

# Abstracts

eISBN 978-1-913576-04-2)



## *AQoL2021LangkawiIsland*

5<sup>th</sup> ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life  
Holiday Villa Langkawi. Langkawi Island, Malaysia, 15-16 Dec 2021

e-IPH, UK emAs



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<https://amerabra.org/>

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Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

5th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, Holiday Villa Langkawi. Langkawi Island, Malaysia, 15-16 Dec 2021.

Editor: Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

1. Environment-Behaviour Studies - 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: 8 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 16

Published by e-IPH Ltd., UK

**e-International Publishing House, Limited**

(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

18, Westpoint, 58, West Street,

S1 4EZ, Sheffield,

United Kingdom

Tel: 0044 7446 100896

[admin@e-iph.co.uk](mailto:admin@e-iph.co.uk)

<https://www.eiph.co.uk>

eISBN 978-1-913576-04-2

Publication date: 15 Dec 2021

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## *A QoL2021 Langkawi Island*

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*Editor*

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

## **Acknowledgement**

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser, with the co-organisers, ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians/Africans/Arabians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, congratulate all 52 abstract contributors for making this publication possible.

Thank you all !

## Foreword

This 5th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2021Langkawilsland, Malaysia, our 35<sup>th</sup> international conference to be organised, managed to attract an overall total of 53 numbers of abstracts. Out of the total, 3 abstracts were rejected due to non-compliance.

The #GC2021 initiative seemed to have continuously borne fruits. Of the 50 abstracts approved, authors from 13 countries contributed. The majority was contributed by Malaysia. Countries co-authored with Malaysia involved Indonesia (14 numbers), United Kingdom (11), Japan and Saudi Arabia (3 each), China (2) and 1 each from Brunei, Iraq, Italy, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates. In addition, Indonesia co-authored with Italy (1) while single countries were contributed by Saudi Arabia (2) and Thailand (1).

The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 16 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top four categories in order of popularity involved the following environments: - Health/Healing Environment, HE, 14 numbers (28%), Educational / Learning Environment, ELE, 10 numbers (20%), Community Environment, 5 numbers (10%), and 4 numbers (8%) each for the Hospitality / Tourism Environment, HTE and Urban Environment, UE.

The list of all the approved abstracts are as listed in the content.

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas  
Editor  
AQoL2021Langkawilsland, Malaysia, 15-16 Dec 2021  
admin@e-iph.co.uk

15 Dec 2021

# About the Conference

## Background

Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent with a population of about 4.5 billion people as of 05 Jul 2020. Together with Africa's 1.3 billion people, both continents altogether are hosting about 74% of the world population. Coupled with a high growth rate, it is imperative that both Asia and Africa establishes an international research organisation that specifically focus on the well-being of the Asian / African communities.

Hence, the establishment of ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians), officially formalised on 20th October 2014, represented by seven member countries – Egypt, Iran, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Taiwan and Turkey. ABRA was renamed the Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians/Africans/Arabians on 26 Jun 2020, with the inclusion of three new member countries – Morocco, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. AMER (ABRAMalaysia) with its headquarters in Shah Alam, Malaysia is the permanent secretariat for ABRAworldwide.

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

Thus far, the AQoL conferences organised were as follows:-

- 4th AQoL2018Istanbul, Turkey 03-06 Nov 2018
- 3rd AQoL2017Kuching, Malaysia, 14-16 Oct 2017
- 2nd AQoL2015Izmir, Turkey, 09-13 Dec 2015
- 1st AQoL2014Istanbul, Turkey, 26 – 28 Dec 2014

## 5<sup>th</sup> AQoL2021LangkawilIsland, Malaysia

Our 35th international conference, the WoS-indexed AQoL2021 (5th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life), shall be held from 15-16 Dec 2021. The hybrid (both face-to-face, F2F and virtual) conference shall be held at the Holiday Villa Langkawi, Langkawi Island, Malaysia.

The AQoL2021 focuses on Quality of Life issues affecting the Asian/African/Arabian communities

in both their countries and nons. Issues affecting other communities are also most welcomed.

Paper presenters are allowed to either present F2F or virtually. However, only those who present F2F (non-Malaysians exempted) shall be in the running for the Best Paper awards, with the grand prize of cash RM3,000 (USD723).

AQoL2021 shall be organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians/Africans/Arabians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia). The event shall be fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources.

The e-IPH, UK shall publish both the Abstract Book (eISBN 978-1-913576-04-2), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 6(18) Dec 2021, issue. Currently, the E-BPJ is indexed in Clavirate Analytics Web of Science (WoS) and ScienceOpen. Extended versions of the selected papers shall be published as freely accessible articles, online, in our other international journals – AjBeS, AjQoL, ajE-Bs or jABs, @ no publication charges.

Continuing with our Game Changer 2021 initiative, #GC2021 – only internationally-authored\* (for Malaysians) papers shall be considered for publications in the Proceedings (E-BPJ), and in our other four international journals.

(\* At least one of the authors must be from abroad; Failing which, a 50% additional surcharge of the published Registration Fees shall apply).

## Conference Tracks

Paper contributions involved the following environments (though not exhaustive):-

Children / Youth Environment

Climatic Environment

Commercial/Retail/Services Environment

Communication / Social Media Environment

Community Environment / Social Psychology

Construction Environment

Design & Creative Environment

Educational / Learning Environment

Elderly Environment

Energy Environment

General Psychology

Green Environment

Healthcare / Healing Environment

Hospitality / Tourism Environment

Inclusive Environment

Landscaping Environment  
Legal Matters  
Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment  
Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)  
Management & Production Environment  
Natural Environment  
Policy Matters  
Public Sector Environment  
Residential Environment  
Rural Environment / Rural Psychology  
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Technology-related Environment  
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 shalinis@utar.edu.my, gobik@utar.edu.my, naotomine3912@gmail.com, kani@sic.shibaura-it.ac.jp
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 intanlianasamsudin.edu@gmail.com, zurinda@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, yadodo@gelisim.edu.tr
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 khorsc@utar.edu.my; waiyew42@1utar.my; olanrewaju@utar.edu.my; waish@utar.edu.my

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suzanay@uitm.edu.my, wiland.angga@unisa-bandung.ac.id,  
amiirah1998@gmail.com, umisyaaafiqah@gmail.com

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jasniulak83@gmail.com, asyrafxy@gmail.com, shasya@uitm.edu.my, tiza.ap130400@gmail.com
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norazmianas@uitm.edu.my, mhafiz@usim.edu.my, zurianibtyaacob@uitm.edu.my, haniipin5@gmail.com, Wahibur@gmail.com
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rusna162@uitm.edu.my, shahe314@uitm.edu.my, nurul106@uitm.edu.my,  
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*2 School of Art, Design and Architecture, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom*  
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norzi153@salam.uitm.edu.my, aidah348@salam.uitm.edu.my,  
muhamadridzuan@salam.uitm.edu.my, shukriah736@salam.uitm.edu.my,  
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wannuramirah@uitm.edu.my, hazone510@gmail.com,  
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1Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics (FSE), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia  
2Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage (FTKW), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia  
3University of Zhejiang, Hangzhou 310018, China  
aisyah5800@gmail.com, hana.h@umk.edu.my, tengkufauzan@umk.edu.my, 20170011@czu.edu.cn, aisyah@umk.edu.my
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1Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, 2School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia 3Unaizah College Of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia, PO BOX 5888 Unaizah, 51911, Qassim, Saudi Arabia.4Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, chenoriah.othman@uitm.edu.my, sazhar@usm.my, maryamfarooqui.uitm@gmail.com, ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my
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1 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment (FKAB), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia, 2 Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; 3 School of Architecture, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, 4 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment (FKAB), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia.  
madiahahidris@usim.edu.my, SibleyM@cardiff.ac.uk, k.hadjri@sheffield.ac.uk, azhani@usim.edu.my
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Norhaini Majid<sup>1</sup>, Roswati Nordin<sup>1</sup>, Norshamatul Aidah Osran<sup>1,2</sup>, Suryanto Suryanto<sup>3</sup>  
1Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia, 2 ILKKM, Sultan Azlan Shah, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia, 3 School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia  
majidnorhaini@gmail.com, roswati2809@uitm.edu.my, lirael\_m@yahoo.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id

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 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Human Factors & Ergonomics unit, Centre for Occupational Safety, Health and Wellbeing (COSHAW), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Associate fellows, Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia 4 Laksamana College of Business, Plaza Abdul Razak, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam 5 School of Chemistry and Environment, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia  
 mghazali@uitm.edu.my, khairil996@uitm.edu.my, jay@laksamanacollege.edu.bn, myshukri@uitm.edu.my, ismaniza@uitm.edu.my
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 1 Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
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 nurlisa@usu.ac.id, n.vinky@usu.ac.id, antonella.trombadore@unifi.it



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1 Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 2 PhD Candidate, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak 3 Sabbatical, Faculty of Law University of Edinburgh Scotland  
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aliyah@iium.edu.my, fadzidah@iium.edu.my, r.othman@upm.edu.sa,  
aida\_kesuma@iium.edu.my, zeensoni@iium.edu.my, nayeem@iium.edu.my

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*2 Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering,  
University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, United Kingdom  
norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk,  
aidah866@uitm.edu.my*

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**The Role of 'Sense of Place' in the Revitalisation of Heritage Street: the case of George Town, Malaysia**

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Aidatul Fadzlin Bakri 1, Mike Robinson 2, Zalina Samadi 1, Helle Jørgensen3  
1 Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 University  
of Birmingham, United Kingdom, 3 Ironbridge International Institute of Cultural  
Heritage, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom  
aidatulfadzlin@uitm.edu.my, m.d.robinson@bham.ac.uk, zalin628@uitm.edu.my,  
h.jorgensen@bham.ac.uk

## **Children / Youth Environment**



## A 01 CYE 001

# Working and Caregiving: Experiences of Malaysian and Japanese Mothers with Special Needs Children

Azzarina Zakaria <sup>1</sup>, Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi <sup>2</sup>, Chie Yorozu <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Business and Accountancy, Universiti Malaya, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> School of Business, Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan

azzarina@uitm.edu.my, khairul\_saidah@um.edu.my, yorozu@busi.aoyama.ac.jp  
Tel: +60132041977

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### Abstract

United Nations (2020) reports that one in every ten children across the global population is a child with a disability or special needs. Children with special needs require care that exceeds typical maternal care due to their functional limitations and long-term dependence, indicating the complex and daunting caregiving task that the parent assumes. Mothers are typically the parents who are primarily involved in the caregiving roles of their children. Under such circumstances, mothers may find managing the competing demands of care work and wage work challenging. Few studies document mothers' employment experiences caring for special needs children (SNC) in Malaysia. Very few within a single study explores working mothers with SNCs within developing and developed countries. In response to this lacuna, the study seeks to shed light on the struggles experienced by Malaysian and Japanese working mothers with SNCs. The data collected by semi-structured interviews conducted with five Malaysian and three Japanese mothers revealed that the struggle to negotiating wage work and caregiving is immense. There were structural barriers of workplace inflexibility, stigmatism and discrimination reported. Mothers were found to experience profound emotional and physical distress. The study hints at the urgency to formulate policy interventions related to workplace strategies for mothers caring for SNCs, allowing them to retain and reinforce their labour participation, thereafter promoting the goal of gender parity. This study is restricted to a small number of mothers of SNCs who took part, hence, the main limitation. Future research should recruit a larger sample to document more substantial evidence from Malaysian and Japanese working mothers of SNCs. Since the SNCs in this study are confined to specific types of developmental and psychological impairments, there is also a need for future

research into other types of impairments to elicit a greater understanding of the possible different impacts on the employment experience of the mothers.

**Keywords:** working mothers, special needs children, Malaysia, Japan

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## **Communication / Social Media Environment**



## A 02 CSME 001

# Media and Funding: A Qualitative Study of Malaysian Social Welfare NGOs

**Nurliana Zahira Zaharrudin, Azzarina Zakaria**

Faculty of Business and Management,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

nurlianazahirazaharrudin@gmail.com, azzarina@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: 011-23650387

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### Abstract

This study explores the extent of media facilitates Malaysian Social Welfare Non-Governmental Organisations (SWNGOs) to acquire funding. Malaysian SWNGOs rely on external funding to support their operation, but this external funding is uncertain and limited, making them struggle to raise funds. On the other hand, the number of registered Malaysian NGOs has increased recently. For this reason, acquiring funding has become more challenging for Malaysian SWNGOs. This study employed Hypodermic Needle Theory (HNT), where HNT suggests that the media can be considered a platform for influencing the public's attitude and behaviour (Lasswell, 1927). Therefore, this study is structured according to the HNT concept, in which the NGOs' message disseminated through the media influenced the donors' attitude and behaviour in providing funds. A qualitative research design was used. An in-depth interview was conducted with six participants from the Malaysian SWNGO Board of Directors (BODs) or Malaysian SWNGO staff (who have the mandate to make decisions) on acquiring funding and their experiences of using media. The study has two limitations: First, the study focuses on Malaysian SWNGOs in Selangor, although there were other subgroups in Malaysian SWNGOs with different attitudes and behaviours towards funding acquisition. Thus, interpreting the findings of this study need to be interpreted deliberately. Secondly, due to the small number of participants from Malaysian SWNGOs in Selangor, the findings of the study have limited applicability to the broader groups of Malaysian SWNGOs. The study found that television is a dominant media platform to acquire funding. An official website, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp were also essential media platforms for most Malaysian SWNGOs. The findings have implications at the theoretical, methodological, and practical levels. Theoretically, the study provides new insights to NGOs on the influence of media

use in acquiring funding. Methodologically, few studies focus on media and funding in the context of Malaysian NGOs. Practically, the media can be used as an alternative for funding acquisition in Malaysian NGOs.

**Keywords:** media, funding, Malaysian SWNGO

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## **Commercial/Retail/Services Environment**



## A 03 CRSE 001

# Internal Business Factors for Business Sustainability: A realistic view from sustainability managers

Nur Syuhada Jasni <sup>1</sup>, Haslinda Yusoff <sup>1</sup>, Purwatiningsih Wibowo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Accountancy, Univerisiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Selangor, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

nursy168@uitm.edu.my, hasli229@uitm.edu.my, purwatiningsih.mba@ui.ac.id  
Tel: 603-32587494

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### Abstract

Sustainability has received a great deal of criticism, particularly about environmental and social practices concerned with the development of strategies and the operationalization and implementation of those strategies. The most important question that has yet to be answered is how internal business factors influence the success of long-term businesses. As a result, the purpose of this study was to close the gap. The objectives of this study are to 1) understand the internal business factors that influence environmental practices and business sustainability and 2) investigate the internal business factors that influence social practices and business sustainability in the context of a small business. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather information from Malaysian Public-Listed Companies (PLCs) that have made significant contributions to the advancement of sustainable development in the country. The companies included in this study sample are pioneers of sustainability practices with more than ten years of experience. This study believes that the companies are in the maturity stage of the sustainability evolution. This study only interviewed a small number of sustainability managers in the sample and was confined to the interviewees' personal opinions and viewpoints. The findings indicate that cost-saving measure with green efficiency, operational efficiency leading to excellent internal processes. Also, the development of high-quality green products is essential factors n aligning with environmental objectives. According to the results of this study, green talents, work-life balance and training shaped high-quality employees. Besides, stakeholder's engagement should focus on social activities related to the core business contributed to the ability of social practices. This investigation would enhance managerial understanding of a resilient, sustainable business model with better inclusion of sustainability. Besides, it would assist in addressing sustainability

problems and better adaptation to changes. In this sense, for future studies, this study suggests a comprehensive set of data to investigate comparative analysis based on different types of industries for better insights.

**Keywords:** sustainable; environmental; social; internal business factors

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## **Community Environment**



## A 04 ComE 001

# Challenges, Opportunities and the Way Forward in the Malay Settlement

**Azli Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Julaihi Wahid<sup>2</sup>, Bassem Salleh<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, UMK, Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, UNIMAS, Sarawak, Malaysia.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Architecture, College of Architecture, Art and Design, Ajman University, UAE

azli.ab@umk.edu.my, wjulaihi@unimas.my, bassemsaleh@hotmail.com  
Tel: +6012-9675054

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### Abstract

The need for a better quality of life is driving the pace of urbanization in our country. Today, almost 80 per cent of Malaysians choose a metropolis area as their residence, which is arguably far beyond the rate of world urbanization currently at 55 per cent. Currently, the Malay settlement in their homeland is under threat. Despite Malaysia's 64-year independence, the Malay settlements continue to lack infrastructure services. The question is why the situation in the Malay settlement remains precarious. This situation demonstrates that they are confronted with a significant predicament that only worsen if the issue is not addressed immediately, fearing that the Malays would be unable to compete in the pace of urbanization. Malay settlement at the river's fringe is a rampant problem heightened with the threat of natural calamities. The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of urbanization and the threat of natural calamities on the morphology of Malay settlement patterns in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. The research approach employs exploratory approach, drawing on existing literature on the consequences of urbanization and natural calamities, as well as data collected from 350 local respondents during fieldwork in April 2019. Furthermore, it is supplemented by observation and visual analysis data, which architects, planners and urban designers commonly deployed to evaluate the context of a discussion. These include physical, social, cultural, and public facilities, and the data gathered has been amalgamated using IBM SPSS V26, supported by interview techniques and photographic evidence. Mapping techniques are being used to generate existing settlement patterns through the Google Earth and Google Maps application. Finally, AutoCAD 2018 software

delivered the most updated layout on the Malay settlement patterns study area. According to the results, the impact of the floodwall construction in 2014 has resulted in changing patterns of Malay settlements. Eventually, the area became a target for private developers interested in future Malay settlement expansion.

**Keywords:** Malay settlement, urbanization, natural calamity

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## A 05 ComE 002

# Community Perceptions and Preferences of Post Closure Landfill Ecological Restoration in Thailand

Intan Pransischa 1, Kallaya Suntornvongsagul 2, Narumon Arunotai 3

1 Environment Development and Sustainability, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand,  
2 Environment Research Institute Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, 3 Social Research  
Institute Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

pransischa.intan@gmail.com, Suntornvongsagul.k@chula.ac.th

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### Abstract

In a megacity, Urban economic development generates environmental degradation in many regions, including biodiversity, social and economic problems. Identifying and characterizing urban green space development has been shown to have an essential role in sustainable urban development to tackle environmental degradation and improve human well-being. Post-closure landfill redevelopment could be an alternative solution for the city with the land-use function and space issues. Nonetheless, the lack of meaningful benefits from landfill ecological restoration by local people becomes one of the challenges to achieving urban forest park development in post-closure landfill areas, thus affecting community participation in the development process. Understanding the communities' perspectives in the intervention implementation of urban forest park development could improve the local environment to promote sustainable urban development. This study was conducted around On-Nut Disposal Plant as a post-closure landfill site that will redevelop as the local community's metropolitan green space area faced the ecological, economic, and social issues that would affect the local perception. Thus, this paper attempts to answer the perspective of environmental landfill restoration based on community perception. The local community perception data were collected from 165 respondents were selected randomly from five villages in the 1 km by observing and surveying from March to May 2021. Economic, social, and environmental issues are important factors that must be considered in the ecological restoration in this project. Next, the analysis of the relationship between perception and social-economy factor used *Spearman's rho* correlation. The results indicate the suitability of the post-closure landfill site's redevelopment refers to the environmental improvement toward the sustainable green Bangkok 2030 in the future Bangkok city urban development. About 84% of respondents agree and have a good perception on this landfill

ecological restoration project, the community expected this project could improve the air quality, reduce the odor in the surrounding environment as the direct benefit of the reconstruction. Approximately 93% community argue the main issue is environment problem should be improved slightly. The community preference of urban forest parks design should provide the exercise facilitation, parking area, small local market. Finally, our assessment of communities' perception toward Green Bangkok 2030 suggests a need to respect local communities' preferences and needs, hence meaningful design which can fulfil the local community needs would directly engage community in charge in all activities.

**Keywords:** post-closure landfill, ecological restoration, redevelopment, community perception, urban forest park, future development

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## A 06 ComE 003

# Impacts of the Japanese Middle-Class Work Culture on the Development of the Nation

Shalini Sanmargaraja <sup>1</sup>, Gobi Kanadasan<sup>2</sup>, Naoto Mine <sup>3</sup>,  
Hirotake Kanisawa <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Construction Management, Faculty of Engineering and Green Technology, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Department of Petrochemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Green Technology, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR), Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> Innovative Global Research Center, Shibaura Institute of Technology (SIT), Japan, <sup>4</sup> Department of Architecture, School of Architecture, Shibaura Institute of Technology (SIT), Japan

shalinis@utar.edu.my, gobik@utar.edu.my, naotomine3912@gmail.com, kani@sic.shibaura-it.ac.jp  
Tel: +605468888

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### Abstract

Japanese are legendary for their hard-working nature. Their growth to one of the economic powerhouses worldwide is mainly attributed to their workaholic culture. Japanese are willing to work beyond their office hours for the development of their organization. Nevertheless, their workaholic culture has slowly started to spell another 'disaster' for their nation. Due to their dedication to their work, the Japanese give less importance to family life, eventually leading Japan to a super-aged country. Therefore, this research aims to identify the drawbacks of their work culture towards the nation's development. This research seeks to identify the negative impacts of Japanese work culture on society and determine the values of life taught to the younger generations. This research was conducted in Kanto and Kyushu area. Nine hundred questionnaires were distributed, but only 345 responses were received due to Covid-19; hence the response rate is 38.33%. Convenience sampling methods were used. The Cronbach Alpha of reliability recorded is 0.623, which is at an acceptable level. From the descriptive analysis, it is found that the majority of the respondents strongly agree that they are constantly pressured due to rough jobs, and they feel that the extended working hours produced inefficient human capital distribution. Respondents also believed that this situation had pushed away women from contributing to the nation's economy. Due to the busy schedule, the respondents feel that they

had abandoned their old parents and found it difficult to juggle their responsibilities. Almost all the respondents agreed that Japan has a declining birth rate and a rapidly ageing population; hence the Japanese population is declining. Respondents believe that there are fewer babies as there are many sexless marriages in Japan. Many of their colleagues, friends, or acquaintances are still single because of their unwillingness to take up extra responsibilities. In the next 20 years, Japan needs to import more foreign labourers as Japan's workforce will deteriorate by 20%. Karoshi and karojisatsu are increasing among the young adults resulting from incapability in achieving their key performance indicators (KPIs). Respondents believe that family values and importance of the family time need to be taught to the younger generations. Although the Japanese government tighten the labour law and introduced several additional policies, the government should honour the organizations which comply with the newest rules by granting tax exemptions, different leave policies, and others to encourage a healthy work-life balance among the Japanese.

**Keywords:** Labor force, Karoshi, Karojisatsu, super-aged nation

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## A 07 ComE 004

# Mosque: Architecture and its Contextualism towards a Multifaith Communal Area

**Intan Liana Samsudin<sup>1</sup>, Zurinda Mat Rabu<sup>2</sup>,  
Ida Marlina Mazlan<sup>2</sup>, Yakubu Aminu Dodo<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment & Surveying,  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor, Malaysia

<sup>1,2</sup> School of Architecture & Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, Technology and Built  
Environment, UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

<sup>4</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture,  
Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey

intanlianasamsudin.edu@gmail.com, zurinda@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my,  
yadodo@gelisim.edu.tr

Tel:+6017-8731277

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### Abstract

As a result of mass globalisation and rapid urbanisation on a global scale, it is futile to not acknowledge the inevitable future of a multi-racial society here in Malaysia, with its non-homogenous population and history of cultural immersions. Previously, the mosque represented the heart of a community, and it served as the centre of all social congregations for Malay. However, the design and the architectural style of the mosque has changed over time. Some of the existing mosque designs are towards the specific architectural style that resembles the identity of other region contextualism or a construct based on political development rather than community needs. The research aims to outline the design strategy of a mosque as a secondary multifaith place in a community neighbourhood contextualism. The research objectives are to describe the architecture of mosque and multifaith architecture, to evaluate the design element of mosque architecture and contextualism towards the multifaith agenda and, to dissect the program and function relationship of mosque place towards actualising a clear concept of multifaith communal area strategy. The selected method to conduct the research is through a qualitative approach. A case study of a mosque with an affluent multifaith neighbourhood is chosen. The Al-Mujahideen

mosque in Damansara Utama is chosen as context of study. The contextualism of the mosque is also situated to be opposite to Lutheran Church. The first method to conduct the reserach is through fieldwork observation. The analysis is a descriptive approach. The second method is through a semi-structured interview with participants from the mosque. The data analysis is a content analysis approach. The research findings reveal that the neutrality elements are crucial elements to create a less isolist image of the sacred space identity. A higher visibility of the space and open quality of space help indirect interaction between the external context and the mosque context. Rather than the architecture itself, the programs at the sacred place need to diversify to utilise the space to be a community third place rather than just a religion-oriented program. In conclusion, although the architecture plays an essential role in creating the elements of locality and regional architectural response, the activities and program-driven, either structured or unstructured, is needed to unite the community neighbourhood. The neutrality, visibility, and program orientation help to shape the utilisation of the mosque as a multifaith communal area.

**Keywords:** Multifaith Communal Area; Mosque Architectural Elements; and, Contextualism

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## A 08 ComE 005

# The Integration Perspective between of Philosophy and Malay Socio-Cultural Elements in Paintings in the Millennium Era

**Ahmad Hakim Abdullah, Nasirin Abdillah**

Department of Heritage Studies, Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage,  
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Locked Bag No 01, 16300 Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia

hakimabdullah08@gmail.com, nasirin@umk.edu.my  
Tel: + 601121825608

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### Abstract

This study focuses on the works of Hashim Hassan, a highly appreciated regarded by the collectors of works. He is known for showcasing the essence of the Malay socio-cultural and philosophy that is in-depth within the Malay community. The scope of the study is his natural, conventional subject matters and the intrinsic meaning or content of the artworks he created in the millennium era. This study applied the descriptive analysis method to the three stages of the analysis presented in the Panofsky theory. Therefore, the qualitative content analysis research method was based on Erwin Panofsky's (1939) theoretical framework. It is aimed to identify and analyse the significance of Malay philosophy and socio-cultural elements in Hashim Hassan's paintings in the Millennium era. Hashim Hassan created a painting between 2000 and 2020 that was selected to examine iconography in terms of its form, subject and meaning. The study found that the artist's work highlights Malay socio-cultural and philosophical values in the context of leisure activity, specifically Malay traditional sports such as the traditional *Wau Bulan* kite as evident in *Wau Bulan Terbang Malam*. Meanwhile, *Wau Bulan* presents a significant Malay socio-cultural element, which is featured in cultural performances like the *Dikir Barat* performed by the Kelantanese Malay. Regarding the philosophical and Malay socio-cultural meaning of *Wau Bulan Terbang Malam* (2007), the painting resonates with the classic Malay song, *Engkau Laksana Bulan*, by *Tan Sri. P. Ramlee*, a renowned Malay artist. The *Wau Bulan* has also been used as the graphic logo of Malaysia's national airline, *Malaysia Airlines Berhad (MAB)*. In this light, the *Wau Bulan* has become a symbol of the Malay's philosophical value. It indicates that the *Wau*

*Bulan* featured in the painting is a treasured heritage of the Malay community in Malaysia. Moreover, this study found that the element of surrealism in Hashim Hassan's painting is in line with the current trend of postmodernism. In the 21<sup>st</sup>-century, *Wau Bulan Terbang Malam* (2007) shows that the artist portrayed to gain an understanding of the paintings' philosophical and Malay socio-cultural meaning among society. While there are traces of western influence in the painting, the painting is still meaningful to present the Malay socio-culture philosophy. Therefore, this study's findings present a new understanding of communities and societies in the postmodern 21<sup>st</sup>-century.

**Keywords:** Integration, Millennium Era, Malay philosophy and socio-cultural elements

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## **Construction Environment**



## A 09 CoE 001

# Appraisal on Workforce Performance towards Industrialised Building System

**Khor Soo Cheen<sup>1</sup>, Tiang Wai-Yew<sup>1</sup>,  
Olanrewaju Ashola Abdullatef<sup>1</sup>, Wai Soon-Han<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Construction Management, Faculty of Engineering and Green Technology,  
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Green Technology,  
Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

khorsc@utar.edu.my; waiyew42@1utar.my; olanrewaju@utar.edu.my; waish@utar.edu.my  
Tel: 0164453872

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### Abstract

The workforce has always been the backbone of the construction industry, especially in the Industrialised Building System (IBS), where significant labour requirement is crucial to effectively and efficiently implement such a system. As for the labour issue for IBS performances, the previous researcher often chooses to obtain data and opinion from the perspective of construction professionals, who often view the problem from their professional point of view to provide insight into the labour issue. However, most researchers often neglect the labour workforce opinion who play a significant role in the construction industry, particularly research topics related to labour issues. Despite the claim that IBS can significantly reduce the labour reliance in the construction industry, but still does not eliminate the limiting factors for the labour dependent on the industry. Furthermore, the labour factor often time play the most significant role in determining the performances of the IBS. Thus, the human factors that are limiting the IBS to achieve higher efficiency identify in this study. Henceforth, this study aims to identify the perspective of IBS performances appraisal on workforce performances factors. To achieve the research aim, the objective of this study is to investigate various factors that significantly affect the workforce's productivity in IBS performance. The research method employed questionnaire survey methods. Meanwhile, the sample size for the data collection amounts 60 targeted respondents who based on convenience and judgement non-probability sampling. Eventually, this study found a strong correlation between motivation, education and skill level of workforce established as a factor that

affects the workforce's productivity in implementing IBS. The result followed by the most significant way to improve such issues is in terms of monetary, educational and awareness improvement. Various limitations of this study may result in inaccuracy in the finding to represent the actual situation of the problem. There are such as low response rate, survey distribution limitation and limited IBS project site available. Lastly, this can conclude the implications of this study that the most significant factor affecting the workforce in productivity of IBS is motivational factor followed by educational factor. The best resolution is to propose improvement in terms of monetary incentive and academic level of the workforce to resolve the persisting issue.

**Keywords:** Workforce, Industrialised Building System (IBS), Construction Industry, Malaysia

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## **Educational / Learning Environment**



## A 10 ELE 001

# A Qualitative Study of Psychological Challenges towards Movement Control Order among Stranded University Students

Suzana Yusof<sup>1</sup>, Angga Wilandika<sup>2</sup>, Nurul Amirah Mohd Bakr<sup>1</sup>  
Umi Syafiqah Che Wahab<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia. <sup>2</sup> Medical-Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia

suzanay@uitm.edu.my, wiland.angga@unisa-bandung.ac.id, amirah1998@gmail.com, umisyaaafiqah@gmail.com  
Tel: +60123659680

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### Abstract

Background: Students' psychological challenges are becoming a highlighted issue, especially during the Movement Control Order (MCO) since COVID-19 spread worldwide. The stranded students were vulnerable to developing psychological problems as they were separated from their families and live alone at the residential college. Significance: This study provides information for universities and governments that could improve students' management during a pandemic. Aim: To explore the psychological challenges experienced by stranded university students and strategies and support that assist those dealing with the challenges during Movement Control Order (MCO). Objective: To identify psychological challenges and supports that assist the students during MCO. Method: This qualitative phenomenology study was conducted using semi-structured interview questions for an interview guide. A total of 12 stranded university students of UiTM Puncak Alam Campus were selected using the purposive sampling method. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) have been conducted via online meetings, Google Meet from February to April 2021, as COVID-19 cases still arise. All interview sessions were recorded, transcribed, and coded manually using thematic analysis. Limitation: Due to MCO, the interview session could not be done physically became the limitation of this study. However, the triangulation process has been done to ensure the validity and credibility of the findings. Findings: Three themes emerged from the analyses. First, psychological challenges experienced by

stranded university students were stress, loneliness, boredom, feeling of acceptance, Online Distance Learning (ODL) obstacles and exhaustion. Second, most of the participants were hoping for better management in disaster conditions. Finally, financial and emotional support are survival during stranded in MCO situations. Implications: Conclusion: In conclusion, the COVID-19 and MCO impact on students' psychological well-being needs to be addressed wisely. Emotional support from family and peers plays a vital role in ensuring their psychological health during the quarantine process. A sound support system and comprehensive strategies could assist them in coping with the challenges.

**Keywords:** Movement Control Order (MCO), psychological challenges, stranded, university students.

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## A 11 ELE 002

# Effect of Health Education Program on Knowledge and Perception of Erectile Dysfunction among Male Students in UiTM Puncak Alam: A randomized controlled trial

Jasni Anak Ulak<sup>1,2</sup>, Muhammad Asyraf Hasnan<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Sharifah Shafinaz Sh Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Tiza Aprilia Puspita<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centre For Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz, <sup>3</sup>Kadiri University Selomangleng Street no. 1, Kediri, East Java (64115) Indonesia.

jasniulak83@gmail.com, asyrafxy@gmail.com, shasya@uitm.edu.my, tiza.ap130400@gmail.com  
Tel0 198951998

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### Abstract

**Background:** Erectile dysfunction (ED) is a common disorder, especially in older men, and associated with comorbidities. Nowadays, young men are susceptible to developing ED because of their sedentary lifestyle, high-stress level, and unhealthy diet. It is also a complex topic to discuss among young men because of the misconception about ED that it just affects only the elderly population.

**Significance:** This study significantly improves men's perception and knowledge of ED and promotes a better quality of life by having accurate information about ED.

**Aims:** The study aims to increase awareness and knowledge among male university students significantly younger men and identify which health education program provides a better outcome. This was conducted using a Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) as a study design with a total sample size of 60. The participants were required to answer the ED questionnaire via a google form, and after completed answering, they were randomly assigned into two groups. The participants were divided into 30 participants in each arm via simple random sampling by generating the random table. After completing the questionnaire, the participants were randomly assigned to Intervention 1 consisted of pamphlet health education, and intervention two consisted of video health education. Both groups were required to gain the information on the ED in 5

minutes duration in their respective methods (pamphlet or video). IBM SPSS 26 version was used to analyze on both pre and post-test data using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis using Pearson Chi-square and Fisher's exact test. The perception and knowledge of participants regarding ED will be assessed before and after health education is given.

**Limitation:** The limitation of the study is the small number of participants, and Covid-19 pandemics is the biggest obstacle for the researcher to get the sample data.

**Findings:** The mean age for the participants were aged 19 to 40, mean of  $24.9 \pm (5.57)$ . The comparison of the awareness level between the two groups after the health education intervention showed statistically insignificant differences ( $P = 1.33$ ). Moreover, there was no significant difference in the attitude level after the intervention between the two groups ( $P = 1.0$ ).

**Implication:** The study concluded that pamphlets and videos portray similar outcomes, hence obtaining information on ED. Healthcare providers play an essential role in educating and give information to patients and society regarding ED. Early detection of ED is important to produce a better quality of life.

**Keywords:** Erectile Dysfunction, Health Education, Young Men, Student University

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## A 12 ELE 003

# Qualitative Assessment of Entrepreneurial Activities of Malaysian Private Tahfiz Institutions (PTIs)

Norazmi Anas <sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Hafiz Saleh <sup>2</sup>, Zuriani Yaacob <sup>3</sup>, Mohd Aariffin Mohd Taharin <sup>4</sup>, Wahibur Rokhman <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS),  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Tapah Campus, Perak, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Quranic dan Sunnah Studies (FPQS),  
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup> Akademi Pengajian Bahasa (APB),  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pahang Branch, Raub Campus, Pahang, Malaysia

<sup>4</sup> Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS),  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

<sup>5</sup> Department of Islamic Economics, State Islamic College, (STAIN), Kudus, Indonesia

[norazmianas@uitm.edu.my](mailto:norazmianas@uitm.edu.my), [mhafiz@usim.edu.my](mailto:mhafiz@usim.edu.my), [zurianibyacob@uitm.edu.my](mailto:zurianibyacob@uitm.edu.my),  
[haniipin5@gmail.com](mailto:haniipin5@gmail.com), [Wahibur@gmail.com](mailto:Wahibur@gmail.com)  
Tel: 0122754160

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### Abstract

Due to reliance on government assistance, alms and *waqf* funds, the governance of Private Tahfiz Institutions (PTIs) in the country is plagued by problems with infrastructure standards, non-uniformity, and weak management. Furthermore, the issue of illegal public fundraising accountability and financial resource constraints have a direct impact on the quality of the *huffaz* that will be produced. Hence, PTIs in Malaysia must take a proactive step to find new ways to generate their income to break free from the shackles of financial constraints. Besides, PTIs are encouraged to engage in entrepreneurial activities that are appropriate to their location and capabilities, as well as to help them succeed in the world of entrepreneurship. Apart from continuously improving the sustainability of PTIs, these institutions will become exemplary and models in the future. As a result, the study aims to identify entrepreneurial activities undertaken by Private Tahfiz Institutions (PTIs) in Malaysia to cover operating and management costs, followed by an analysis of the challenges, constraints, and problems encountered, and an

assessment of the balance of entrepreneurial activities in educational governance of these religious, educational institutions. This was a qualitative case study, with the leading research instrument being a semi-structured interview with the founders, principals, and administrators of Malaysian Private Tahfiz Institutions (PTIs) that engage in entrepreneurial activities. The sampling technique used in this study included seven participants from Malaysia's selected PTIs. They had two types of entrepreneurial activities, i.e. products and services. Thematic analysis was used to analyze the data, which had three main themes: (i) PTI entrepreneurial activities, (ii) challenges, constraints, and problems faced by PTIs, and (iii) the balance of entrepreneurial activities in educational governance in PTIs. The findings demonstrated that involving PTIs in entrepreneurship can cover operating costs ranging from 40 percent to 50 percent of total operating costs. It is entirely supported by entrepreneurial activities based on products and services such as livestock, agriculture, aquaculture, fresh and frozen food-based products, corporations, restaurants, convenience stores, *wasiat* management and *takaful*, vocational training, *hajj* and *umrah* services, and *halal* food processing. Nonetheless, PTIs face challenges, constraints, and problems such as a lack of capital and entrepreneurial training, an insufficient supply of raw materials and sales products, and ineffective marketing methods. Entrepreneurial balance is highly emphasized in educational governance at PTIs, with entrepreneurship training provided to students without interfering with their educational activities. It is hoped that this effort will be able to realize the Tahfiz Negara Education Policy (TNEP) goal of producing 125,000 *huffaz* by 2050 as a result of PTI governance stability, solid and sufficient financial resources from time to time.

**Keywords:** Qualitative Assessment, Entrepreneurial Activities, Private Tahfiz Institutions (PTIs), Malaysia

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## A 13 ELE 004

# Relationship of Sensory Design towards the Physical Learning Environment for Autism

Roslinda Ghazali<sup>1</sup>, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip<sup>2</sup>,  
Ismail Samsuddin<sup>3</sup>, Heba Samra<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Post-graduate, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Malaysia.

<sup>2</sup> Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Green Safe Cities Research Group,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam Campus, 40450, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Malaysia.

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Fine Arts,  
Helwan University Cairo – Zamalek, 4 Mohamed Thakeb. St Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

lindakering@gmail.com, sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my,  
ismai578@perak.uitm.edu.my, Heba.abdelhafeez@f-arts.helwan.edu.eg  
Tel: 0135185148

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### Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorders are challenged by impairments in social interactions and communication, rigidity in behaviour and thinking, and lack of emotional understanding. Children with autism exhibit inattention and distractibility more than normal children. Every autistic child has different academic problems, such as difficulties in class participation, low attention span, and inappropriate behaviours that hinder their ability to participate in educational activities. Hence, they usually experience disappointment in academic progress by ignoring proper changes in the environment may have severe negative impacts on the learning processes of autistic children. Designing spaces for them need to consider how they will experience and utilize the space since autistic people have particular sensory needs and experience the world differently than those without autism who have trouble understanding how an autistic person's brain processes stimulation. This quantitative study employed the survey method to explore the relationship

between the sensory design towards the physical learning environment in the Autism Centre. The respondents (n=384) comprised of people involved in the autism learning environment; they should be able to give opinions and may or may not experience designing or creating the autism learning environment. This research paper used Statistical Program for Social Sciences Software (SPSS) was used for data entry and data analysis. Pearson's Correlation used to highlight relationships between the variables, and statistical analysis focuses on developing the framework using the structural equation modelling. The results have shown the strongest relationship between the dimensions of Sensory Design towards the Physical Learning Environment. The analysis concludes that acoustic, spatial sequencing, escape space, compartmentation, transition zone, sensory zoning, and safety contribute to creating the Physical Learning Environment (PLE). Those criteria have a strong significant relationship towards the physical learning environment in the context of autism. Findings are hoped to promote a conducive learning environment for autistic children. This would also help the technical agency and related government agencies used as a benchmark to design to improve the autism learning environment in Malaysia.

**Keywords:** Sensory design; physical learning environment; quantitative.

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## A 14 ELE 005

# Rural Area School Teacher's Technology Adoption: Lessons Learned from the COVID-19 Phenomenon

Rusnani Mohamad Khalid<sup>1</sup>, Shaherah Abdul Malik<sup>2</sup>, Nurul Aien Abd Aziz<sup>2</sup>,  
Mohd Hafizan Musa<sup>1</sup>, Noreen Noor Abd Aziz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor, Kampus Segamat

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Business Management,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor, Kampus Segamat

rusna162@uitm.edu.my, shahe314@uitm.edu.my, nurul106@uitm.edu.my,

mohdh233@uitm.edu.my, noree974@uitm.edu.my

Tel: 017-7907274

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### Abstract

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 has changed the landscape of the educational field in the Malaysian context. The presence of this pandemic has forced all countries to sequence emergency management mechanisms. The Malaysian government's movement control order aims to curb the spread of COVID-19 has led to the implementation of home-based learning methods. Around November 2020, the Ministry of Education Malaysia introduced an initiative to implement teaching and learning methods at home, known as PdPR. This situation changed the pattern of teaching and learning activities from face-to-face learning to online learning. Through this method, teachers conduct online teaching sessions and knowledge delivery. Furthermore, teachers and students become more exposed to new platforms like Microsoft Teams, Google Hangouts, and others. However, difficulties in providing quality learning materials, the lack of online teaching experiences and the inability to assess students' comprehension are among the main challenges faced by the teachers. In order to conduct classes smoothly, proper protocols and directions were given to the students and parents to facilitate the adaptation to this novel channel of learning. The online learning system is defined as distance learning, online learning, and network learning. Online learning methods help promotes interaction between teachers and students. There are various methods that can be used for online learning, such as digital slide shows, digital graphic information, and others. The use of

technology in learning sessions has raised more creative ideas for lecturers to convey knowledge. Hence, this study focuses on investigating the relationship between organizational factors, perceived usefulness, personal innovativeness, and peers with teacher's adoption of technology. A survey method will be employed a questionnaire to collect data from 100 respondents who are teachers in a selected rural area school. A simple random sampling technique was employed in determining the prospective respondents. This study is also expected to contribute to the further strengthening of the education system using technology from the Malaysian context.

**Keywords:** Adoption, e-learning, technology

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## A 15 ELE 006

# Effect of Health Education Program on the Awareness towards Organ Donation: A randomized Controlled Trial

**Raja Hazwani Raja Zahri<sup>1,2</sup>, Siti Nurul Azimah Mat Jusoh<sup>1,3</sup>,  
Sharifah Shafinaz Sh.Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Yeni Frilia Sabbok<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Nursing Studies Faculty of Health Sciences UiTM Selangor Puncak alam campus,

<sup>2</sup>Petaling Bahagia Health Clinic, <sup>3</sup>Seri Kembangan Health Clinic

<sup>4</sup>Kadiri University, Selomangleng street no. 1, Kediri, East Java (64115) Indonesia.

miniewanie89@gmail.com, azieadie09@gmail.com, shasya@uitm.edu.my

Tel: 019 7007448

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### Abstract

Background: The lack of knowledge about organ donation's legal and operational aspects is one factor that may lead to this restricted supply of donor organs. Health care workers are the most critical links in the procurement of organs as they are the first people to develop relationships with potential. Everyone covers different levels of information and knowledge about organ and tissue donation. Significant: This study aims to determine the effect of health education programs on awareness towards organ donation among part-time nursing students. The findings of this study should create awareness among UiTM nursing students about organ donation. This study could also identify the best health education method in providing a better understanding of organ donation. Aim: To investigate the effect of video health education and pamphlet education among part-time nursing students. Objectives: This study aims to identify the effect of health education programs on the awareness towards organ donation among part-time nursing students. Methods: In this randomized controlled trial (RCT) with two arms study, 146 part time nursing students from UiTM Puncak Alam campus were randomly assigned into two groups via simple random sampling by generate random table. The data collection tools included demographic data and the Organ Donation Awareness questionnaire was provided to students through a google form link for 20 minutes. After completed answering the questionnaire, the participants were randomly assigned into Intervention 1 consists of pamphlet health education and intervention 2 consists of video health education. Both groups were required to gain the information on the organ donation in 5 minutes duration in their respective methods (pamphlet or video). Both pre and post test data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 26 using descriptive analysis and inferential analysis using

Pearson Chi-square and Fisher's exact test. Limitations: The study has limitations such as restricted to a single university, and our sample is overrepresented with Muslim. Hence, we could not analyze the religious differences. Despite these limitations, our findings may provide an insight about nursing students' knowledge and attitude related to organ donation. Findings: The comparison of the awareness level after the intervention in the two groups showed statistically not significant differences ( $P = 1.33$ ). Moreover, there was no significant difference in the attitude level after the intervention between the two groups ( $P = 1.0$ ). Implications: The implication of nursing health education programs is to strengthen the awareness and attitude towards organ donation and create an ethical culture among nursing students.

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**A 16**  
**ELE 007**

**Enhancing Students Creativity in Architectural Design  
by Learning from the Design Cognitive Process of  
Prominent Architect**

**Abdul Rahman Khamaruzaman, Salahuddin Abdul Hakeem Abas,  
Ahmad Faiz Hassan Naziri, Ismail Samsuddin**

Department of Built Environment Studies & Technology (JABT)  
Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak branch, Malaysia

abdrahman@uitm.edu.my1, hakem795@uitm.edu.my2, ahmad702@uitm.edu.my3, ismai587@uitm.edu.my4  
Tel: 01155024251

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**Abstract**

The architectural design process incorporates a cognitive function that creates a superior degree of creativity in generating noble design solutions that are safe and iconic to the surrounding environment. Such a process is vital in tackling issues arrived by not only by the client's brief but also in terms of critical design thinking. This intellectual capacity and mentality are also important aspects of the profession for students studying architecture in higher education. It helps students develop their creativity and competency in design and produce design solutions towards various issues at hand. On account of equipping students with the required critical thinking methods, this paper aims at exploring and identifying the cognitive process characteristics of a locally prominent, visionary architect, Dato' Dr Ken Yeang, a well-known for his creative, masterpiece architectural works. As a pioneer of a reputable architecture movement in Malaysia, his background and knowledge in the industry could create a legacy in the architectural world. An interview method is conducting to gather insights on his cognitive process while designing to produce a creative solution for complex architectural problems. This establishes the traits and elements in making smart decisions towards creating a better design process while incorporating the qualities into architectural education. The interview also aims to determine the architect's capacity to solve complicated architectural design problems and his experience in this field, which indirectly helps to equip the architecture student's creativity in the design process. During the initial assessment, we must discover that this architect has unique information, talents, qualities,

and principles while developing and seeking innovative architectural solutions. This dynamic, integrated process involves imagination (intrinsic) and modelling (extrinsic) capabilities that can inspire students to be more creative in design thinking and insightful in solving complex architectural issues. As a result, this study has revealed much more to learn and improve in the architecture industry and incorporate the elements gained by the experienced architects, acknowledging them while revamping the architectural education model for a better architecture generation.

**Keywords:** cognitive process, creativity, education, designing

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## A 17 ELE 008

# Modeling Real Place Experience through Virtual Reality in Architectural Studies

Izham Ghani <sup>1</sup>, Alessandro Aurigi <sup>2</sup>,  
Norhafizah Abdul Rahman <sup>1</sup>, Marina Abdullah <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Perak, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> School of Art, Design and Architecture, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

izham025@uitm.edu.my, alex.aurigi@plymouth.ac.uk, norha776@uitm.edu.my, marina84@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: +60194576536

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### Abstract

Rapid changes in work and employment culture inevitably lead to the transformation of a new revolution in global education. Current disruptive technologies in global interconnectivity, smart machines, and new emerging media such as the Internet of Things (IoT), virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) are increasingly ubiquitous, thus presenting several potentials and challenges. The physical world is blending with virtual spaces, and people live in an 'extended reality' world created through digital technologies. With the growing impact of digital content and virtual spaces, the experience of learning and teaching in higher education significantly changes over time. It could be argued that architectural based education could take advantage of technological advancement, particularly in the field of VR, through the simulation of real place experience in virtual environments. Architectural studies often encompass elements of human-environment interactions, specifically on a place-based relationship. Since the advancement of new digital media such as 3D development software, the design of places is represented in the form of digital media such as 2D and 3D digital models, walkthroughs, and more recently as interactive virtual environment using game engine platforms through the approach of gamification. Traditionally, architectural students rely on 3D models to replicate physical environments in conveying the ideas of place, be it buildings or landscapes. However, 3D models are often "lifeless" and lack the elements that constitute the richness of the place hence, deviating from the initially intended place experience. This is due to the lack of convergence between the fundamental understanding of our sense of physical place and the elements in the virtual

environments. This study aims to identify the elements of sense of place from the context of physical and virtual environments through a comprehensive narrative review of current works and literature to explore the underlying constructs of sense of place in architectural virtual environments. This study also aims to provide a foundation to support future studies in spatial representation using VR technologies through modification of existing theories and practice. The advancement of digital learning content in virtual environments can enhance the pedagogical effectiveness of the learning process in architectural studies.

**Keywords:** Virtual reality; Virtual environment; Architectural studies; Sense of place

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## A 18 ELE 9

# Quality Education: Skills for Learning and Skills for Personal Empowerment for Orang Asli Pupils

**Norziation Ismail Khan, Aida Hazlin Ismail, Muhammad Ridzuan Hashim, Shukriah Saad, Nur Adura Noruddin, Mohamad Ridhuan Mat Dangi**

Faculty of Accountancy,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia.

norzi153@salam.uitm.edu.my, aidah348@salam.uitm.edu.my, muhamadridzuan@salam.uitm.edu.my,  
shukriah736@salam.uitm.edu.my, nurad185@salam.uitm.edu.my, ridhuan@salam.uitm.edu.my  
Tel: 0129547802

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### Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the quality of education of the Orang Asli schoolchildren in Pahang, Malaysia. This study is using a semi-structured in-depth interview to collect data. The selection of respondents was based on purposive sampling and consists of seven candidates which are two officers from the Education District Office and Teacher's Training Institute, and five are schoolteachers around the Pahang state in the district of Kuala Lipis. The results for the quality education of the Orang Asli schoolchildren can be summarised thematically into two categories which are the skills for learning (*the way to know*) and the skills for personal empowerment (*The way to be*). The skills for learning are divided into Orang Asli schoolchildren creativity, critical thinking and problem-solving. The Orang Asli school children need lots of encouraging forms of teaching and learning activities to motivate them to participate in the teaching and learning process. One of the best ways is to include music and adventurous activities (chopsticks and climbing trees) to add more fun to the teaching process. Teachers must be creative and innovative in the classroom to ensure the teaching and learning process will always be relevant and suitable for their interests. The skills for personal empowerment can be categorized into self-management, resilience and communication. Findings indicate that the Orang Asli school children possess the same potential as non-Orang Asli and are equally intelligent. However, they need continuous encouragement and motivation to move forward. In terms of resilience, the Orang Asli students can adapt to the changes in the environment but the adaptation takes time. This study extends the existing literature by examining the factors that

influencing the quality of education of Orang Asli school children. This study only focuses on examining the skill for learning and the skill for personal empowerment which is the limitation of this study. Another limitation is the samples of respondents are from the administrators and schoolteachers and not from the Orang Asli school children. This research is expected to give a valuable impact on society, economy and nation primarily from the development of quality education among the Orang Asli school children. In addition, this study contributes to the education quality literature and highlights the skills for learning (the way to know) and skills for personal empowerment (the way to be).

**Keywords:** Quality education, skill for learning, skill for personal empowerment, Orang Asli schoolchildren

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## A 19 ELE 010

# Socio-demographic Factors and Eating Behaviors among Nurses in A Teaching Hospital

Norfidah Mohamad, Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud, Ira Nadhira Ruzli,  
Nur Ain Farhah Mohd Zainun Zaman

Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia

[norfidah@uitm.edu.my](mailto:norfidah@uitm.edu.my), [zamzaliza@uitm.edu.my](mailto:zamzaliza@uitm.edu.my), [diraruzli@gmail.com](mailto:diraruzli@gmail.com), [ainmzz98@gmail.com](mailto:ainmzz98@gmail.com)  
Tel: +603 32584356

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### Abstract

The work of nurses is frequently unpredictable and extremely time-sensitive, forcing them to change their eating habits to fulfil their job requirements, resulting in inadequate food intakes, altered nutritional status, and eating behaviour. Eating behaviour refers to a complex interaction between physiological, psychological, social, and genetic variables that affect meal timing, food intake quality, and food preference. Abnormal eating behaviour among nurses may result from shift duties as nurses are busy with their responsibilities. Hence, the purpose of this study is to identify the abnormal eating behaviour and the relationship between socio-demographic data and abnormal eating behaviour among nurses in a teaching hospital. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 135 nurses in UiTM Medical Specialist Centre (UiTMMS), using a self-administered questionnaire, the Dutch Eating Behavior Questionnaire (DEBQ), consisting of 33 items. The result from this study found that the majority of nurses had a moderate level of emotional eating behaviour ( $n=73;54.1\%$ ), a high level of external eating behaviour ( $n=65;48.1\%$ ), and a moderate level of restrained eating behaviour ( $n=68;50.4\%$ ). Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test was used to analyse the relationship between socio-demographic and abnormal eating behaviour. For emotional eating behaviour, it was statistically significant for the department ( $p=0.03$ ), marital status ( $p<0.01$ ), working hours ( $p=0.02$ ), and frequency of night shift per month ( $p<0.01$ ). For external eating behaviour, it showed significance for the department ( $p=0.03$ ), marital status ( $p=0.03$ ), years of working experience ( $p=0.03$ ), the highest level of education ( $p<0.01$ ), working hours ( $p<0.01$ ), and frequency of night shift per month ( $p<0.01$ ). For restrained eating behaviour, only marital status ( $p=0.04$ ) showed significance. In conclusion, only emotional

and external eating behaviour were significant with shift duty among nurses. This might be caused by how nurses cope with the burden of shift works or their surroundings. The organisational strategies should be intensified to increase the awareness and the importance of healthy eating habits during the shift.

**Keywords:** eating behavior, shift duty, nurses

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## **Health / Healing Environment**





## A 20 HE 001

# Acceptable Level of Professional Conducts from Health Sciences Students Perspective

Wan Nur Amirah Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Hazwan Husni<sup>1</sup>,  
Wan Elhami Wan Omar<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre of Optometry Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences,  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor,  
<sup>2</sup>Division of Pharmacy & Optometry School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Biology, Medicine &  
Health, The University of Manchester, Caryl Bannister Building, Dover Street, Manchester <sup>3</sup>

wannuramirah@uitm.edu.my, hazone510@gmail.com, wanelhami.wanomar@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk  
Tel: +60332584437

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### Abstract

Professionalism among health care practitioners is a critical value. The aspect of professionalism has to be implemented for future professionals as early generations. Thus, Health Sciences students need to develop good professionalism values during their undergraduate studies at university. This study aimed to determine the acceptable level of professional conduct from the perspective of undergraduate Health Sciences students. Besides, this study also seeks to compare the difference of perspectives between the years of study among undergraduate Health Sciences students of UiTM Puncak Alam. A total of 320 students from all eight different programmes of the Faculty of Health Sciences participated in this study, with 80 participants from every year of study. They were required to complete a questionnaire about their perception of professional conduct, classifying as acceptable or unacceptable on seven professional conduct scenarios. All 320 questionnaires were analysed by using descriptive analysis and Chi-Square tests. A particular year of study was considered to have a high level of acceptance on the particular scenario of professional conduct if they scored 50% and above; a low level of acceptance if they scored below 50%. In general, the result showed that the participants had a low level of acceptance towards the seven scenarios (<50%) except for scenarios 2 and 7. The result also demonstrated that there were significant differences in perspectives between the year of study in three scenarios; scenario 2: forging experimental results ( $\chi^2=18.66$ ,  $p<0.01$ ); scenario 3: intellectual dishonesty ( $\chi^2=11.11$ ,  $p=0.01$ ) and scenario 6: forging classmate's signature

( $\chi^2=11.18$ ,  $p=0.01$ ). Our results showed that Health Sciences students had a positive perspective towards the acceptable level of professional conduct. The findings of this study have provided the Faculty of Health Sciences' administrator with the acceptable level of professional conduct from the perspective of their students. Thus, they can plan a further intervention to nurture professionalism values for the students. Assessing the level of acceptable professional conduct among Health Sciences students provides a benchmark for further research on their level of professionalism in the future.

**Keywords:** Professionalism, professional conduct, perspective, Health Sciences students

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## A 21 HE 002

# Application of 3D Visualization for Quarantine and Treatment Centre (PKRC) Layouts in Malaysia Agriculture Expo Park Serdang (MAEPS)

Siti Aisyah Muhammad<sup>1</sup>, Nik Nurul Hana Nik Hanafi<sup>1</sup>,  
Tengku Fauzan Tengku Anuar<sup>2</sup>, Zhang Hequan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics (FSE), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage (FTKW), Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup>University of Zhejiang, Hangzhou 310018, China

aisyah@siswa.umk.edu.my , hana.h@umk.edu.my , tengkufauzan@umk.edu.my , 20170011@cuz.edu.cn  
Tel: +60193833 608

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### Abstract

The Malaysia Agriculture Expo Park Serdang (MAEPS) conversion is the fastest built Low-Risk COVID-19 Quarantine and Treatment Centre (PKRC) catering for the predicted overflow of COVID-19 patients in Malaysia. The study aims to develop a reference platform when converting the open spaces or massive hall to become a dedicated PKRC in facing the increased numbers of Covid-19 between Phase 1 and Phase 2. Besides, this study also applied digital documentation as the flexible implementation at different levels of the archival and documentation process. The application of 3D specifically in spatial design has become a trend, increasing and utilizing 3D digitalization and visualization in architecture. This study applied qualitative methodologies such as the interview and case study, and further development of 3D modeling involved AutoCAD, SketchUp, and V-Ray software. The findings of this study enhance our understanding of how a multi-functional space with an ingenious design can be successfully and easily transformed into the ideal spaces needed. Procedures and health policies were complied with during the space conversion. The first Low-Risk COVID-19 Quarantine and Treatment Centre (PKRC) can be a benchmark for guidelines to develop a fast and effective PKRC in the future. The limitation of the study is focusing on the development of 3D model visualization of MAEPS PKRC on Phase 1 and Phase 2 at the main hall. The application of 3D visualization of bed layout can refer to developing PKRC, educational purpose, and the historical country record. The 3D visualization works as a

template for the related agencies to manage the area and arrange the layout to cater the low-risk patients of Covid-19. This 3D visualization also contributes to giving the information of Covid-19 quarantine and low-risk treatment centers in Malaysia. The 3D animation of the PKRC also contributes to education through the explorative space layout animated that can be referred to in classroom and research as the PKRC is a temporary space that only develops during pandemic at its peak.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, pandemic, isolation center, quarantine center, 3D modelling

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**A 22**  
**HE 003**

**Effects of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Program for Cancer Patients in Penang Malaysia.**

**Che Noriah Othman<sup>1</sup>, Syed Azhar Syed Sulaiman<sup>2</sup>,  
Maryam Farooqui<sup>3</sup>, Wan Ismahaniza Ismail<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup>School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup>Unaizah College Of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Saudi Arabia, PO BOX 5888 Unaizah, 51911, Qassim, Saudi Arabia.

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia,

chenoriah.othman@uitm.edu.my, sazhar@usm.my, maryamfarooqui.uitm@gmail.com,  
ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: 6013 4885485

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**Abstract**

Cancer patients often experience Anxiety and Depression, Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness deterioration that significantly impact their Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL). To treat the symptoms, a variety of methods were used. Non-pharmacological interventions, such as Mindfulness-based Therapy, are becoming a more common consideration as an alternative treatment in delivering a positive influence, thereby improving clinical results and increasing cancer patients' HRQOL. This cross-sectional study trial aims to determine the effectiveness of a Mindfulness-based Stress Reduction Program (MBSR) on Anxiety and Depression (HADS), Cognitive and affective Mindfulness (CAMS-R), and HRQOL on a group of cancer patients in Penang, Malaysia. A total of 136 patients were consented to participate in the MBSR program. Out of this number, only 122 completed the forms which 40.4% (n=55) agreed to participate in the study. We divided these numbers into the MBSR Intervention group and the Wait-list group. Twenty-five patients were for the five weeks of the MBSR intervention, whereby thirty were for the Wait-list group. At the end of 5 weeks of intervention, only 22 patients from the MBSR intervention

group and 16 patients from the Wait-list group completed the five weeks program. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), the Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness Scale-Revised (CAMS-R), and the European Organization for Research and Treatment Quality of Life (EORTC QLC C30) in Malay Versions were used to assess the patients' anxiety and depression, as well as their cognitive and affective mindfulness and health-related quality of life. The outcome was measured before and after the program using a standard calculation protocol for clinical settings. MBSR intervention group have a significant reduction in Anxiety and Depression scores, improved their Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness levels, and some domains of Health-Related Quality of Live remain. These findings provide preliminary evidence that the MBSR program can help cancer patients reduce anxiety and depression, increase cognitive and affective mindfulness, and improve some aspects of health-related quality of life. This study suggests that MBSR can be utilized as one of the treatment modalities to treat psychological disorders among cancer patients. Because this study was limited to cancer patients in Penang, a larger-scale randomized intervention may be required for additional clarity.

**Keywords:** Cancer patients, Anxiety and Depression, Cognitive and Affective Mindfulness, Quality of Life

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## A 23 HE 004

# Factors affecting the visit to the courtyard gardens: Evaluation at three Malaysian Public hospitals

**Madihah Mat Idris<sup>1</sup>, Magda Sibley<sup>2</sup>, Karim Hadjri<sup>3</sup>, Azhani Abd Manaf<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment (FKAB), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup> School of Architecture, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, <sup>4</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment (FKAB), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia.

madihahidris@usim.edu.my, SibleyM@cardiff.ac.uk, k.hadjri@sheffield.ac.uk, azhani@usim.edu.my

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### Abstract

Exposure to green spaces such as courtyard gardens has been shown to have a positive effect on people's health and well-being. The hospital courtyard gardens (HCGs) were introduced in the design and planning of public hospitals in Malaysia with the intentions of providing a healing environment to staff, patients and visitors, but how the HCG is used by the intended users and what factors influence the HCG visitation are less understood. This research aimed to investigate how the HCGs in the three Malaysian public hospitals (H1-C1, H2-C3 and H3-C2) were used by the intended users and to identify factors influencing the visit to the HCG. During the fieldwork, the physical conditions and characteristics of the sites were observed. Following that, survey interviews were conducted with a total of 120 HCG users, including staff, patients, and visitors, to investigate the types of activities, frequency of visitation to the HCG, time spent, and factors that encourage their visitation to the HCG. Additionally, a total of 135 non-users were interviewed to examine factors that refrain them from visiting the HCG. This study acknowledged the small sample size for the user group, which was strictly based on a representative sample of the population in each HCG site. Overall, the results showed that sitting was the most common activity reported by respondents (e.g. sit and wait, sit and relax and sit and talk with a friend). Those who frequently visit the HCGs were among those who were familiar with and had previously visited the HCG. The study found that the availability of seating and shaded areas increased the amount of time spent in the HCG. On the other hand, the majority of those who do not visit the HCG were because of the life routine, physical design, accessibility, safety, and microclimate. The research

findings were instrumental in the formulation of the framework for an effective courtyard design for a future healthcare facility which will be useful to the researchers, architects and landscape architects, facility managers and policymakers.

**Keywords:** Visitation, Case study, Courtyard gardens, Public Hospitals

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## A 24 HE 005

# Helmet Non-Invasive Ventilation Therapy: Measurement of comfort behaviour

Norhaini Majid<sup>1</sup>, Roswati Nordin<sup>1</sup>,  
Norshamatul Aidah Osran<sup>1,2</sup>, Suryanto Suryanto<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>ILKKM, Sultan Azlan Shah, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

majidnorhaini@gmail.com, roswati2809@uitm.edu.my, liraei\_m@yahoo.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id  
Tel: +60193725859

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### Abstract

Helmet non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is alternative ventilator supports without inserted of an endotracheal tube. Increasingly used for patients with acute or chronic respiratory failure. Comfort is a significant need that is crucial to catalyze positive experiences that able empower the patients. The introduction of helmet interface usage during NIV therapy is an effort parallel to the concept of comfort. Despite its superiority over the other NIV interfaces such as nasal prong, facemask etc., the cases of helmet NIV intolerance and failure are not unusual. Due to the multifaceted character of comfort, a strategy to measure patients' level of comfort is needed and one of the ways is through the evaluation of their expressed behaviour. Therefore, this study aims to measure the comfort behaviour level of the patient treated with helmet NIV therapy. This is a quantitative, descriptive study. 67 Acute Respiratory Failure (ARF) patients who were completed helmet NIV therapy were purposively selected from the Emergency Department in Perak state tertiary hospital. After 15 minutes post-therapy and confirmed hemodynamically stable, patients' external behaviour was observed and measured using Kolcaba's Comfort Behavioural Checklist (CBC), which consists of five domains: vocalization, motor sign, performance, facial and miscellaneous. The total score of the CBC is 120, with the highest score denotes a strong level of comfort. The findings of the studies reveal the mean score of CBC was 88.54, SD 7.35 which indicates that generally, participants were in a moderate level of comfort. The analysis of the comfort behavioral mean score based on the patients' diagnosis also revealed the same pattern, with the mean of comfort score for patients with Acute Pulmonary Oedema (APO) was 89.88, SD 7.25 whereas for non- APO was 87.08, SD 7.80. Although the usage of helmet NIV not only

specifying the exact factors that contribute to the above findings, but this study also manages to provide the overall genuine patients' response towards the therapy which indirectly implies the therapy performance. Furthermore, it provides insight into the current practice and indirectly opens the door for further therapy improvement in future especially during COVID 19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** Helmet Non-Invasive, Comfort behavioural, Respiratory Failure,

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A 25  
HE 006

## Kangaroo Mother Care: A systemic review on the effects of premature babies' body weight

Safwanah Abdul Aziz<sup>1,2</sup>, Sharifah Shafinaz Sh Abdullah<sup>1</sup>,  
Nirosha vairavanathan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi Mara Selangor  
Branch Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam Selangor, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Nursing, Asia Metropolitan University, 81750 Masai Johor, Malaysia

<sup>3</sup> Armed Forces Military Hospital Jazan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

safwanahabdulaziz@gmail.com, shasya@salam.uitm.edu.my, Nisha4rajan@yahoo.com.sg  
+603-32584348

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### Abstract

**Background:** Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is defined as skin-to-skin contact between the newborn and her mother, frequent exclusive or nearly exclusive breastfeeding, and early discharge from the health care facilities. KMC has proven beneficial in strategy and effort to reduce the high mortality rate among premature babies. Previous studies found that KMC significantly increased babies' body weight hence improve babies' quality of life.

**Significance:** Kangaroo mother care plays a significant role in infant survival and improves weight gain, especially among premature and low birth weight babies. This review is significant in nursing practice to introduce the benefit of the KMC to premature babies in Malaysia.

**Aim:** The study aims to ascertain the effect of KMC on premature babies' weight gain

**Objectives:** This review objective is to determine the kangaroo mother care method effect on premature baby body weight after the implementation of the KMC method.

**Methods:** This study has employed "Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews" (PRISMA) as a guideline for systematic review, to identify, evaluate, and interpreted the findings. The searching method was conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to June 2021 through PubMed, Web of Science, CINAHL, Cochrane, Embase, and the World Health Organization's regional databases were used to identify the studies on "kangaroo mother care" or "kangaroo care" or "skin-to-skin care" and "weight gain". The inclusion criteria were articles with the English language and the experimental study design that investigated the effect of KMC on babies' physiological parameters.

**Limitations:** This study has limitations since many reviews did not provide detailed descriptions of the studies involved. The study settings, the duration of the intervention, the expected purpose of the test, study design characteristics, and participants' demographics data were often not reported.

**Findings:** Researchers screened about 2450 articles, and 15 papers have met the criteria and finally were critically reviewed. The study's finding revealed that the KMC procedure was significantly improved premature babies' weight gain.

**Implications:** Kangaroo mother care should be introduced in all Neonatal unit settings in Malaysia concerning the improvement of babies' body weight hence increased babies' quality of life. Participation of the parents through support groups should be encouraged to enhance adoption and to build trust in the effectiveness of KMC towards the physiological of premature babies. Collaboration from knowledgeable and competently skilled trained staff is essential to ensure that the practice of KMC is systematically and consistently.

**Keywords:** Kangaroo mother care, premature babies, body weight

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## A 26 HE 007

# Metabolic Syndrome (MetS): A Study Protocol of Health-promotion Lifestyle Modification Intervention

Azaizirawati Ahmad<sup>1</sup>, Siti Khuzaimah Ahmad Sharoni<sup>1</sup>,  
Rosuzeita Fauzi<sup>1</sup>, Septa Katmawanti<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Center for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor,

<sup>2</sup> Public Health Department, Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, East Java, Indonesia

aazaizirawati98@gmail.com, sitik123@uitm.edu.my, rosuzeita@uitm.edu.my, septakatma.fik@um.ac.id  
Tel: 011-10884955

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Health promotion is the best option to improve health by introducing healthy lifestyles and habits, especially among young adults enrolled at higher learning institutions (HLI), as they are at risk of adapting to unhealthy lifestyles that may develop metabolic syndrome (MetS). **Significance:** This study will create awareness among young adults regarding MetS as risk factors in developing cardiovascular diseases by increasing knowledge, confidence and skills to establish longevity habits and promote healthy behaviour towards a healthy lifestyle. **Aim:** To investigate the effects of an intervention program on perceived benefit-barrier behaviour, self-efficacy, health-promoting lifestyle behaviour, and MetS parameter, which comprise simultaneously delivered intervention programs targeting physical activity and healthy diet management in young adults. **Methods:** The study is a two-arm randomized controlled trial with single-blinded, using Health Promotion Model as the theoretical framework. One hundred twenty-four young adults enrolled in HLI located in Kota Bharu, Kelantan, will be recruited to participate in this 12-week lifestyle modification intervention (LMI) program. The students who are overweight or having one or more characteristics of MetS or strong family history with dyslipidemia or cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus will be invited to participate in this study. All the eligible participants will be randomly assigned into either intervention or control groups. The intervention group will receive an LMI program that consists of 1) Individualized in-person education; 2) Grouping activity; 3) E-booklet and exercise kit; and 4) Virtual follow-up, while the controlled group will receive information booklet related management of MetS. Data collection for evaluating the effects on

perceived benefit-barrier behaviour, self-efficacy, health-promoting lifestyle behaviour, and MetS parameter will be included four time-points: at baseline, week-4, week-8, and week-12 of the program. All the data obtained will be analyzed using a mixed-design analysis of variance (ANOVA). Ethics and dissemination: An ethical approval will be obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) and will be registered under the Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry (ANZCTR), conducted and reported following CONSORT Statement for Randomized Trials of Non-pharmacologic Treatments 2017. Dissemination of results will be focusing on publications in peer-reviewed journals and presentations at national and international conferences. Implications: This study can promote an optimize healthy lifestyle behaviour among young adults and potentially contribute to programs and policies guideline to reduce the risk of developing non-communicable diseases in the future.

**Keywords:** young adult, cardiovascular diseases, physical activity, diet

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**A 27**  
**HE 008**

## **Motivation and Hygiene Factors of Work Satisfaction among Intensive Care Nurses in Selangor**

**Wan Marina Wan Ismail<sup>1,2</sup>, Norhaini Majid<sup>1</sup>, Suryanto Suryanto<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup> Serdang Hospital, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

wanmarina13@gmail.com, majidnorhaini@gmail.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id

Tel: +60193991110

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### **Abstract**

The work satisfaction concept among nurses is essential information given for the current job market. Nurse satisfaction may refer to the motivation to stay in the nursing profession and the organization in which they are satisfied with. The retention of nursing staff is vital to the health care industry. The shortage of nurses in most countries has been reported, and sometimes it has reached such an extent that some hospitals are offering bonuses to nurses to lure them from other employers. In addition, a more skilled workforce is needed today due to advancements in medical technology and the demand for more sophisticated patient care. In these situations, nurse administrators should apply the classic work satisfaction theory such as Motivation Versus Hygiene Theory by Herzberg in 1959. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of work satisfaction among Intensive Care nurses and examined the relationship between Herzberg's motivation and hygiene factors. The study used a non-experimental, quantitative design with a theoretical framework based on Herzberg's Motivation versus Hygiene theory. The independent variables were motivation and hygiene factors, and the dependent variable was nurses work satisfaction. The population of this study were selected from two tertiary and secondary hospital. A stratified random sampling method was used to choose the sample of 218 nurses from the Intensive Care Unit in each hospital selected. The data were collected in four weeks in both hospital categories. The data were analysed using descriptive frequencies and correlation tests. The results showed that overall of the nurses had a moderate level of work satisfaction. The study revealed a relationship between age, year of working experience as nurses, distances to working place and the nurses who had the intention to leave either unit, facilities or profession.

The results of the study also found that there was a strong correlation between motivation and hygiene factors. In conclusion, nurses must be satisfied with motivation and hygiene factors to be satisfied with their work overall.

**Keywords:** Work satisfaction, motivation, hygiene, nurses

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**A 28**  
**HE 009**

## **Perception of Soft Contact Lens Usage Among Health Sciences and Business Management Students**

**Aresya Najmee<sup>1</sup>, Nur Fazliana Abu Hassan<sup>1</sup>,  
Nurulain Muhammad<sup>1</sup>, Noor Haziq Saliman<sup>2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Optometry Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam Selangor, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Inflammation and Ageing, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom.

<sup>3</sup>National Institute for Health-Research Surgical Reconstruction and Microbiology Research Centre (NIHR-SRMRC), University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom.

aresyanajmee@uitm.edu.my, nurfazliana.abuhassan@gmail.com, nurulain5510@uitm.edu.my,  
N.H.BinSaliman@bham.ac.uk  
Tel:: +60179450024

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### **Abstract**

Contact lens complications were mainly caused by improper contact lens hygiene and maintenance. The awareness and education on contact lens care can enhance the positive attitude of the wearers especially among university students. This study was done to investigate and compare the perceptions of contact lens use and care among university students of different backgrounds. A cross-sectional survey of 142 university students aged 20 to 25 years old that wore spectacles or contact lenses was carried out. The Perception and Practice of Contact Lens Use Questionnaire was distributed to the participants via online platform. The perception of contact lens use as an optical device between spectacle and contact lens wearers among health sciences and business management students was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, there was no significant difference between the perception of contact lens awareness of soft contact lens wearers between health sciences and business management students ( $p > 0.05$ ). Results indicated that both groups agreed contact lens complications had the greatest impact on perceptions of contact lens use, followed by the perception in general and cost. Regardless of educational field background, whether health science or business, all contact lens wearers have the same behavioural assessment of contact lens awareness. It is unaffected by the nature of

one's education. Hence, it is very important to avoid any problems that can threaten eye health regarding contact lens usage. Proper guidelines and awareness of contact lens use through physician-provided education will help to protect public health. Nonetheless, this study has limitation where the data regarding refractive error, contact lens type, and method of purchasing contact lenses were not collected. Investigation on the perception of contact lens use in multiracial settings should be considered for a comprehensive approach. This research is believed to contribute to behavioural science knowledge and practice as the conducted behavioural assessment experienced by most university students.

**Keywords:** behavior, contact lens usage, knowledge, education, awareness

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## A 29 HE 010

# Psychological Impact and Social Support Received During COVID-19 Among Nursing Students

Noraini Hashim<sup>1</sup>, Norhaini Majid<sup>1</sup>, Nurul Laili Nor Ismail<sup>1</sup>,  
Umi Namirah Anuar<sup>1</sup> Suryanto Suryanto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup> School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

hnoraini@uitm.edu.my, majidnorhaini@gmail.com, nurullailyyy14@gmail.com,

uminamirah@gmail.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id

Tel: +60196671709

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### Abstract

Uncertainty of the COVID-19 outbreak serves an impact on mental health. This issue has been concerning since 2019 due to mental health issues increasing mainly among university students. Social support plays an essential role in helping a student overcome psychological problems. Therefore, the study aims to identify the psychological impact and social support received among nursing students in UiTM Puncak Alam during COVID-19. This cross-sectional study was conducted using DASS-21 to identify the psychological impact. Meanwhile, social support received is measured by the Impact on Social and Family Support questionnaire distributed via google form among 114 nursing students. The findings show the anxiety ( $2.10 \pm 1.20$ ) of the students reported higher, followed by depression ( $1.50 \pm 0.73$ ) and stress ( $1.18 \pm 0.49$ ). During COVID-19, nursing students reported receiving substantial social support, especially being more concerned for family members' feelings ( $1.30 \pm 0.46$ ). There is an association between depression with social support and a relationship between psychological impact with the year of study p-value  $< 0.05$ . Several limitations of the study was discovered, which most of the study participants are educated in health psychology, one of the subjects learned by all health science students. Therefore the participant may manage the psychological impact even during the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, it was conducted a year after WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic epidemic. Thus the some of the participants may get used to the covid situation. Based on the study, it can be concluded that more than half of the participants showed the psychological impact during COVID-19. Although there is a psychological impact, there was an increase in social

support received during the COVID-19 outbreak. However, if the participants were getting decrease social support, it likely led to mild to extreme depression. Therefore, the universities need to pay special attention to those students battling psychological impact cause this situation might worsen if left untreated. This finding suggested in the future, to overcome psychological impact during quarantine, social support such as an online counselling strategy could be beneficial to lessen students psychological problems.

**Keywords:** psychological impact, social support, nursing students, COVID-19

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**A 30**  
**HE 011**

## **Structured Deep Breathing Exercise Education in Patient with Coronary Artery Bypass Graft**

**Noraini Hashim<sup>1</sup>, Norhaini Majid<sup>1</sup>, Norizan Masri<sup>1</sup>, Suryanto Suryanto<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup> School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

norainihashim1212@gmail.com, majidnorhaini@gmail.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id, ,  
nooreyzanmasri@ppukm.ukm.edu.my

Tel: +60196671709

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### **Abstract**

Pre-operative evaluation and preparation of the patient for cardiac surgery affect post-operative outcomes and progress. The primary goal of a pre-surgical assessment is the evaluation of pre-operative risk. An in-depth assessment assists in minimizing surgical risk and potential morbidity and mortality. An evaluative screening identifies special needs that may require modification of the patient's course of treatment before, during, and after surgery, including pre-operative education. A standardized pre-operative education will ensure that adequate and correct information is provided to the patients. The purpose of this research is to identify the effectiveness of structured deep breathing exercise education on oxygenation in patients with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. The study used a quasi-experimental design to examine the effectiveness of a structured pre-operative education intervention on SpO<sub>2</sub> and Pao<sub>2</sub> for CABG patients. The sample consisted of patients scheduled for CABG surgery in one of the public hospitals in Selangor. A total of 81 patients were recruited for this study through cluster randomization. The control group consisting of 38 patients were given routine pre-operative teaching by the ward nurses. The intervention group consisting of 43 patients were given routine teaching by the ward nurses plus an additional structured pre-operative education with additional booklet. The SpO<sub>2</sub> and PaO<sub>2</sub> levels were measured using capillary saturation and Arterial Blood Gases (ABG) during pre-intervention, post-intervention (pre-operative), post-operation day one and post operation day two. The hypotheses were tested using non-parametric test, Mann-Whitney U-test. The results showed significant differences in SpO<sub>2</sub> scores between control and intervention groups post-intervention (p=0.041), post-operative day 1 (p= 0.027) and post-

operative day 2 ( $p=0.023$ ). Significant differences also found in the Pao<sub>2</sub> score on post-operation day 1 ( $p=0.008$ ). In conclusion, structured pre-operative education intervention had a positive impact on oxygenation in CABG patients. It is suggested that a more comprehensive delivery of pre-operative education intervention is by setting up a multidisciplinary pre-operative team which includes surgeons, anesthesiologist, physiotherapist, nutritionist, and nurses to focus on information delivery.

**Keywords:** Pre-operative education, coronary artery bypasses graft, deep breathing exercise

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## A 31 HE 012

# The Development of Environment & Occupation Likelihood Scale on Workers Mental Health Status

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Khairil Anuar Md Isa<sup>1,2,3</sup>,  
Jayarajoo Santhanam<sup>4</sup>, Mohd Shukri Mohd Aris<sup>1</sup>, Ismaniza Ismail<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Human Factors & Ergonomics unit, Centre for Occupational Safety, Health and Wellbeing (COSHaw), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> Associate fellows, Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia <sup>4</sup>Laksamana College of Business, Plaza Abdul Razak, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam <sup>5</sup>School of Chemistry and Environment, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

mghazali@uitm.edu.my, khairil996@uitm.edu.my, jay@laksamanacollege.edu.bn, myshukri@uitm.edu.my, ismaniza@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: 0196259314

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### Abstract

**Background:** Occupational performance may change over the life span. There were at least three essential components that contributed to these changes, namely, person-environment-occupation. Fundamentally, these changes may also change individual psychological states such as depression, anxiety, and stress. The new norm of current work practice due to COVID19 demands more sensitive and holistic assessment. **Significance:** This study proposes holistic mental health evaluation among Malaysian workers. This new assessment will provide a clear picture of the likelihood of environment and occupation that influence workers' mental health status. **Aim:** This paper aims to explain the process and analysis of instrument development called; *Skala Kemungkinan Persekitaran & Pekerjaan (SKIPP)* that measure the likelihood of working environment and work activity that contribute to the worker's mental health status at their workplace. **Objectives:** To develop the SKIPP according to three essential elements adapted from the Person-Environment-Occupation (PEO) model (Law et al., 1996). This assessment will be used as a quick screening tool by employers and employees to identify the working

environment and work activity that has a potential hazard contributing to the mental health status of Malaysian workers. **Method:** The process of questionnaire development and item selection involved review from a panel of experts. The questionnaire for the work environment and occupational performance was developed through group discussion, interview, and extraction from two resources known as International Labor Law (ILO) (2012) and characteristic of work by Cox et al. (2000). Twenty-three panels of experts from various Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and other related fields analyzed the item's developer. A total of 277 participants have participated in this study where 69 males and 208 females. The DASS21 was used to measure worker depression, anxiety, and stress level for the personal factor. **Limitations:** Measurement of mental health status is very challenging. The complexity of human components such as emotion and cognitive status may change over time due to external and non-occupation factors, contributing to changes in the assessment score. However, the current result is valid to be referred to on a 'time of assessment' basis. **Findings:** This study manages to extract a total of 10 questions for SKIPP. The content and face validity result shows a significantly high score. The scores for representativeness and clarity are between 3.60-3.82. **Implication:** The use of SKIPP has a great potential in measuring the likelihood of working environment and work activity that can contribute to mental health issues among workers.

**Keywords:** Mental health status, Person-Environment-Occupation model, Work-related stress, Workers evaluation

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**A 32**  
**HE 013**

## **The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Dietary and Physical Activity of Malay Hypertensive Patients**

**Fatimah Najihah Baderol Allam <sup>1</sup>, Siti Sabariah Buhari <sup>1</sup>,  
Mohd Ramadan Ab Hamid <sup>1</sup>, Agil Dhiemitra <sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Centre of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

fatimahnajihah.ba@gmail.com, sabariah6204@uitm.edu.my, ramadan7230@uitm.edu.my,  
agildhiemitra@unisayogya.ac.id  
Tel: 011-26839492

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### **Abstract**

The implementation of infection control measures imposed by the Malaysian government during the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in restrictions on the lifestyles of hypertensive patients, specifically dietary and physical activity. Poor management of dietary and physical activity is frequently linked to other complications, including stroke and diabetes mellitus. Thus, this study aimed to explore the experience of hypertension management, specifically dietary and physical activity, among Malay hypertensive patients during COVID-19. This study was a phenomenological mixed-method study (embedded with quantitative data) on a purposive sample of adults who were attending the UiTM Primary Care Specialist Clinic. Data was collected from September to December 2020. Participants were interviewed using face-to-face interview and telephone interview methods as a result of the rise of COVID-19 cases and restriction movement orders. In-depth interviews were conducted with 14 Malay hypertensive patients, aged between 18 and 49 years old, using a semi-structured interview guide, assisted by a checklist, and a scoring sheet as a guide throughout the interview session. Data was analysed using the content analysis method to describe patients' experiences during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results outlined divergent changes in dietary practises among participants, including improvement, worsening, as well as no changes in some groups of individuals. Improvements in dietary practises were identified, including increased cooking at home, less eating outside, proper meal timing, and better self-control. Worsening dietary practices, on the other hand, were linked to

overeating, purchasing outside food, and making poor food choices. Although the results showed a significant decrease in physical activity among individuals, some were still able to maintain their level of activity. Having exercise equipment, access to online video, and doing house chores were the most frequently mentioned by the participants. Different experiences among participants could be associated with specific individual characteristics and their working status during the pandemic. The study highlights that the COVID-19 pandemic has both negative and positive effects on dietary practises and physical activity. These changes could have a substantial impact on the population's health in the short and long term if they are sustained.

**Keywords:** Dietary, Physical Activity, COVID-19, Hypertension

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## A 33 HE 014

# Association between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Gestational Diabetes Mellitus among Antenatal Women in Community Health Clinics in Selangor

Norazlina Md Jazli<sup>1,2</sup>, Chong Mei Chan<sup>1</sup>, Liao Shujuan<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nursing Department, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, Jalan Universiti, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. <sup>2</sup>Centre for Nursing Studies, Health Science Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Branch, Puncak Alam Campus, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. <sup>3</sup>West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, China.

azlinajazli@uitm.edu.my, liaoshujuan2006@126.com Corresponding author: mcchong@um.edu.my  
Tel: +60195409985

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### Abstract

Background: Increasing prevalence of Diabetes in community especially among reproductive age women was an alarming public health issue. Diabetes during pregnancy known as Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) can cause maternal and fetal compromise if not treated or prevented early. Significant: This study was significant to conduct because the findings will be able to determine either health education given was effective or not in order to increase knowledge among antenatal women thus improve their practice and attitude towards GDM. Aim: Aim of study was to identify relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice of antenatal women towards GDM. Objective: To determine the association between level of knowledge, attitude and practice and to identify prediction probability for practice with knowledge and attitude. Methods: 362 samples were recruited in this cross-sectional study done in selected public health clinics in Gombak, Selangor. Cluster proportionate random sampling method used to recruit sample. Antenatal women who had been diagnosed with GDM was given a self-administered questionnaire with 30 items to measure level of knowledge, attitude and practice with Chi-square and Fisher Exact test used for data analysis. Limitations: Limited articles published locally was the limitation found in this study and because of that, researcher unable to compare the study findings with other studies. Findings: Findings shows that mean age was 31.94, 84.4% was Malay ethnicity, 99.2% was married women, 56.3% had higher academic qualification and 63.8% had history of GDM in previous pregnancy. Mean score for knowledge, attitude and practice was 80

$\pm 1.383$ ,  $38.9 \pm 5.216$  and  $23.511 \pm 2.511$  respectively. Result also found an association between level of knowledge with level of attitude with p-value  $< 0.005$ . Logistic regression used to determine prediction for probability practice with level of knowledge and level of attitude. It shows that in 1 point increase in knowledge was corresponds to increase 0.059 in practice meanwhile in 1 point increase in attitude was corresponds to increase 0.088 in practice. Study also shows a positive relationship between these 3 levels but only strong relationship between level of practice with level of attitude. Implications: In conclusion, high knowledge on GDM not a main predictor for antenatal women to have a good practice and attitude towards GDM. Other factor might be a predictor for a person to increase their awareness thus helps in change behavior towards disease. Future researcher needs to explore in depth between knowledge and belief of a person towards their health literacy.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

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## **Hospitality / Tourism Environment**



## A 34 HTE 001

# Conservation Aspects On Developing Geotourism For Young Tourists During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Silalahi Village

**Nurlisa Ginting<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Nurinayat Vinky Rahman<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Antonella Trombadore<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>2</sup> Lake Toba & Sustainable Tourism Working Group, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>3</sup> Monitoring Centre of Sustainable Tourism Observatory (MCSTO), Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>4</sup> DiDA Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

nurlisa@usu.ac.id, n.vinky@usu.ac.id, antonella.trombadore@unifi.it  
Tel: +62811608102

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### Abstract

The development of tourist destinations should be consistently carried out to attract tourists. Currently, the pandemic of covid-19 enhances the visitation of young people, especially in nature destinations. Sustainable tourism is a popular tourism concept that provides sustainability for tourist destinations in the future, where geotourism is part of it. Geotourism development in conservation is defined as an action to protect the geosite from damage by implementing protection and management measures. The environmental conditions of tourism can be damaged if used excessively, so that protection or conservation is needed so that the tourism environment remains sustainable in the future. Conservation is not only carried out by tourism managers but also involves young tourists. The research area is located in Silalahi Village, rich in geodiversity, biodiversity, and historical-cultural diversity. Silalahi Village is one of the villages located on the coast of Lake Toba with extraordinary natural beauty. Silalahi Village provides many tourism products that are suitable for young visitors. Thus, Silalahi Village has become a favorite destination for young tourists and a leading destination in Dairi Regency. However, the development of geotourism based on the conservation aspect during the pandemic in Silalahi village is still minimal. Therefore, this study aims to examine geotourism development based on the conservation aspect for youth tourists during the covid-19 pandemic in Silalahi Village. The variables of this study, i.e., Nature Conservation Activities/Geology and Cultural Conservation

Activities, were investigated using the mixed method. This study combines qualitative and quantitative methods through field observations, in-depth interviews with seven stakeholders, and the distribution of 100 questionnaires to collect the perception of the youth tourist. The results showed that: nature conservation activities/geology; and cultural conservation activities during the pandemic were not optimally carried out. So it needs to be improved with the right strategy to increase the awareness of young tourists to participate in conservation activities.

**Keywords:** Geotoruism; conservation aspects; youth tourists; covid-19.

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## A 35 HTE 002

# Negative Impacts of Chalets Operation on the Marine Park Environment

**Zeenat Begam Yusof<sup>1</sup>, Khalilah Zakariya<sup>1</sup>, Roziha Che Haron<sup>1</sup>,  
Abdul Razak Sopian<sup>1</sup>, Nayeem Asif<sup>1</sup>, Hayder Jawad Shakir Haraty<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia,

<sup>2</sup> Department of Architecture, University of Kufa Iraq

Zeensoni@iium.edu.my, khalilah@iium.edu.my, roziharon@iium.edu.my,  
arazaks@iium.edu.my, nayeem@iium.edu.my, hayderharaty@gmail.com

Tel: 0193930350

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### Abstract

Tourism is one of the leading industries in the world that generates revenues for countries. Tourism flourished due to the natural environment. Tourists are more attracted to the natural environment, such as mountains, forests, and coral reefs, compared to an urban environment. Marine tourism is one of the fastest-growing types of tourism. It attracts millions of international tourists worldwide due to its four 'S' slogans: sun, sand, surf, and sex. The popularity of marine tourism has put intense pressure on marine ecological assets. Plethora of studies conducted on the negative impacts of recreational activities on the marine environment. The effect identified are coral breakages, damages, coral bleaching, alteration of marine fish diet, algae population, and many more. However, limited studies were conducted to determine the negative impacts caused by SMTEs operation on the marine ecological assets, especially in Peninsular Malaysia Marine Park Islands (MPIs). Therefore, it is significant to understand the operation impacts to avoid further degradation of the marine environment. Thus, this study aims to investigate the adverse effects caused by small and medium tourism enterprises (SMTEs) operation on the Peninsular Malaysia MPIs marine ecological assets. The study's objectives are to identify the SMTEs operation and determine the negative impacts caused by SMTEs operation on the Peninsular Malaysia MPIs ecological assets. The study was conducted on two MPIs: Tioman and Redang Island. This study adopted the qualitative method by using case studies, in-depth interviews, and direct observation methodologies. Six chalets were chosen from both islands as case studies, and ten operators were interviewed. This study is limited to small and medium chalets because

of high numbers on the islands and lack of proper operation facilities. The findings indicate several operation activities that are causing negative impacts on the islands. The activities are dredging seabed channels for the water taxi, providing mineral bottled water for guests, improper handling of diesel oil, and discharging overflow sewage water into the sea. These operation activities are causing sedimentation, coral bleaching, excessive accumulation of solid waste on the islands, seawater, and groundwater pollution. Several recommendations were provided to help SMTEs operators adopt green operation practices to lessen their negative impacts on the MPIs marine ecological assets.

**Keywords:** Negative Impacts, Chalets Operation, Marine Park Islands, Marine Tourism

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## A 36 HTE 003

# Particular Characters In Heritage Tourism To Attract Visitors: A Comparative Study in Sumatra, Indonesia

**Nurlisa Ginting<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Nurinayat Vinky Rahman<sup>1,2,3</sup>,  
Achmad Delianur Nasution<sup>1</sup>, Julaihi Wahid<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>2</sup>Lake Toba & Sustainable Tourism Working Group, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>3</sup>Monitoring Centre of Sustainable Tourism Observatory (MCSTO), Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, <sup>4</sup>Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Sarawak, Malaysia

nurlisa@usu.ac.id, n.vinky@usu.ac.id, a.delianur@usu.ac.id, wjulaihi@unimas.my  
Tel: +62811608102

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### Abstract

The most significant benefits of heritage tourism are helping to improve the community's economy and quality of life by showing the particular character of local people and culture. The variety of heritage tourism causes visitors to get many choices that lead to fierce competition between tourist destinations. Many cities in the world are competing to improve tourist destinations to attract visitors. Due to this intense competition, developing a particular character in tourist areas is a strategic way to attract more tourists. Particular character is part of the distinctiveness that has an important role in enhancing the city's identity. The particular character is seen from the existence of attractive cultural buildings and local transportation. Particular characters can be found in historical buildings and sites. Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has great heritage tourism potential. The diversity of cultural and historical buildings makes this area has a lot of potential for heritage tourism. Sumatra Island has a tourism heritage with cultural and historical similarities found in Medan, Bukittinggi, and Siak. The three cities have historic palace buildings and local transportation in ancient times that still exist today. This study was conducted to determine the comparison of certain characters in similar heritage tourism in Sumatra by using variables, i.e., typical cultural buildings and typical local transportation. These comparisons generate ideas and strategies that stakeholders can apply to develop heritage tourism, specifically in Medan, Bukittinggi, and Siak. This study uses a concurrent mixed-method through field survey,

depth interviews with 12 key stakeholders, and distributing questionnaires to 150 respondents. This study indicates that typical historical monumental buildings and typical local transportation significantly attract tourists and influence their intention to visit and revisit. Meanwhile, local transportation still needs to be developed and requires the right strategy to increase visitor interest in using the local transportation.

**Keywords:** Heritage tourism; particular character; distinctiveness; comparison

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## A 37 HTE 004

# The Public Awareness of Heritage Monuments British Pillbox in Bachok, Kelantan from Aspect of Heritage Tourism

**Nur Athmar Hashim<sup>1</sup>, Siti Aisyah Muhammad<sup>2</sup>,  
Tengku Fauzan Tengku Anwar<sup>1</sup>, Iwan Zahar<sup>3</sup>, Nur Farhana Shuhaimi<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage, UMK, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Architecture and Ecistic, UMK, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>Faculty Industrial and Design, University Esa Unggul, Indonesia

athmar.h@umk.edu.my , aisyah@umk.edu.my , tengkufauzan@umk.edu.my , iwan.zahar@esaunggul.ac.id,  
hannashuhaimi969@gmail.com.  
Tel: 01155023215

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### Abstract

The British pillbox monument was left during World War II that occurred a long time ago in 1945 at the state of Kelantan. The structure of the monument has much been damaged. Nevertheless, the monument is still an attraction among tourists to visit. The remaining British pillbox did not have any impact and awareness among the public, especially to the new generation. For veterans who witnessed World War 2, which broke out in 1941, had indeed it left a deep impression. The study aims to locate the locations of British remains in Bachok, Kelantan. The objective is to study the damage of pillbox and to emphasize the level of community awareness on the historical monument of the British pillbox remains in Bachok, Kelantan. In achieving the objectives, various methods have been carried out. The first method is field observation, whereby the method is to make visits to the field and set coordinates for all British pillboxes in Bachok, Kelantan. According to the observations made, the pillboxes are about 1 kilometre from each structure. Photo retrieval is also used to strengthen data and studies. Additionally, respondents demographics were taken to measure the level of awareness of the British pillbox through the aspect of Heritage Tourism among Bachok residents. 100 respondents were selected to complete the questionnaire provided. The scope of the study was conducted only around Bachok Beach. As a result of the study, it was found that 11 British remains still can be seen along the Bachok coast. The implications of this study are to make the British pillbox one of the economic resources in the country through aspects

of the heritage tourism and raise awareness in public now on the British remains of the British fort as a monument with a high historical value as it contributes to the formation of Malaysia.

**Keywords:** British Pillbox, Bachok coast, Heritage tourism, Kelantan.

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## **Landscaping Environment**





**A 38**  
**LaE 001**

## **Determining Controllability Level of Project Issues in Malaysian Landscape Architectural Project**

**Adam Aruldewan S.Muthuveeran<sup>1</sup>, Osman Mohd Tahir<sup>1</sup>,  
Mohd Azren Hassan<sup>2</sup>, Hidayati Ramli<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Responsive Environmental Development Research Group, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering and Environment, Northumbria University, United Kingdom

aruldewan@upm.edu.my; osmanmt@upm.edu.my; azren446@uitm.edu.my; hidayati.ramli@northumbria.ac.uk  
Tel: +6017-3125446

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### **Abstract**

Due to the project's ambiguity and complexity, landscape architecture projects are considered dynamic, with subjective outcomes and various problems, resulting in a slew of issues. As a result of this situation, the project procedures, environment, and stakeholders' considerations all contribute to the failure of a landscape architecture project. As a result, challenges must be anticipated and addressed before they impact the project's success. Despite their abilities, project challenges continue to arise due to a lack of response in controlling the issues. Understanding the controllability of existing project issues ahead of time is critical for the project practitioner to plan the appropriate action to avert future project challenges. As a result, the study aims to examine existing project issues and the level of controllability in Malaysian landscape architecture projects. The objectives are, 1) to list project issues that have occurred, 2) to examine the ability to anticipate project issues that have occurred, 3) to determine the action taken in response to expected project difficulties, and 4) to investigate a viable approach to prevent project issues from occurring again. The research is divided into four stages. First, a background study that looks at the research's background, the need, the gap, and the aim. Second, twenty-four professional landscape architects in the Klang Valley were interviewed in a semi-structured interview. Third, the content and thematic analysis method were used to examine the data. Finally, the findings, interpretations, and conclusions are presented to compare and contrast the treatment actions for

predicted project issues and forecasted project risk. This study limited the case study interviews to only landscape architecture practitioners but not intended to deny the importance of the perceptions of other practitioners. The case project issues focused on a preference for the context of urban landscape architecture; another environment was not chosen. Reviewing the project issues and understanding the stakeholder factor at an early stage revealed that most project issues could be foreseen. Despite the project's ability to recommend viable remedies, most anticipated project issues are not addressed due to certain obstacles. The projects did nothing to address the anticipated concerns, and project operations were left to deal with them later. This occurrence will serve as a lesson learnt to project managers. The study advises that a procedure be implemented to predict, analyse, and systematically treat concerns in the future. It is critical for project managers to adequately manage risk in order to avoid project complications later on. This action will boost project results.

**Keywords:** Landscape Architecture; Project Issues; Controllability; Malaysia

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## **Legal Matters**



**A 39**  
**LM 001**

## **Business Entities' Liability for 'Associated Persons' Corruption: Key reflections**

**Nurazlina Abdul Raof<sup>1,2</sup>, Norazlina Abdul Aziz<sup>1</sup>,  
Wan Liza Md Amin @ Fahmy<sup>1,3</sup>, Nadia Omar<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>PhD Candidate, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>Sabbatical, Faculty of Law University of Edinburgh Scotland

nurazlina@uitm.edu.my, noraz397@uitm.edu.my, wanliza@uitm.edu.my, nadiaomar@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: +6019 2178690

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### **Abstract**

On 1<sup>st</sup> June 2020, Section 17A of the Malaysian Anti -Corruption Commission Act 2009 (MACC Act) gave a new regulatory capture to the meaning 'Associated Person' and corporate liability. This section imposes liability on business entities and their officers holding managerial positions ("management") if persons associated with them offer a bribe to a third person for the business entities' benefit. The Malaysian Anti – Corruption Commission first prosecution against Pristine Sdn Bhd for its former director alleged bribery and Deleum Primera Sdn Bhd's chief operating officer receiving the bribery marked a new direction to business entity's liability. This study examines the categories of associated persons involved in corrupt activities under Sections 17A (1), 17A (6) and 17A (7) of the MACC Act and the extent of their involvement that give rise to the liability of business entities. The study aims to highlight important aspects of the provisions that business entities should take cognizance and incorporate in business operations, establish internal company guide and training on corruptions and associated person framework. The study employs a qualitative methodology based on a doctrinal study supported by semi-structured interviews as primary data. Further, the study undertakes a comparative approach to investigate how other jurisdictions deal with the issue. The study revealed associate persons might include all third parties involved in the business, such as professionals and agents under a power of attorney, as long as they perform services for and on behalf of the business entities. Director, partner or employee, are already expressly mentioned as associated persons. Additionally, all pertinent circumstances will be considered by the court. The study's findings hope to contribute

and are significant to the business entities in Malaysia in formulating a thorough due diligence checklist and managing risk assessment analysis to ensure zero exposure to corruption due to the associated person's corrupt acts.

**Keywords:** corporate liability, associated person, corruption, risk assessment

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**A 40**  
**LM 002**

## **Addressing Offshore Tax Evasion Challenges in the Rising of Digitalization Economy**

**Nadia Omar<sup>1,2</sup>, Wan Liza Md Amin<sup>3,1</sup>, Nurazlina Abdul Raof<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>PhD Candidate, International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>Sabbatical, Faculty of Law University of Edinburgh Scotland

nadiaomar@uitm.edu.my, wanliza@uitm.edu.my, nurazlina@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: +60163111078

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### **Abstract**

This study provides an overview and critical analysis of the approaches taken by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Malaysia to curb offshore tax evasion strategies used by multinational corporations and individual taxpayers. Evading taxes through offshore bank accounts is the most common way for tax evaders in the international landscape. Countries worldwide have lost billions of dollars in tax revenue due to tax evasion on income from offshore bank accounts. Disparities in tax law systems across foreign countries encourage even more cross-border tax evasion. Indeed, the fight against offshore tax evasion remains a significant challenge. Without a comprehensive reform on local regimes, offshore tax evasion activities could not be curbed, and a government would be at high risk of losing its revenue. Therefore, this study aims to highlight the crucial developments in curbing tax evasion through offshore bank accounts in the United States and the United Kingdom and the recent growth to consider the effectiveness of these initiatives for reform in Malaysia's tax regime. It is believed that a robust set of tools in administrating and enforcing against tax evaders is very crucial to effectively and efficiently combat offshore tax evasion. A qualitative methodology on a doctrinal study basis is employed in this study and is supported by semi-structured interviews as primary data. Further, the study undertakes a comparative approach to investigate tax policy outcomes and other tax reform measures implemented by the United States and the United Kingdom. The study revealed the increasing aggressive strategies taken by the United States and the United Kingdom to curtail the offence, which can be locally benefited for tax regimes reform. The study is significant for the Malaysian tax system to enhance administration efficiency in curbing tax evasion and improving

revenue collection. The study's findings are hoped to contribute towards formulating effective initiatives and bring significant changes to Malaysia's tax policy.

**Keywords:** offshore tax evasion tax loopholes tax reform

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## **Local Heritage Environment**



## A 41 LHE 001

# Historic Interior Scheme Conservation Framework for Heritage Museum Building in Malaysia

Norashikin Abdul Karim<sup>1</sup>, Siti Norlizaiha Harun<sup>2</sup>,  
Salwa Ayob<sup>3</sup>, Zulkarnain Hazim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Perak Branch, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam Branch, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup> Faculty of Art & Design, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Perak Branch, Malaysia

shikin6463@gmail.com, norliharun@gmail.com, salwa0410@hotmail.com, manong2001@gmail.com  
Tel: 016-4206463

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### Abstract

The heritage museum building has been seen not only as a museum but they're a historical story become a memory of Malaysia. What is happening now, the attraction of this museum building is on the artifact exhibition and not the building and interior's significances. The interior of the museum is overloaded with a collection of artifacts and exhibition panels that are so compact that it ignores the architecture and character of the interior of the museum. The effect, historic interior scheme significances have disappeared due to the exhibition purpose. For that reason, the historic interior scheme conservation framework for heritage museum buildings is needed. Hence, this framework aims to give guidance in preserving the historic interior scheme of the heritage museum building. The objectives to be achieved by proposed this framework are to give guidance in preserving historic interior schemes during implementing exhibitions design in the heritage museum building. The method that has been applied in earned this framework is by evaluating 4 gazetted heritage museum buildings: Penang Malay Gallery, George Town Penang, National Education Museum, UPSI, Tanjung Malim Perak, History and Ethnography Museum, Malacca, and Kelantan Royal Custom and Tradition Museum, Kelantan. The evaluation approach is used by using the evaluation form to obtain the data. Two evaluations that involved in this research; Historic Interior Scheme (HIS) Evaluation and Heritage Exhibition Scheme (HES) Evaluation. This evaluation was carried out with the support of observation on-site, measured drawings, documents study, site tour and referred to curators and museum experts. The photographic mapping technique using the historic photograph, sketches, drawings, books, and journals was

applied to investigate the origin of the museum's building interior space. The findings indicated that this conservation framework is certified important for acquiring appropriate historic interior schemes with the right historic interpretation for the convince heritage museum building's exhibition in the future.

**Keywords:** Historic; Interior Scheme; Conservation; Framework; Heritage Museum Building

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## **Residential Environment**



**A 42**  
**RE 001**

## **Household Accounting: A case study of Johor State**

**Norhayati Alias<sup>1</sup>, Raziah Bi Mohamed Sadique<sup>2</sup>,  
Noraizah Abu Bakar<sup>3</sup>, Dini Onasis<sup>4</sup>,**

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Negeri Sembilan Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Johor Malaysia, <sup>4</sup>Faculty of Commerce, Universiti Lancang Kuning Riau Indonesia.

norha927@uitm.edu.my, razia350@uitm.edu.my, norai738@uitm.edu.my,  
Tel: +60192334546

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### **Abstract**

Attention to the research in household accounting has become more significant during the pandemic era. The reason is that the pattern of spending among households plays a vital role in ensuring the financial stability and sustainability of a household, especially during a crisis. During inflation, purchasing power decreases despite the increase or constant in the value of household income. Quite a significant amount of the consumption is financed through debt. Malaysia's household debt to GDP is among the highest in Asia, exceeded several high-income nations, including the United States and Japan. The household-to-GDP ratio was 86.9% in 2015 and increased to 87.5% as of June 2020. The increase is due to the contraction of nominal GDP and economic crisis because the Covid-19 pandemic is alarming. Therefore, consumers need to keep track of their income and spending behavior to help them to become more resilient, despite the economic crisis. This study investigates the pattern of managing household accounting, specifically the consumption and income of the household in Johor. Data for this study was collected from the Report of Statistics Department 2019. Descriptive statistical analyses were carried out to investigate the types of consumption among three income groups: B40, M40, and T20. 13 groups of consumptions were established based on general household spending. The result showed that across the three groups of income, housing and utility expenses are the highest consumptions followed by food and non-alcoholic beverages. Group B40 is the lowest income group among the three consumed more than the other two groups for both types of expenses.

One possible explanation could be that this group has more members in their household. However, a more detailed analysis of this fact should be carried out in the future to understand why it is so. This study is limited only to Johor state. A future in-depth study on the detailed demographics information of each group could better understand the general pattern of consumption of Malaysian households. By understanding the pattern of consumption, household members will be able to manage their spending wisely in prioritizing their consumption and hopes to help them to save some for future use.

**Keywords:** household, household accounting, income, consumption

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## A 43 RE 002

# Influence of Arid Climate on the Spatial Design of the Indoor House

**Abdulbasit Almhafdy**

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

a.almhafdy@qu.edu.sa  
Tel: +966559192077

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### **Abstract**

Indoor thermal comfort is an essential factor for the good air quality of residential buildings. The spatial design of indoor spaces has to consider thermal performance, specifically in harsh climates such as hot arid climates. This study aims to analyze the indoor thermal condition of a medium-cost detached house through the measurement of the indoor air temperature. Indoor measurement was conducted to investigate the indoor thermal behaviour using seven thermal devices of the Onset HOBO data logger in various house rooms. The methodology in this study applied two approaches, field measurement and simulation. For the field data collection, three devices of thermal heat stress TWL were also used in the gathering area, i.e. living room, guest room and outdoor gathering terrace. The measurements were taken on a typical hot day on August 15<sup>th</sup> for 24 hours in Buraydah, Qassim, Saudi Arabia. All spaces were unconditioned and subjected to actual heat gain caused by solar radiation. All windows and doors were closed, and all type of mechanical ventilation was off. Besides, the field measurement was also used to validate the IESVE physical simulation model of the house. Data statistical analysis revealed that indoor air temperature ( $T_a$ ) is significantly different within indoor spaces. The results showed that the spaces on the southern and western facades recorded higher temperatures than the rest of the spaces in the house. This is due to long exposed walls to solar radiation during August. On the other hand, the data from field measurement showed that the  $T_a$  in the second-floor spaces is higher than the  $T_a$  in the first floor spaces. Obviously, the reason is that the second-floor roof is directly exposed to solar radiation, which is why architects must take this into account for the appropriate U-value of the roof. The study also shows how the shadows falling on the building due to the neighbouring buildings have a significant impact on the temperature behaviour inside

the spaces. Field measurements confirm that indoor spatial design should consider the land orientation. Although land orientation is frequent in many residential neighbourhoods, but, based on these results, it is possible to focus on the hottest spaces to be taken into account through appropriate selection of U-value for house envelope, including walls, windows and roofs.

**Keywords:** spatial design, indoor thermal, arid climate, field measurement

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## A 44 RE 003

# The Role of Home Pocket Garden in Improving Quality of Life during the Pandemic Era

Aliyah Nur Zafirah Sanusi<sup>1</sup>, Fadzidah Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Rosniza Othman<sup>2</sup>,  
Aida Kesuma Azmin<sup>1</sup>, Zeenat Begam Yusof<sup>1</sup>, Nayeem Asif<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Engineering, Prince Muqrin bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia,

aliyah@iiuim.edu.my, fadzidah@iiuim.edu.my, r.othman@upm.edu.sa, aida\_kesuma@iiuim.edu.my,  
zeensoni@iiuim.edu.my, nayeem@iiuim.edu.my  
Tel:: +6019 389 0991

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### Abstract

The current Covid-19 health crisis did not only affect physical health, but also mental well-being. The enforcement of movement control order and the lockdown has changed the quality of life in most homes. This study analyzed the role of home pocket gardens as a means to improve life quality at home. This study has two objectives. The first objective is to investigate the use of the home pocket garden in terraced houses and the second objective is to analyze the significance of home pocket gardens in improving life quality in terraced housing during the pandemic era. A triangular methodology was used in this study. It consisted of literature reviews, observations, and survey questionnaires. The survey questionnaires were distributed to three housing communities in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor; Taman Mutiara Gombak 1, Taman Bukit Utama, and Taman Bukit Bandaraya. The survey included a five-point Likert scale from (5) Strongly Agree to (1) Strongly Disagree. It questioned the communities their level of agreement on the benefits of their home pocket garden in helping to improve the quality of life during the Covid-19 pandemic era. This study only limits to one house type, which is landed terraced or link houses. The reason for this was to narrow down the variables as it will affect the correlation of data. The findings have shown improvement to the quality of life of many houses that have implemented and utilized their home pocket garden as part of their daily routine. Their initiatives responded to the Sustainable Development Goal SDG 3, Good Health and Well-being, and SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities. Many houses had gone through a renovation which includes paving of front-yard

and back-yard with tiles. However, the findings concluded that the residents started to appreciate and utilize greeneries even more during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study finds that having pocket gardens within the house compound benefits the people in three main aspects; economy, environment, and social well-being.

**Keywords:** Home Garden, life quality

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## **Transport / Travel Environment**



## A 45 TTE 001

# A Systematic Literature Review: Fuel subsidy and environmental awareness in urban road transport

Nor Aziedah Mhd Noh<sup>1</sup>, Juliana Mohd Abdul Kadir<sup>1</sup>,  
Ahmad Razi Ramli<sup>1</sup>, Rosita Hamdan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Johor, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Economics and Business, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia

azienoah@gmail.com,julia593@uitm.edu.my,ahmadrazi@uitm.edu.my,hrosita@unimas.my  
Tel:0196716359

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### Abstract

The Malaysian government has spent up to RM22, 354 million and RM28, 128 million on subsidies and social assistance respectively in the years 2017 and 2018. The increase in total expenditure is mainly due to the increase in fuel subsidies in line with the increase in fuel prices in the global market. The government deliberately introduced fuel subsidies to protect the real income of the poor population (Dennis, 2016). Hence, the Finance Minister, Tengku Zafrul Tengku Abdul Aziz continued with the previous agenda to subsidize fuel to the public mitigate the impact of rising global commodity prices (MOF, 2021). While the benefits of fuel subsidies are beyond doubt to society but apparently, the distribution of fuel subsidies contributes to environmental degradation. Fuel subsidies can encourage wasteful fuel consumption which is a barrier to clean energy investment, which in turn worsens local pollution due to increased CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Rentschler & Bazilian, 2017; and Asare et al., 2020). In Malaysia, the emission of pollutants caused by the transport sector increased from 2092.0 metric tons to 2359.0 metric tons in years 2017 and 2018 respectively (DOSM, 2019). Meanwhile, in 2017, 3.2 million tonnes of emissions were emitted into the atmosphere and 70.4 percent of emissions came from motor vehicles. Therefore, the National Transport Policy 2019-2030 was introduced which focuses on the impact on the environment and produces various strategies including prioritizing the public transport network. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between fuel subsidies and environmental awareness. In this systematic literature review, the distribution of fuel subsidies on environmental awareness in the road transport sector will be highlighted. The results of this study can provide the government's view to reallocating fuel subsidy expenditures. For example,

governments can shift from subsidizing fuel to subsidizing public transportation costs to ease the burden of public transportation users or using costs for the public transportation sector to improve their quality of service as well as reduce negative environmental and external environmental costs to society.

**Keywords:** Fuel Subsidy, Environmental Awareness, Urban Road Transport, Systematic Literature Review

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## A 46 TTE 002

# TrACE-Star Rating Program for Road Users: Proposed early detection of crash prevention

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Khairil Anuar Md Isa<sup>1,2,3</sup>,  
Tatsunori Sawada<sup>4</sup>, Akehsan Dahlan<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup>Human Factors & Ergonomics unit, Centre for Occupational Safety, Health and Wellbeing (COSHAW), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>3</sup>Associate fellows, Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia <sup>4</sup>Major of Occupational Therapy, Department of Rehabilitation, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology, 5-23-22, NishiKamata, Otaku, Tokyo, Japan

mghazali@uitm.edu.my, khairil996@uitm.edu.my, sawadatn@stf.teu.ac.jp, akehsan.dahlan@yahoo.com  
Tel 0196259314

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### Abstract

**Background:** Road traffic accidents (RTA) contributed to 22.8% of the global injury, one of the highest causes of mortality. Over 75 percent of these deaths and 90 percent of disabilities caused by RTA occur in developing countries. This has become one of the significant public health problems. The number of fatalities predicted will increase from 5.1 million in 1990 to 8.4 million in 2020. They were expected to be changed to the 8th leading cause of death in 2030. **Significance:** TrACE-Star Rating Program for Road Users is an online ergonomic assessment method designed to measure human factors driving safety. This program combines initial attitude assessment and transformation into a five-star rating system of drivers' readiness to drive. This program is an ergonomics assessment method that can detect early human factors that lead to a crash. **Aim:** The TrACE program aims to identify potential human factors that can lead to RTA. Early detection from this assessment can prevent RTA in the future. This is a continuous program that enables monitoring drivers' attitudes from time to time. **Objectives:** To identify the star rating for six domains under previously developed assessment; *Saringan Skala Sikap Selamat* © *SaringSikap*. This program will be used as an initial screening tool by employers or employees to identify risky driving attitude that has a potential hazard contributing to RTA. **Method:** Each respondent was

invited to fill in the online self-rated questionnaire. Upon submission, all respondent received their final score for each domain. They need to refer to the score table attached to the front page of the survey questions. The respondent later requires to identify their star rating. TrACE measures the following attitude domain: D1: Self-compliance, D2: Self-confidence, D3: Self-benefit, D4: Self-concern, D5: Self-style, and D6: Self-preparedness. **Limitations:** One of the challenges behind the implementation of the TrACE program is the follow-up from respondents. However, the initial result will keep safe for some time, and respondent may get their result upon request. **Findings:** from 83 respondents, 42.2% claimed they had driven over the speed limit, followed by using a mobile phone at 41%. Their average score is 170.34, and the median is 173. The stars value for each domain has no significant difference where four and five stars dominate the result. **Implication:** Early detection of risky driving attitudes may help prevent further crashes and improve public awareness towards safe mobility in the community.

**Keywords:** Attitude star rating scale, Drivers safety, Driving rehabilitation

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## **Urban Environment**



**A 47**  
**UE 001**

## **Examining the Concept of Liveability in Urban Neighbourhoods in Iskandar Malaysia.**

**Wan Azlina Wan Ismail<sup>1</sup>, Nicola Dempsey<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, University Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia <sup>2</sup> Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Social Science, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom.

azlina@umk.edu.my, n.dempsey@sheffield.ac.uk  
Tel: +6012 987 5494

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### **Abstract**

Liveability is described by many researchers to be an important theme in the field of urban geography and urban planning. It is a well-used concept in planning policy in various countries and international organisations, applied to different geographical contexts. There are some limitations of previous research in understanding the liveability concept in the Malaysian context thus far. This paper will therefore address this gap in knowledge by examining liveability as a concept to explore the relationship between people and place in daily life, considered crucial for the quality of individuals' lives and social cohesion at large. In Malaysia, the concept of "liveable communities" was introduced in a policy document after the South-Johor Economic Region by the Malaysian Federal Government was identified as a significant corridor for Johor economic development in 2006. The new conurbation of Johor, known as Iskandar Malaysia, was facilitated through a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). This research aims to explore the liveability dimension for Iskandar Malaysia's urban neighbourhoods through the following objectives: (i) to identify residents' perceptions of liveability (ii) to explore the degree of liveability and its significance to their everyday life, and (iii) to make recommendations for decision-makers involved in the liveable neighbourhood. This study uses qualitative and quantitative data collected in 5 urban neighbourhoods in Iskandar Malaysia as empirical evidence to provide a fuller understanding of what liveability means in this specific context. This research suggests that liveability must comply with residents' desires for good quality and well-maintained facilities and services, good neighbourhood conditions with low crime to enhance residents' feelings of safety and positive community engagement with high social value. The paper will set out

recommendations for use in urban neighbourhood design practice including research and academic practices as well as policymaking concerning urban regeneration as well as sustainable community policy which aims to improve the quality of people's lives.

**Keywords:** Liveability Dimensions, Policy Interpretation, Urban Neighbourhood, Iskandar Malaysia

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**A 48**  
**UE 002**

## **Investigating the Impact of QoL Program on Public Spaces- Case of Riyadh Neighbourhoods**

**Lobna Abdelaziz Mostafa**

Architectural Engineering Dep. Dar Al Uloom University, Riyadh, KSA &  
Architecture Dep. College of Fine Arts, Menia University, Egypt

Lobna.m@dau.edu.sa, arch.lobna@gmail.com  
Tel: +966569691849

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### **Abstract**

Two primary objectives of the Saudi QoL program are Improving individuals' lifestyles by developing new approaches that boost residents' participation in cultural, entertainment, and sports activities. The second is enhancing the quality of life by creating activities that contribute to diversifying economic activity and boosting the status of sustainable development plans of Saudi Arabian cities are.

Improving and adapting open public spaces and streets in the city of Riyadh into pedestrian-friendly ones and fewer cars' dependent can do much change and help accomplish the country's vision. In this regard, the main research goal is to investigate the reflections of the QoL program on the urban and social life in Riyadh neighborhoods with a focus on the quality of public spaces to promote social activities and walkability as the prime physical activity of neighborhoods residents.

The research follows mixed methods for its different parts. The qualitative approach is applied in the theoretical studies, literature review, and analysis in reference to UN-Habitat guidelines for public space. The research involves a quantitative analysis for the research survey, which aims to investigate factors that affect community tendency to use public spaces and practice walkability as a main physical activity in their daily lives within their neighborhoods.

The research significance is to link the national perspective of QoL and international best practices in placemaking and public spaces according to their global initiatives and the UN-Habitat Public Space program launched in 2020. On that track reducing the dependence on autos and encouraging physical activities and walkability among all community members. The research outcomes will help to transform Riyadh Neighborhoods into more pedestrian-friendly urban public

spaces by concluding the main parameters and their responsive design solutions to promote community tendency of using public spaces and practice walkability. The research provides recommendations for developing public spaces and pedestrian infrastructure to encourage the city planners to bear that in mind in the early stage in planning transportation infrastructure, an appropriate level of pedestrian service must be established and provided across the roading hierarchy and path network. In addition, the research results include proposing design guidelines for different members of the community, older people, children, and disabled people.

Scope of work and limitations: This research's main scope of implementation is the residential neighborhoods in the City of Riyadh, yet the suggested strategies and design guidelines could be extended and applied to most cities of Saudi Arabia and beyond.

**Keywords:** Quality of life, Public Space, Saudi Vision 2030, walkability, neighborhood design

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**A 49**  
**UE 003**

## **Revisiting Qualities of User-Friendly Commercial Street for New Urban Street Life**

**Norhafizah Abdul Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Izham Ghani<sup>1</sup>, Tim Heath<sup>2</sup>, Ruwaidah Borhan<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Perak, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, United Kingdom

norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk, aidah866@uitm.edu.my  
Tel: +60125141789

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### **Abstract**

COVID-19 has impacted urban users to the degree that many cities are deprived of quality urban life, mainly in urban spaces such as streets. Streets act as the main public spaces and arteries for movement and urban transformation in urban commercial areas. Creating a user-friendly street environment that adapts to the new lifestyle for urban users is crucial. It is vital to revisit the methods to accommodate the needs to factor in the impact of COVID-19 in future city planning, including crystallizes a new approach to street design that meets the challenges of today and the demands of tomorrow. Cities should take initiatives to attract people back to urban areas and adapt to the new street environment to support the current needs to make people feel secure and safe when using the space. This paper identifies the qualities of user-friendly streets in Malaysian urban commercial areas. The objectives are to identify the people's perception of user-friendly streets' qualities and establish new street design characters that adapt to the new street activities. The study employed a mix-methodology method. A sample of questionnaire surveys was conducted with street users to identify people's preferences on the qualities of user-friendly streets. This is supported by field observations using photos and a scheduled checklist to identify current activities on urban commercial streets. The findings indicate qualities of the street, namely safety and security, comfort and convenience, and accessibility, that influences the level of friendliness of the streets. There is also a difference in the level of preferences between different types of users. This study aims to contribute to the body of knowledge in creating a good street design that meets current and future urban users in creating a good and healthy quality of life.

These findings also contribute to the knowledge concerning the most significant needs of a friendly urban commercial street based on the current situation in Malaysia urban areas.

**Keywords:** User-friendly; Street design; Urban commercial street; Quality of life

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**A 50**  
**UE 004**

## **The Role of ‘Sense of Place’ in the Revitalisation of Heritage Street: the case of George Town, Malaysia**

**Aidatul Fadzlin Bakri<sup>1</sup>, Mike Robinson<sup>2</sup>, Zalina Samadi<sup>1</sup>, Helle Jørgensen<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, <sup>2</sup> University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, <sup>3</sup> Ironbridge International Institute of Cultural Heritage, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

aidatulfadzlin@uitm.edu.my, m.d.robinson@bham.ac.uk, zalin628@uitm.edu.my, h.jorgensen@bham.ac.uk  
Tel: +603-32586000

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### **Abstract**

Sense of place broadly refers to the emotional attachment that local communities form with a particular environment, and it is frequently associated with the notion of distinctiveness. This, in turn, feeds into how a place is valued both by its residents and visitors. In the revitalisation of heritage sites, understanding ‘sense of place’ is important as it represents a layering of histories, tangible heritage, and also intangible heritage; tangible/physical heritage tending to be more easily directed than the more complex immaterial heritage consisting of the expression of social practices, rituals, traditions and the like. This study examines the relationship between local communities and the cultural heritage in George Town World Heritage Site, Penang, Malaysia. It uncovers the relationships between tangible and intangible heritage along one specific street - the ‘Street of Harmony’, formally known as Jalan Masjid Kapitan Keling. George Town, along with Melaka, is inscribed as World Heritage based on its importance as a former trading port, once administered under British colonial rule, that drew migrants from various parts of the world, including China, India, and Indonesia. Our focus upon this particular street presents a microcosm of a heritage community whose sense of place operates within a postcolonial and multicultural context. Using a qualitative approach, this study is based upon semi-structured interviews with 52 participants from the street’s local communities, also supported by non-participant and participant observation and digital photo analysis. The research confirms the complexity of the relationship between tangible and intangible heritage and how this feeds into the notion of the sense of place. It is clear that intangible heritage is more meaningful to the local communities than the tangible

heritage upon which its UNESCO designation is based. It is in the intricacies and intimacies of intangible heritage practices and their authentic expression that local communities feel attached to and claim ownership of the place. Understanding this and how it translates into the stewardship of the site is an important element in protecting the value of the site, its management, and its ongoing revitalisation.

**Keywords:** Sense of Place; Urban Revitalisation; Heritage Street; World Heritage Site

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Seksyen 7, 40000 Shah Alam,

Selangor, D.E., Malaysia

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<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

*Published by:*



**e-International Publishing House, Ltd.**

(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

18, Westpoint, 58, West Street,

S1 4EZ, Sheffield,

United Kingdom

Tel: 0044 7446 100896

admin@e-iph.co.uk

<https://www.eiph.co.uk>