

Abstracts

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9

AicQoL2019Bali

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

7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life

Wina Holiday Villa, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, 16-17 February 2019

emAs



eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access journal under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). 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.

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

7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2019Bali, Wina Holiday Villa, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, 16 -17 Feb. 2019 (2019:Bali, Indonesia).

Abstracts, 7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2019Bali, Wina Holiday Villa, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, 16 -17 Feb. 2019.

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 978-0-9955269-6-9

Publication Date: 16 Feb. 2019

Abstracts

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9

ASLI QoL2019

AicQoL2019Bali

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

7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life
Wina Holiday Villa, Kuta, Bali, Indonesia, 16-17 Feb. 2019

Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Acknowledgement

Our 27th international conference, the 7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2019Bali, was made possible by many persons, in particular ABRAIndonesia, 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 !

Foreword

This 7th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2019Bali managed to attract an overall total of 39 numbers of approved abstracts, from six countries.

Majority of the abstracts (28 numbers or 72%) were contributed by Malaysia. This was followed by Indonesia (5 numbers), Japan (2 numbers), Saudi Arabia (2 numbers), Bahrain and Thailand (1 number each).

The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 13 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: - Health / Healing Environment (12 numbers), Local Heritage Environment (5); Landscaping Environment and Urban Environment (4 each).

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser, with the co-organisers, ABRA*Indonesia* and cE-Bs, FSPU, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 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

<https://www.amerabra.org>; <https://fspu.uitm.edu.my/cebs/>
cebsuitm@gmail.com

16 Feb. 2019

About the Conference

Background

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

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

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

AicQoL is also strategized to coincide with AMER's AGMs. The maiden AicQoL2013Langkawi was held on 6-7 April 2013. That was followed by AicQoL2014KotaKinabalu, 04-05 January 2014; AicQoL2015Jakarta, 25-27 April 2015; AicQoL2016Medan, 25-27 February 2016, AicQoL2017Bangkok, 25-27 February 2017. The last organised was the AicQoL2018PerhentianIslands, 03-04 March 2018.

7th AicQoL2019Bali: Theme Synopsis

Commencing with our 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.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	<i>iv</i>
Foreword	<i>v</i>
About the Conference	<i>vi</i>
Table of Contents	<i>vii</i>
List of Abstracts	<i>1</i>
Authors Index	<i>105</i>

List of Abstracts

No.	Abs. Ref	Titles / Authors / Affiliations / Emails	
COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT			11
A.01	ComE 001	Participatory Performance as an Approach for the Community Revitalization: A Case of Tama Plaza, Yokohama, Japan Kenichi Abe ¹ , Effendy Sigit M ¹ , Isami Kinoshita ¹ , Mai Nakamura ² <i>1 Landscape Architecture and Environmental Science, Graduate School of Horticulture, Chiba University, Japan, 2 Dance, Comparative Studies of Societies and Cultures, Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University, Japan</i> abe.kenichi@chiba-u.jp, ahfa4343@chiba-u.jp, isamikinoshita@faculty.chiba-u.jp, g1740146@edu.cc.ocha.ac.jp	13
A.02	ComE 003	Technical and Human Factors Leading to Cost Overruns in Refurbishment Projects Masran Saruwono, Mohd Daniel Ismail <i>Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.</i> masran697@salam.uitm.edu.my, md_daniel78@yahoo.com	15
A.03	ComE 002	The Effectiveness of Resettlement of Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia Jamalunlaili Abdullah ¹ , Che Bon Ahmad ² <i>1 Centre of Studies for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia. 2 Centre of Studies for Park and Amenity Management, Faculty of Architecture Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia</i> jamal858@salam.uitm.edu.my, jamal858@salam.uitm.edu.my, chebon848@salam.uitm.edu.my	17
EDUCATIONAL / LEARNING ENVIRONMENT			19
A.04	ELE 001	An Overview of Environmental Design Relationship with School Bullying and Future Crime Azna Abdul Wahab ¹ , Siti Rasidah Md Sakip ²	21

1 University Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 University Teknologi MARA, Seri Iskandar Campus, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia
azna.abdulwahab@yahoo.com, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my

A.05 ELE 002 Campus Quality of Life (CQoL): Analysis on the impact of climate change 23

Muhammad Abu Eusuf¹, Otuyo Muhsin Kolapo², Sabreen M. Eleyan², Md Nazmul Huda²
1Department of Civil Engineering, Kulliyah of Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 2 Graduate Student, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia.
eusuf2005@gmail.com, kolaotuyo@gmail.com,
sabreen.mosa1988@gmail.com, nhuda.0007@gmail.com

ELDERLY ENVIRONMENT 25

A.06 EE 001 Elderly Welfare and Quality Of Life: A qualitative inquiry 27

Rugayah Hashim¹, Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin¹, Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali¹, Norfadzilah Abd Razak¹
1 Research and Innovation Unit, Rector's Office, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia
guy73106@yahoo.com, pmzaidi@yahoo.com.my,
ayurohaidah@gmail.com, norfadzilah0438@gmail.com

HEALTH / HEALING ENVIRONMENT 29

A.07 HE 001 A Conceptual Model for Developing a Measurement Tool for Hospital Food Service Operation in Malaysia 31

Noor Suzana Osman¹, Norazmir Md. Nor^{1,2}
1Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia, 2Food Quality Assurance Research Group, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia
noorsuzana@iiium.edu.my,
azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my

A.08 HE 006 Antecedents Associated with Waste Management in the Oil and Gas Industry 33

Saripah Abdul Latif¹, Tengku Amira Yasmin Tengku Iskandar²
Marketing Department, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kota Bharu Campus, Malaysia

saripah5998@gmail.com, tengkuamirayasmin@gmail.com

- A.09 HE 003 Barriers for Blood Donation in Non-Blood Donors: A qualitative study 35**
Ummi Mohlisi Mohd Asmawi¹, Maznah Osman², Norimah Said², Mariam Muhammad¹
1Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 47000, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
umieasmawi@salam.uitm.edu.my, nuri5697@yahoo.com, norimahsaid@gmail.com
- A.10 HE 012 Conceptual Framework for the Intervention on Childhood Obesity Management for School Health Nurses and School Children in Malaysia 37**
Norimah Said¹, Norazmir Md Nor², Siti Sabariah², Siti Khuzaimah¹
1 Centre For Nursing Studies, Faculty Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Centre Of Dietetic And Nutrition, Faculty Sains Kesihatan, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
norimahsaid@gmail.com, azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my, sabariahuitm@gmail.com, sitik123@salam.uitm.edu.my
- A.11 HE 002 Creating Positive Environment for Autism Using Sensory Design 39**
Roslinda Ghazali¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip², Ismail Samsuddin³
1 Department of Post-graduate, 2 Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia 3 Jabatan Kerja Raya, Perak, Malaysia.
lindakering@gmail.com, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, maeldin@yahoo.com
- A.12 HE 004 Food Hygiene at On-Site Premises in Perak and Selangor: Are we ready for self-regulatory practices? 41**
Mazni Saad¹, Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong², Noor Suzana Osman³, Norhidayah Abdullah⁴
1 Kulliyah of Languages and Management, International Islamic University Malaysia, Pagoh Education Hub, Johor, Malaysia. 2 Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Segamat, Johor, Malaysia. 3 Kulliyah of Allied Health Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan Campus, Pahang, Malaysia. 4 Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia

maznisaad@iiium.edu.my, napieong@yahoo.com,
noorsuzana@iiium.edu.my, norhi813@salam.uitm.edu.my

- A.13 HE 005 Health Belief Qualitative Exploration on Mindfulness-Based Intervention Program for Anxiety And Depression Among Patients With Cancer in Penang Malaysia 43**
Che Noriah Othman¹, Syed Azhar Syed Sulaiman², Maryam Farooqui³, Phang Cheng Ker⁴
1Faculty of Pharmacy, UiTM Pulau Pinang, Bertam Campus, 13200, Kepala Batas, Penang, Malaysia. 2School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, 11800, Penang, Malaysia. 3Unaizah College of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. 4Sunway Medical Centre, Bandar Sunway, Selangor
chenoriah.othman@ppinang.uitm.edu.my, sazhar@usm.my, maryamfarooqui.uitm@gmail.com, Pckar39011@gmail.com
- A.14 HE 007 Supporting the Healing Process of Thyroid Cancer Patients Through Stress-Free Environment 45**
Ahmad Ridzwan Othman, Nor Rohayu Muhamud Ramzi
Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
dwan_arc7@yahoo.com, rohayuramzi@gmail.com
- A.15 HE 008 The Effect of Preoperative Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio on Quality of Life after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery 47**
Fatmawati Kamal, Roihan Awg Isa, Zalizah Khalid, Ummi Mohlisi Mohd Asmawi
Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
fatmawati.kamal@gmail.com, aiwraihan@hotmail.com, zalizah@salam.uitm.edu.my, umieasmawi@salam.uitm.edu.my
- A.16 HE 010 Illness Perceptions of Familial Hypercholesterolaemia Patients in Malaysia 49**
Salmi Razali^{1,3}, Zaliha Ismail^{2,4}, Najib Abdullah², Hapizah M Nawawi⁴
1 Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 2Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 3Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Hospital Sg Buloh, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, 4Institute of Pathology, Laboratory and Forensic Medicine (I-PPerForM) and Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

drsalmi@gmail.com, drzie65@gmail.com,
muhdnajibabdullah@gmail.com, hapizah.nawawi@gmail.com

- A.17 HE 009 Inhibitory Effect of Rhodomyrtus tomentosa Methanolic Leaves Extract on P-selectin Platelet Aggregation of ABO Blood Group by ELISA Method 51**
Evana Kamarudin, Nur Fadhillah Megat Ismail, Siti Norul Fatin Ismail
Medical Labortory Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia
evana@salam.uitm.edu.my, nurulellafadhilah@gmail.com, sitinorulfatin_snf@yahoo.com
- A.18 HE 011 Quality of Life of Familial Hypercholesterolaemia Patients in Malaysia 53**
Salmi Razali¹, Zaliha Ismail^{2,3}, Yung-An Chua³, Hapizah M Nawawi³
1 Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 2Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 3 Institute of Pathology, Laboratory and Forensic Medicine (I-PPerForM) and Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia
drsalmi@gmail.com, drzie65@gmail.com, yungan.chua@gmail.com, hapizah.nawawi@gmail.com
- HOSPITALITY / TOURISM ENVIRONMENT 55**
- A.19 HTE 001 Accessibility Adaptation in Heritage Boutique Hotels: A review on literature 57**
Syazwani Abdul Kadir, Mariam Jamaludin, Abd Rahim Awang
Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia
syazwani179@salam.uitm.edu.my, marja67@gmail.com, abdrahimawang@salam.uitm.edu.my
- A.20 HTE 002 Environment Approach on Optimizing Tourism Facilities at Tourism Village in Indonesia 59**
Nurlisa Ginting¹, Satria Halim ²
1 Magister of Architecture & Doctoral Program of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia, 2 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
nurlisa@usu.ac.id; miworld_1net@yahoo.com

LANDSCAPING ENVIRONMENT **61**

A.21 LaE 001 Morphology of Street Vegetation along Pedestrian Walkways in Kuala Lumpur City Centre **63**

Hazreena Hussein¹, Nur Ameelia Rokhaza'ain Mohsin²
1 Centre for Sustainable Urban Planning & Real Estate, University of Malaya, Malaysia, 2 Architecture, Built Environment, University of Malaya, Malaysia
reenalambina@um.edu.my, ameeliarokhazaain@gmail.com

A.22 LaE 003 Perceiving Landscape Aesthetic Value of Planting Composition via Voice of Expert **65**

Norizan Mt Akhir¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip¹, Mohamed Yusoff Abbas², Noriah Othman²
1 Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, 32610 Perak, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Branch, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia
noriz102@perak.uitm.edu.my, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, myusoff801@salam.uitm.edu.my, noriah403@salam.uitm.edu.my

A.23 LaE 004 The Relation of Stingless Bee and Native Plants in Malaysian Landscape: A review **67**

Wan Saiful Nizam Wan Mohamad, Khalilah Hassan, Ayub Awang
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia
saifulnizam@umk.edu.my, khalilah.h@umk.edu.my, ayub.a@umk.edu.my

A.24 LaE 002 Tree Retention Research Worldwide: A systematic review **69**

Khalilah Hassan¹, Wan Saiful Nizam Wan Muhammad¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip², Siti Norlizaiha Harun³
1Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia, 2 Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia, 3 Department of Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia
khalilah.h@umk.edu.my, saifulnizam@umk.edu.my, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, sitin009@perak.uitm.edu.my

LOCAL HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT **71**

- A.25 LHE 001 Appearing Cultural Identity and Place Making in New Mural Art: Case of New Mural Art in Underpass Matsudo City 73**
Sigit Mulyansyah Effendy 1, Isami Kinoshita 2,
Environmental Science and Landscape Architecture Course, Graduate School of Horticulture, Chiba University, Japan
s_mulyansyah@yahoo.com, isamikinoshita@faculty.chiba-u.jp
- A.26 LHE 002 Balinese Perception towards Healthy Green Hotel Implementation in Bali 75**
Deddy Kurniawan Halim
Department of MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Conventio, Exhibition), Politeknik Internasional Bali, Indonesia
dk.halim@pib.ac.id
- A.27 LHE 003 Economic Diversity by Sustaining Historical Buildings: King Abdul Aziz Palace, as a case study 77**
Ahmed Ali Bindajam, Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi
1 Department of Architecture, Collage of Engineering, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia, 2 Department of Architecture, College of Architecture and planning, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia
aaadajam@gmail.com, n.alansi@qu.edu.sa
- A.28 LHE 004 Food Security Status among Overseas Malaysian Students in Brisbane, Australia and Its Predictor Variables 79**
Nadzatul Aqmar Azmi¹, Norazmir Md Nor^{1,2}
1Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia, 2Food Quality Assurance Research Group, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia
nadzatulaqmar@gmail.com;
azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my
- A.29 LHE 005 Post Office and Traditional City Center Square as City Linkage in Java 81**
R. Siti Rukayah¹ Sudarmawan Juwono² Endang Sri Susilo S³ Dhanang Respati Puguh⁴
1Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia, 2PT. Pos Indonesia, Architecture Departement, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Bung Karno, Indonesia, 3Marine Science Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia, 4History Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

tututsiti@yahoo.com, sudarmawanjuyono@gmail.com,
iikuselo@gmail.com, dhanang_puguh@yahoo.com

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT **83**

- A.30 NaE 001 Geospatial Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) Assessment 85**
Nor Aizam Adnan¹, Fatin Farzanna Binti Abdilah¹, Fazly Amri Mohd², Khairul Nizam Maulud²,
1Applied Remote Sensing and Geospatial Research Group, Center of Studies for Surveying Science and Geomatics, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA. 2 Institut Perubahan Iklim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor
nor_aizam@salam.uitm.edu.my, fatinfarzanna@yahoo.com, fazlyamri28@gmail.com, knam@ukm.edu.my

OTHER ENVIRONMENT **87**

- A.31 OE 001 Impact of Courtyard Geometric Configurations on Energy Performance of Buildings 89**
Abdulbasit Almhafdy¹, Norhati Ibrahim², Sabarinah Sh Ahmad²
1Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Qassim University, Buraydah, Qassim, Saudi Arabia. 2Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA Shah Alam 40450, Selangor, Malaysia
a.almhafdy@qu.edu.sa, norhati102@yahoo.com, sabar643@salam.uitm.edu.my

RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT **91**

- A.32 RE 002 Enhancing Quality of Life through Personalization of Interior Spaces: An experiment of self-transformation of bedrooms 93**
Ranjith Dayaratne
Department of Architecture and Interior Design, University of Bahrain, Bahrain
ranjith.dayaratne@gmail.com
- A.33 RE 003 Flood Hazard Information Map Using Geographical Information System (GIS) for Residential Community Resilience 95**
Siti Hafsa Zulkarnain^{1,2}, Muhamad Ali Yuzir¹, Muhammad Najib Razali³, Zakri Tarmidi³
1 Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 54100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 Centre of Studies of Estate Management, Faculty of

Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 81310 Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia
cthafsah2u@gmail.com, siti_hafsah@salam.uitm.edu.my,
muhdaliyuzir@utm.my, mnajibmr@utm.my,
zakritarmidi@utm.my

TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ENVIRONMENT 97

A.34 TeE 002 Developing a Pollution Free Environment Framework through Technology Integration (e-Hailing App) 99

Rohana Sham 1, Amir 'Aatieff Amir Hussin 2, Noranita Abdamia3, Marhani Mohd Anuar4
1 Logistics Department, Faculty of Business Management and Information Science, UCSI University, Malaysia, 2 Information Technology, of Business Management and Information Science, UCSI University, Malaysia, 3 Economics Department, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara Johor, Malaysia, 4 Transport Department, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia
rohana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, amir@ucsiuniversity.edu.my,
noran801@johor.uitm.edu.my, honey5112@gmail.com

TRAVELLING/TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENT 101

A.35 TTE 001 Attitude towards Safe Driving and Mobile Usage among Young Adult in Malaysia 103

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri 1, Nur Atiqah Abdul Samad 1, Akehsan Dahlan 1, Khairil Anuar Md Isa 2
1 Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia. 2 Basic Sciences Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia.
zalie222@gmail.com, atiqahhsamad@gmail.com,
akehsan.dahlan@yahoo.com, khairil_hpm@hotmail.com

URBAN ENVIRONMENT 105

A.36 UE 001 Community-responsive Design Guidelines for Urban Street Corridor in Medan, Indonesia: Some preliminary Ideas 107

Achmad Delianur Nasution, Wahyuni Zahrah
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
aan.nasution@gmail.com, wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id

- A.37 UE 002 Human Interaction in Urban Open Spaces 109**
Filzani Illia Ibrahim¹, Dasimah Omar², Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad³
1 School of Architecture, Building and Design, Faculty of Innovation and Technology, Taylor's University, Malaysia. 2 Centre of Studies for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia. 3 Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia
filzanillia@gmail.com, dasimaho@yahoo.com, nhanita62@yahoo.com
- A.38 UE 003 Street Vending in Urban Street Corridor in Medan, Indonesia: Potency or problem? 111**
Wahyuni Zahrah, Achmad Delianur Nasution
Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id, aan.nasution@gmail.com
- A.39 UE 005 The Application of Geographic Information System for Analysis of Using Pattern of Tha Pae Gate, Chiang Mai, Thailand 113**
Phichayapa Tammikakul, Karuna Raksawin
1Graduate School Student, 2Associate Professor, Dr., Faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
ploplay_tawan@hotmail.com, karuna.r@cmu.ac.th
- AUTHORS INDEX 115**

Community Environment

**A 01
ComE 001**

Participatory Performance as an Approach for the Community Revitalization: A Case of Tama Plaza, Yokohama, Japan

Kenichi Abe, Effendy Sigit M, Isami Kinoshita¹, Mai Nakamura²

¹ Landscape Architecture and Environmental Science, Graduate School of Horticulture,
Chiba University, Japan

² Dance, Comparative Studies of Societies and Cultures,
Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences,
Ochanomizu University, Japan

abe.kenichi@chiba-u.jp, ahfa4343@chiba-u.jp, isamikinoshita@faculty.chiba-u.jp, g1740146@edu.cc.ocha.ac.jp
Tel. +81-80-37213934

Abstract

After the 1960s, many residential suburbs were developed under the influence of the population inflow to the metropolitan area in Japan, especially around Tokyo. Nowadays, these suburbs are facing serious community problems such as shrinking populations, aging society, generational change. The community revitalization is required, but local communities cannot achieve it by existing methods. The new approach to revitalize suburban communities is needed.

The traditional participatory performance has had a social function in a rural area of Japan. The performance held in the local festival provides opportunities to communicate with each other using their body and extraordinary experiences for residences. But there are few numbers of research about the function of participatory performance in a suburb. Therefore, the study aims to investigate the characteristics of participatory performance in a suburb and to examine how it contributed to community revitalization on the case of Tama Pla Ichiza(TPI).

TPI is a participatory performance project produced by residents using public open spaces. They began this activity in 2013 as an approach for community revitalization in Tama Plaza area where is one of the suburbs of Tokyo. To achieve the aim of this study, a participatory observation was used to observe the process of making the performance. The first author participated fifth performance of TPI held in November 2018 in the park as a performer. Additionally, questionnaires for the participants(n=17) and audiences(n=48) were conducted to collect quantitative data about their motivation to participate and analyzed using EXCEL.

As a result, TPI provides an opportunity to experience the creative collaboration and to get a relationship with people beyond existing local communities for multi-generations.

Since there are ability differences to perform, participants taught and support each other. It contributed to getting a deep relationship with other participants. Additionally, the number of participants had increased during the process because the participants invited their family or friends of each generation. It suggests that TPI has a characteristic to involve new people. Moreover, both participants and audiences answered the collaboration and the relationship with new people are the most significant attractiveness of TPI. On the other hand, 82% participants responded to their place attachment was increased through the participation of TPI. It suggests TPI also contributed to developing a place attachment.

Given these results, participatory performance has possibilities to revitalize suburb communities.

Keywords: participatory performance, suburb, community revitalization, public open space

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 02
ComE 003**

Technical and Human Factors Leading to Cost Overruns in Refurbishment Projects

Masran Saruwono, Mohd Daniel Ismail

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia

masran697@salam.uitm.edu.my, md_daniel78@yahoo.com
Tel. +60133853852

Abstract

Cost-overrun is a common issue in construction and more so in refurbishment projects. Factors that may contribute to this phenomenon are generally identified as technical and human. Previous studies had indicated that almost all parties in projects – the building owner, the consultants, the contractors and authorities could be the source resulting cost exceeding the original contract sum. This clearly implied inadequacies of people involve in managing projects which are rather subjective in nature thus difficult to ascertain. Technical factors are comparatively more predictable and relatively more rational to overcome. This paper is intended to discuss related issues highlighting a methodology of a study where five completed refurbishment projects were examined and analysed in order to investigate whether certain technical elements are consistently topmost for cost explosion. The main aim of the study is to examine the factors resulting in cost-overruns on refurbishment projects. Accordingly, the objectives are to identify and list factors that contribute escalation of costs from original contract sum; to verify normal practice on delivering cost estimates covering source of pricing and cost control techniques during construction stage; and to demonstrate sound understanding how project team manage issues and problems relating to cost overruns. It was decided that the case-study approach is appropriate for the study, taking samples of completed projects where the researcher had been directly involved as a technical member. All the projects had exceeded the original contract sum ranged from 7% to highest 53%. The content analysis technique will be carried out and the main task involves in systematic examination of documents particularly those in the original tender document and to make comparison of the final cost of the projects. The initial process involve in listing items that commonly occurred and the increase of costs due to the factors as found in the previous related studies. In addition, a questionnaire will be distributed to a group of project managers as respondents to verify the results and findings. At the current stage, there is some

indications that refurbishment projects consist of uncertain elements and components which imply cost escalation. A particular problem in refurbishment projects is with regard to connecting the new work with the existing structures or spaces.

Keywords: Cost Overruns; Refurbishment Projects; Content Analysis; Human and Technical Factors

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 03
ComE 002**

**The Effectiveness of Resettlement of Orang Asli
in Peninsular Malaysia**

Jamalunlaili Abdullah¹, Che Bon Ahmad²

¹ Centre of Studies for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture Planning and Surveying,
University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia

² Centre of Studies for Park and Amenity Management, Faculty of Architecture Planning and Surveying,
University Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

jamal858@salam.uitm.edu.my, jamal858@salam.uitm.edu.my, chebon848@salam.uitm.edu.my
Tel: 603 5544 4347 or 6019 2627100

Abstract

The Orang Asli (indigenous people) of Peninsula Malaysia, despite its small number, has been in the country for hundreds of years. Unfortunately, economically it is the most marginalized ethnic group in Malaysia. This is due to their low education attainment, heavy dependence on subsistence agriculture and their locations in the interior of the country. To provide better services especially related to safety, health and education and to upgrade their socio-economic situation, the Malaysian government has initiated the resettlement program of some Orang Asli communities. The program would group and resettle the scattered Orang Asli into a planned settlement where by each family was provided a free house as well as some land for cultivation. Some of the programs have achieved their objectives whereby the resettled Orang Asli are satisfied in the new areas while others are not and would have preferred to move back to their old settlements deep in the jungle. The paper evaluates the effectiveness of this program, especially the success and failure of each program. It tries to determine which aspects of resettlement either physical, economy or cultural are the Orang Asli satisfied with. The methodologies are review of literature that have documented resettlement of Orang Asli as well as works that have been done by the authors on some resettlement cases in Peninsular Malaysia. The study areas covered in this analysis include Orang Asli Resettlements at Prodet Pantos, Bukit Lanjan and Rawang, Selangor, Malaysia. It synthesizes and summarizes these works to determine the effectiveness of the resettlement program of Orang Asli.

Keywords: Orang Asli; marginalization; resettlement program; Prodet Pantos, Bukit Lanjan and Rawang, Selangor, Malaysia

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

EDUCATIONAL / LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

A 04
ELE 001

An Overview of Environmental Design Relationship with School Bullying and Future Crime

Azna Abdul Wahab¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip²

¹ University Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

² University Teknologi MARA, Seri Iskandar Campus, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

azna.abdulwahab@yahoo.com, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my
Tel: (+60)1116446048

Abstract

This article presents an overview of environmental design with school bullying and future crime. Through discussion of finding from the previous studies, gaps in criminology knowledge on bully-design link and future crime will be highlighted. Bully is a serious social problem that can give effect and impact on student's future. The factors that contribute to bully behavior are socio-demographic, psychological, social environmental factors and physical environmental factors. The effect related to student bullying were numerous in term of individual, interpersonal and social adjustment issues. The previous studies had indicated the link between bully behavior and future crime for the bully and the victim mostly. The most common location for bullying occurred on the playground, classroom, and school hallways. The bullies tend to choose a place that had narrow spaces and invisible to other people. In conclusion, this article will emphasize the need for future research in environmental design and bullying behaviour.

Keywords: Environmental design, School bullying, Criminology, Crime

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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
ELE 002**

**Campus Quality of Life (CQoL):
Analysis on the impact of climate change**

**Muhammad Abu Eusuf¹, Otuyo Muhsin Kolapo²,
Sabreen M. Eleyan², Md Nazmul Huda²**

¹Department of Civil Engineering, Kulliyah of Engineering, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ²Graduate Student, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia.

eusuf2005@gmail.com, kolaotuyo@gmail.com, sabreen.mosa1988@gmail.com, nhuda.0007@gmail.com

Abstract

There exists an adverse relationship between climate change (most especially in extreme weather parameters), and the environment that is responsible to provides clean water, fresh air, maintain food chain, justice in the shelter, safety and security of campus inhabitants. Their interstate relationships, in turn, affect the Campus inhabitant's Quality of Life (QoL) in multifaceted ways. These significant and instantaneous modifications climate changes are most likely to increase over the inevitable time lag, which may cause the acceleration of thermal characteristics of campus fabrics may stress to the environmental parameters, and those are the indicators of some new health issues of dwellers. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the intransigence issues related to improving the Campus Quality of Life (CQoL).

This paper thus analyses the effect of climate change on the QoL of a campus International Islamic University Malaysia, located in Gombak. A systematic review was conducted on recently published journal articles, conference articles, text-books, occasional reports and articles etc. The acquisition of raw data from the experimental and observational area are analyzed by using well-established programming, which is validated by a pilot study and presented for the estimation of a sizeable environmental scenario in CQoL.

The study suggests that climate change affect different race to a varying degree resulting in compounding thermal impact to campus inhabitants. Thermal impact issues such as heat stress which may be related to safety and security of Campus stratified demography viz, dwellers and students, visitors, academic and administrative staffs. This study may extend to optimize the other campuses in Malaysia and abroad.

Keywords: Campus Quality of Life, Stress analysis and health, Parameters of Climate change, University Campus

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 06
EE 001

Elderly Welfare and Quality Of Life: A qualitative inquiry

**Rugayah Hashim¹, Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin¹,
Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali¹, Norfadzilah Abd Razak¹**

¹ Research and Innovation Unit, Rector's Office,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

guy73106@yahoo.com, pmzaidi@yahoo.com.my, ayurohaidah@gmail.com, norfadzilah0438@gmail.com
Tel.: 013-3852288

Abstract

The percentage of the elderly population has increased as the baby boomers become senior citizens. In tandem with this situation, the pertinent sectors focusing on elderly care have increased significantly. In addition, the life expectancy of Malaysians has averaged 73-75 years making this population a respectable percentage of the nation's elderly population. For the Asian culture, it is the norm to care for their elderly parents and other extended family members. That is, for conservative societies where family members have to care for their elderly relatives, more so their parents, the quality of life experienced at home and at the care centers are different. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to provide evidences of elderly welfare using qualitative and descriptive approaches. Data collection for this study took two years to complete, as interviews with respondents more time. In addition, this project required clearance from the university's ethics committee. The analyses of findings indicated that 70% of families caring for their elderly relatives showed a higher quality of life than those at the care centers. The implications of the study showed that family members in Malaysia are still caring for their parents especially. The reasons for this are because of tradition, culture and religious backgrounds. On the other hand, the number of families sending their elderly relatives for geriatric care at private centers have indicated mixed reasons for doing this. Sons and daughters with their own families and career have evidenced the need for sending their parents to care centers because of time constraint and that the parents will receive better attention at a professional geriatric entity. Hence, it is recommended that relevant stakeholders and policy makers ensure that the elderly population are given more attention as some are able to contribute to the society even though age is the main impediment.

Keywords: elderly; care; quality of life; welfare

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

HEALTH / HEALING ENVIRONMENT

**A 07
HE 001**

A Conceptual Model of Developing a Measurement Tool for Hospital Food Service Operation in Malaysia

Noor Suzana Osman¹, Norazmir Md. Nor^{1,2}

¹ Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences,

² Food Quality Assurance Research Group, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia

noorsuzana@iium.edu.my, azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my
Tel. +60174238586

Abstract

The main goals of hospital food service are to provide inpatients with nutritious meals that are benefits for recovery and health. Patients' satisfaction toward the food service and performance is the main indicator used to determine service quality of food service operation in hospital. The objective of this study is to design a valid and reliable measurement tool to measure patient satisfaction for hospital food service operation. The respondents were among in-patients, dietitians and food service staffs at selected private hospitals in Selangor. The development of the measurement tool will involve both qualitative and quantitative techniques which will be used as systematic tools to test and validate the measurement tool to measure the performance of food service operation. The data collection will be collected in three phases. The first phase is to determine the current food service performance using a standardized and validated questionnaire available from previous literature. In the second phase, face-to-face interviews with dietitians and food service staffs will be held and video will be recorded at the hospital kitchen to identify the factors and attributes that may influence the food service performance. The third phase, a pilot study will be held to test the validity and reliability of the developed measurement tool using a mobile application software. Expert validation, test-retest reliability, and internal consistency reliability will be used in this study using the content validity ratio (CVR). The findings of this study are expected to identify the factors and attributes that may affect patient's satisfaction toward food service and a valid and reliable measurement tool will be established, thus contributing to a new practice that would optimize the performance of hospital food service. It is suggested that in this study, the measurement tool will help the food service operator to monitor and improve their quality of service in order to meet patients' requirements and needs.

Keywords: hospital food service; patient's satisfaction; measurement tool; performance

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 08
HE 006**

Antecedents Associated with Waste Management in the Oil and Gas Industry

Saripah Abdul Latif¹, Tengku Amira Yasmin Tengku Iskandar²

^{1,2} Marketing Department, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kota Bharu Campus, Malaysia

saripah5998@gmail.com, tengkuamirayasmin@gmail.com
Tel.: +60129294669

Abstract

Oil and gas industry is known to be one of the industries that contribute major environmental impacts to the world. Operational activities associated with petroleum production in oil and gas industry bring major adverse environmental impacts and may result in air pollution, contamination of water bodies, ground water pollution, shortage of land for waste disposal and potential financial liabilities. Due to improper waste management, the conditions worsen which consequently lowers the quality of life of the population at large. Somehow, there are bounds to be demands for solutions and improvements in the present alarmingly poor situations. The aim of this study is to investigate the antecedents associated with waste management in the oil and gas industry in Malaysia. Based on literature reviews, four antecedents – policy governance, facilities, technology and environmental education - were proposed as to be affecting the waste management in the oil and gas industry. The population chosen for this study is the oil and gas players in Malaysia and a sample of 98 is selected using non-probability sampling technique. The questionnaires were distributed via online survey. After the hypotheses were tested using regression analysis; policy governance, facilities and environmental education were found to be the determining factors for the waste management in the oil and gas industry. While technology, is proven to be non-significant. It is hoped that the findings of this research could be used by the government and policy makers, especially in Malaysia, to ensure a more effective and responsible waste disposal management. Quality of life could not be achieved with degrading environmental conditions. Since the past studies for this issue were mostly limited to industrialized nations only, it is recommended that more researches should be carried out in other developing countries, with bigger sample sizes and the confirmation for this study hopefully could be obtained.

Keywords: Waste Management; Policy Governance; Facilities; Environmental Education

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 09
HE 003

Barriers for Blood Donation in Non-Blood Donors: A qualitative study

**Ummi Mohlisi Mohd Asmawi¹, Maznah Osman²,
Norimah Said², Mariam Muhammad¹**

¹Faculty of Medicine,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh Campus, 47000, Sungai Buloh, Selangor Malaysia
²Faculty of Health Sciences,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia

umieasmawi@salam.uitm.edu.my, nuri5697@yahoo.com, norimahsaid@gmail.com
Tel: +60133898340

Abstract

Donating blood is a noble act that serves a humanitarian cause. Blood transfusion saves lives and helps in the recovery of many patients as every component of blood is beneficial. The general public is urged to respond to the call of blood banks to donate blood to enable them to maintain a continuous supply of blood for the important use of patients nationwide. This study aims to explore the level of blood donation awareness amongst non-donors and to study the factors that hinder them from voluntarily donating blood. Four focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted among non-blood donors. The discussions were held in separate closed rooms. All the sessions were recorded with the participants' permission. The discussions were carried out in the local language, and the verbatim was later translated into English. Most of the participants professed an awareness of the importance of donating blood to save an ill person. However, those with daily work commitments do not voluntarily donate blood mainly due to the lack of donation knowledge such as it is causing weakness and a variety of health problems. Fear is the most factors that are hindering them from becoming a blood donor; including fear of the needle, fear of blood, or a general fear of the whole blood donation process. Concerning creating awareness, some of the participants recommended the use of short films/ video or advertisements that could stir an emotional reaction. Many of the non-donors noted that information time. Blood banks should hence organise more blood donation campaigns to spread the awareness amongst non-donors in the community.

Keywords: awareness; blood donation; blood bank; focus group discussion

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 10
HE 012**

Conceptual Framework for the Intervention on Childhood Obesity Management for School Health Nurses and Schoolchildren in Malaysia.

Norimah Said¹, Norazmir Md Nor², Siti Sabariah², Siti Khuzaimah¹

¹ Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty Health Sciences,

² Centre of Dietetic and Nutrition, Faculty Sains Kesihatan,
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

norimah2809@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my, azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my,
sabariahuitm@gmail.com, sitik123@salam.uitm.edu.my

Tel: 0102267514

Abstract

Obesity has been a public health problem which requires preventive measures and further management. In Malaysia, the prevalence of obesity continues increasing to 25% in the year 2015 as compared to 11.2% in the year 2011 primarily for the children below 18-year-old. Development of the conceptual framework for the intervention structured health education on the Childhood Obesity Management (COM), hopes able to provide the effectiveness on the intervention and prevention of obesity. In developing the effective COM, it required based on the theory. Furthermore, Social Cognitive theory (SCT), Urie Bronfenbrenner model with integrated Kolb's model of Learning Styles and Experiential Learning will uses in this study to modified and make changes on the personal factor influences such as knowledge, attitude and expectations, behavior modification and environmental influences among overweight and school children. Also, the benefits of conceptual framework structured health education for the obese school children can be accomplished their knowledge, practice behavior, attitude and self-regulation related to healthy lifestyle, nutrition, and physical activity. This paper intends to present the Conceptual framework and CHANGE design of the Health Educational Module (HEM) on Childhood Obesity Management (COM) for School Health Nurses (SHN) towards obese school children in Malaysia. Meanwhile, SHN required to manage and monitor the school children who are identified as overweight or obesity within six months. This study aims to develop and evaluate the HEM as a medium for preventing obesity that will uses by SHN toward school children that combined with a Generalized Model for Program Planning (GMPP) and Fuzzy Delphi method for determined validation and reliability of this study. The research design that employs in this study is quasi-experimental with three phases

from the development, set a goal and objectives, and evaluation. The primary outcome of this study will evaluate through the knowledge, practice behavior, attitude, self-regulation and Body Mass Index (BMI) of the overweight and obese school children. The findings from the conceptual development framework in this study will provide new findings on development professional role of the nurse in the School Health Program (SHP) and future health education and promotion that integrated the role of SHN to facilitate the effective management childhood obesity towards improving the quality of life among school children.

Keywords: obesity; school children; school nurses; conceptual framework

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 11
HE 002**

Creating Positive Environment for Autism Using Sensory Design

Roslinda Ghazali¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip², Ismail Samsuddin³

1 Department of Post-graduate, 2 Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia .3 Jabatan Kerja Raya, Perak, Malaysia.

lindakering@gmail.com, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, maeldin@yahoo.com

Tel: 0135185148

Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are complex neuro-developmental disabilities that impair in communication, social interaction and behaviour. Knowing them as a unique person, designated learning environment should consider the sensory issues to overcome their needs. However, designers are lack of experience regarding sensory design while designing learning spaces for autistic children. This paper would review related articles to gain a better understanding of autism needs, physical learning environment and specifically on sensory design. It seems that sensory sensitivity occurs along a variety, from hypersensitive to hyposensitive responsiveness. Too much stimulation for the brain to cope would be difficult to hypersensitive children whereas, hyposensitive problematic that too little of the stimulation can get in and the brain was deprived of sensory input. Researcher elaborates the impact on design towards the seven sensory systems which are within the nervous system for examples sound, touch, vision, taste, smell, movement, and body position. ASD also often engage in problematic behaviours such as aggression, self-injurious behaviour, and stereotyped behaviours, as they easily disrupt in the learning environment. Furthermore, this situation would make other children at risk and making it very difficult for them to transition and access mainstream education settings. The objective of this paper is to determine how autistic would impact by the sensory design towards physical learning environment. This paper will outline the sensory design of the physical learning environment. The strategy for the research design was a case study that involved early intervention center facilitated by the government. This intervention center is a benchmark and located at a non-urban area. The methodology for data collection involved Design Criteria Checklist, personal on-site observation, and photograph. The findings revealed that the Design Criteria Checklist would help the designer with the basic in mind to minimize the sensory issues. Therefore, it hoped that the design criteria checklist would be a guide for designer to overcome sensory input. Hence, it would

overwhelm autistic children so that they can learn more efficiently and develop with less stress.

Keywords: Autism; Sensory design; Physical Learning Environment;

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 12
HE 004

Food Hygiene at On-Site Premises in Perak and Selangor: Are We Ready for Self-Regulatory Practices?

**Mazni Saad¹, Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong²,
Noor Suzana Osman³, Norhidayah Abdullah⁴**

¹ Kulliyah of Languages and Management,
International Islamic University Malaysia, Pagoh Education Hub, Johor, Malaysia

² Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Segamat, Johor, Malaysia

³ Kulliyah of Allied Health Sciences,
International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuantan Campus, Pahang, Malaysia

⁴ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia

maznisaad@iium.edu.my, napieong@yahoo.com, noorsuzana@iium.edu.my, norhi813@salam.uitm.edu.my

Tel.: 0178787543

Abstract

Consumer well-being and quality of life are essential measures in food and other consumer products. The concepts of well-being and quality of life were argued to have been gaining particular relevance in the health context. This is because of the scientific development and technological changes in the illness journey, and also because of concerns with the defense of human rights. Quality of life is also an important measure of food handlers' practices during the preparation and cooking activities in the kitchen. Food hygiene practice among food handlers often associated with foodborne diseases especially at the on-site premise. Food contact surface analysis often used as an indicator to determine the effectiveness of cleaning and sanitisation procedures within the premises. The purpose of this study is to investigate the on-site premises' readiness for self-regulatory practices among food handlers. Based on purposive samplings, the investigation of food surface contact was done at six on-site premises under government control in Selangor and Perak as recommended by the Ministry of Health Malaysia. The utilize microbiological was measured by using swab analysis and Rida@count. Microbial colonies were counted as Colony Forming Units (CFU)/cm² that were computed in log₁₀ CFU/cm². Pearson Chi-Square was used to determine the microbial colonies at six locations. Finding revealed about 50% of food serving tray, 50% of cooking pots and 50% of spatula at six locations contaminated with coliform. The study showed poor food

hygiene practice among food handlers gives high risk for transmission of foodborne diseases for the on-site premise's consumers. Therefore, it is proposed for the local authorities to implement a good food hygiene practice module in order to improve the food hygiene practice among food handlers. The module shall act as practical guideline for self-regulatory practices for the food handlers. In this study, we share insight into how the relationships of consumer well-being are affected by food hygiene practices in the formation of on-site customers' quality of life.

Keywords: consumer well-being; food hygiene; food surface contact; food handler; the on-site premise

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 13
HE 005

Health Belief Qualitative Exploration on Mindfulness-Based Intervention Program for Anxiety and Depression among Patients with Cancer in Penang Malaysia

¹Che Noriah Othman, ²Syed Azhar Syed Sulaiman, ³Maryam Farooqui and ⁴Phang Cheng Ker

¹Faculty of Pharmacy, UiTM Pulau Pinang, Bertam Campus, 13200, Kepala Batas, Penang, Malaysia.

²School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, 11800, Penang, Malaysia.

³Unaizah College of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

⁴Sunway Medical Centre, Bandar Sunway, Selangor

chenoriah.othman@ppinang.uitm.edu.my, sazhar.usm.edu.my

Abstract

Introduction: Mindfulness is a state of mind of being PRESENT, NOWing, and DOING with accepting without judging. Mindfulness incorporated in exercises such as yoga, meditation and, qigong using mindfulness tools such as hearing, imagining, touching, gratitude work out and many more. The mindfulness-based exercised are well utilized in western countries for many chronic diseases and pain control. It is used for reducing stress, anxiety and, depression. Normal individuals use mindfulness-based exercises to maintain their health quality. In Malaysia, mindfulness is still new and the level of knowledge, attitude or health belief on mindfulness-based, program is still not widely explored. Objective: This study was conducted to explore knowledge, attitude and, health belief among patients with cancer in Penang State Malaysia. Methodology: We approached a group of cancer patients who registered with the National Cancer Institute (MAKNA) Penang branch in Penang Malaysia. By using a structured questionnaire gathered from a thorough literature search, we interviewed the patients until we reach the saturation state. The areas covers were their demographic, knowledge, attitude and health belief on mindfulness. This study applied the snowball sampling to reach targeted candidates. We gathered all the information from face to face interviews. Before transcribing the data into appropriate session, we recorded all the verbal information. Result: We managed to reach the saturation at the 23rd patient. Most of the patients with cancer did not know the existing of a mindfulness-based program. However, the majority of them have a positive attitude toward utilizing the program if we introduce them. In term of health belief on mindfulness, they believe that mindfulness might give benefit and increase the health-related quality of life. Conclusion and suggestion. The qualitative exploration give in depth understanding

of the study. However, it limits our study population. We need to conduct a quantitative study to reach more population for a better conclusion. The result obtained in this study helped the researcher to have a broad understanding on the health belief of the patients toward cancer and Mindfulness-based program. This information is important to help the researcher to develop a questionnaire for future quantitative study.

Keywords; Mindfulness-based intervention; Cancer Patients; Penang Malaysia; Knowledge, Attitude and Health Belief.

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 14
HE 007**

Supporting the Healing Process of Thyroid Cancer Patients through Stress-Free Environment

Ahmad Ridzwan Othman, Nor Rohayu Muhamud Ramzi

Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

dwan_arc7@yahoo.com, rohayuramzi@gmail.com

Abstract

Statistics from the Ministry of Health showed that 13.56% of all deaths occurred in the public hospitals in 2015 was due to cancer. It was the third most common cause of death following the death caused by diseases in the circulatory system (22.77%) and diseases of the respiratory system (18.54%). In Malaysia, there are different types of cancer that attack male and female population. The most common cancers that attack males are colorectal, trachea, bronchus, lung, nasopharynx, lymphoma and prostate, while among the females are breast, cervix uteri, ovary, corpus uteri and thyroid. Of all these types of cancer, thyroid cancer is higher amongst female and male, and it increases each year. Thyroid cancer refers to cancer that occurs in the thyroid gland. It is a small, butterfly-shaped gland located in the neck that produces hormones when cells, organs, tissues, and glands use oxygen and energy. The increasing of thyroid level due to an excessive amount of stress in an individual will lead to thyroid cancer. Under the stress condition, a body will release the hormone cortisol, and in a large amount can interfere with thyroid hormone production. Earlier studies shown that the quality of the physical environment is one of the requirements for the creation of the optimal healing environment. The aim of the study is to evaluate the quality of the physical environment of the thyroid cancer wards as perceived by the in-patients. The main objective is to determine factors that might reduce the stress level among the in-patients, hence, supporting the healing process of thyroid cancer. The research was carried out at Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, involving case study of a female thyroid cancer ward. A survey methodology was applied where questionnaires were distributed to twenty (20) female thyroid cancer patients. Interview with the doctor in-charge also done to understand the procedures and management of the ward activities. Photographic documentation and informal personal on-site observations of the ward ambience and facilities provided facilitated the data analysis. The position of the respondents' beds were also determined and all parametric environmental data were recorded using appropriate instruments. The finding shows that physical environment

does influences the thyroid patients generally, specifically the stress-free environment helps thyroid cancer patients on supporting their healing process by providing a comfortable environment through the six (6) elements of environment itself such as temperature, lighting, air quality, noise, movement and vegetation.

Keywords: Thyroid Cancer; Healing Process; Stress-free Environment; Parametric Data

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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
HE 008

The Effect of Preoperative Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio On Quality of Life After Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery

Fatmawati Kamal, Roihan Awg Isa, Zalizah Khalid, Umni Mohlisi Mohd Asmawi

Department of Pathology, Faculty,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

fatmawati.kamal@gmail.com, aiwraihan@hotmail.com, zalizah@salam.uitm.edu.my,
umieasmawi@salam.uitm.edu.my
0136265250

Abstract

Background: The ability to predict outcome in a patient is important in personalized medicine. Scoring systems, use clinical and laboratory parameters to prognosticate a patient. Inflammation and oxidative stress have been shown to play a role in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases. Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is one of the cheapest and most accessible inflammatory biomarker ever used. Studies have shown the ability of NLR to predict outcome in high risk vascular surgical patients and a variety of diseases such as cancer, non-alcoholic fatty liver, and Alzheimer disease. Increased NLR with a cut-off ≥ 2.5 , is associated with unfavorable outcome in these conditions. A study in Korea showed a mean NLR of 1.65 in 12 610 healthy adults.

Aim: This study was done to look at the effect of NLR on the outcome of patients underwent coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery.

Methodology: This is a retrospective observational study done at the Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA between June 2013 and December 2017. Historical data was collected from the Cardiothoracic Department database provided by the Record Office and approved by UiTM Research Ethics Committee in March 2017. The sample size was calculated to be 170. Data includes all patients who underwent CABG during that period and had neutrophil and lymphocyte counts available pre-operatively. NLR was calculated as a ratio of absolute count of neutrophils to absolute count of lymphocytes. NLR ≥ 2.5 was used as cut-off. The outcome parameters include mortality, and prolonged intensive care unit (ICU) and hospital stay.

Findings: A total of 260 CABG surgery were done between June 2013 and December 2017. Only about 137 patients fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria, of which 79.6% were males and 20.4% were females. 35% of the patients had NLR ≥ 2.5 . 37.4% (n=34)

of patients with high NLR, had prolonged ICU and hospital stay. Mortality post-CABG was 6.6% (n=9), of which 5 patients had NLR ≥ 2.5 , and 4 had both prolonged ICU and hospital stay.

Implication: NLR is a useful, low cost and easily accessible inflammatory marker. However, this study has not shown a significant difference in the outcome parameters when NLR ≥ 2.5 . Studies have shown a similar percentage for the length of stay (LOS) post CABG without looking at the NLR. Thus the use of NLR cut-off in clinical decision making should be done with caution.

Keywords: Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio; coronary artery bypass graft (CABG); mortality; length of stay (maximum 4 keywords)

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 16
HE 010

Illness Perceptions of Familial Hypercholesterolaemia Patients in Malaysia

Salmi Razali^{1,3}, Zaliha Ismail^{2,4}, Najib Abdullah², Hapizah M Nawawi⁴

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

²Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

³Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Hospital Sg Buloh, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia,

⁴Institute of Pathology, Laboratory and Forensic Medicine (I-PPerForM) and Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

drsalmi@gmail.com, drzie65@gmail.com, muhdnajibabdullah@gmail.com, hapizah.nawawi@gmail.com
Tel: +603-6120 3420

Abstract

Background: Illness perceptions are the organised cognitive representations or beliefs that patients have about their illness. These psychological elements are essential in determining subsequent self-management lifestyle changes, intentions and motivation to engage in treatment and adherence to medications¹. Globally, there are several studies of illness perceptions in chronic diseases (such as cardiovascular diseases (CVDs)¹, hypertension² and diabetes mellitus³) to inform effective preventive measures and interventions. However, studies of these psychological elements in patients with Familial Hypercholesterolemia (FH) is still limited.

Aims: This study aimed to: i) investigate the pattern of illness perception of FH patients; ii) investigate the association between sociodemographic factors (gender, age, marital status, educational level, level of income) and illness perception of FH patients; iii) compare the illness perceptions of FH patients with different illness characteristics [presence and types of cardiovascular disease (CVD), and treatment received] and the risk factors of illness .

Methodology: FH patients diagnosed according to Dutch Lipid Clinic criteria on follow-up at a Lipid Specialist Clinic were conveniently selected to participate in the study. Those who gave written informed consent were assessed using self-report pro forma questionnaires to measure their sociodemographic background and illness characteristics (treatment for FH, presence and type of CVDs, and risk factors for CVDs). Illness perception (identity, timeline, consequences, personal control, treatment control, illness coherence, cyclical and emotional changes) were measured using the revised illness perception questionnaire (IPQ-R)⁴. The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee.

Findings: A total of 100 FH patients (mean \pm SD age: 49.8 ± 11.4 years; 37% females) participated in the study. Of the total participants, more than 90% did not report of having symptoms. FH patients who had at least secondary education had the highest score for “treatment control” than primary and tertiary levels of education (18.0 ± 2.8 vs 17.0 ± 2.7 vs 16.0 ± 3.0 respectively, $p=0.008$). FH patients with CVDs compared to without, recognised more illness “consequences” (17.3 ± 3.5 vs 14.7 ± 3.0 respectively, $p<0.001$), reported more illness as “cyclical” in nature (12.4 ± 2.2 vs 10.9 ± 2.5 respectively, $p=0.003$) and experienced more “emotional changes” (16.1 ± 4.2 vs 14.0 ± 3.98 respectively, $p=0.018$). FH patients attributed causes of illness mainly to hereditary (89%), diet or eating habits (88%), stress or worry (64%) and their own behaviour (63%).

Conclusion: Comprehensive management of FH patients should include emphasizing preventive measures through understanding illness perceptions and lifestyle changes, enhancing knowledge on illness and its treatment and addressing emotional changes at every stage of the illness.

Keywords: Familial hypercholesterolaemia; illness perception; sociodemography; cardiovascular disease

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 17
HE 009

Inhibitory Effect of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* Methanolic Leaves Extract on P-selectin Platelet Aggregation of ABO Blood Group by ELISA Method

Evana Kamarudin, Nur Fadhilah Megat Ismail, Siti Norul Fatin Ismail

Medical Laboratory Department, Faculty of Health Sciences,
University Technology MARA, Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia

evana@salam.uitm.edu.my, nurulellafadhilah@gmail.com, sitinorulfatin_snf@yahoo.com
01110103674

Abstract

P-selectin is an important parameter to determine the platelet aggregation. The highest level of P-selectin expression will lead to thrombus formation and cardiac risk. P-selectin was a preferable marker in platelet aggregation study. The diseases associated with disorders to the hemostasis system such as thrombosis, myocardial infarction and stroke are the main cause of death in the world. Antiplatelet drugs may treat these diseases. However, the commercial drugs may not sufficiently safe and efficient to treat all the platelet dysfunction disorder. In light of discovering the new antiplatelet from the natural source, this study was undertaken to determine the inhibitory effect of *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* methanolic leaves extracts on P-selectin platelet aggregation of the ABO blood group. Whole blood samples of two volunteers from each blood group were collected to be tested with different concentration of leaves extract by using ELISA method. Detection range provided by this kit was between 1.56 to 100 ng/ml. The inhibition was considered to occur if the values of concentration P selectin detected below 1.56 ng/ml. The results revealed that *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* extract aggregated the ABO blood group samples in a dose-dependent manner. Instead of inhibiting the P-selectin expression as antiplatelet, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* accelerates the P-selectin expression as an agonist. In conclusion, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* extract failed to inhibit P selectin expression, therefore, no antiplatelet effects were seen. In addition, there is no significant correlation between ABO blood group samples with the P selectin expression.

Keywords: P-selectin, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, platelet aggregation, ABO Blood Group

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 18
HE 011

Quality of Life of Familial Hypercholesterolaemia Patients in Malaysia

Salmi Razali¹, Zaliha Ismail^{2,3}, Yung-An Chua³, Hapizah M Nawawi³

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

²Department of Public Health Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

³ Institute of Pathology, Laboratory and Forensic Medicine (I-PPerForM) and Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 47000 Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

drsalmi@gmail.com, drzie65@gmail.com, yungan.chua@gmail.com, hapizah.nawawi@gmail.com
Tel: +603-6120 3420

Abstract

Background: Familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH), the most common inherited lipid disorder, causes severe elevation of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, leading to premature coronary artery disease (CAD)¹. In Malaysia, 1:100 individuals is estimated to have FH². If untreated, their life expectancy is reduced by up to 30 years³. Lipid-lowering medications, and recent advancement in clinical assessments for early detection and treatment have greatly improved survival⁴. However, data on quality of life (QoL) in FH patients globally, and QoL influencing factors in these patients are scarce.

Aims: This study aims to: i) describe the general perceptions of QoL and health status, and their correlation with four domains of QoL (physical health, psychological, social relationship and environment); ii) investigate the association between sociodemographic factors (gender, age, marital status, educational level, level of income) and QoL of FH patients; and, iii) compare the QoL of FH patients with different illness characteristics [presence and types of cardiovascular disease (CVD), and treatment received].

Methodology: A total of 100 FH patients (mean \pm SD age: 49.8 \pm 11.4 years; 37% females), diagnosed according to Dutch Lipid Clinic criteria on follow-up at a Lipid Specialist Clinic were enrolled. Institutional Ethics Committee approval, and written informed consent was obtained prior to commencement of study. Sociodemographic background, illness characteristics, and QoL were assessed using self-reported pro forma questionnaires and questionnaires measuring the QoL by the World Health Organization (WHOQOL-BREF) respectively. Cronbach alpha of the general perceptions on QoL and health status, as well as the four domains of WHOQOL-BREF were acceptable.

Findings: The social interaction domain of FH female patients was better than male (mean score \pm SD: 17.3 \pm 2.1 vs 16.3 \pm 2.4 respectively; $p=0.04$). Physical activity domain was lower in patients with secondary education compared to those with pre-

university/university level (14.4 ± 2.4 vs 16.6 ± 2.2 respectively; $p < 0.001$). FH patients with the highest income of more than RM10,000 had the poorest physical and psychological domains of QoL compared to those with lower income ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.027$ respectively). FH patients with CVD compared to those without, had poorer scores in physical (14.6 ± 2.7 vs 16.2 ± 2.2 , $p < 0.001$) and psychological domains (15.3 ± 2.3 vs 16.5 ± 2.1 , $p = 0.012$) of QoL. FH patients with multiple compared to single type of CVD (of either CAD, angina, atherosclerosis or stroke, or in any combination) had lower score in social interaction domain of QoL (16.6 ± 2.5 vs 17.0 ± 1.7 respectively, $p = 0.030$).

Conclusion: QoL among FH patients varies according to gender, level of education, income, presence and types of CVD.

Keywords: Familial hypercholesterolaemia; quality of life; sociodemography; cardiovascular disease

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

HOSPITALITY / TOURISM ENVIRONMENT

**A 19
HTE 001**

**Accessibility Adaptation in Heritage Boutique Hotels: A review
on literature**

Syazwani Abdul Kadir, Mariam Jamaludin, Abd Rahim Awang

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

syazwani179@salam.uitm.edu.my

Abstract

As a part of a study that intends to explore heritage boutique hotels' methods in adapting accessibility in the hotel design and their services, this paper offers a review on literature of interrelated topics of the subject matter. Data analyzed in this paper is mainly from secondary data of precedent studies, scholarly articles and other relevant sources. Topics being discussed emerged from the issue of accessible tourism to the accessibility adaptation in repurposed heritage buildings, which then scoped to the 'hip heritage' trend in today's tourism industry. When talking about accessible tourism, it is not only about accessible places of tourists' attraction, but also about the means of transportation, services, as well as tourists' accommodation. In addition, tourist's accommodation such as hotel and resort has become 'the destination' itself during this age of social media. The social media users tend to share more about their experience (which in this case – travelling experience) rather than about their materialistic luxuries. Therefore, as one of the tourists' ultimate destinations and especially as their place to stay during the travelling, hotel should be accessible and able to cater the needs of various range of users. Heritage boutique hotels are chosen as the research foci due to their growing trend in the tourism industry and their prospective as being a unique attraction that other places do not have. While there are many growing types of boutique hotels, the ones that are housed in repurposed heritage buildings are the most unique and are most likely to offer enriched experience of the place's history and culture to the foreign as well as local tourists. Finally, through further discussion on the topics mentioned above, this paper hopes to unfold a somewhat multifaceted subject matter that is composed of the intangible heritage issues and the tangible aspects of architectural design.

Keywords: Accessible tourism; Accessibility adaptation; Heritage building; Boutique hotel

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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
HTE 002**

**Environment Approach on Optimizing Tourism Facilities at
Tourism Village in Indonesia**

Nurlisa Ginting¹, Satria Halim²

¹ Magister of Architecture & Doctoral Program of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering,

² Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

nurlisa@usu.ac.id; miworld_1net@yahoo.com
Tel: +62811608102

Abstract

Tourism is a sector that always has a dynamic movement; Under optimal conditions, it will benefit the local community and other parties involved. In addition, tourism development aims to improve people's living standards. The Lumban Suhi-suhi located in Pangururan sub-district is a tourist village famous for its ulos on Samosir Island. The ulos and ulos weaving activities become one of the tourist attraction. Due to the limitations of the facilities there, Lumban Suhi Suhi rarely attract the tourists to visit. Therefore, the environment-based arrangement becomes one of the concepts that will be applied to the village to make tourists, especially foreign tourists to visit. Then the results can be used to improve the tourist facilities in that area, in order to increase the number of tourists who visit and enjoy the tourist village without causing degradation of landscape area. In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative approach in the form of direct observation and interview. While analyzing data done by the triangulation method, connecting data with related theory. So, it can be concluded the concept of environmental facilities-based arrangement in order to increase the number of tourist visits and also maintain sustainability in the tourist area itself.

Keywords: Tourism Village, Facilities, Sustainable Tourism, Environment

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 21
LaE 001**

Morphology of Street Vegetation along Pedestrian Walkways in Kuala Lumpur City Centre

Hazreena Hussein¹, Nur Ameelia Rokhaza'ain Mohsin²

¹ Centre for Sustainable Urban Planning & Real Estate,

² Architecture, Built Environment,
University of Malaya, Malaysia

reenalambina@um.edu.my, ameeliarokhazaain@gmail.com

Tel: +6012 798 8645

Abstract

Kuala Lumpur has now achieved its target in planting 100,000 trees along the main streets of the city centre to support the National Economic Transformation Programme to make the city more liveable. However, before the project was initiated, the area did not have any street vegetation, which prevented the streets from having shade provision, storm water reduction and good air quality hence reducing habitat and landscape connectivity for urban green. The streets were lacking social benefits, such as a sense of community and safety as well as reduced rates of crime. They were only paved and far from being perceived as pedestrian-friendly and attractive. The Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has then taken the action of planting trees along the pedestrian walkway of the main streets in the city centre with some streets noticeably having the same street vegetation design and layout. However, there were some remaining streets, which are designed distinctively different than the rest with an entirely different set of plant species. There has been very few information available regarding the greening works done by the city hall and how the current street vegetation has affected the street condition. Therefore, this study aims to review the structure and components of the street vegetation along these streets in detail to discover the reasons of its different establishments so to determine its social and physical benefits to the streets and the pedestrian walkways. The study begins with a review of the reasons of the establishment of street vegetation in both global and local historical context which then reveals its relationship with the surroundings and its impacts on them. The study then investigates its establishment along the pedestrian walkways through systematic observation methods, which consist of photographic observation, field note-taking and drawing analysis archiving. An interview was also carried out with the Landscape Department of DBKL to discover the morphological parameters used. The results reveal that some of the street vegetation morphology implemented have improved the social and physical condition of the pedestrian walkways while some was implemented

to respond to an entirely different intention and purposes. However, it is concluded that the street vegetation morphology implemented was to respond mainly to the safety of the pedestrians due to the negative culture of snatching and reckless crossings within the local community as well as to give comfort to pedestrians through a more inviting walking environment.

Keywords: Street Vegetation; City Centre; Main Street; Pedestrian Walkways

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 22
LaE 003**

**Perceiving Landscape Aesthetic Value of Planting Composition
via Voice of Expert**

Norizan Mt Akhir¹, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip¹, Mohamed Yusoff Abbas², Noriah Othman²

¹ Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, 32610 Perak, Malaysia,

² Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Branch, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia

noriz102@perak.uitm.edu.my, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, myusoff801@salam.uitm.edu.my ,
noriah403@salam.uitm.edu.my
Tel: 019-4624142

Abstract

Professional expertise can play a vital role in landscape aesthetic judgments. Expert judgments of certain landscape quality are essential in driving the decision making and planning for future development. However, public perception mostly dominated the studies of landscape preference since they always involve with surrounding environment as playing area, recreational area, working space as well as inspiring space. Without denying public evaluation also essential in this field, this article examines the contribution of professional expertise in assessing scenic beauty based on the objective paradigm. Objective paradigm exists since classical era and widely been used and accepted among professionals from art and design based background. As landscape expertise, they advocate the landscape quality with a discipline in principles of art and design, landscape elements, landscape composition and other inherent physical properties of the landscape. Those attributes required skill and well-trained people in assessing the physical quality of the landscape. This paper describes the approach used of the expert in determining the selected scene for landscape preferences survey. Using the Likert's scale, 10 of the expert in landscape field have rated the 75 photographs taken in campus landscape chosen area. The pictures were provided on a separate format by using colour slides as a mechanism to ascertain visual preferences of experts. The design of the questionnaire consists of the principles and elements of planting design that objectively exists in those scenes. The principles were based on visual composition principles which are consists of balance, order, harmony, contrast, emphasis, scale, rhythm and sequence. The elements involve plant properties such as form, texture, colour and line. The composition of plants in the images was measured to investigate better composition for better visual quality and impact

to well-being. The findings from the expert survey are then useful for developing another questionnaire survey to public respondents to identify the most significant and preferred planting composition that able to influence human well-being.

Keywords: Planting composition; landscape visual quality; expert; principles of design

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 23
LaE 004

The Relation of Stingless Bee and Native Plants in Malaysian Landscape: A review

Wan Saiful Nizam Wan Mohamad, Khalilah Hassan, Ayub Awang

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture & Ekistics,
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia

saifulnizam@umk.edu.my, khalilah.h@umk.edu.my, ayub.a@umk.edu.my
Tel: +60137927802

Abstract

Stingless bee honey is proven by clinical test as anticancer agents. The benefit made the demand on its honey increase especially in Malaysia. The quality of the honey produced by stingless bee is dependent on the certain plant species such as *Antigonon leptopus* or Mexican creepers. However, the used of plants for stingless bee honey productivity in landscape development ignored where the development focuses on the aesthetic values. The practice is directed to the poor productivity of stingless bee honey. The aim of this study is to define the issue on native plants for stingless bee as composition of plant material of Malaysian landscape. The review is based on the articles identify from Scencedirect database by using native plants and stingless bee as keywords. The articles are from 1996 to 2018 in six disciplines which are biological science, chemistry, medicine, neuroscience, materials science, and environmental science. The analysis on the articles is according the theme that related to the issues between native plants and stingless bee with landscape development. The finding suggests that the studies on stingless bee discussed the issues on the biological and medical aspects such as its habitat in tropical rain forest, behavior of finding food, the characteristics and composition of its honey, and benefit of consuming the honey. Meanwhile, studies on native plants focused on its use in providing the quality food and habitat to local insects for the continuity of the species. The review found that the relation between stingless bee and native plants related to the ecosystem of stingless bee in Malaysia in producing high quality of honey for health. This study implies that the review presented the potential of native plants for stingless bee production, which useful for rural and urban landscape developments in Malaysia.

Keywords: Landscape design; Stingless bees; Native plants

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 24
LaE 002

**Tree Retention Research Worldwide:
A systematic review**

**Khalilah Hassan¹, Wan Saiful Nizam Wan Muhammad¹,
Siti Rasidah Md Sakip², Siti Norlizaiha Harun³**

¹Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics,
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia

² Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia

³ Department of Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak, Malaysia

khalilah.h@umk.edu.my, saifulnizam@umk.edu.my, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my, sitin009@perak.uitm.edu.my
Tel: 0139007914

Abstract

Retention system means silvicultural prescriptions in ecosystem management that retains individual trees or groups of trees with the primary goal of maintaining biodiversity as a conservation measure during forest harvest. The practice of tree retention on clear-cuts represent a model case for conservation planning which was introduced widely 30 years ago, and since then the issue has generated substantial research interest. However, tree retention research is mainly concentrated in the non-urban context, while it is scarce to non-existent concerning urban tree retention on the development site. Hence, the effect of development on urban trees and their retention on a development site is not well understood. This paper provides a quantitative review of 101 original tree retention studies in the 20 years from 2000 to 2019. Literature was retrieved through search in Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, Web of Science, Sage, Google Scholar as well as Google. The purpose of the review was to examine, a) research context of tree retention, b) research theme of tree retention, and c) assessment indicator of tree retention and hence point to research gaps and needs. Researches published findings in 33 journals from diverse disciplines including forestry, ecology, biodiversity, landscape, and urban planning and arboriculture. Papers dealing with biodiversity pattern and process (75%) were the most frequent with less emphasis given to other research themes. Nearly all studies (96%) were conducted in forest settings, and 2% of studies were focusing on the effect of redevelopment on biodiversity and tree retention and removal in the urban setting. Moreover, there are very few social studies that specifically address tree retention. Suggested future research includes examining the quality of knowledge related to tree

retention in the urban context as well as the assessment indicator of tree retention. These results also provide insights into the factors that influence tree retention and removal on the development site and highlight the need for effective tree protection during development.

Keywords: Urban; tree retention; conservation; redevelopment.

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 25
LHE 001

**Appearing Cultural Identity and Place Making in New Mural Art:
Case of New Mural Art in Underpass Matsudo City**

Effendy M Sigit ¹, Isami Kinoshita ²,

Environmental Science and Landscape Architecture Course, Graduate School of Horticulture,
Chiba University, Japan

¹s_mulyansyah@yahoo.com, ²isamikinoshita@faculty.chiba-u.jp
Tel. +81 80 9803 3078

Abstract

The cultural identity in the spatial study is often laid in landscape identity. Thus, embodied on the attributes of the feature, visible and recognizable. Mural art in public space contributed to associate memories and symbolic meanings that are attached to the place (place identity). Existential identity considered an inherent quality of the landscape as perceived by people. The process of understanding local culture and fairy tale was adopted by some mural artist to develop the ideas and creativities as it happened in the underpass of Matsudo City. Matsudo city was developed as a bed town in the strategic location to commute between Tokyo and Chiba prefecture. The rapid city growth divides Matsudo city into two sides by the railways, west and east side. The underpass was used to connect for the pedestrian and bicycle users. The used of the tunnel was only solely for the passing by. By the program of the artist in residence organize by Paradise Artist in Residence (PAIR), some artist contributed to decorate the underpass wall. This paper aims to identify roles of the mural in the underpass tunnel of Matsudo city as creative innovation by appearing a cultural identity and placemaking in mural art. The objectives of the study were discussed and argued the overview meaning of public art for cultural identity and placemaking in mural art at Matsudo city. By literature review help to analysis the significance of cultural identity and placemaking in the mural of Matsudo city. Appearing the cultural image and identity in a mural was identified as part of storytelling to the generation through painting. Additionally, it helped to enhance the sense of place. Through the process of placemaking, there is a transferred knowledge from multigeneration.

Keywords: Public art; Mural; Cultural identity; Place Identity; Place Making

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
LHE 002**

**Balinese Perception towards Healthy Green Hotel
Implementation in Bali**

Deddy Kurniawan Halim

Department of MICE (Meeting, Incentives, Convention, Exhibition),
Politeknik Internasional Bali, Indonesia
Assigned Representative Officer of Green Building Council Indonesia for Bali Region

dk.halim@pib.ac.id, ; dk.halim@gbcindonesia.org
Tel: +62 87880802569

Abstract

Green Hotel is a green building which designed, constructed and operated in order to reduce negative impacts of climate change and to make positive health impact for the visitors who stay in it. Green building is pro-environment and improves a quality of human life. The objectives of this study are; 1) to see the level of understanding of those involved in green hotel in Bali regarding the importance of Green hotel certification endorsed by the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia with the help of Green Building Council Indonesia, 2) to identify the challenges and obstacles that hinder the implementation of green hotel movement, and 3) to know the perceptions and expectation of the stakeholders.

This study elaborates the challenges of Green Hotel implementation based on Green Hotel Guidelines issued by The Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia using Importance-Performance Analysis. The results reveal the gap between perception and expectation of the stakeholders towards Green Hotel, and show different understandings on the aspects measured. There are also two stakeholder groups that hinder the implementation of green hotel and make green hotel are slow to be developed in Bali. However, the other remaining stakeholder groups perceive that green hotel can be applied in Bali but need to be intensively promoted and socialized thru training and education as well as massive campaigns.

Gap Analysis is used by utilizing the questionnaire through Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA), a simple graphical tool to streamline strategies of Green Hotel based on the expectation (importance) and perception (performance) of the stakeholders. The IPA refers to the gap between "where we are" (the present state) and "where to be" (the target state) and known as quadrant analysis. The measurement of expectation is presented on the vertical axis (Y) while perception is presented on the horizontal axis (X) in a two-

dimensional matrix where the crossing point (X, Y) is (0.68, 0.82) for the scale of 0,00 (unexpected/disagree) to 1,00 (expected/agree).

The study also found that not all aspects are in expected quadrants (1,2,3), the aspect of Material Resources & Cycles is seen not important (quadrant 4) and only Energy Efficiency & Conservation is highly prioritized and seen to be related with Health issue.

Keywords: Green Hotel; Green Hotel Guidelines, Gap Analysis

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 27
LHE 003

Economic Diversity by Sustaining Historical Buildings: King Abdul Aziz Palace, as a Case Study

Ahmed Ali Bindajam¹, Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi²

1 Department of Architecture, Collage of Engineering,
King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia

2 Department of Architecture, College of Architecture and Planning,
Qassim University, Saudi Arabia

aaadajam@gmail.com, n.alansi@qu.edu.sa

Abstract

Within the long history, Saudi Arabia has a diverse range of heritage buildings and sites which still exist until today. Palace of the Emirate in Qebah town is one of the largest historical buildings which were built by order of King Abdul Aziz in 1351 AH in Al-Qassim Region. the palace located in the center of Qebah town, Qassim Region which is one of the oldest heritage sites in Arab Saudi. Saudi Vision 2030 is a plan to reduce Saudi Arabia's dependence on oil, diversify its economy, and develop public service sectors such as infrastructure, recreation and tourism. The study discusses the sustainability of historical buildings in Qebah town, Al Qassim Region with the help of the implementation of conservation policies. The study also clarifies the interest of the local residents on conservation heritage buildings and whether they have any interest on the matter. It is a necessary measure as the local residents themselves will mostly be the initiator for the success of the heritage building conservation efforts later. Therefore, case study was chosen as the research method in order to investigate the significance of culture and built heritage as part of development growth in Al Qassim Region, as well as to identify the strategies in deciding development over conservation, in order to achieve economic diversity. The first part of the study has employed a theoretical analytically approach to understand the conservation policies. however, the second part has carried out field study (site observations, photographs, interviews and questionnaire) in the chosen case study area. The findings of the study suggest that the building within the area is well sustained; with extra efforts on conserving these buildings can bring immense benefits to the country. The study recommends some strategies are needed to ensure the continuous use and sustainability of the buildings.

Keywords: sustainable, historic buildings, heritage conservation, economic diversity

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 28
LHE 004

**Food Security Status among Overseas Malaysian Students in
Brisbane, Australia and Its Predictor Variables**

Nadzatul Aqmar Azmi¹, Norazmir Md Nor^{1,2}

¹Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences,

²Food Service Quality Research Group, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor Malaysia

nadzatulaqmar@gmail.com; azmir2790@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my
Tel. +60196664534

Abstract

Food security is widely known as a term to describe accessibility, availability and intakes of quality food at individual, household, national, regional and global levels. Meanwhile, the food insecurity is the exact opposite situation of food security where accessibility, availability and intakes of nutritious food is inadequate or uncertain. Numerous studies found that college students are among subgroup population that is vulnerable to food insecurity where their academic performance is at stake. However, none of the study assesses the food security status of international students where culture and religion differences is among the main challenge faced by them. Therefore, the focus of this study is to determine the status of food security among overseas Malaysian students and to explore the relationship between food security status and its predictor variables. This study applied a quantitative method whereby a total of 132 students participated in this study. Findings from this study revealed that the prevalence of food security among overseas Malaysian students in Brisbane, Australia was 16.67% and food insecurity was 83.33%. The significant predictor variable found from this study was living arrangement. High prevalence of food insecurity can be found among students who lived in a shared accommodation. However, culture and religion was not significantly associated with food security status although majority of the participants did reported on having difficulties in that area.

Keywords: food security; international students; predictors; culture; religion

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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
LHE 005**

**Post Office and Traditional City Center Square
as City Linkage in Java**

**R. Siti Rukayah¹ Sudarmawan Juwono²
Endang Sri Susilo S³ Dhanang Respati Puguh⁴**

¹Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

²PT. Pos Indonesia, Architecture Departement, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Bung Karno, Indonesia

³Marine Science Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences,

⁴History Department, Faculty of Humanities,
Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

¹tututrsiti@yahoo.com ²sudarmawanjuwono@gmail.com ³iiksuselo@gmail.com ⁴dhanang_puguh@yahoo.com

Abstract

A post office is a requirement of the community to meet the activities of communicating and delivering goods. Post Office Building is one of the iconic historical buildings that exist in every capital city in Java as well as in Sumatera. In Java, the existence of the post office was linked to the Postweg railway by Daendels in 1809-1811 and marked the zero coordinates of the city. The post office was built adjacent to the main square which is a traditional city center in Java. As a cultural heritage building, various parties pay attention to the preservation of this building because it involves various interests both functionally and non-functionally. This study analyzes the post office that is PT Pos Indonesia and traditional city center square as city linkage in Java. PT. Pos Indonesia is one of the State-Owned Enterprises in the form of Limited Liability Company (PT) whose capital or shares are at least 51% owned by the government, whose purpose is to pursue profit. As a company that has older age compared to the Republic of Indonesia. Pos Indonesia has a fairly high history in building social and cultural communication in Indonesia. Using the historical and grounded research method PT Pos Indonesia as building owner has unique conservation efforts. There are findings of complementary knowledge of wider conservation that is not merely to defend the city's historical legacy even as a commercial Motivation, tourism as well as a symbol that survives throughout the history of Indonesian post. In the Dutch colonial era, the square morphology as a traditional city center was used as a symbol of the city's zero points which became an inter-city linkage with postal service activities. It is highly recommended that the existence of the post office building, traditional square, and Postweg lines be a unity in the city's conservation efforts.

Keywords: Postweg; Post; Java; Conservation

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

A 30
NaE 001

Geospatial Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) Assessment

**Nor Aizam Adnan¹, Fatin Farzanna Binti Abdilah¹,
Fazly Amri Mohd², Khairul Nizam Maulud²**

¹Applied Remote Sensing and Geospatial Research Group, Center of Studies for Surveying Science and Geomatics, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA. Malaysia

² Institut Perubahan Iklim, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor

nor_aizam@salam.uitm.edu.my, fatinfarzanna@yahoo.com, fazlyamri28@gmail.com, knam@ukm.edu.my
Tel: 6017-3201163

Abstract

The continuous rise of eustatic sea level is a major concern especially in low-lying coastal countries such as Malaysia, since millions of people resided by the coastal area. National Climate Assessment (NCA) in 2014 reported that the accelerated sea level rise can be estimated to increase anywhere from 0.3 m to 1.2 m by the year 2100. Sea level rise can causes coastal erosion, flooding of wetlands and salt contamination of coastal groundwater. For this reason, human activities on the coastal zone will be significantly disturbed, tourism will be unsuitable, traditional means of transport will be difficult and farmland will be distressed. To enable the mitigation of the problems caused by sea level changes, it is a good practice to predict the future response of the coastal environment for example creating a vulnerability index of a coast's morphology. The process of predicting coastal vulnerability is not straightforward since there is no standard methodology for it. The Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) is a mathematical model which is dynamic, simple and highly feasible. Since the index was first introduced, various methods for calculation of CVI have altered the variables incorporated (i.e. physical, geomorphology, socioeconomic etc.). The study will focus in the west coast of Langkawi for its tourist-attracting economy, coastal management, physical elevation and composition of geological materials which do not offer maximum resistance to erosion. The aim of this study is to propose an adaptable coastal vulnerability model for Langkawi in order to depict the vulnerability levels of several coastal zones located in its west coast. The CVI adopted in this study based on Thieler and Hammar-Klose model with the alteration by the Malaysian Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) in 2007. Six variables involving geomorphology, shoreline displacement, coastal slope, relative sea level change, wave height, tidal range were obtained and quantified. The areas found with the lowest

vulnerability are the stretch between Marina Harbour Park and the north of Pantai Tengah until Tanjung Malai (MU11 until MU12). On the flip side, the areas with the highest vulnerability are Kampung Kuala Muda (MU4) and northern part of Pantai Cenang that cover stretches between Delima Resort and the airport (MU6). Being the area with the predominant transportation facility in Langkawi, MU4 and MU6 must be on the top of the priority list in regards to risk mitigation measures. This CVI study is able to provide reliable and sufficient prospects to aid in the management of coastal activities as well as to ensure the safety of population livelihood reside along the coastal area.

Keywords: Coastal; CVI; Geospatial; Modeling

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

OTHER ENVIRONMENT

**A 31
OE 001**

Impact of Courtyard Geometric Configurations on Energy Performance of Buildings

Abdulbasit Almhafdy¹, Norhati Ibrahim², Sabarinah Sh Ahmad²

¹Faculty of Architecture and Planning,
Qassim University, Buraydah, Qassim, Saudi Arabia

²Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
University Teknologi MARA Shah Alam 40450, Selangor, Malaysia

¹a.almhafdy@qu.edu.sa, ²norhati102@yahoo.com ²sabar643@salam.uitm.edu.my
Tel: 00966 559192077

Abstract

Courtyard is an architectural design element often regarded as microclimate modifiers. It has the potential of improving comfort conditions within the outdoor courtyard space and the enclosing indoor spaces. The courtyard is often an enclosed area surrounded by a building or wall and open to the sky. It was originated from the ancient architecture of the Arabs and early Europe as well as other ancient civilizations. That history makes the generation of new ideas for the design of courtyard looks like almost difficult. Harnessing the optimum benefits of courtyards depends on several conditions namely the orientation and configurations of the courtyards, as well as the treatment of the external surfaces of the enclosing building envelopes. As three variables of orientation, number of floors and wall envelope have not been investigated in a single study, therefore, this parametric study was performed to investigate the microclimatic influence of varying courtyard geometric configurations and its enclosing facades in hot and humid climate using simulation software. The main focus of the parametric process is to analyze thermal performance of the courtyard and its effect on the energy consumption of its adjacent rooms for the proposed model and its alternatives. A 3D computer model is created using IES <VE> software to investigate the thermal performance of courtyards. The basic 3D computer model represents a classic enclosed four sided courtyard. The study observed the environmental impact in terms of thermal performance and energy consumption of the enclosing indoor spaces. The energy performance of courtyards has significant effects based on many variables such as shape, orientation and wall enclosure. Although the courtyard (C) has more WWR of glazing, thermal performance was better than others that have less WWR of glazing. Simulation results of courtyards with the cardinal directions shows courtyard (E) has performed better than the others. Overall, the results suggest

optimum conditions to harness the potential of courtyards to lower energy consumption of buildings in the tropics.

Keywords-courtyard; thermal performance; energy consumption; simulation

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT

**A 32
RE 002**

Enhancing Quality of Life through Personalization of Interior Spaces: An experiment of self-transformation of bedrooms

Ranjith Dayaratne

Department of Architecture and Interior Design,
University of Bahrain, Bahrain.

ranjith.dayaratne@gmail.com
Tel. +97336224295

Abstract

Quality of life depends on the experience of spaces both indoors and outdoors. Although outdoor spaces are often beyond the control of any individual and therefore can adversely affect if inappropriately designed, interior spaces contribute equally or even more in the experience of quality of life. While it is assumed that people will be able to create the interior spaces as optimally productive for creating appropriate emotions and human behavior, research shows that this is not the case. Most ordinary people do not understand fully well, how an interior space can be transformed and personalized for creating positive feelings and meaningful emotions to enhance quality of life. The aim of the study was to advance our understanding about the relationships that exist between emotions, human behavior and interior spaces and how different transformations can contribute to different spatial qualities and hence different emotions. The objectives were two-fold; first, it was to establish the variety of spatial qualities and associated human emotions. Secondly, it attempted to ascertain the co-relations that exist between furniture arrangements, spatial qualities and emotive outcomes. The study examined self-transformation of bedrooms and employed ordinary people chosen on the basis of accessibility to their bedrooms. The study was conducted by three students who followed the 'architecture and human behavior' elective course within the Bachelor of Architecture program of the University of Bahrain, who generated the data from 30 case studies. Accessibility to the bedrooms depended upon the researcher's personal relationships, of being a friend, a relative or a friend of a friend. Since the focus of the study was a very personal space, this snowballing technique was the only way they could access the bedrooms and persuade the subjects to participate in the experiment, particularly in an Islamic community in Bahrain. Findings show that majority of the participants did not understand how a re-arrangement of furniture could result in a different spatial quality. It also showed that the majority did not understand the implications of room elements such as windows, blank walls, shapes and orientations

to quality of space and how to articulate them to create positive feelings and emotions. The study demonstrates the need to educate the public on personalization of spaces and self-transformations as an effective strategy to enhance quality of life through manipulation of interior spaces.

Keywords: interior spaces; furniture arrangements; emotions; spatial qualities

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 33
RE 003**

Flood Hazard Information Map Using Geographical Information System (GIS) For Residential Community Resilience

**Siti Hafsa Zulkarnain^{1,2}, Muhamad Ali Yuzir¹,
Muhammad Najib Razali³, Zakri Tarmidi³**

¹ Malaysia-Japan International Institute of Technology (MJIT)

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 54100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

² Centre of Studies of Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture Planning and Surveying
Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia

³ Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), 81310 Skudai, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

siti_hafsah@salam.utm.edu.my, muhdaliyuzir@utm.my, mnajibmr@utm.my, zakritarmidi@utm.my

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to develop the residential flood hazard information map using Geographical Information System (GIS) for residential community resilience. The existing literature and issues related with residential community resilience towards flooding were identified and used to inform the floods hazard mapping. The review approach was based on related literature contributing to identify themes as “floods hazard information map” and “geographical information system”. Integration of data from DID, NAPIC and JUPEM using Unique Parcel Identifier (UPI) for respective residential land parcel. An extensive review of previous studies in flood hazard information map of residential community resilience for different floods disaster studies considered to be main restrictive factor resulting in lack of empirical studies in this field. Practitioners and researchers will find this study is useful in developing an improved understanding of the development of residential flood hazard information map need to be considered in paving to a better sustainable solution on community flood resilience in Malaysia. The development of residential property need to be imposed with the elements of building specification and material that flood resistance and resilience to protect the community life and property. The conceptual finding of flood hazards information map is important outcome of the research which will encourage further research in this area of study.

Keywords: Community resilience, Floods, Geographical Information System (GIS), Residential property.

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ENVIRONMENT

A 34
TeE 002

**Developing A Pollution Free Environment Framework Through
Technology Integration (e-Hailing App)**

**Rohana Bt Sham¹, Amir 'Aatieff Bin Amir Hussin²,
Noranita Abdamia³, Marhani Mohd Anuar⁴**

¹ Logistics Department, Faculty of Business Management and Information Science,
UCSI University, Malaysia

² Information Technology, of Business Management and Information Science,
UCSI University, Malaysia

³ Economics Department, Faculty of Business Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA Johor, Malaysia

⁴ Transport Department, Faculty of Business Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

rohana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, amir@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, noran801@johor.uitm.edu.my,
honey5112@gmail.com
Tel: 012-5570602

Abstract

Cleaning the environment from pollution involve a huge cost. Apart from that, putting the responsibility on the authority alone, will never solved the pollution issues. Thus, e-hailing app is a system design to reduce the pollution level in order to generate a better and healthy living for the society. It is suitable to be installed near polluted area be it on the land or river, or any other area which is expose to high pollution. The smart trash e-hailing app are able to measure the number of rubbish based on the stipulated before the alert system were send to respective person or authority in-charged. A sensor which is embedded to the surrounding area will send the information on the current status of the rubbish in or near the respective area. The community can access the information through a billboard announcement which is connected directly to the sensor. The community who lives near the area could be alert through the Ubiquitous Community Sharing Intelligent Garbage Disposal board. Through this concept, majority of the population will be given the equal amount of responsibility to keep the environment clean. A sensor will always send a sign to clean up the entire environment and space when the rubbish is full. The new concept of trash collection system will create a new paradigm to the current method of keeping the environment green and healthy be it on land surface or water area. This design is in line with the 11th sustainable goals where sustainable cities and community could be achieved. Moreover, the concept is very practical and easy to construct and

convenience to use by all society. Thus, the main aim of the app is to reduce the amount of pollution in the surrounding environment to promote a green environment and healthy living.

Keywords: Sustainable Environment; E hailing Apps; Technology; Community

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

TRAVELLING / TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENT

A 35
TTE 001

**Attitude towards Safe Driving and Mobile Phone Usage
among Young Adult in Malaysia**

**Mohamad Ghazali Masuri ¹, Nur Atiqah Abdul Samad ¹,
Akehsan Dahlan ¹, Khairil Anuar Md Isa ²**

¹Occupational Therapy Department,
²Basic Sciences Department,
Faculty of Health Sciences,
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia

zalie222@gmail.com, atiqahhsamad@gmail.com, akehsan.dahlan@yahoo.com, khairil_hpm@hotmail.com
Tel: (+60) 017-7709984

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 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 36
UE 001**

Community-responsive Design Guidelines for Urban Street Corridor in Medan, Indonesia: Some preliminary ideas

Achmad Delianur Nasution¹, Wahyuni Zahrah²

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering,
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

aan.nasution@gmail.com; wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id
Tel: +62 82163152525

Abstract

Medan, the third biggest city in Indonesia, encounters the public open space crisis. There is no enough place for people to gather and celebrate togetherness freely. At the same time, the privatized public spaces – malls, theme parks, cafes, restaurants – tend to increase. In this situation, there is a chance: the street. This place is available everywhere. It should be a community space. It has a free and easy accessibility. However, it seems that the ‘dream’ is not that simple. There are some problems. The cars and motorbikes occupy most of street-space for parking and circulation. The street vendors claim the sidewalk. Furthermore, the pedestrians have to compete with the other ‘intruders’ i.e. giant plant’s pot, billboard, traffic sign, etc. There are three basic things behind this chaotic condition. The first, the weakness of the regulation, control and law enforcement of urban-space utilization. The second, the pressure of the car-dependence community and informal traders. The third, the lack of people knowledge, awareness and ethics about how to share public realm widely. The objective of the paper is to formulate the corridors design guidelines that focus on the local community’s needs, culture, and traditions. The exploration of the ideas is based on our corridors studies in 2016-2018 in Medan. The design approach uses the user’s behavior and satisfaction. The article consists of four sections. The first, the description of the existing condition, its issues and problems. In this section, there is an explanation of the city’s design and planning policy, the quality of the setting from the urban design point of view, as well as the users and their activities. The second, the literature review of some successful cases of street-corridors design guidelines in several cities to get lessons how a design respond to the community’s requirements, the process and features of the design, the post-occupancy state, and the relevant rules to implement it. The third, the analysis of community necessities, and the design strength and problems. In this section, we elaborate on the characteristics of the users to be considered in the design. Next, we articulate some design alternatives,

including the aspects of activity support, land use and building function, pedestrian path performance, vegetation arrangement, linkage, access and parking, and street furniture. The end section formulates the implementation strategy that consists of the advertisement of the plan, people participation, and the city government's capacity building.

Keywords: design guideline; urban street corridor; public space; community-responsive design

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 37
UE 002

Human Interaction in Urban Open Spaces

Filzani Illia Ibrahim¹, Dasimah Omar², Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad³

¹ School of Architecture, Building and Design, Faculty of Innovation and Technology,
Taylor's University, Malaysia

² Centre of Studies for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,

³ Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

filzanillia@gmail.com, dasimaho@yahoo.com, nhanita62@yahoo.com

Abstract

Due to rapid urban development, open spaces have changed drastically over the decades and generations have been struggling with its consequences. There are various studies on how open spaces provide positive reaction to human. Apparently, in relation to open spaces, Malaysia has received very little attention from researchers. Given this scenario, this study investigates the human interaction experienced in the open spaces and how it relates to the city sustainability. The aim of this research is to evaluate the multi-dimensional human interaction experienced in the open spaces and develop the ranking of human interaction in relation to the typological of open spaces. The analysis in this study addresses human-human interaction and human-nature interaction in five selected open spaces of Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia namely Section 2 Urban Park, Section 7 Local Park, Section 18 Neighbourhood Park, Section 8 Playing Field, and Section 4 Playground. This research adopted mixed methodology after taking into consideration the nature of the research topic, structure and composition of the population, the type of information sought and the availability of the resource. In this research, a mixed methodology is employed using a combination of questionnaire surveys, semi-structured interviews, multiple case studies and behaviour mapping. For the questionnaire survey, the stratified random sampling was used where 861 sample were distributed with a response rate of 95% confidence level. After the sample size had been determined, the samples were then stratified based on the percentage of areas of the study areas. As for the expert interviews, this research applied a semi-structured interview. For the method of data analysis, this research is based on the convergence of data obtained from both quantitative and qualitative sources. For the quantitative data, the statistical test selected for the analyses are descriptive analysis, chi-square analysis, and regression analysis. The findings show that all four research domains namely socio-demographic domain, the human-human interactions in open spaces domain, the human-nature interactions in open

spaces domain and perceived benefits domain significantly influence the human interactions in the Shah Alam open spaces area. The findings of this study also show the sub domains that reflect human-human and human-nature interaction namely contact with nature dom open spaces; sustainability; human interaction; landscape ain, aesthetic preference domain, recreation and play domain, social interaction domain, citizen participation domain and sense of community domain. The domain are then link to the hierarchy of open spaces which in tandem with the multi-dimensional human interaction of open spaces.

Keywords: open spaces; sustainability; human interaction; landscape

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 38
UE 003**

Street Vending in Urban Street Corridor in Medan, Indonesia: Potency or Problem?

Wahyuni Zahrah, Achmad Delianur Nasution

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering ,
Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id ; aan.nasution@gmail.com
Tel: +62 81361238982

Abstract

The urban street corridor is one of the alternatives of urban public open spaces in Medan, Indonesia, while the parks and squares tend to decrease due to the limited urban land for public uses. Many scholars argue that a street is more than just a circulation path. This place can be a container of community activities through social interaction. The fulfillment of this basic need will contribute significantly to people's quality of life. One of the activities always found in the street corridor is street vending. This paper is aimed to investigate the role of street vending to support public life. The study takes place in three shop houses corridors in Medan i.e. Asia Street Corridor, Kapten Muslim Street Corridor, and Ring Road Corridor. The research is a descriptive- explorative study that collects qualitative and quantitative data. First, we conduct a visual survey to make the physical mapping of some relevant urban design elements. Next, we record the street vending spots and draw it in a map, as well as the whole activities occur in the corridor. The distribution map becomes the basic plan to draw a more detailed plan of the street vending that present the quality of the setting, the activities, and the users. Then, we interview the customers and the merchants about the characteristics of activities, their motives, and what they feel about the quality of the corridor. The exploration finds that most customers of street vendors are the vehicle riders, mostly cars, and motorbikes. It is very rarely the pedestrians found in the corridors. Since there are no public benches found in the pedestrian path, the only place that provides seating area is the street vending. Thus, these spots become the only place for social interaction. However, there is only a small portion of customers come to the corridor to spend time with the friends or to get relaxation. It can be said that social contact is not intensive. Most of them are just passing by, they buy something they need and go. Since the street vending occupy the pedestrian path and a part of vehicles circulation lane, in one hand the street vending support the public life, but on the other hand, they bother the street comfort. The study points out to accommodate the street

vending in a particular space of the corridor, in line with the re-arrangement of the whole space of the corridors to be more human-friendly public space.

Keywords: street vending; urban street; public life; Medan

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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 39
UE 005**

The Application of Geographic Information System for Analysis of Using Pattern of Tha Pae Gate, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Phichayapa Tammikakul¹, Karuna Raksawin²

¹Graduate School Student, ²Associate Professor, Dr., Faculty of Architecture,
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

ploplay_tawan@hotmail.com, karuna.r@cmu.ac.th
Tel. +668 693 993 75

Abstract

Public Square is commonly found in the heart of a traditional town, used as a space for community gatherings and a variety of activities for people within the community. The mentioned activities can take essential part in the local community developments. Besides being used as the space for various activities, the public square can also indicate the identity and meaning of the town which is related to the living condition of its people [1]. Moreover, the concept of a public square utilization concerns to the activities happening within the space. This can be achieved by understanding the necessities and needs of people within the community towards the space, in order to meet the needs of users effectively, to express the identity of the area itself and to impress those who utilize the space. Therefore, it is highly essential and practical to conduct public square usage behavior survey in order to understand the user behavior pattern formed by the usage of people within the area.

The purpose of this research is to utilize the Geographic Information System (GIS) as the tool to collect the data of public square usage behavior. The initial step was to create the area map using geographical coordinates of Tha-Pae Gate square, combined with field surveys in order to ensure the accuracy of user data collected by the tools. Then, divided the collected user data into different time intervals according to all coordinates of the users collected by GIS tool from the former step. The final step was to process all collected data with the computer software called ArcGIS10.1. The result of the process by the software was highly positive, this means that the software “ArcGIS10.1” can be used to process public square usage behavior pattern from the collected data. The result could also be used for the further analysis in any upcoming related researches.

Keywords: Geographic Information System: GIS; Public Space; Public Square; Behavior, Tha Pae Gate .

eISBN 978-0-9955269-6-9 © 2019. 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.

AUTHORS INDEX

Abd Rahim Awang	57
Abdulbasit Almhafdy	89
Achmad Delianur Nasution	107, 111
Ahmad Ridzwan Othman	45
Ahmed Ali Bindajam	77
Akehsan Dahlan	103
Amir 'Aatieff Amir Hussin	99
Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali	27
Ayub Awang	67
Azna Abdul Wahab	21
Che Bon Ahmad	17
Che Noriah Othman	43
Dasimah Omar	109
Deddy Kurniawan Halim	75
Dhanang Respati Puguh	81
Effendy Sigit M	13
Endang Sri Susilo S	81
Evana Kamarudin	51
Fatin Farzanna Abdilah	85
Fatmawati Kamal	47
Fazly Amri Mohd,	85
Filzani Illia Ibrahim	109
Hapizah M Nawawi	49, 53
Hazreena Hussein	63
Isami Kinoshita	13, 73
Ismail Samsuddin	39
Jamalunlaili Abdullah	17
Karuna Raksawin	113
Kenichi Abe	13
Khairil Anuar Md Isa	103
Khairul Nizam Maulud	85
Khalilah Hassan	67, 69
Mai Nakamura	13
Marhani Mohd Anuar	99
Mariam Jamaludin	57
Mariam Muhammad	35
Maryam Farooqui	43
Masran Saruwono	15
Maznah Osman	35
Maznah Osman	35
Mazni Saad	41
Md Nazmul Huda	23
Mohamad Ghazali Masuri	103

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas	65
Mohd Daniel Ismail	15
Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong	41
Muhamad Ali Yuzir	95
Muhammad Abu Eusuf	23
Muhammad Najib Razali	95
Nadzatul Aqmar Azmi	79
Najib Abdullah	49
Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi	77
Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad	109
Noor Suzana Osman	31, 41
Nor Aizam Adnan	85
Nor Rohayu Muhamud Ramzi	45
Noranita Abdamia	99
Norazmir Md Nor	31, 37, 79
Norfadzilah Abd Razak	27
Norhati Ibrahim	89
Norhidayah Abdullah	41
Noriah Othman	65
Norimah Said	35, 37
Norizan Mt Akhir	65
Nur Ameelia Rokhaza'ain Mohsin	63
Nur Atiqah Abdul Samad	103
Nur Fadhilah Megat Ismail	51
Nurlisa Ginting	59
Otuyo Muhsin Kolapo	23
Phang Cheng Ker	43
Phichayapa Tammikakul	113
R. Siti Rukayah	81
Ranjith Dayaratne	93
Rohana Sham	99
Roihan Awg Isa	47
Roslinda Ghazali	39
Rugayah Hashim,	27
Sabarinah Sh Ahmad	89
Sabreen M. Eleyan	23
Salmi Razali	49, 53
Saripah Abdul Latif	33
Satria Halim	59
Sigit Mulyansyah Effendy	73
Siti Hafsah Zulkarnain	95
Siti Khuzaimah	37
Siti Norlizaiha Harun	69

Siti Norul Fatin Ismail	51
Siti Rasidah Md Sakip	21, 39, 65, 69
Siti Sabariah	37
Sudarmawan Juwono	81
Syazwani Abdul Kadir	57
Syed Azhar Syed Sulaiman	43
Tengku Amira Yasmin Tengku Iskandar	33
Ummi Mohlisi Mohd Asmawi	35, 47
Wahyuni Zahrah	107, 111
Wan Saiful Nizam Wan Mohamad	67, 69
Yung-An Chua	53
Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin	27
Zakri Tarmidi	95
Zaliha Ismail	49, 53
Zalizah Khalid	47

Another Event Managed by

emAs

AMER Event Management & Services

emAs emAs Resources (SA0426951-D)

<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

cebsuitm@gmail.com

Published by:



e-International Publishing House, Ltd

(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

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

Tel: 0044 7446 100896;

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

admin@e-iph.co.uk