

Abstracts eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2

AQoL2018 Istanbul

<https://www.amerabra.org> ; <https://fspu.uitm.edu.my/cebs>

4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life

Armada Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, 03-06 November 2018

emAs



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e-mail: cebsuitm@gmail.com Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2018Istanbul, Armada Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, 03-06 Nov. 2018 (2018: Istanbul, Turkey)

Abstracts, 4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2018Istanbul, Armada Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, 03-06 Nov. 2018

editor: Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

1. Quality of Life - Asia Pacific Area--Congresses.

2. Environmental Psychology - Asia Pacific Area--Congresses.

I. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas II. Title Cover design: emAs

Typeface : Ariel Narrow, Times New Roman, Typesize : 6 / 7 / 8 / 10 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 30

Published by e-IPH Ltd., UK @

e-International Publishing House, Limited

(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

PO Box Studio 7, The Leadmill,

6 Leadmill Road, Sheffield S1 4SE, United Kingdom.

Tel: 0044 7446 100896;

admin@e-iph.co.uk

<https://www.e-iph.co.uk>

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2

Publication Date: 03 Nov 2018

Abstracts

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2

ASLI QoL2018

AQoL2018Istanbul

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4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life
Armada Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey, 03-06 Nov. 2018

Acknowledgement

Our 26th international conference, the 4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2018Istanbul, was made possible by many persons, in particular ABRAturkey, our co-host.

Many thanks also to the more than 60 International Scientific Committee (ISC) / Editorial Board Members, represented from 16 countries worldwide, for their continuous commitment and dedication for reviewing the conference papers.

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

Thank you all !

Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Foreword

This 4th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2018Istanbul managed to attract an overall total of 35 numbers of approved abstracts, from seven countries.

Majority of the abstracts (20 numbers or 63%) were contributed by Malaysia. This was followed by Japan (5; represented by nationalities from China, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Russia, Thailand and Turkey (2 each), and 1 each from Indonesia, Taiwan, and UK.

The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 16 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top three categories in order of popularity involved the following environments: -

Commercial, Retail & Services Environment, CRSE (4 numbers); Local Heritage Environment, LHE (4); and Technology-related Environment, TeE (3).

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser, with the co-organisers, ABRAturkey and cE-Bs, FAPS, UiTM, 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

Editor

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03 Nov 2018

About the Conference

Background

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent with a population of about 4.5 billion people as of 17 June 2018. Hosting about 60% of the world population, and coupled with a high growth rate, it is imperative that Asia establishes an international research organisation which specifically focus on the well-being of the Asian communities, living in both the Asian and non-Asian countries.

Hence, the establishment of ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians), officially formalised on 20th October 2014, with its headquarters in Shah Alam, Malaysia. AMER (ABRAMalaysia) is the permanent secretariat for ABRAworldwide, currently represented by Egypt, Iran, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and Turkey.

To mark the establishment of ABRAworldwide, the maiden international conference AQoL2014 (ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 26-28 December 2014. The 1st ABRAworldwide Board Meeting was also held in conjunction with the conference. To enhance the QoL conferences further, the AQoL to be held in non-ASEAN countries (except Malaysia) shall be the sister conference to the more established annual AicQoL, held in the ASEAN countries. Both back-to-back QoL conferences shall form the ASLI (Annual Serial Landmark International) Conferences on QoL.

After the maiden, the second AQoL was held in Izmir, Turkey, from 09-14 December 2015. The more recent third AQoL was held in Kuching, Malaysia, from 14-16 Oct 2017.

4th AQoL2018Istanbul: Theme Synopsis

Commencing with the 25th silver international conference - the AicE-Bs2018Sheffield, there shall be no conference theme. Paper contributors are expected to focus specifically on Quality of Life (QoL) issues pertaining to the following environments (though not exhaustive):-

Children's Environment; Commercial/Retail/Services Environment; Communication 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.

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Community Environment

A 01
ComE 001

Empowering Social Capital in the Traditional Settlement: Challenges and threats

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Abstract

Community development programmes are a form of social refinement initiative implemented in most developing countries. Malaysia is one of the ASEAN countries that have implemented the concept to protect the environmental system and social capital at the local level. In the context of this study, social capital serves as an important mechanism in the formation of social communities by promoting the preservation of the local identity. As most developing countries, community development programs serve as a social transformation platform to promote and enhance the social capital of local communities in Malaysia. The programs are aimed at enhancing the living standards of local communities to achieve environmental, economic, and social sustainability for mutual interest. However, many issues and challenges have been identified towards making the sustainable community development programmes a success especially in settlement areas with high heritage value. Therefore, this article aims at identifying the issues and challenges in the development of sustainable communities in the context of heritage settlements in Malaysia. The study used mix methods by using observation, questionnaire survey and semi-structured interviews technique with the pros from the agency and the representative members of a local community. The terms and variants used to capture such issues of sustainable community development during the interview include the evolution of the historic settlement, heritage, and sentimental attachment, sense of place, socio-cultural aspect and community

participation. The study identifies two main issues affecting sustainable community development: (1) new development within the traditional settlement, and (2) lack of knowledge, awareness, and community involvement in preservation programs. Information of these issues may provide a useful guide for future sustainable community development programs. Finally, this study does not offer a comprehensive list of all the issues in sustainable community development but summarizes its key issues and challenges as a reference, especially in the context of heritage settlements in Malaysia.

Keywords: Community development; Social capital; Local community; Community participation

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

ComE 002

Natural Landscaping Collaborative Design with Local Community: Matsudo, Japan

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Abstract

This research aims to reflect on community-based participatory action research (CBPAR) processes and outcomes, focusing on practical landscape design project implementation during the Cross-Cultural Design Collaboration (CCDC) studio. The CCDC studio is a summer program, hosted by Chiba University, collecting landscape architectural students from around the world to create practical design projects in an international environment.

We adopted a framework of CBPAR, to enable a community design process, where local citizens collaborate with university students and act on the production of their living environment.

The main focus of this paper is on design development and implementation, which was made during the CCDC design studio in August 2017, by the group of international students (N=19) and community stakeholders (N=10). We divide the design project into six stages: 1. Search for community collaborators 2. Formulating the studio theme according to community request 3. Design of proposals 4. Check of proposals with local stakeholders 5. Proposals Implementation 6. Post-implementation evaluation.

Through participatory mapping pre-research we realized, that area suffered in an urban development project, losing its natural environment. As a response to this, we suggested making a practical project on landscape design, which

will create spaces to connect with nature on a daily basis. For that, we interviewed citizens, who agreed to participate in the collaboration. They requested to create the gardens from scratch and improve already existing community gardens. As a result, students created three gardens: community garden, enhancing the native biodiversity, community herb garden, rainwater garden with native flowers.

Research methods included participatory observation, semi-structured in-depth interviews, questionnaire, focus group discussions and literature review. This collaboration brought new technology, resources, ideas, and as a result, empowerment to the local community. “Floral mat,” a landscape design material compound of native species of flowering perennial plants, brought the “nostalgic landscape” to the urban setting. Herb garden, created during the project, became a place for community learning. Paper presents participatory action research as a way to contribute to the development of the local community.

Keywords: community, landscape design, urban horticulture, community-based participatory action research

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Commercial / Retail / Services Environment

**A 03
CRSE 003**

Customer Journey: Tracking a usable shopping centre

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Abstract

This paper portrays the tracking of Malaysian shopping centre's usability through the journey of customer's experience. With the competitive landscape of our retails industry, the usability evaluation is critical in delivering the quality design through the usability key factors; effective, efficient and satisfaction. The shopping centre is perceived as a holistic building through the experience of the user – virtual, technical and social which either hinder or support their activities. The perceptions that attributed from those experiences evoke the thoughts, attitude and emotions. The only theoretical way to understand this user's experience is through the usability approach. Generally, ISO 9241-11 (1998) defines usability as a specified set of tasks in a particular environment which can be achieved by users through effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction. The evaluation of usability in this paper is done through the qualitative method known as 'voice out loud' walkthrough which extricated from the user's experience. A focus group of eight respondents were recorded by voice recorder during their journey in one large shopping centre in Malaysia which is known as Mid Valley Megamall. Mid Valley Megamall is recognized as one of the largest shopping centres in the world, and thus it is the best place to extract the usability criteria due to its complexity. The focus group was asked to voice freely of their feelings along with their journey. Their journey then was

mapped according to phase process perspective. This study revealed how the customer reacts to the shopping centre environment and design along the journey. The aim is to highlight the usability dimensions that critical in Malaysian shopping centre design and presented in accordance with the phase of customer's experience journey. The findings revealed that functionality, accessibility, visual design, memorability, learnability, comfortable, business mix and atmosphere are significant in creating the framework of Malaysian Usable Shopping Centre.

Keywords: Usability, Shopping Centre, Journey, Satisfaction

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 04
CRSE 004

**Perception Factors on Buying Decision between the
Thais and Malaysians: Silk Authentic and Modern Usage**

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Abstract

Perception which is a crucial matter that every agency or organization must fully understand since the forms and processes of perception can lead to higher access to goods or products and easier decision to make a purchase. Especially in terms of the goods and product characteristics, which is considered a key factor that contributes to the purchase decision and the subsequent presentation format, sales promotion and distribution channels and perception factor is one of a people process for making a way of life and path of cultural. And the path of cultural will be shown from language, food, lifestyle, decision making, residence and other. So have a difference the space between foreigners and cultural from preliminary information, an actual importance that cannot be overlooked is "the buyers". Therefore, the real purchase decision is a judgement or indicator of product survival. It is not only applicable to OTOP products but also all products produced and distributed to the markets. If they cannot be sold, it is considered a failure. Purchase decision is a form or process of the consumers' The results of this study will lead to a direct result of this article. A result, the product has an opportunity in the new market target group which is a differentiated by the culture and the effect of the perception factors that influence the decision to decision product. The researcher committed searching for the key from affective and cognitive. Particularly interesting is the practical and cognitive aspects of each culture,

which reveal the depth of perception that affects decision making. This concept advocates the perception factor and product design it has responded to customer demand not only one but understanding can make customer direct expectations chance. This study investigates the factors buying decision between Thais and Malaysians with the following objectives: 1. Study the relevant elements of Thai and Malaysia. 2. To compare and evaluate the interest to Silk authentic and modern usage product 3. To summaries the results and perceptions that affect decision from Thais and Malaysians group.

Keywords: Perception, Fish-shaped, OTOP, Decision

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 05
CRSE 002

Perception on Buying Decision between the Thais and Malaysians on Thai Fish-shaped Wickerwork

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Abstract

Local Socio-cultural Identity explains the importance of local identity linked to society and way of life. Culture can indicate the way of life and the style of society, and the economic fundamentals of different cultures link to perception. Perception factor is one of a people process for making a way of life and path of cultural which is a crucial matter that every agency or organization must fully understand since the forms and processes of perception can lead to higher access to goods or products and easier decision to make a purchase. So have a difference the space between foreigners and cultural and now in the world, everybody can link to each other and easy to access information. If can be access to understand and perception level it will show how to a mindset in customer group, and this is target of marketing competition. The results of this study will lead to a direct result of this article. A result, the product has an opportunity in the new market target group which is a differentiated by the culture and the effect of the perception factors that influence the decision to decision product. The researcher committed searching for the key in black box perception from affective and cognitive. Particularly interesting is the practical and cognitive aspects of each culture, which reveal the depth of perception that affects decision making. This concept advocates the perception factor it has responded to customer demand not only one but understanding can make customer direct expectations chance. This study investigates the factors before

and after giving information buying decision between Thai and Malaysia with the following objectives: 1. Study the relevant elements of different cultural groups. 2. To compare and evaluate the interest to Before and After Giving information product 3. To summaries the results and perceptions that affect decision making.

Keywords: Perception, Fish-shaped, OTOP, Decision

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 06
CRSE 001

Stationary Activities in Japan's Carfree Neighbourhood Shopping Streets

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Abstract

Carfree streets are a common phenomenon across the Tokyo Metropolitan area for enhancing pedestrian flow and the shopping experience. Whereas the liveliness of a street is often based on the number of pedestrians, the amount of stationary activities is an established indicator of the quality of the street space (Gehl, 2010; Mehta, 2007). However, most studies on streets have focused on mobility while disregarding the quality of streets in supporting stationary activities.

This study attempts to reveal the patterns of space use in neighbourhood shopping streets through on-street observation of activities in three scenarios. 1. Observations conducted on weekdays with cars seek to bring an understanding on sidewalk use behaviour when cars are using the main street space, 2. ordinary carfree setups reveal how people independently utilise streets as public open spaces in the absence of cars, and finally, 3. carfree setups with organised activities such as street play and music concerts help to explain the effect of interventions that encourage usage of streets for stationary activities. Two cases were selected for structured observation: Chuo-dori in Mitaka and Howdy Mall Street in Kashiwa. Coding sheets were used to record the following stationary activities: adult standing, adults in a conversation, adult sitting, adult doing something, child sitting or standing, and child playing. Observations were done every fifteen minutes from 13:00 to 16:00, thirteen

instances a day totalling to 156 instances. Field-notes and photography complemented the structured observation.

Results indicate an increase in stationary activities in carfree days compared to weekdays with cars. However, without organised activities such as playstreet and concerts, the central street space is underutilised as people largely remain aligned to the sides. During organised activities, there is an increase in use of streets as open spaces for activities such as sitting and standing; improvised seating also rises dramatically. There are also clear differences in the use of space across gender and age with younger people adapting to the carfree conditions easily compared to older people. Emergent conversations generally limited to friends and family. In conclusion, carfree shopping streets in Tokyo are largely limited to necessary activities of pedestrian movement and shopping while stationary activities depend on organisations such as NPOs. There is therefore a need for initiatives that encourage daily life use of spaces reclaimed from cars through gradually influencing people's attitudes towards the function of streets as communication spaces and platforms for non-movement activities.

Keywords: Carfree streets; Mobility; Stationary Activities; Observation

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Children / Youth Environment

A 07
CYE 001

Perceived Stress and Happiness: Coping strategy as a mediator

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Abstract

There have many suicides among the celebrities of late. In Malaysia, suicide has been reported as the second highest cause of death among youth between 15 to 29 years of age, with 8 out of every 100,000 people. There is an average of seven cases of suicide reported daily. These suicide cases are related to stress, well-being and general unhappiness, as well as other causes. The purpose of this paper to examine the relationship between perceived stress, happiness and coping strategies among undergraduates in Malaysia. Perceived stress was measured using Cohen's Perceived Stress Scale; personal happiness was measured using 29 items in the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire. Coping strategy was measured using 28 items by Carver's brief COPE. Using a convenient sampling method, a total of 550 sets usable questionnaire were analysed using SmartPLS v3. Initial analysis revealed that one percent of the respondents has low level of happiness and another percent has high level of perceived stress. Structural Equation Modelling revealed that coping strategy is a complimentary partial mediator between perceived stress and happiness. When engagement coping strategy was used, it predicted 33.3% of the variance in happiness among the students. When a combination of engagement coping and disengagement coping were analysed, the variance of happiness was reduced 27.5%, when only disengagement coping strategy was used, the variance in happiness was reduced to only 19.4%. Student Academic Affairs, Academic Affairs Department and Counselling Unit in

universities ought to take proactive measures to assist undergraduates to cope with stress using engagement coping strategy. Also they need to identify students who show general unhappiness to curb suicidal thought and attempts.

Keywords: Happiness; Perceived stress; engagement coping; disengagement coping undergraduates

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Construction Environment

A 08
CoE 001

Partner Selection Criteria for Enhanced Collaboration Quality in Railway Projects

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Abstract

The railway transportation projects are undisputable require a collaboration approach disregards via partnering, joint venture and alliancing due to the business advantage features that promised to tackle the issue of productivity, market, profits and rate of return in the construction industry. Besides, the Malaysian railway project suffered hurdle in design, planning, and governance, political and internal diplomatic factor as the circumstances impulse an adaptation of collaboration practice. During the critical path of railway collaboration, partner fit factors shall be considered to achieve a win-win situation and partner can harbor their trust and satisfaction towards the other partner. Quality of life refers to an outstanding standard of comfort, health and happiness endure by an individual which can be measured via three dimensions of cognitive appreciation, feelings, and sense of having meaning in life. In this study, the partner satisfaction can be achieved by having a collaboration with the partner whom in their favor. However, poor performance acquired from the partner collaboration gradually superseded the purpose of having a collaboration practice in the first place. The railway collaboration undergoes a high rate of partner termination, collaboration overhead over productivity, decision making mismatch and financial breach caused by

collaboration partners. Prior to that, the objective of this research is to investigate the partner selection criteria for enhanced collaboration quality in railway projects. Upon the literature review search engine, there are six number of partner selection criteria in the form of partner's project knowledge, partner's financial scale, types of collaboration term, partner's country instruction, partner's project records, and risk sharing. Using the help questionnaire survey, 65 number of questionnaire survey submitted to railway contractor and railway client. In the meantime, the semi-structured interview has been instigated toward ten railway contractors and four railway clients to identify the research outcome consistency using the different research method. The analysis on both qualitative and quantitative approach has been implemented and the results indicated that partner's country instruction and partner's project records are imperative to the railway projects and there are additional constructs derived from the semi-structured interview on land acquisition, public listing partners, involvement of the partners, the consortium agreement, liquidated ascertain damages and proposed procurement methods. The study found that the upper management decision making is momentarily needed to enhance the quality of life among the collaboration partners in railway project.

Keywords: Project Collaboration, Selection Criteria, Railway Projects

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Elderly Environment

A 09
EE 001

Characteristics of Tokiwadaira Neighbourhood Park in Matsudo, Japan: A space for the elderly

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Abstract

Tokiwadaira is one of the districts most populated by elderly in Japan. There are few public park activities and a lack of community involvement to decrease societal loneliness for the elderly in Tokiwadaira. This study compared the preferences of danchi and apartment residents to examine the relationship between resident attributes and preferences as well as neighbourhood park similarity based on available activities, preferred park elements, and park disturbances. This research was conducted in three stages, including a spatial preference survey, analysis, and interpretation. A Welch's t-test was conducted to examine significant preferential differences between danchi and apartment residents. A Chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between resident attributes and preferences. Finally, a correspondence analysis was applied to ascertain neighbourhood park similarity. Data were obtained through postal questionnaire surveys. A combined 93 danchi and 127 apartment residents responded. Results demonstrated three significant differences between danchi and apartment residents, including neighbourhood park preferences, length of visit, and preferred park elements. Only seven attributes influenced neighbourhood park preferences, including gender, age, children, length of stay, existence of green space, volunteering activity, and dwelling type. Danchi residents preferred Kanegasaku Park, while apartment

residents preferred Kanegasaku Park, Tsubaki Park, and Shoubu Park. Danchi residents over 70 years of age preferred to visit large parks within short walking distances. Further, apartment residents preferred to visit a range of park sizes at variable distances. Large green spaces encouraged residents to visit Kanegasaku Park, a park with variety of features. Elderly male danchi and elderly residents living without children had sensitivity to poor quality sports fields. Based on dwelling type, danchi residents preferred benches, while apartment residents preferred trees. There were four similarities among Tokiwadaira's neighbourhood parks, including green space existence, age-based activities, park activities, and park disturbances. Kanegasaku Park had similar characteristics to both Shoubu Park and Yamabuki Park. These parks may attract visitors aged 70-79 years due to similar activities, such as the ability to enjoy nature, walk the dog, exercise, accompany children, socialise with neighbours, and relax. Crucial park elements are needed including trees and well-maintained green spaces; these elements should be considered first in neighbourhood park design. It is also important to address disturbances such as inadequate benches and difficult car parking. These results may help urban planners optimise existing features and consider the strengths and weaknesses of local parks to encourage use by the elderly.

Keywords: Landscape preference; Neighbourhood parks; Resident participation

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A 10
EE 002

Comparison of Physical Performances with Cognitive Functions and Fear of Falls among Elderly with and without Diabetes Mellitus

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Background: One of the challenges of managing elderly with diabetes is the physical and cognitive dysfunctions. Although their complications of diabetes are well recognized, regrettably it is a lack of awareness regarding other conditions such as physical disabilities and cognitive dysfunction. Elderly who had diabetes may experience high risk for falls compares with elderly without diabetes. However, this physiological problem is not studied clearly, especially in community-dwelling in a rural area, in Malaysia. Objectives: Therefore, this present study investigated the twofold objectives. Firstly, aims to compare the physical performance (balance and lower limb strength) and fear of falls (FOF) among community-dwelling elderly with and without diabetes. Secondly, aims to evaluate the effect of diabetes and cognitive status on physical performance (balance and lower limb strength) with fear of falling. Methodology: Total of 80 community-dwelling elderly (40 diabetics, and 40 non-diabetics) with a median age of 62 (± 11) enrolled in this study. Balance performance (Time Up and Go Test), lower limb strength (30 seconds chair rise test) and FOF (Modified Falls Efficacy Scale) were been measured in each group. The cognitive functions were measured in the TUG test i.e involved TUG-Single, TUG-Dual task and TUG-Cognitive. Findings: In FOF, the fear towards falling was statistically significantly lower in the diabetic group compared to the non-diabetic group ($p < .001$). The diabetic group also showed statistically significant reduce in balance performance during dual-task and cognitive task with ($p < .001$)

respectively. However, the analysis of data shows that there were no statistically significant differences were shown between two groups regarding lower limbs muscle strength ($p = .191$) and balance performance with TUG-Single task ($p = .075$). There is a significant effect of diabetes and cognitive status with balance performance, lower limb strength and FOF ($p < .001$). Implications: The elderly with diabetes may have poor balance performance especially during dual tasking and involves cognitive task. This may put them at high risk for falls and develops fear in future. Surprisingly, this physical limitation had a negative circle (towards the elderly). Whereby, an elderly will develop fear, less mobile, reduce in balance and strength, high risk of falls and eventually may become dependent in performing activities of daily living.

Keywords: Diabetes; Elderly; Fear of falls; Physical performances

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Health / Healing Environment

A 11
HE 001

Cataract Surgery Barrier Model in Malaysia

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Abstract

Cataract is a serious public health problem and it is the single most important cause of blindness globally. The second National Eye Survey conducted in 2014, correspondingly revealed cataract as the leading cause of visual impairment and blindness in Malaysia. Barrier to access cataract surgical services was identified as one of the major contributing factors as timely cataract surgery is the only and ultimate step to prevent the inevitable visual deterioration among the population affected by cataract. The aim of this study is to develop a 'Cataract Surgery Barrier Model' that explains the barriers in accessing the national cataract surgical services and its implication in Malaysia. The objective is to explore and characterize the barriers among those who are blind in both eyes caused by cataract. We performed a qualitative study approach by in-depth, face-to-face interviews on 11 participants with cataract blindness in the East Coast of Malaysia and analyzed their transcripts by interpretative phenomenological analysis. We distinguish three main level of barriers at personal, primary care, and specialist care levels. The barriers at personal level are issues pertaining to their perceived need for sight, apprehension, physical status, family support and financial adversity. Barriers at primary care level are nondisclosure of their visual problems due to delayed awareness of their visual status, belated needs for better sight, social

stigma, and problems pertaining to patient-provider-related issues such as miscommunication and delayed referral, which occur even in the convenience and regular access to primary care providers. At the final level of care by the specialists, factors identified are accessibility, bureaucracy, waiting time and cost related to cataract surgery. From these three levels of barriers, we developed a 'Cataract Surgery Barrier Model' for Malaysia which elucidates the spectrum of factors causing the delay in cataract presentation, detection, and referral, and the subsequent procedures required for timely surgical intervention. This model provides better understanding to the policy makers and helps them to formulate an effective timeline-based framework on the implementation of the eye care services and utilization by the public, in order to prevent blindness accomplished only by early surgical intervention. Overcoming these barriers will require a systematic and combined efforts aiming to improve the efficiency of the national eye care system in the whole country. It is the most important prevention of blindness measure to maintain social and occupational engagement and better quality of life among those affected by cataract.

Keywords: Cataract blindness; Cataract surgery; Barriers; Interpretative phenomenological analysis

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A 12
HE 003

Dengue Map as a Scientific Based Evidence for Illegal Dumpsites and Dengue Cases

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Abstract

The environmental health related problems coupled with the poor urban services performances and infrastructures need be corrected to improve surveillance system for better urban land use planning in the future. Status of dengue cases -as a result of mosquito-borne viral infection- in urban area, especially in tropical country like Malaysia, becomes more prevalent due to the environmental high-risk factor such as climate change. Due to that, it is crucial to prevent the breeding of mosquito larva on site especially in the area prone to illegal dumpsite. While, current practices of eliminating dengue diseases are more on ad hoc basis without considering cross sectoral data such as number of dengue cases and illegal dumpsites. Hence, computation of those data needed to provide better visualization and decision making in a form of dengue map. Moreover, the study focuses on the identification of the root causes of the dengue disease/ outbreak by: i. performed site observation on illegal dumpsite and the hotspot area of dengue cases, ii. conducted standardise household survey on waste disposal practices, iii. analysed the cost and implications of illegal dumpsite and iv. computed the secondary data on the number of dengue cases with the illegal dumpsites location. Conducted in the area under the jurisdiction of Iskandar Puteri City Council, where it houses Kota Iskandar, the administrative centre for the government of Johor

State, Malaysia, the data were then analysed by using the latest Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) and the Geographical information System, GIS by using standard deviational ellipse, SDE. SDE use to calculate the standard distance of the illegal dumpsite location and the influenced of attribute value associated by the sites with number of dengue cases recorded. The dengue map produced for Iskandar Puteri has found similar pattern between the incident number of dengue cases and the existence of illegal dumpsites which has been shown in SDE with the trend towards the east and west of Iskandar Puteri with 5.17% difference of rotation. It was shown in the SDE with Standard Distance (STD) value 0.03 which is less than 1 (<1) where the location analysis and dengue cases recorded high incident of dengue cases adjacent to the illegal dumpsite in radius 200 to 1000 metre. Majority of the illegal dumpsite located in the housing area compared to other type of land-use; commercial and industrial area which has shown in one group mainly in surrounding of the ellipse. Finally, dengue map function to improve state's surveillance and early warning detection system by identifying the high-risk areas i.e. illegal dumpsite for potential dengue outbreak especially during the rainy season. Better strategic land use planning especially in the abundant land and an increase in waste disposal collection frequency, facilities and infrastructure along the pedestrian and sidewalk is crucial to prevent the mosquito larva breeding ground for protecting public health. Further study needs to include the climate data on numbers of rainy days to provide more comprehensive dengue map.

Keywords: illegal dumpsite, solid waste, dengue cases, waste disposal, landuse, planning.

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**A 13
HE 002**

Users' Perceptions, Experiences and Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of a Courtyard Garden in a Malaysian Public Hospital

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Abstract

As early as the 1970s, different types of courtyard design have been implemented in the planning of the public hospitals in Malaysia. Over the years, various hospitals of different scales were developed to provide a better healthcare delivery system for the local community. Despite designing the hospital based on the provided clinical and technical briefs, the designers, working together with the hospital providers throughout the design process, later, produced their individual design concept of the hospital courtyard garden (HCG). However, the different typologies of HCG designs are yet to be systematically evaluated. The designers and hospital managers do not know of how well the HCGs are currently performing to fulfil the needs of their intended end-users. In addressing this gap, this paper aims to: (a) develop the understanding on the perception of users regarding the physical and microclimatic conditions of the HCG; (b) examine users' experiences in the HCG; and (c) gauge the level of users' satisfaction with the environmental design of the HCG. This study is part of an ongoing PhD research focusing on three Malaysian hospitals. Only one of the case study (H1) hospital were discussed in this paper. A face-to-face survey and field measurements was employed for this study with a convenient sample chosen over a random sampling of courtyard users (N=46) involving (13%; n=6) patients, (11%; n=5) staff and (76%; n=35) visitors. The finding of this study reveals that: (i) More

than half of the respondents (54.4%; n=25) of the respondents perceived a comfortable feeling with the outside air temperature of the courtyard garden in which they did not feel too cold or too warm while sitting in the HCG; (ii) A majority of the respondents felt more relaxed and less stressed (93.5%; n=43); more refreshed and rejuvenated (87.0%; n=40); while spending time in the HCG; and (iii) more than 80% of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the design and planning of the HCG. This include the accessibility and visibility of the HCG. The practical implication of the study is that both designers and hospital providers could learn from the findings of this study and make improvement in the design and planning of the HCGs in future as well as retrofit the existing one to ensure the quality and efficiency of the hospital facilities could be maintained over the years.

Keywords: Hospital courtyard garden; perceptions; experiences; level of satisfaction.

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Hospitality / Tourism Environment

A 14
HTE. 001

Visitors' and Tourists' Attachment to Historic Places in Urban Centers towards Sustainable Urban Regeneration

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Abstract

Regenerating urban places is one of the key urban development agenda to encourage the provision of conducive environment in promoting urban tourism. However, in Malaysia, due to isolated concerns and initiative, urban regeneration and retrofitting has not been planned and structured to allow for a meaningful tourism experience. The tourists' experience could be measured by understanding their attachment to place, place satisfaction and how they want the place to be in the future. Place attachment supports tourists' experience and relationship with a destination. When people develop an attachment with places or destinations, it could potentially lead to satisfaction and return visitations. This paper explores place attachment as a socio-psychological component of a place that defines the relationship between people and places of attraction in urban historic places. Quantitative and qualitative framework of inquiry was established to respond to the issue relating to sustainability of place attachment and place identity. Questionnaire surveys were conducted with 400 visitors and tourists in tourist attraction areas in Kuala Lumpur city centre which include Kampong Bharu and Chinatown areas. The areas were regarded as the cultural tourism places that sustain their image and identity in the midst of progress and development of the city. The study examines how place attachment and place identity influence respondents' views of the places; the physical and psychological factors attached to their engagement and the vision of change of the places. To further understand the

reasons of engagement and expectation of future identity of the places, interviews were conducted with a small sample of tourists and visitors. The study found that tourists and visitors attachment to the historic tourism attractions is fairly strong and influenced by place uniqueness and meaningful social activities. Regeneration of the places has been regarded both as opportunity and threat. However, the idea to regenerate the places-without losing place identity was well received. Place attachment is strongly linked to the transaction activities and community that shaped the character of the places. The findings is important for planners and urban designers to regenerate places that can provide opportunities to participate in meaningful activities that give identity to individuals, groups and foster place attachment. Sustainable urban regeneration within tourism context demands for a good understanding of the relationship between people and the destinations that goes beyond attractive image. It is embedded in functional, emotional and social attachment towards the places and the people in place.

Keywords: urban regeneration, urban tourism, place attachment, place meaning

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

**A 15
HTE. 002**

Why Ecotourism Failed as an Alternative Livelihood In Marine Park: The importance of community's involvement in park management

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Abstract

Although there has been growing research examining ecotourism from a livelihoods perspective, there is still lack of explicit and critical analysis of how people relate to the institutional environment which influences the relationships among ecotourism and conservation of parks and protected areas. Tun Sakaran Marine Park (TSMP), Sabah, Malaysia, is the only marine park in Malaysia that has recognized customary laws; hence local communities have the rights to stay and live in their hereditary land (islands). The establishment of marine park inevitably brings huge impacts on people's livelihoods, where people mainly or even solely depend on marine resources. This study is conducted to investigate the impacts of park establishment on communities and how institutional structures, such as customary laws, can influence communities' empowerment to be involved in ecotourism activities, either directly or indirectly, to divert their dependency on extracting marine resources. The Sustainable Livelihoods approach espoused in this study indicates ecotourism as a means of livelihoods diversification that connects the economic, sociocultural and environmental underpinnings of sustainability. However, this study found out that although tourism is the main economic activity in Semporna, communities in TSMP are not involved in ecotourism. Residents perceived ecotourism with a degree of skepticism and limited

understanding of what ecotourism might offer them. They were skeptical that, under the control of Sabah Parks, the economic opportunities for them would be compromised. Most interviewees did not trust Sabah Parks in managing ecotourism. Although worried about how profits might be shared, they were open to participation in ecotourism activities if this would diversify their livelihoods and provide financial opportunities. They believed that the community should have control over ecotourism and that profits should be shared equitably. The objectives of ecotourism in TSMP can only be achieved through the involvement of efficient institutions, where power and political concern lie, which are crucial to the success of ecotourism development in TSMP through the implementation of policies that are informed by the local situation (a bottom-up policy making process).

Keywords: Ecotourism; Sustainable Livelihoods; Institutional Arrangement: Marine Park

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Inclusive Environment

A 16
IE 002

Eating Behaviour among Disabled Athletes in Malaysian Paralympic Sports Excellence Centre, Kuala Lumpur

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Abstract

Nutrition has always been associated with eating behaviour. Eating behaviour can be defined as a complex interaction of physiologic, psychological, social and genetic aspects that effect time of the meal, food consumption quantity, food preference, and selection of food. Eating behaviour has become an essential factor in assessing the nutritional status of an individual especially on body weight and BMI status. The eating behaviour can impact not only on the healthy population but also to athletes' population including disabled athletes. Athletes have a higher tendency to unhealthy eating behaviour due to intense pressure and competitive environment in sports. Several athletes have a higher tendency to practice unhealthy methods in changing their body weight or mass of a lean body as they believe that this could improve peak performance. Hence, to prevent eating disorders in athletes from continuing, their eating behaviour must be identified first. It is essential to identify the types of eating behaviour among disabled athletes to prevent eating disorder that could affect their performance. Thus, this study aims to identify the types of eating behaviour among disabled athletes in Malaysia. This study involved ninety-three disabled athletes in Malaysia. The setting of the study is at Malaysian Paralympic Sports Excellence Centre, Kampung Pandan, Kuala Lumpur. The data obtained are analysed using Chi-Square Test through the use of SPSS.

As a result, this study showed that the most common types of eating behaviour among disabled athletes were emotional eating (37.6%), followed by uncontrolled eating (34.3%) and cognitive restraint (28%). Most of the overweight and obese disabled athletes shown to have emotional eating (19.4%) as compared to non-overweight athletes (18.3%). As a conclusion, recognising the eating behaviour in disabled athletes is vital as more effective and innovative intervention, and measure can be undertaken and plan to prevent eating disorder which can help to enhance sports performance.

Keywords: Disabled athletes, eating behavior, emotional eating, Malaysia

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A 17
IE 001

Social Sustainable Accessibility for Disabled at the Public Transport Station through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Malaysia

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Abstract

The provision of facilities for disabled people is important in providing a quality service for the community. In order to make our cities world class, a sustainable design for accessibility must be considered in all aspects of physical development. The accessibility of social sustainable for disabled people is important to ensure that the disabled people are not separated from the community. Social sustainability is the pillar of sustainable development that fosters a conducive environment for a better quality of social integration. The facilities provided must be user friendly for the disabled people to use. Although common facilities are provided, most of them do not function well and are unfriendly to the disabled people. This makes them lose their right to participate in the community and hinders them from doing their daily life activities. The issues of poor accessibility at public stations have become a burden to them thus preventing them from using it. As a result, it becomes very difficult for them to move from one place to another. In Malaysia, it is mandatory for all public buildings to provide special access and facilities for Person with Disabilities (PWDs) according to the Malaysia Standard and it is also the first legally binding right for the disabled people. However, it still lacks in equal accessibilities and facilities for this group. The main objective of the paper is to

identify the relationship of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the social sustainability amongst the disabled people in accessing the facilities at public transportation stations. Content analysis was used to review the common social accessibility services for the disabled people. This study found that the implementation of SDGs can give a lot of benefits to all people in term of their wellbeing and sustainable life especially among the disabled people. Therefore, in order to attain good social sustainability, life-enhancing condition within communities and the necessary process needed have to be taken into consideration. Thus, improving the transportation access is the primary way to help the disabled people to become independent and determined. Social participation by the disabled people such as ridesharing is one alternative to bring them into the community.

Keywords: Social; Sustainable; Disabled; SDGs

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Landscaping Environment

A 18
LaE 001

Public Perception towards Naturalistic Landscape Style in Kuala Lumpur's Urban Parks

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Abstract

The role of urban parks is becoming significantly important for ecosystem service provision and safeguarding the ecological sustainability for enhancement of the urban environment quality, which is essential for highly urbanised cities in adaptation to environmental changes and challenges, such as urban heat island, flooding, water pollution etc. This suggests that urban parks could be managed sustainably, and potentially expands their role as a wider city green infrastructure alongside their continuous provision of leisure and recreational facilities for improving the health and well-being of the growing population in cities. However, changing these landscapes towards fulfilling the ecological needs of cities would affect the way people perceive their naturalistic appearance. In the context of Kuala Lumpur's urban landscape management, urban parks continue to inherit the "beautification" concept as part of the colonial legacy, which has inspired the Malaysian government's vision of becoming the "Beautiful Garden Nation" by the year 2020. This policy has led to the creation of a landscape of high maintenance and indulgent consumption of resources. While there is a potential to manage these parks more ecologically sustainable, multifunctional and low maintenance, the local urban park management was facing a considerable challenge in delivering such approach because the naturalistic appearance seems contradictory to their perceived public preference of beautiful, clean and safe landscape. To be

culturally accepted, understanding public perception on naturalistic landscape appearance is significantly important in search for sustainable landscape design that improves environmental quality at the same time visually pleasing. Therefore, this paper aims to assess public perception of changing the manicured landscape of Kuala Lumpur's urban park into a more naturalistic landscape style. A pilot survey was conducted with approximately 200 park users of a selected park in the city. The results of this paper highlight the importance of such changes towards naturalistic landscape style to be made without compromising the social needs and expectations of the park users. This finding serves as a preliminary data for the current ongoing research on understanding public attitudes toward a naturalistic landscape style that will inform the development of an ecological design framework for tropical plant palettes of naturalistic landscape appropriate for Kuala Lumpur's urban parks that will assist the local park management in developing quality landscape and urban environment.

Keywords: Ecologically sustainable landscape; Naturalistic landscape style; Green infrastructure; Urban environmental quality

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Local Heritage Environment

**A 19
LHE 002**

Economic of Heritage: Methodology of Willingness-to-pay Values for George Town, World Heritage Site, Malaysia

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Abstract

In the cultural heritage preservation area, the authorities are always challenged with the cultural meaning such as why an object or place is significant, to whom, for whom it is preserved, the influence of involvements on how it is appreciated or observed. Established this as an urgent practice, lots of conservation experts and governments have acknowledged that better organization, relationship, and integration has been found to be needed in the conservation field. However, most of the research efforts of the conservation field in Malaysia have been focusing more on the physical condition. Based on theories of economics, these cultural heritage goods are available to everyone in a community to freely enjoy. The economic value of the cultural goods for the heritage conservation in Malaysia has not been clearly defined so as to justify the benefits for preserving the cultural heritage. Economist valuing is one of the most influential methods where-by the public recognizes, measures, and chooses the comparative value of objects. So it is important to examine how this resource is allocated, achieved, controlled and delivered which has

affected the public's happiness, thoughts, and involvement towards the cultural heritage preservation. Estimation of the values renowned to heritage is a very significant movement in any conservation work as values deeply influence the choices that are generated by the society. The willingness-to-pay (WTP) value is one of the best techniques for estimating the total economic value of the cultural heritage resources that were not traded in the market. The Contingent Valuation method of Stated Preferences technique was chosen for this research study in order to capture the non-market preference of the invisible value of heritage asset in George Town World Heritage Site. Two sets of questionnaires were designed and administered among the two key stakeholders in the field: local community and tourists in the tourism and heritage site management. Both categories of respondents have shown their strong support for the George Town WHS conservation with the WTP value of the George Town WHS conservation.

Keywords: Willingness-to-pay Value, Economic Heritage, Heritage Conservation, Cultural Heritage

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 20
LHE 004

Ottoman Architectural Heritage in the Medina of Tunis: Resistance through modern day artistic events

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Abstract

The Traditional Medina of Tunis is a historical city center holding a remarkable architectural and cultural heritage which is a mixture of several civilizations and traces of different era. One of the most remarkable architectural traces is left by the Ottomans. The Ottoman architectural monuments left in the Medina of Tunis are reflecting a resistance in the face of gentrification.

This research aims to describe the impact of modern art events and their induced hybrid representations on the Ottoman architectural heritage of the Medina of Tunis. Despite the structural changes left by commercialism, the centuries old infrastructures still possess an outlook of an authentic historical space embracing several civilizations. A qualitative research method has been chosen to achieve the goal. In the first part of this study, a brief history and an overview about the urban context of the Medina of Tunis is given. Subsequently the existing Ottoman architecture in the Medina of Tunis and the ways it has affected the existing urban atmosphere is reflected upon. To highlight the interaction of Ottoman architectural heritage and modernity, two contemporary art events are commented upon as an observation cases. The events are 'Interference' and 'Dream city' and they are held annually in the Medina of Tunis.

It is concluded that modern art events are becoming a tool to express the community's 'psyche' of culture. Events like 'Interference' are nurturing a

crosscultural interaction of identities, where virtual simulations are shaping new experiences inside spiritual city walls of Medina and leading to highlight the imminent presence of Ottoman architectural heritage in this historical city center.

Keywords: Ottoman architectural heritage, cultural identity, contemporary art

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 21
LHE 001

Re-Evaluating the International Tourists' Experience of Local Malaysian Food: What makes them come back for a second taste?

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Abstract

The Malaysian tourism industry is the second largest source of foreign exchange that contributes to the growth of the country's economy. Out of a total of 26.76 million tourist arrivals in 2016, gastronomy tourism's contribution was 16.8%, indicating a great chance that people would come back for another experience of the local food. Malaysia's multi-ethnic society consisting of Malay, Chinese, Indian and several other ethnic groups offer the tourists an extensive range of unique and distinctive array of food which one would normally get by visiting many different countries. These foods have been cooked in many different cultural ways using various types of equipment and serving techniques and accompanied by an assortment of beverages. This study therefore aims to identify what exactly constitutes this tourists' experience that contributes to their desire to re-visit their experience of local Malaysian food. For the purpose of collecting the required information, a random sampling of 202 international tourists at Bukit Bintang in Kuala Lumpur was gathered for a questionnaire survey. The responses were then analyzed using the IBM-SPSS software, resulting in $B = 0.384$, $t = 5.521$, $p < .001$ for Characteristics of Local Food and $B = 0.290$, $t = 4.344$, $p < .001$ for Environmental Factors, thus showing a positively significant effect on Purchase Intention. The two independent variables were able to explain about 34.8% (R^2

adjusted = .341) of the total variation in Purchase Intention among the tourists. The findings reveal that both characteristics of local Malaysian food and environmental factors are significant influences in the tourists' willingness to buy and to try local food again. The tourists seemed attracted to the rich flavor, the spiciness and also the variety of the local food, which for many tourists is a good reason to travel to Malaysia again. Even more interesting is how the tourists are drawn into experiencing the country's cultural diversity through the many food bazaars which are located at almost every corner of the country and are therefore seen as unique to the local food industry. This is also a measure of the potential return visit of international tourists to the country which will benefit not only the tourism industry but also the country's foreign exchange.

Keywords: Environmental Factors; Gastronomy Tourism; Malaysian Local Food, Purchase Intention

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**A 22
LHE 003**

Visitors' Attitude towards Heritage Trees Conservation in Malaysia

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Abstract

Urban heritage trees provide a multitude of tangible and intangible services which include provisionary, regulatory, as well as cultural and support services to the community. Many countries have taken initiatives to lift awareness of community in preserving urban heritage trees and enacted the law or declared policy to authorize the conservation of heritage trees as a part of urban cultural value. However, the conservation of this rare and unique natural heritage asset is a thought-provoking effort in developing countries, such as Malaysia, where the forceful burdens of rapid urbanization must be confronted. Neither law nor public community has paid much attention on urban heritage tree protection, still the issue of heritage trees was overlooked or underestimated. Hence, the quality of these urban trees degrades over time as no one appreciates its. There is an urgent need to stimulate community perceptions toward heritage tree protection in order to enhance the urban environmental sustainability; they also play a vital role in upgrading the quality of urban life through the provision of aesthetical benefits and reflecting the social value. This paper aims to document the visitors' attitude towards urban heritage trees conservation in Taiping Lake Garden. Taiping Lake Garden was selected as the study site as it is one of the oldest gardens of heritage trees in Malaysia. This study employed qualitative methods of data collection through face-to-face interviews with 400 visitors of Taiping Lake Garden. The results indicate that

heritage tree in Taiping Lake Garden has become a great attraction for visitors to come to this park. These heritage trees create suitable environment and give many benefits for urban wildlife and people when interacting with nature. The result also shows the visitors awareness on the efforts to protect the valuable heritage trees. The visitors stated that the heritage manager needs to increase and actively promote educational and promotional programme for greater public understanding and appreciation of heritage trees and the importance to protect them. It is indispensable to foster public awareness towards urban heritage tree protection and government's responsibility simultaneously in order to achieve the success of urban heritage tree conservation. By conserving these valuable green heritage assets, Taiping Lake Garden would definitely benefit to meet the relevant criteria to gain a Heritage Park status from either the national heritage agency such as the National Heritage Department and or internationally agency such as the UNESCO.

Keywords: Visitors' attitude; Urban heritage Trees; Conservation.

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Legal Matters

A 23
LM 001

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star, How Compliance are Empowering Malaysian Consumers so Far?

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Abstract

Consumers faced with contract containing 'small print' do not know what it contains or understand the effect of the clauses. Exclusion clauses may deprive a consumer of certain specific rights in which he deserves protection when dealing with the traders. Currently, common law approach is the best protection available to the consumer. However, common law alone is not enough. Very often they are introduced in ways which results in consumers remaining ignorant of their presence. In a contract of sale of goods, consumers are being confronted with an even worse position. The Consumer Protection Act 1999 in Malaysia, allows the consumers to identify between procedural unfairness and substantive unfairness under section 24C & 24D. This article aims to look at the meaning, function, the rule of interpretation and application of exclusion clauses in the context of consumers who are in the state of know nothing about their rights. This writing also delve into the level of protection afforded by this Act in the context of consumerism by critically analysing the position of a consumer in a standard form contract by referring to primary and secondary legal sources. Based on doctrinal research and by applying the content analysis research method, this article will review the legislative intervention on unfair terms in consumer contracts in Malaysia. In its current state, Consumer Protection Act 1999 does not adequately protect consumers when entering into a sale of goods or services and e-commerce transactions. At the end of the analysis and by looking at the situation in Australia, this paper

seeks to advocate that Malaysia should establish a proper framework on consumer law protection against unfair terms in consumer contracts so as to avoid harshness and uncertainties in the law of contract. Some suggestions are made to help solve the identified drawbacks of the statute.

Keywords: Exclusion clauses, unfair terms, consumer contracts, judicial-legislative intervention

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Residential Environment

A 24
RE 001

Impact of Environmental Amelioration Projects on Essential Residents' Perceptions – Example in Taiwan

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Abstract

Good-Looking Corner project is an environmental amelioration implemented by Tainan city government since 2004. This project redesigned the vacant lot in neighborhood to beautify the city and provide the citizen venue of recreation and activity. The ameliorated places are distributed throughout the city, and called "Campus Good-Looking Corner" if the reformed place is related to a campus. Because primary school campus is one of the important spatial elements of a community, and its environmental designs influence community life significantly. Thus, this study tried to figure out the impact of environmental amelioration of project "Campus Good-Looking Corner" on the essential perceptions of community residents, especially neighborhood safety, perceived change and place attachment.

Three well-known amelioration cases of Campus Good-Looking Corner in Tainan were chosen as study sites, and residents around the campus within 200 meters were as study population. A total of 431 questionnaires were collected and 392 found valid. Using multiple regression as the main analysis method in the study, the results show that "environmental amelioration", "neighborhood safety", and "perceived change" all have significant impact on "place attachment". In the factors of neighborhood safety, "traffic safety" has greater impact on perceived change and place attachment, and followed by "criminal security". In the factors of perceived change, "positive development" has greater impact on place attachment, and followed by "environmental transition". Among the factors of environmental amelioration, "planting" has the

greatest impact on neighborhood safety, perceived change and place attachment, and followed by “outdoor furniture” and “fence or hedge”. The results indicate traffic safety and positive development are the first perceptions of residents towards the environmental amelioration. And of the environmental amelioration, planting, outdoor furniture, as well as fence and hedge are the crucial factors that affect neighborhood safety and perceived change, further affect residents’ place attachment. The study suggests while planning or designing for environmental amelioration, planners and architects should pay most attention to the planting, outdoor furniture, fences and hedges to enhance the resident perceptions towards neighborhood safety and perceived changes, and further to strengthen residents’ place attachment.

Keywords: Environmental amelioration; Neighborhood Safety; Perceived change; Place attachment

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Rural Environment

A 25
RuE 001

Enhancement for Rural Livability: Changes and impacts on the traditional Malay settlement

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Abstract

A traditional settlement is defined as an area with sound and a strong sense of traditional village character inhabited by a society that preserves their cultural and traditional practices. The traditional settlement has high heritage value especially in terms of cultural activities and architecture. It is not only a place for developing social institutions but also plays a role in bringing together and representing the identity of a civilised Malay society. The settlements are usually geographically located on coasts and river estuaries that enable the local inhabitants to conduct their socio-economic activities. However, the society's traditions and way of life are continuously threatened by the pressures of the country's development that is moving towards industrialisation and urbanisation that changes the status of the settlements. While there have been efforts in preserving heritage sites since 2008 following the declaration of Bandaraya Melaka and George Town as World Heritage Sites, the preservation efforts have focused on colonial-era historic monuments and buildings. Hence, this research aims to describe the importance of physical landscape quality in traditional Malay settlements. The objectives of this research are to identify the changes in the traditional settlement as well as to identify the issues faced in preservation. A mixed-method approach was applied as the research methodology. An initial survey was conducted through

library research of more than 50 reference materials guided by several keywords such as physical landscape, traditional settlements, historic settlements, vernacular settlements, preservation, and heritage. The study finds two main impacts of development and change in land use on the settlements: 1) erosion of the physical landscape of the traditional Malay settlements, and 2) loss of local identity. In conclusion, this study is in line with government efforts outlined in the National Rural Physical Planning Policy 2030, where its findings potentially contribute towards realizing the country's aspirations to enhance rural liveability.

Keywords: traditional settlements; issues; heritage sites; preservation of heritage sites

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 26
RuE 002

Villagers' Cognition and level of Participating in Rural Development: Changsha and Yiyang City, China

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Abstract

Unbalanced development between urban and rural areas has been intensified with the unprecedented growth of urbanization of China. Series problems such as interest conflict between the government and villagers, loss of local identity, and ecological deterioration appear during the process of rural development. The traditional up-down develop mode limits villagers from taking part in the development of their own residential areas, and also contributes to create above problems. Public participation is an important part of urban and rural development in developed countries, while it is still in the beginning stage in China, especially in rural areas.

This study focus on the development status of relatively developed villages in Hunan province, aims to investigate and analysis villagers' cognition and level of participating in public affairs(such as rural planning) of their own villages. Two villages in Changsha city and Yiyang city were selected to conduct questionnaires surveys and interviews. Based on surveys and interviews, this study mainly consist: villagers' understanding level of participation; villagers' willingness to participate in public affairs; villagers' channel to participate; villagers' cognition of liability of government; villagers' level of satisfaction of development; villagers' experience in participating public affairs; government's attempt to involve villagers in public affairs.

Through the investigation and analysis, villagers' cognition and level of participation could come to understand. In a conclusion, cognition and level of

public participation of villagers are still weak; lack of channel and willingness to take part in public affairs; propaganda from government and education of participation are needed in rural area; self-organization or social organization are also need.

Due to China's vast territory and regional economic gap, conducted by law and local guidelines of rural development, there is practical and guiding significance to research on characteristic and identity of different villages and their villagers, and to form channels or organization to get villagers involved in process of development. To research on villagers' cognition and level of participation is the first step of it.

Keywords: Rural development ; Public participation; Cognition of participation; Level of participation

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Technology-related Environment

A 27
TeE 001

A Decision Support System Proposal for the Determination of Ergonomic Criteria

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Abstract

In the case of implementation of information technologies to architectural design and construction, the starting point is information sharing. Information sharing requires working environments that allow data to be exchanged independently in software and location. Today, this data exchange is provided by the IFC (Industry Foundation Classes) file format. IFC is an object-oriented information model and contains all kinds of data related to architectural design, construction, and usage areas. IFC includes properties and structures of objects, a door, for example, is not a simple element that merely merges the lines. It is an original building component that is geometrically defined and contains its own unique qualities.

On the other hand, ergonomic factors constitute one of the most important data available during the formation of a space. Problems are encountered in the design, construction, and use of spaces where anthropometric, physiological and psychological requirements are not met, and these problems cause a decrease in the quality of space and personal comfort. This research aims to develop a decision support system model to determine the compatibility of the ergonomic criteria of a space.

In the first step of this study, a building information model (BIM) of the space where the ergonomic compatibility is checked are created. In the second step, the ergonomic criteria that space should have been defined as the rule with the Solibri Model Checker (SMC) software. Then, the BIM data of space is transferred to the Solibri Model Checker software as IFC files. A detailed

compatibility report is prepared after analyzing the compatibility of ergonomic criteria of the space with SMC software.

Unlike traditional methods, the developed system focuses on solving the problem rather than defining it and realistic results can be obtained. In addition, time is saved during repetitive operations such as checking physical criteria. More accurate 3D visualization is possible. The locations of the equipment in the space can be determined precisely. With the resulting compatibility reports, it is possible to question design decisions without going through the construction and use phases. Compared with conventional methods, it is still more difficult to work through IFC. However, it is indisputable that designers need to start using such information-sharing models in today's developing technology.

Keywords: Ergonomic criteria, decision support system, IFC.

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A 28
TeE 003

Internet Addiction in Correlation with Safe Driving Attitude among Young Adult in Malaysia

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Abstract

Background: The internet addiction phenomenon in Malaysia rises drastically over the decade (Chong Guan, Isa, Hashim, Pillai, & Harbajan Singh, 2012). Along with the excessive connecting to the internet, someone can be addicted and tends using a mobile phone to access the internet while driving. The applications in the mobile phone including surf internet and communication through social media lead to addiction and become a culture that will cause road fatalities to the road users (Kamarudin, 2011). The statistic of road traffic accident in Malaysia increase 2.8 % from 467,196 in 2014 to 489,606 in 2015 (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2016) and it keeps arising every year which influences the quality of life. Road traffic accidents have a significant effect on quality of life (Masuri, Dahlan, Danis, & Isa, 2015). Arising from this issue, the gap in the knowledge regarding internet addiction and road traffic accident exists and Malaysia still lagging of these study. About addiction phenomenon specifically, this variable plays an important role in contributing to attitude towards safe driving and quality of life, thus permit further investigation of this issue. **Aim:** The purpose of this study is to identify the correlation between driver's attitude and their level of internet addiction. **Objectives:** To identify the level of internet addiction, the risk level of attitude towards safe driving and the correlation between internet addiction level and the risk level of attitude

towards safe driving score among young adult in Malaysia. **Methodology:** The research instruments are ASDS-46 (Masuri, Dahlan, Danis, & Isa, 2016) and Internet Addiction Test (Young & Nabuco de Abreu, 2011). The data collection was conducted by distributed both questionnaires & online survey (Google docs) to the 449 respondents by using simple random sample method. **Findings:** There is negative correlation between internet addiction level and risk level of attitude towards safe driving among young adult in Malaysia. The result showed that ASDS-46 and IAT have a high level of reliability of Cronbach's Alpha value 0.910 and 0.917 respectively. It reveals that domain 1 (self-compliant), Domain 2 (self-confidence) and Domain 4 (self-concern) show a negative correlation with the value of ($P=.000$ and $-.225$), ($P=.019$ and $-.111$) & ($P=.044$ and $-.095$) respectively. **Implications:** This study concludes that the young adult in Malaysia who has high internet addiction level has a risky behaviour of tendency to commit road traffic offenses.

Keywords: ASDS-46; Internet addiction; Drivers attitude; Quality of life

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 29
TeE 002

From Waste to Renewable Energy: The potential of value and wealth creation from sewage sludge

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Abstract

Waste management and renewable energy are often linked to development and industrialization, and its implication to people and the environment remains a global issue, particularly in developing country like Malaysia. The aim of this study is to look into the potential of value and wealth creation managing waste of sewage sludge transform into new source of renewable energy. This study is using qualitative measures by examining the literatures from past research about wealth creation, waste management and renewable energy as well as linking the ideas and insights with the fact from industry and government policy in order to come out with the conceptual idea on how value and wealth can be create from the conversion of waste to renewable energy. In the management of sewage sludge waste, it was recognized that the problem of 'human waste' needed proper management as populations increase by leaps and bounds and it places more pressure on the environment. Currently in Malaysia, the primary method in managing sewage sludge is landfilling. Landfilling is the most contributing factor to the production of methane. By fact, methane which is the primary source generated from landfills has between 21 to 25 times the global warming potential. This contributes to major environment and sustainability issues in waste management when the sewage sludge is manage using landfilling method. Thus, the methodology in the management the sewage sludge and conversion renewable energy from that waste appear as an environmentally impactful adoption. The finding from this study reveals that,

there is a potentiality of value and wealth creation when managing waste to reduce waste generation and to turn waste into a source of wealth through waste recovery for material extraction and conversion of waste to energy. This supported from the evidence from the Malaysia's government policy on renewable energy. The energy policy of Malaysia promotes a potential wealth creation to any independent power provider (IPP). Conceptually, wealth creation comes from the economic instruments of incentives and subsidies such as Feed-in Tariff (FiT). This study concludes that there is a potential of value and wealth can be obtained from waste management conversion into renewable energy. Another synergistic value from this conceptual model is it promotes green economy and sustainability of the environment. The findings of this study hope to contribute to the body of knowledge about waste management and renewable energy mainly to, policy maker, industry, economists, academicians and other related stakeholders.

Keywords: Renewable Energy; Waste; Wealth; Sustainability

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Travel / Transportation Environment

A 30
TTE 001

The Progress of Motorcycle Transportation in Kudus Enhances the Human Development

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Abstract

Urban activities in rural life are starting to begin its development. However, this development is still growing along with agricultural activities. The increasing frequency of motorcycle use within the household activities is one of the reason causing this urban development. We think that the urban activities have a potency to enhance the economic income. The motorcycles do not need the complete infrastructure such as roads, but it only requires the paths. The accessibility for the rural people is essential since many of them live far from the road but moderately close to the agricultural areas. In Kudus Regency, Central Java, the vast agricultural areas need to be reached. To bring the agricultural commodities to the market, the people need an easy and economical transportation method so that the market growth can carry on smoothly around the rural areas. Grounded research as a research method finds three fields that have typical development from a village to city. It is found that there is a process of urbanization among the rural people since they began to adapt to the quality of the urban resident. As stated previously, the motorcycle is a means for rural people to convert themselves to live an urban lifestyle. The private transportation improves their household lives by supporting their economic activities or even social or cultural activities. Setting an urban lifestyle among rural people without making them leave their home is necessary to decrease the 'migration' urbanization process. This sort of urbanization can be found at some villages in Kudus regency, Central Java,

Indonesia. The urban area is a rural area where the people can be seen doing some urban activities. It is distinctive from the urban areas that are shaped by the 'migration' urbanization process.

Keywords: Kudus; Transportation; Motorcycle; Rural; Urbanization

eISBN 978-0-9955269-5-2 © 2018. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Urban Environment

A 31
UE 001

Public Acceptance and Participation in Supporting Melaka Green Technology City State in Melaka Tengah District

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Abstract

Sustainable development is in need of social sustainability and social sustainability is in need of citizen's participation. Expanding population and prosperity may increase the amount of resource consumption as well as the greenhouse gas emissions from related activities take place especially in city areas. As one of the leading city gearing towards 'green city' in Malaysia, Melaka has embarked on various activities and has done award-winning works in pursuit of green which require acceptance and participation from the citizens. Therefore, their role in green initiatives is vital. This study aims to investigate and evaluate the public acceptance and participation in Melaka Green Technology Sustainable City (GTSC)'s blueprint. The objectives are to explore the theory of sustainable development related to GTSC and to analyse the level of public's understanding, acceptance and participation in GTSC programs. The study used descriptive analysis on the content of related literature reviews and specifically Melaka GTSC Blueprint 2011-2020, Melaka GTSC Action Plan and Emission Inventory Report 2013. 152 questionnaires are distributed to local people through cluster sampling method. The observation and interviews are carried out too in order to strengthen the finding from the survey. The study suggest that respondents are aware of the green city's vision and the information received are mostly from the social media. The highly covered

programs by social media are Melaka Without Plastic Bag and Polystyrene, Green Transportation and 2+1 Recycling Program. However, the level of people's involvement in the green initiative introduced is relatively low. Therefore, in order for Melaka GTSC become successful there are need to educate people on the environmental awareness for example by improving the education syllabus at the root levels.

Keywords: Green Technology Sustainable City (GTSC); sustainable development; public's acceptance and participation; Melaka

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A 32
UE 002

Roles of Art as New Urbanism Potential for New City Landmark: Kampung Pelangi, Semarang, Indonesia.

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Abstract

This study focused on investigating roles of art as new urbanism potential for new city landmark. Art and culture are often utilized by cities worldwide as tools to improve their image and make urban spaces attractive. By contributing to decorate an ugly and unsafe public space, art could give positive impact to the physical and aesthetic of the city.

Over the past few years, new urbanism to decorate slum area has become popular in some cities in Indonesia. The phenomenon happened to be painting the dull walls to enhance attractiveness in the slum area. The attractive colors and illustrations have succeeded to bring young people to come and take photos then make it viral on the internet as it happened in Kampung Pelangi, Semarang city. Moreover, Kampung Pelangi located near the center of the city which possibly brings the dominant visual effect in the surrounding landscape and it may affect the other landmarks of the city. Therefore, if there is no decent planning it can threaten the other city's landmarks.

The paper aims is to investigate the roles of art in Kampung Pelangi and the potential of Kampung Pelangi as a new landmark of the city in the context of university student's perceptions. University student as representative young people who embrace the new culture. According to the study by Zebracky (2013) educational background leaves a big impact on how public art is perceived by the public. Semi-structured interviews, online questionnaires, and

secondary data were carried out as a method to get quantitative and qualitative data. The questions of the research consist of three parts. First, perceptions towards Semarang city; second, perceptions towards Kampung Pelangi; third, perception towards the influence of Kampung Pelangi in Semarang city.

As the results, university students (n=76) perceived that roles of art in slum area brings innovation and unity in the settlements. The visual quality increased the recognizability and imageability of the area which has potential to become as a new city landmark. Moreover, this study argued that new urbanism through the painting in Kampung Pelangi may only be temporary because there is no unity with the image of Semarang city, believed as a historical city.

The study concludes that roles of art in Kampung Pelangi contributes to giving dominant visual in the landscape with potential to become a new city landmark. However, there is need for a unified concept to use art as an element in the city in consideration with the existing city's landmark. The unity through art can reveal the value of the community and symbolic of the city.

Keywords: New urbanism; city landmark; role of art; student perceptions

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(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

PO Box Studio 7, The Leadmill, 6 Leadmill Road,
Sheffield S1 4SE, United Kingdom.

Tel: 0044 7446 100896;

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