around the piers had very high concentration of economic activity since they played main roles on the waterborne transport as destinations and origins. The piers that provided 3 service routes had multi-nuclei land use pattern with moderate economic activity around the piers but grew to inland in the longer distance. Finally, land use pattern around the piers that served 1 -2 service routes would be concentric ring pattern with few or none economic activity because the piers were not either origin nor destination. Passengers' behaviors were trying to get out of the area and to their final destination.

*Keywords:* Waterborne Transport; Travel Behavior; Land Use Pattern; Bangkok

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### A.77

#### A Virtual Study on the Features in Aristocrat Area and their Implications

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The mental image of the city is associated with the individuals' perceptions and interpretations of the situation and elements surrounding the city. The image of the city aspect can be described in relation through historical factors, building designs, landscape, community behaviours and activities. The visual methods of the image observed the unique characteristics of the Aristocrat area. Lynch (1960) proposed that the use of the imageability concept to capture the image of the city approach in observation and to interview local people to test a thoughtful presentation and interpretation. This paper reports the results of a survey about respondents' views about sets issue for research in communicating with the Public through visualizations; the significance includes details of the statement of the problem, where research questions proved that should be possessed by in identifying features in aristocrat area residence. The discussion is mainly in the context of physical and non-physical elements of Aristocrat of Kota Bharu and Kuala Terengganu cultural landscape, which influence the character of Royal District of Kota Bharu and Kuala Terengganu town center as an Aristocrat District. A total of 200 respondents and students staying in aristocrat area were randomly selected to participate in this study. They are given a questionnaire consisting of 32 items related Likert scale 5 with the image and identity indicators favored by study in aristocrat area. Factor analysis using this visual appraisal found that adopts key significant characteristics from the number in earlier studies to develop an appraisal tool enables the study of the interview during the research progress to measure the visible impact of the virtual survey. The assessment measures the visual dimension against performance criteria and their implications on the Aristocrat that enclaves rather than documentation and record of a characteristic in the historic town. The implications and limitations study of the selection of visual dimension discussed.

Keywords: visual study, visual dimension, characteristic, and aristocrat area.

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#### A.78

#### **Assessment of Parent's Anxiety within Safety of Children: The primary schools in the Upper Southern of Thailand**

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The aims of this paper were to study the parents' behavior on the picking up and the sending their children to school, to investigate the parent's anxiety within the safety of children at the drop-off zone at the school, and examine the self-help abilities in students. From the surveys of 3 schools in 3 provinces in Walk and Bike Friendly Cities Project, 100% of kindergartens' parents and 1,105 questionnaires of elementary schools were sent to caretakers through students and replied within one week, using a random proportion of probability.

The results indicate that the factor of parents' concerns within the safety of the student is different from the factor of social economy, family's lifestyle and the physical environment of the schools. As a result, it affects the behavior of their parents as well as the difference in opinion of student's self-help. Moreover, the most parents showed that their worries about the safety of kids in the moderate to the high level especially from the physical environment of the school, the traffic around the school, the climate of each area, the management of external security and facilities. Besides, the analysis of the results implied that mothers who mainly pick-up and drop-off their children to school are more concern compared to fathers. Additionally, family incomes and grade of students cause a greater level of nervousness. Finally, this research suggested that the need to improve the school in the three issues (1) Traffic management around schools by giving priority for walking and cycling, (2) Safety Zone for dropping off, and (3) Waiting areas for parents and children and facilities. In conclusion, this recommendation will be used in improving the safety zone for students in three provinces in the Upper Southern of Thailand where the highest level statistics on injuries and deaths of pedestrians and cyclists in Thailand.

Keywords: Anxiety; Safety; Parent; Children.

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### A.79

#### **Demystifying the Role of Streets towards Improving Urban Quality of Life**

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Urban street serves as a vital role in shaping the traditional city's fabric by concentrating human activities and displaying the local culture. Numerous scholars believed that certain streets were older than human settlements that they served, and had contributed as an utmost factor in shaping man's civilisation. The development of modern cities has contributed to a great loss of streets significance in preserving the urban quality of life. Through time, people will lose sense of pride towards local street and its vicinity. Streets are valued differently in Asian context as it has culturally and traditionally served the city as a public and social space. Furthermore, urban realms in many of the Asian cities are not really attributed to a great parks, squares or boulevard as in many of the European cities. Thus, the significance of streets as spaces for socialising, especially in the Asian region should be fully understood to dwell in the local peoples' needs. This paper aims to demystify how the quality of streets in an urban environment could accommodate the street culture and shaping greater urban qualities of life for city dwellers. The implications of street's configuration and characteristic towards the people and its environment were explored through a conceptual review of several related literatures and articles. Thorough content analysis was conducted to derive the significance and impact of urban street design on physical, social and environmental aspect of the city's growth. The findings suggested that the key elements of tangible and intangible urban street design, its configuration and unique characteristics shall be the main considerations when designing a city; where it could affects human experience and appreciation towards city's livability. The outcome of this paper is hoping to guide the practitioners in the built environment, policy makers and urban designers to incorporate the inclusive street design towards providing a better quality of urban life.

*Keywords:* Urban street; Inclusive street design; City's livability; Quality of life

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### A.80

#### **Exploring Ideas in Formulating Urban Design Guidelines for Public Open Space in Sumatra Utara, Indonesia**

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The paper is based on the study conducted before that exploring the design and public life of public open space (POS) and its relationship to community quality of life. The survey involved 1157 respondents who were visiting POS in 19 small towns in Sumatra Utara province, Indonesia. The study indicated that the POS in Sumatra Utara had low design quality, particularly if compared to POS design in the developed countries. The weak structural and pedestrian linkage, the poor quality of facilities, and the lack of management and maintenance were some characteristics found. However, people kept utilizing POS intensively. The research pointed out that the POS had several distinctive natures. The people more prefer to use the motorcycle to get to the POS than by walk. Besides, the informal street vendors were an aspect that could not be separated with public life but not yet being well accommodated. The other factor is the facility. Local people in Sumatra Utara needed mosque/prayer room, an open stage for the official ceremony, motorcycle parking lot and shelter for local public transport, such as trishaw. Because of the limited budgets, the maintenance and management of POS could not be going well. With all of the conditions, citizens still felt that the POS gave a positive contribution to their quality of life. It demonstrated that community needed POS very much. The main concern was how to provide all the requirements of people as well as improving POS quality. Thus, the aim of this study is to explore some design ideas that can be applied in POS, particularly in Sumatra Utara regions. The objective is to get a set of design model of POS that can meet people needs and support their quality of life. This study uses the design approach that based on user satisfaction. The first part of this article resumes the findings of previous research that will be the "raw material" to define problems and potencies. Next, the study analyzes some aspects including location, accessibility, function and activity, facility, and management to construct the initial design concept. In the end, this paper describes the proposed strategy to implement this design model to the cities and town in Sumatra Utara. The result of the study is expected to enrich urban design vocabulary, especially for POS in developing country like cities and towns in Sumatra Utara.

*Keywords:* urban design guidelines; public open space; quality of life; Indonesia.

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### A.81

#### Impacts of Adaptive Reuse from the Heritage Buildings to the Small Hotel Buildings in Bangkok

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In Bangkok, adaptive reuse is the process of reusing and building for a purpose of accumulative income for building owners. Over the last decade, the popularity of adaptive reuse is increasing that some building owners developed their own business from the old building to the small hotel. However adaptive reuse (AR) can become debated as there is sometimes a blurred line between renovation, facadism and adaptive reuse. It can be regarded as a compromise between historic preservation and demolition. For adaptive reuse of the old buildings turned into the small hotels, there are more criteria for substantial renovation, business investment and valuing of heritage buildings but no concern to the community surrounding. Furthermore, most adaptive reuse projects always started from building owners. This change and their business development might cause impacts on the neighbor community. This study was aimed to investigate community impacts occurred from adaptive reuse projects of small hotels. The key variables focused on four main issues which are (1) the physical issue including community surroundings and infrastructure system, (2) economic issue including community development and investment opportunity, (3) social problem including safety and social interaction (4) value issues including the variety of value assessment. The qualitative survey for in-depth interview and physical observations was the AR - small hotels with a half century of the old building and the surrounding community which was the three types of the community - commercial, high-density residential and old waterfront. The results of this study expressed the adaptive reuse projects could affect neighbor communities, positive change and impacts. Results also indicate that there were some better physical improvements, the livable area, the more public social interaction, the development of learning society and cross-culture between local people and visitors. On the other hand, there was a disturbance of privacy, the conflict of public space sharing and the lack of proper social interaction.

*Keywords: adaptive reuse; hotel; heritage building; community impact*

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### A.82

#### Implementation of Development Charges by Local Authorities: Issues and challenges

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Local government or usually referred as local authority plays an important role in property development in Malaysia. Local government in Malaysia is enacted under the Local Government Act 1976 in order to provide public facilities and amenities to local people as well as to control property development at the state level. Local government serves both obligatory and discretionary functions to local people, where the latter function is more towards local development issues. At the current practice, development charges have been imposed on property project carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172). The main purpose of the development charges is to provide and improve infrastructures, public facilities, public amenities as well as the wellbeing of the development areas. The charges would be levied to developers once the development project approved specifically for the conversion of land use, the increment of plot ratios and density, which would increase the land value. This exploratory research aims to identify the issues and challenges in the imposition of development charges to improve the current methods practiced. A qualitative semi-structured technique will be used which focus on 6 states which consist of 26 local authorities that currently implementing the development charges. All the primary data were gathered from respondents will be analyzed by using content analysis through interview session. There were four main issues reveals from this study whereby lack of awareness top the chart. Meanwhile, amongst the challenges faced by the local authority pertaining to the development charges implementation are to strengthen the implementation procedures of development charges as well as and to increase the understanding of the importance of development charges. Therefore this study will tackle the issues and challenges as well as come out with the good practices on development charge.

Keywords: local government, development charges, public facilities and amenities, Act 172

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### A.83

#### **Intertwined Space and Spatial Connectivity**

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The Municipality of Depok has become the fastest growing medium size city in Indonesia. Occupying the vast area of former plantations during the Dutch colonial era, this city demonstrates the strained and immense urban development, as the southern satellite city of Jakarta. Demographically changed for the last two decades dramatically, the city carries ever-changing urban elements, since the move made by Universitas Indonesia to Depok for its main campus. This paper investigates spatial connectivity within the urban Main Street setting of Jalan Margonda Raya Depok, and its surrounding urban pockets of commercial, educational, and public entities. The observations conducted to capture the spatial action-reaction between entities, the local spatial behaviors, and also cover some discussions on quality of space. Deeper investigations have found some typical spatial configurations along. As the city expands, more complex issues arose. Number of residents has doubled or tripled in a blink of an eye. The research argues the physical changes are not followed by the non-physical adaptation of the user residents or visitors. It further discusses the contestation of spaces between its rapid-city development areas and the existence of flowing mobility spaces needed for commuting and local street services. For better city's infrastructure, the municipality recently decides to widen throughways for automobile and shifted models of supporting Right of Ways (ROW). As urban high-rise housings and commercials are growing fast, urban intertwined spots appear as results of spatial new connections among the urban places and properties, where layers of activities share mutual spaces in between. These spatial configurations have then (re)created some intertwining spots, which were modified as space adapts to changes over time. Qualitative research methodology based on transformative mappings of form and spatial changes is used to cover the discourse. The analytical outcomes reveal the dialogue between urban spaces, reinterpreting the new closures, responsive changes, and spatial transformations.

*Keywords:* Connectivity, Margonda, Urban Mapping, Spatial, Urban Design

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#### A.84

##### People's Needs for Social Activities on Urban Commercial Streets

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Street is one of the city's public domain in an urban area. Street is also parts of the structures that brings cities to life and accommodate diverse activities. Nowadays, urban street designs in Malaysia have not given priority to the needs of people on foot. This has resulted in "unfriendly" street environments that cause fewer activities to populate urban spaces. Therefore, many cities around the world are striving towards creating a better environment for pedestrian and city dwelling. This study explores the notion of people-friendly urban streets in Malaysia context. The primary concern is to identify the people's need for social activities on commercial streets in urban area. This study adopted a case study method that is approached in both qualitative and quantitative manner. The street environment is examined in respect of the physical qualities through the analysis of questionnaire surveys of 346 respondents. The respondents were broadly divided into daily users, occasional users and nonusers. In this study, structured observations of users' activities and physical environment of the street was conducted as part of the multi-method approach in recording the physical characteristics and the qualities in urban pedestrian environments, and the study of human activities on the streets. The findings revealed that the user needs of a user-friendly street in the Malaysian context are mainly similar to those developed by other countries, especially the developed ones. However, the attributes that contribute to the factors vary for each context, especially between countries with different climate and economic level (developing and developed countries). This paper identifies the factors that need to be considered in future guidelines and policies for the planning and design of urban spaces, in particular for streets in city centres to create a user-friendly street environment. It is hoped that these factors will be taken into consideration by those involved in the decision-making process concerning urban planning and design.

*Keywords:* Urban commercial streets, User-friendly, Social activities, People's need

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#### A.85

#### Quality of "Outdoor Living Room" at Heritage Street

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The urban tourism today enhances a high emphasize on urban outdoor experience. This is true due to the fact that tourists have high preference on positive outdoor space in order to enjoy the ambiance of the outdoor living while walking within places of visit in the city. In line with tourism economic demand, this study focuses on the quality of outdoor living room in between heritage streets with purpose to evaluate the typology of activity. The aim of this study is to evaluate the physical construct of a successful outdoor living room within the setting of heritage streets in order to evaluate and develop a proposal of revitalisation programme. The scope of evaluation is considered as a subsidiary service of Heritage Revitalisation Programme (HRP) from the full sets of a wide array of heritage shop houses consulting services to its market which includes: Urban Heritage Site Specific Evaluation Services; Assessment; Strategic Planning; Project Design and Revitalisation Management. HRP targets for small to medium sized companies and government organizations within the Majlis Bandaraya Pulau Pinang vicinity as part of the Core Zone including Heritage streets. Heritage Revitalisation Programmer (HRP) is a new professional service provider that will provide high quality technical and environmental architectural services to its clients. The objective of this study is to evaluate the physical quality of the three dimensional setting the urban outdoor living room and to categorize typology of end users' activity at the urban outdoor of the selected site study of the Lebuh Chulia, in George Town, Pulau Pinang. This study employs method of analyzing data extracted from the outdoor visual observation and digital photography. Retrospectively, this street resembles the valuable commercial living of Malaysian ethnics: Malays, Chinese and Indian that have attracted tourists from all over the globe to enjoy the setting and cuisine of Malaysia. The heritage shop houses façade is a reflection of urban heritage, commercial and social character of the port city.

*Keywords:* Outdoor Living Room; Heritage Revitalisation Programme; Revitalisation Proposal; On-Street Observation.

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#### A.86

#### Reviving the Lost Textile Identity of Batu Pahat, Johor

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In the past, Batu Pahat was well known as a textile center to the locals and visitors. The primary area was the town center close to the riverfront of Batu Pahat. Many of the shophouses were engaged in selling textiles produced locally by several factories, about 10 kilometers from the waterfront. 'Batu Pahat-Textile Town' identity was well known throughout Batu Pahat and also to the other states in Malaysia. Many people flocked to the area to get quality textiles, especially close to festival seasons. However, the identity was lost through time due to several factors. It was observed that many of the shophouses selling textiles by the riverfront had closed down or were in a dilapidated state. The primary shopping area had also shifted further inland, about 3 kilometers from the riverfront. The paper aims to discuss the textile identity of Batu Pahat, the factors that contribute to the loss of textile identity and the possible ways in reviving the identity for the benefit of the contemporary as well as future generations. Thus, the objectives to be achieved in this study were to investigate the textile identity in Batu Pahat, to identify the factors that contributed to the loss of the identity and to seek for possible programs or projects that could revive the past glory. Therefore, the scope of this study was limited and focused on the textile identity of Batu Pahat only. The research was conducted through the reading of past documents or records, observation, and interview of the locals. There were many factors found that contributed to the loss of identity. The factors include the changing of interest among the general public in the purchasing of ready-made clothes rather than textile. Possible solutions in reviving the identity were to upgrade the waterfront, revitalize the old shophouses, to include a textile center or a proper center that could elaborate the lost identity of the town to the public.

*Keywords:* identity; textile; shop

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## Abstracts

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### A.87

#### The Potential of Green Roof Practice in Kuala Lumpur

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It is common that most of the big cities in the world are experiencing urbanization with the growing of concrete jungle. Rapid development results in rapid growth in population and number of high-rise buildings. This condition provoked numerous environmental issues that worry most of the society. Green spaces seem to become more inaccessible. This issue exists since most cities keen on maintaining their connections to nature, thus making the request for green space in urban cities to increase. The necessity to restore green spaces destroyed by urban developments is becoming critical to maintaining environment quality, especially in urban areas. Hence, demanding both human and the environment to use alternative land covers that offer multiple functions. One of the ways to deal with this issue is by utilizing green roofs. An earlier study shows that the percentage of green space has the highest level of influence on ecological performance. They give various ecological advantages in urban areas, especially by improving storm-water management, regulating building temperatures, energy saving, reducing the urban heat-island effect, as well as providing the aesthetically pleasing environment. The types of green roofs vary on the aspects of vegetation, the water retention capacity, the thickness and quality of the substrate layer and the intensity of maintenance. Although "rooftop garden" is still in an early phase in Malaysia, this approach is extensively popular in Europe, also in Asian countries especially South Korea, Japan, and Singapore. The aim of the research is to study the potential of the green roof practice in the urban area. The objectives are to determine the environmental benefits of rooftop gardens and to assess user's awareness, appreciation, and satisfaction of the facility provided. The results could give some indication if the green roof is worth constructed and benefits the users. This study was carried out on the rooftop garden of Lot 10 Shopping Complex, Kuala Lumpur. Through observation, users' behavior were recorded and deduction made. Structured questionnaires were distributed randomly during the survey to explore the public's knowledge, opinions, and perception of the significance of rooftop gardens in the urban area. Based on the study, the communities are supportive of the technology of rooftop gardens and appreciate the existence of rooftop gardens in Kuala Lumpur. The findings of the study also indicated that rooftop gardens have an important role in developing a sustainable urban environment in Malaysia, especially in growing cities such as Kuala Lumpur.

*Keywords:* Green Roof; Green Space; Rooftop Garden; Sustainable.

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## Abstracts

ISBN 978-0-9955269-1-4

### A.88

## **Preliminary Survey of Safety and Health Cost Framework for Urban Rail Infrastructure Project in Malaysia**

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A poorly managed construction project with missing safety awareness details can set the tone for unsafe construction site. For example, missing a detail of safety cost items from consultants or clients in the contract bills as one of the key entry could cause massive issues to construction project. These items are critical for ensuring the safety and also profitability of the project. Therefore, specific costs and calculations to emerge logic amount of safety and health costs allocation must be considered. The purpose of this paper is to develop a safety and health cost framework for urban rail infrastructure project in Malaysia. This paper presents the findings of a preliminary survey, which is consist of three criteria as the main focus, namely the identification of critical phases for safety cost allocation throughout the life cycle of construction project, issues and importance of safety and health cost allocation and potential respondent for this research. This paper adopts a qualitative approach to achieve outcome for the preliminary survey. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with eight (8) construction stakeholders who are involved in urban rail infrastructure project in Malaysia. The transcription and interpretation from the interview findings are carried out using Atlas.ti© qualitative software. The respondent views are needed to obtain safety items and related issues in developing this framework mainly for estimating the safety cost allocation. These would assist to determine the actual cost of workplace accidents in order to make better decision-making on safety and health allowance during pre-contract stages. This framework will later encourage the clients as well as the contractors to ensure safety budget are available for the projects to complete securely and successfully.

*Keywords:* Safety and Health Cost; Cost Framework; Urban Rail; Infrastructure Project

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## Abstracts

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### A.89

#### **Understanding Corporate Identity in the Office of Advertising Business in Bangkok through Building Users and Design Professionals**

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The particular physical model of advertising business offices reflects the identity of the organization as well as its goals in promoting creative ideas in the contributions of employees in the organization. As such, this research aims to study the issue of different perceptions between employees who are building users and design professionals as well as the level of satisfaction towards the physical form factors that reflect the corporate identity of an organization which can be visually perceived and touched in offices that may support or hinder employee performance and quality of contributions. The research aims to (1) study the difference of physical form factors that reflect the corporate identity in advertising business, (2) study the differences in perception between building users and professionals towards physical factors that reflect corporate identity in office, and (3) propose guidelines for the design of physical form factors that reflect the corporate identity of business groups in advertising. This research consists of 5 advertising office sample groups located in Bangkok. The population sample is 163 employees who are building users and five design professionals. The recommendations will be the alternative guideline for the selection and design of important physical form factors that reflect corporate identity in advertising business offices to meet the objectives of reflecting the identity of an organization that satisfies the perception of employees as well as effective work levels in an organization.

This research uses the Likert Scale which is determined to have a statistical significance of 0.05 using t-Test, One-way ANOVA. The conclusions from this research provide some important points. Namely, there are differences in corporate identity recognition between building users and professionals on the issue of overall picture and some physical form factors such as light, continuity of areas and similarities of viewpoints in decorative patterns, wall decoration, and graphic work. Furthermore, the recognition of corporate identity for building users tends to have negative correlation with the satisfaction of usage. As a result, in proposing the design of physical form factors that reflect the corporate identity, the designers should consider the style of the interior decoration, the light used in the decoration work and the purpose of usage of building users as key issues.

*Keywords: Corporate Identity, Physical Form Factor, Perception, Employee, Design Professional*

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