



Abstracts

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ASLI (Annual Serial Landmark International) Conferences on QoL 2021

AicQoL 2021 Bukit Tinggi

9th AMER International Conference on Quality of Life
Colmar Tropicale, Bukit Tinggi, Malaysia. **17-18 Mar 2021**



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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, congratulate all 54 abstract contributors for making this publication possible.

Thank you all !

Foreword

This 9th AicQoL2021BukitTinggi (AMER International Conference on Quality of Life,) our 33rd international conference to be organised, managed to attract an overall total of 54 numbers of approved abstracts, contributed by authors from 13 countries, namely Afghanistan, Finland , Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, New Zealand, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 18 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top three categories in order of popularity involved the following environments: - Health/Healing Environment, HE, 10 numbers (19%); Educational / Learning Environment, ELE, 8 (15%) and Legal Matters, LM, 6 (11%).

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

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas
Editor
AicQoL2021BukitTinggi, 17-18 Mar 2021
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17 Mar 2021

About the Conference

Background

The AMER (ABRA malaysia) support for the AcE-Bs and AicE-Bs conferences, initially organised by the Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies (cE-Bs), FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, and co-hosted by international colleagues within the Environment-Behaviour (EB) disciplines, have been held and planned to be away from Malaysia, worldwide. There is a need for an annual serial internationally very relevant behavioural-themed conference in/nearby Malaysia, not only for the benefit of AMER / ABRA local members who could not participate at the AcE-Bs and AicE-Bs conferences being held worldwide, but also for potential international participants who would like to present their papers in/nearby Malaysia. What behavioural-themed can be most relevant affecting all nations than the QoL (Quality of Life)?

Thus, the timely and relevance of the Annual Serial Landmark International (ASLI) Conferences on QoL, back-to-back. The AicQoL, AMER International Conference on Quality of Life shall be held at the ASEAN venues, while the AQoL, ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life shall be held in non-ASEAN countries. AicQoL is also strategized to coincide with AMER's AGMs.

The maiden AicQoL2013Langkawi, Malaysia was held on 6-7 April 2013. That was followed

by:-2nd AicQoL2014KotaKinabalu, Malaysia, 04-05 January 2014

3rd AicQoL2015Jakarta, Indonesia, 25-27 April 2015

4th AicQoL2016Medan, Indonesia, 25-27 February 2016

5th AicQoL2017Bangkok, Thailand, 25-27 February 2017

6th AicQoL2018PerhentianIslands, Malaysia, 03-04 March 2018

7th AicQoL2019Bali, Indonesia, 16-17 Feb 2019.

8th AicQoL2020Malacca, Malaysia, 18-19 Mar 2020 (Virtually presented on 25 Mar 2020)

9th AicQoL2021BukitTinggi

The ASLI QoL2021 WoS-indexed AicQoL2021 (AMER International Conference on Quality of Life), our 33rd international conference shall be held at the Colmar Tropicale, Bukit Tinggi, Malaysia from 17-18 Mar 2021 (conditions permitting). It shall be AMER's first hybrid conference, to be presented both face-to-face and virtually.

The AicQoL2021 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.

It 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 978-1-913576-02-8), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 6(16) Mar 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.

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;
Sustainable Environment;
Technology-related Environment;
Transportation / Travelling Environment;
Urban Environment / Urban Psychology;
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Children / Youth Environment

A 01
CYE 001

Age and Gender Differences in Experience with and Connectedness to Nature among Children

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Abstract

Connectedness to nature (CTN) developed during childhood is vital as it affects a child attitude and behaviour towards the environment and nature in later life as an adult. A strong CTN developed since childhood influenced the adults' frequency of visit to green areas, perceptions of the natural environment and natural recreation activities, environmental career choices and environmental concern. The most crucial factor contributing to children's CTN is the frequency of experiences with nature, especially direct experiences with nature. Even though extensive studies have discussed the importance of experiences with nature and CTN among children; little is known on the differences of experiences with nature and CTN between children with different age and gender. Moreover, few studies have examined children's experiences with nature and CTN among Malaysian children. Most studies have been conducted in Western countries, and few have been conducted in Asian countries. It is essential to fill this gap because studies have found that people with different cultures have a different engagement with nature, as well as different environmental attitudes and behaviours. Therefore, this study aims to identify the age and gender differences in children's experiences with nature and their CTN. This study employed a quantitative approach and involved 760 children age 10-11 years old, including urban and rural children in Kedah and Pulau Pinang. Questionnaires were distributed to children at schools. As for experiences with nature, findings indicated that children aged 11 years old have more experiences with nature that include direct, indirect and non-nature experiences with a significant difference. Meanwhile, there is no significant difference in direct and indirect with nature between

gender. However, there is a significant difference in gender for non-nature experiences. As for CTN, there is a significant difference for both age and gender. Children aged 11 years old have significantly higher CTN than children aged 10-years old, and for gender, girls have significantly higher CTN levels than have boys. Findings suggest that age and gender do influence the frequency of children having experiences with nature as well as their CTN. This study's limitation is that this study only involved children aged 10 and 11 years old and only conducted at *Sekolah Kebangsaan (SK)*. Future research needs to be conducted with children aged 7 to 10 years old and from different ethnicity.

Keywords: experiences with nature, connectedness to nature, age, gender

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Commercial / Retail / Services Environment

A 02 CRSE 001

New Norm For Traditional Food Business by SMEs Entrepreneurs: Case Study in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

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Abstract

Traditional food represents the cultural identity, especially in Sabah, whereby its population consists of various ethnicities. This diversity leads to various types of traditional foods that become sources of income for Small and Mid-size enterprises (SMEs) entrepreneurs in Sabah most of them have been registered as members of the Malaysian Small and Medium Enterprises Corporation (SME). The sudden presence of the Corona Virus Disease, more commonly known as COVID-19 since March 2020 has impacted traditional food entrepreneurs. This has led to doubts about their business sustainability. Accordingly, what marketing alternatives can be implemented to keep the marketing of traditional foods remaining competitive? Therefore, this research examines how the spreading of COVID-19 has impacted the traditional food market and what strategies the SMEs entrepreneurs are implementing. This research using the primary source data through a survey method which involved 60 SMEs entrepreneurs. Interviews with the SMEs entrepreneurs have also been conducted to strengthen the findings of this case study further. The study location is in Papar district, Kota Kinabalu which is well known as a major producer of traditional foods. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive methodology and inferences through frequency and average mean score and Chi-Square. Results show that the effect of the implementation of the new norm revealed that the SMEs have difficulty in getting new customers (mean=4.45), the market for their products consist only of surrounding areas nearby (mean=4.16) and the fear and uncertainty of starting a new business (mean=4.00). In general,

being creative in business (mean=4.36), ready for a new standard in marketing strategy (mean = 4.45) and gaining more entrepreneurship knowledge (mean=4.03) are being implemented by SMEs to handle and overcome the impacts they face during the pandemic. Entrepreneurs need to be prepared to channel strategies to meet new business norms. Therefore, support from the government as well as various agencies is needed to enhance the business capabilities of SME entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Traditional Food, SMEs, Covid-19, New norms

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Communication / Social Media Environment

A 03 CSME 001

The Role of Media on Knowledge, Awareness and Students' Attitude during Movement Control Order (MCO)

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Abstract

Covid-19 outbreaks are widespread among people in Asia and became pandemic in the world. This phenomenon erupted in China and became a global health crisis with no sign of stopping. Excessive activity causes many people to become infected with the virus transmitted. Consequently, the government has taken drastic steps to monitor most activities to control the virus's spread quickly. The government has strategies for the public for self-isolated and encourage people to stay healthy by using masks and sanitisers for infectious viruses and help protect older people and those with underlying health problems from getting infected. By 18th March 2020, the government has announced the Movement Control Order (MCO) for Malaysia for two weeks and continue for phase two and three. People should to stay at home and practice social distancing from an infected person. During MCO, the government has used a media channel to spread the information to the public. The mass media might play a significant role in raising students' awareness and understanding of the disease. This research aims to identify the mediating part of knowledge between students' attitude and media role during MCO. While the second objective is to identify the mediating role of awareness between students' attitude and media role during MCO. This research uses a convenient sampling technique. An online survey

was distributed to 338 respondents studying in UiTM Johor. This research employs structural equation modelling to examine the relationship between the studied variables. The findings found that knowledge and awareness mediate between students' attitude and the role of media. This study could guide policymakers to take appropriate steps to promote a greater understanding of coronavirus pandemic using the mass media. Moreover, the media is significant to play the right role in channelling the news in one aspect and communicating with all communities over the world.

Keywords: Knowledge, Awareness, Attitude, Role of Media

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A 04 CSME 002

Unveiling the Risks of Corruption in the Malaysian Telecommunication Sector

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Abstract

As the world's telecommunications field accustoms itself to digital transformation spurring the global technological revolution, Malaysia is no exception in experiencing this significant change. The breakneck growth of the telecommunications services charts the substantial demand in the market and showing the rise of revenue in 2018. The mobile operators contributed a big chunk to it, equivalent to 64% of the total revenue. Hence, the telecommunications industry is set to fully embrace the inevitable changes, which come with an evolving communications sector. Nevertheless, with its high revenue generation, the telecommunication is vulnerable to the risks of corruption. Therefore, this research aims at investigating the factors leading to the risk of corruption in the telecommunication sector and the role of Malaysian existing integrity and transparency policies in reducing or eliminating the risk of corruption posed by the structural and digital transformation of the telecommunications sector in Malaysia. This research adopted the doctrinal research approach as systematic means of legal reasoning, analysing the legal propositions and instrumentalizations from both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include statutes, regulations, bye-laws, cases, government circulars and directives, which will form the legal reasoning on the issue of integrity and transparency in the telecommunications industry. Furthermore, the secondary sources will also be scrutinised ranging from journal articles, books and cases commentaries to shape the critiques of the existing practice and the legal framework in Malaysia. Identifying the factors leading to the risks of corruptions assists in the development of improved mechanisms in strengthening integrity and transparency

in the Malaysian telecommunications sector as underlined by the National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACP) 2019-2023. It is indeed a gold standard which aims to further improve the quality of life in paving the way towards a corrupt-free nation. In this setting, the research findings indicate that the telecommunication ecosystem is susceptible to layers of the network, intricate governance systems that imply regular engagement between corporations and government, scale effects and technological disruption, all of which impede the development of competitive markets, fair trade and prices establishment as well as the setting of public interest-driven regulations.

Keywords: Corruption in the Telecommunication Sector, Integrity and Transparency in the Telecommunication Sector

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Construction Environment

A 05
CoE 001

A Proposed Pandemic Clause for *Force Majeure* Events under Construction Contracts in Malaysia

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Abstract

The rapid spread of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced many countries to impose safety and public health measures notably a lockdown to almost all industrial and commercial activities and restricted movement of people to break the infectious transmission of the disease. This has caused a significant impact on national and global economies at an unprecedented level which has seen massive closure of businesses and unemployment in years to come. Like many others, the construction industry is not spared from the adverse effect of Covid-19. In this regard, various measures have been adopted to address the spread of Covid-19, which undoubtedly impacted the construction industry severely. Measures such as movement control order (MCO) have caused a delay in completing construction works due to the closure of the site, disruption to the program and workforce. Moreover, the shutdown of offices and factories has inevitably caused a delay in disrupting the procurement of specific materials or equipment. Due to this situation, a special clause can alter parties' obligations and/or liabilities under a contract when an extraordinary event or circumstance beyond their control prevents one or all of them from fulfilling those obligations is crucial especially during the pandemic outbreak. The paper aims to examine the triggering events of *Force Majeure* under the commonly used standard forms of contract in Malaysia and explore to what extent the relevant provisions in these contracts apply to the *Force Majeure* events, especially from the Covid-19 pandemic consequences. This research employs a qualitative research methodology, particularly legal analysis which focuses on the primary and secondary data, including cases, statutes, rules, legal principles, construction contracts, books,

journal articles and law reports. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with several respondents from the building and construction industry related to the *Force Majeure* issues caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. This research project's expected outcomes will help clarify the grey area of *Force Majeure* law caused by a global pandemic's exceptional event. It is hoped that the research outcomes will provide clear guidelines to the construction industry when dealing with a similar disruption caused by an outbreak of the disease in the future.

Keywords: pandemic clause, *Force Majeure*, construction contracts

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Educational / Learning Environment

A 06 ELE 001

5E Framework: Transforming the first year students' experience in architectural education

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Abstract

This paper highlights the Learning Management System (LMS) application and online learning in the ARC62404 Design Communication Module, which aims to improve the first-year student's learning experience by transforming hands-on technical exercises into an engaging learning activity. Guided by the 5-E framework, the LMS activities have been created based on the structure set by the 5-E Framework: Engage, Enhance, Extend, Evaluate, and Earn. The implementation and combination of this framework with technologies are expected to amplify students' first-year learning experiences. The learning model's objectives are to enable students to reflect more quickly on the learning process and enhance their learning. The 5-E Framework methodology approach requires the students to access the online electronic resources in Taylor's Integrated Moodle e-Learning System (TIMEs) before the F2F class begins. This includes the attempt of an entrance survey, project brief, and tutorial videos. The results will be reviewed, which helps the instructor plan teaching strategies by focusing more on knowledge and skills gaps. The advantages are that it forces students to come prepared to the classroom, allows the design of more efficient classroom activities tailored to the specific needs of students, and reduces the total time in the classroom, which reduces costs. In this model, students' progress is assessed at three stages: before each chapter starts, at a certain point in the chapter (with Student Response System during the virtual class), and after completing the chapter. This ensures that the students achieve the learning objectives. The feedback outcome from the student's survey has shown that this approach has helped them understand the concept and theory of the module. The majority of the students agreed that the module helps their performance by assessing online

learning applied. Overall, the students decided that the approach of The 5-E Framework in the blended learning module relevant and enabled them to improve their interpersonal skills.

Keywords: Education; Online Learning; Architecture

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A 07
ELE 002

**Alternative Project-based Learning through Community
Architecture**

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Abstract

Lack of knowledge in practicality in architecture seemly alarming among the architecture graduates. Consequently, widespread criticism from industries claiming architectural education puts theoretical knowledge above practical ability. Students learn theoretical and conceptual knowledge in university and would only be exposed to practical or application of knowledge upon graduating from architecture program. Thus, to bridge the gap between architectural theory and practical knowledge and experience in architecture education, a significant range of practicality in architecture education needs to be explored. Appertain to the current movement in architecture industries, the community-oriented design allows students to collaborate on real-life projects that require critical thinking, creativity, and communication skills for them to develop real-life aptitude concurrently providing the meaningful relationship between students and the community itself. This paper studied the contribution of the community-oriented design project in current architecture education in providing a more comprehensive learning experience as one of the promising methods to bridge the gap between architecture education and industry practice. Two (2) case study of a community project mainly focusing on community library were studied. The studies involved an overview nature of the real-life project and student's perception towards beyond classroom knowledge such as practical knowledge and experience and community engagement through community architecture. Data were collected by interviewing students. Analysis of the data was done through descriptive and content analysis. Participants were

students from undergraduate programs from one (1) local university which was involved in the community project. The finding proved that students did not only gain professional involvement, hands-on experience in the architecture and design industry as they work on real projects with the respective community but furthermore the opportunity to develop interpersonal and leadership skills, create possibility in entrepreneurship and collaborative effort which is required for success in today's world.

Keywords: Architecture Education, Community Architecture, Engagement, Participation

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A 08
ELE 003

**Emotional Challenges across the Welfare provided
among the Stranded University Students during Covid-
19 Pandemic**

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has caused various types of distresses. When the outbreak formed a sudden contagious wave, the Malaysian government as other government across the globe had announced strict control measures to overcome the spread of the disease, the movement control order (MCO). This measure has limit people's movement only for their survival necessities, obviously to avoid crowd among communities. Non-essential jobs were strictly required to be handled from home. Hence, upon the announcement, several students at various varsities were identified stranded in their respective campus either within the campus residential compound or nearby students' rental accommodation (non-residential). Being away from the family members during the disaster, mainly their parents, caused these students troubles. While overwhelmed with continues worry, anxiety and discomfort, they started to develop emotional distresses along with the MCO as no one is permitted to go anywhere else except the essential services providers. On the other hand, universities tried their best to serve these students by offering cooked meals, dry rations, health screenings, information updates, counselling, and other necessities. Thus, this study tries to determine the emotional challenges among these residential and non-residential students and further examine the association between their emotional challenges across the university's welfare. Could the interest and concern shown by university able to cope with these

students' devastating as more prolonged depression among these students affect their study motivation? Hence, the psychological implication is crystal clear. A census study was mapped out among 284 residential students and non-residential who were identified as stranded among Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Johor students across two campuses; Segamat and Pasir Gudang. A set of questionnaires was developed, consisting of respondents' background, emotion scores, and responses to each category of welfare provided - perception, health, residential information, food, and counselling. Out of these welfares provided; respondents' perception, health information, and nutrition are significant to respondents' emotions. Nonetheless, despite the interest provided by the university's welfare, almost half of the respondents still faced emotional distress. More than one-third of the respondents confessed that they had the idea of run away from their stranded locations. The results imply that the respondents were emotionally affected by this rare and unexpected pandemic phenomenon. This study's findings could help universities' disaster management units build fundamental aids and promote anticipation of sudden healing programmes, significantly to enhance the counsellor and student's affiliation.

Keywords: Emotional challenges, Covid-19 pandemic, stranded students, university welfare

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A 09
ELE 004

Exploring learners' Acceptance and Attitude towards Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL)

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Abstract

Two main reasons contributing to the lack of mastery in English grammar by students are their apprehension towards the subject and their difficulty in understanding tenses. To alleviate the fear and trigger learners' interest in learning grammar, an interactive digital board game was designed via Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) targeted at TESL foundation students. The aim of this paper is to explore these students' perceptions of the game for learning grammar. The game uses the Theory of Variation (Marton & Booth) as a theoretical basis, which takes students' varied understandings of the object of learning as a starting point and acknowledges that discernment is a function of variation. The game was designed to provide opportunities for students to experience variation in the targeted grammatical elements and structures. A questionnaire and interviews were administered to the students after playing the game. The findings show that the game helps enhance grammar learning. Pedagogically, the study adds empirical evidence to support the benefits of MALL in the teaching and learning of language, and grammar, in particular, tenses. The findings contribute to the Education Blueprint policy on using technology in teaching and learning by adding to the pool of knowledge on the value of MALL as a learning tool to draw learners closer to grammar and take away their fear of grammar. A game that is grounded in solid pedagogic principles can complement traditional face to face teaching methods. Teachers' burden of providing the technicalities of grammar knowledge can somewhat

be eased by technology. Subsequently, teachers can provide the necessary scaffolding to slow learners who require personal coaching and attention.

Keywords: Digital board game, Grammar, Mobile Assisted Language Learning, variation theory

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A 10 ELE 005

Integration of Courses as Quality Learning for Introductory Level Architecture Students

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Abstract

Architectural education is a branch of education that requires the development of creative skills. Also, students are expected to understand the knowledge of structure, culture, materials, and construction. Architectural programs would have the design course as a core, while other theory courses act as supporting courses to understand the core subject further. However, these courses are normally carried out independently, limiting the effectiveness of learning in architecture studies. First-year students in architecture studies typically have zero to little design thinking knowledge, depending on if they had any previous study or experiences in design thinking. Therefore, it is challenging to create a method or curriculum that develops design thinking among introductory-level students. The understanding of how the introduction to architecture studies should be carried out is not as defined, and there are many variations, not just among universities. Still, it varies in terms of consecutive semesters as well. This paper studied the implementation of integration between courses: design courses and theory courses to create quality learning in architecture studies for introductory-level students. This paper discussed a case study of the implemented method of integration of design courses and theories courses. The discussion involved the overview of the course outline and the integration mapping of the

courses taught in semester one.

A survey outlining the effectiveness of learning through the integration of courses were distributed to semester one students. Respondents were students from semester one undergraduate students from one local university, which applied the integration method as part of its pedagogy. The finding proved that the integration of courses could be an alternative solution to help the students understand the introduction to architecture studies.

Keywords: Integration, Architecture Studies, Introductory Level, Quality Learning

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**A 11
ELE 007**

**Teaching Architecture for Tertiary Students during
Covid-19: Issues & reflections.**

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Abstract

The impact of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic has been a great concern on educational systems around the world. The social distancing and self-isolation in efforts to stop the spread have led to a lack of student-to-educational interaction. Educational institutions are shifting into other teaching technique to uphold the quality of education. Virtual learning in the educational system is relatively new in Malaysia compared to other developed countries. This trend of virtual learning has started since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in early February 2020, which affects the process of teaching and learning in educational institutions in Malaysia. In coping with the new demand, various virtual learning platforms. Traditional classrooms have been substituted with what people call as online learning, distance learning, virtual learning, and some other connotations. In this newfangled scenario, students are forced to change their typical way of learning (physical interactions) to the current virtual and distance learning style. In coping with the hasty situation and having no other option, the Architecture School of UCSI university has swiftly changed their teaching/learning activities, normally focusing on face-to-face interactions (studios, field trips, and crits session) to virtual teaching in adapting to the new educational environment. This article explores the (1) major concern in design courses raised by students and educators in teaching and learning activities within online platforms, (2) alternative methods which can be adapted in design courses to gather information mostly for site analysis which requires students to go for a site visit during pre-COVID-19. A questionnaire survey has been used to identify the

concerns and gather the inputs on alternative methods used among the undergraduate & postgraduate architecture programmes throughout the School of Architecture & Built Environment, UCSI University. The expected outcomes showed positive and negative feedback and recommendation for the better architecture learning outcome, specifically in design courses. Comparisons can be made with other Architecture schools locally and globally in the future which perhaps can be used to make a general guideline should there be another pandemic or virtual teaching-learning is made as an ultimate option in the future to benefit both parties.

Keywords: Architecture, Virtual Learning, Covid-19, Design Course

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A 12 ELE 006

The Acceptance of E-Learning Among Distance Learners: A case study on Malaysia southern public universities

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Abstract

The presence of the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the pattern and landscape of the educational field. Previously, learning methods were conducted using face to face interactions in classrooms. However, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has changed today's conventional teaching and learning methods, where they are replaced by online forms. Along with the era of advanced technology, many universities are taking this opportunity to develop e-learning platforms to be used by both their students and educators. With the advent of technological platforms, they help to continue learning activities and knowledge delivery in this challenging time. The online platform has become a medium of interaction between students and educators. The traditional learning method of face-to-face interactions have been used for such a long time, and their shift to online modes are a new experience for the students. The adoption of online learning methods among distance learning students is crucial to ensure that the educational objectives are achievable. This research examines the relationship between student behaviour, technology systems, interactive applications, institutional factors, and instructor characteristics with the acceptance of e-learning among distance learners.

About 400 respondents will be taken from the Southern Public Universities of higher learning in Johor, Melaka and Negeri Sembilan as users of the e-learning system. Simple random sampling technique will be employed in selecting the prospective respondents. Cross-sectional surveys will use questionnaires to obtain the required data. To achieve the objectives of this study, Pearson correlation and multiple regression will be used to test the relationship and impact between student behaviour, technology systems, interactive applications, institutional factors, and instructor characteristics with the acceptance of electronic learning among distance learners. This study will benefit university managements in improving their online teaching methods in the future. By studying the factors that contribute to long-distance students' acceptance of online learning, they can assist the lecturers in understanding the needs and current situations of the students in a clearer manner.

Keywords: Acceptance, online learning, Behavior, Distance learners

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A 13 ELE 008

Webinar Unplugged: Developing strategies of effective webinar management series for legal education

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Abstract

As the Coronavirus outbreak obliterates formal face-to-face learning, educators around the world have shifted to eLearning to continue providing learning experience to students. This new learning pedagogy has birth interest and curiosity about the recent leaning on virtual or face-based learning in the form of webinars. Webinars provide a virtually face-to-face environment, enabling participants' social presence and eases multi-level interaction. In following the global trend, legal education ought to emphasize on two factors of effective webinar management in eLearning: developing practical technological practices for the faculty and students; and fostering a seamless transition from the knowledge-acquisition paradigm of legal education to a constructivist approach of learning (learning that creates an active process of constructing knowledge rather than acquiring). This paper aims at describing a three-stage process of developing webinar management series strategies to develop two-ways interaction in eLearning. The three-stage process includes conducting a organizing Training for Trainers (ToT) to impart prerequisite skills for hosting a webinar session, gathering baseline data on the overall operation and perceptions of webinars, and capitalising the findings of stages 1 and 2 to the development of effective webinar management series strategies. Adopting a mix-method approach, data from previous research on similar research area are combined and conceptualized with a structured data from survey conducted with participants of 17 webinars organized by the Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam. Developing best practices for an effective webinar management series is

essential to foster law schools in aligning its learning pedagogy with appropriate webinar activities, eventually facilitating the designing of compelling virtual learning experiences for law students. The research findings indicate three key principles for the implementation of effective webinar management series: technological fluency of the organizer; identification of key attractors for effective learning through webinar (speakers, topics, moderated or unmoderated sessions); and evaluation in webinar management.

Keywords: Webinar and Legal Education, Online Learning and Legal Education

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Elderly Environment

A 14
EE 001

**Lesson from Australian Intergeneration Care Facilities
and Practices: Way forward for Malaysia**

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Abstract

Most developed countries designed and implemented policies or guidelines related to intergenerational care to support senior citizens' wellbeing development. Implementing a shared care facility that encourages intergenerational interaction has been beneficial for both senior and children development. In Malaysia, the current facilities of elderly care are mostly exclusively designed to suit singular generation users. Moreover, the implementation of intergenerational interaction does not happen regularly. As Malaysia is projected to become an ageing-nation in 2030, intergeneration care facilities and practice should be promoted for senior citizens and children's wellbeing. Hence, the study aimed to identify the types of physical care facilities needed to support intergenerational interaction in the Malaysian context based on the Australian practice perspective. Objectives of research are to identify the existing local implementation of intergenerational practice; to identify the Australian approach and practices on intergenerational care facility; and compare the guidelines of both context as an approach to investigate a way forward of its physical implementation. The nature of the study is explorative. Thus the qualitative approach is used to guide the study. The study focused on the document review of guidelines

that support intergenerational practice in local and Australian context by using content analysis method. The research findings showed that intergenerational care facilities could be one of the typologies to extending the variety of care in Malaysia and support the housing structure where seniors usually prefer to be ageing in place. This research documents that the conceptual framework of intergenerational care exists in Malaysia. Lack of exploration on the module of care has left the development of intergenerational care in a stagnancy. The potential implementation of facilities and activity by intergenerational care facilities in Australia could be adopted in Malaysia to encourage an inclusive care facility for both generations. Action from both the government and private sector are needed to strengthen the core intergenerational care facility.

Keywords: Intergenerational care facilities, Elderly Care, Childcare, Guidelines

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Energy Environment

A 15 EnE 001

Greenhouse Building Energy Usage (EUI) and Daylight Illuminance for Users' Satisfaction in Hot and Humid Climate

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Abstract

Climate is one of the main factors that affect agriculture production. The controlled microclimate of the greenhouse is vital to protect and control indoor crops from unwanted harsh outdoor environments, which produces a better yield compared with open-field farming. Modern greenhouses installed with smart system results in more efficient and quality crops as well as provide some respite from the harsh sunlight for the workers. However, research on the implementation of sustainable greenhouses is insufficient in Malaysia. There is a need for more studies on the energy and daylight performance of greenhouses in the hot and humid climate. The objectives of the study are, firstly to identify design attributes of greenhouses such as dimension, shapes, orientation and external shading strategies, secondly to assess the effects of design attributes on the greenhouse energy usage intensity (EUI) in a hot and humid climate, and thirdly to assess the impacts of design attributes on the greenhouse daylight performance in the hot and humid region. This study focuses on the design attributes of greenhouses that allows efficient greenhouse operation in hot and humid Malaysian climate, based on computer simulations. Design attributes of greenhouses, such as dimension, form, orientation, envelope materials and shading devices are reviewed, and the effective greenhouse cooling methodologies

suitable for hot and humid climate are identified. Revit Insight360 and VeluxVisualizer simulation tools are tools used to assess the greenhouse energy usage intensity (EUI) and daylight illuminance simulations. The results of the energy building simulations identified that the lower number of skylights had a greater effect on the reduction of EUI compared with the better u-value of envelope material and additional façade shading devices. The daylight simulation results showed that the decrease in the number of skylights allows higher average daylight illuminance reduction rate in comparison to the increase in the number of façade shading devices. The study showed that the application of greenhouse buildings in the lowland of hot and humid climate is possible if proper envelope design strategies, natural daylight and energy intensity are carefully applied. This study paves the way for energy-efficient buildings with the aid of building simulation that benefited the users.

Keywords: Greenhouse Design Features, Building Energy Simulation (BES), Daylight Simulation, Hot and Humid Climate

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A 16 EnE 002

Optimising Daylighting Performance in Tropical Courtyard and Atrium Buildings for Occupants' Wellbeing

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Abstract

Daylighting has attracted more and more attention from researchers as an energy-efficient and sustainable building design technique. Daylighting is more pleasing to the eyes of building occupants compared with artificial lights and sunlight. This research investigates the daylighting and energy efficiency of atrium and courtyard building by comparing the performance of various Window to Wall Ratios (WWR) appropriate to Malaysia's tropical climate. A smaller window area, shading devices, and shaded elements, such as atrium and courtyard walls, should be used in the hot and humid environment. The studied courtyard and atrium construction configurations were analysed, and the results showed that cooling and artificial lighting achieved the same energy efficiency. The most acceptable option for daylight performance was to specify a moderate WWR value of 30% with shading devices. Hence, 30% of WWR provides good daylight availability and reduction of glare for better daylighting quality. However, the WWR configuration in the case study building typically does not meet the daylight goal criteria based on the benchmark. Therefore, the study applied daylight redirection systems to increase the efficiency of daylight. There is a broad discussion of the impact of daylight management and redirection. The results provide the means to improve the daylight redirection system in the atrium and courtyard, primarily

to improve the efficiency and distribution of daylight. The Radiance Daylighting Simulations confirmed the daylight performance by a comparison of calculated data and modelling. The simulations are generally well-known, while certain limits in the calculations for daylight factors have been observed in rooms with broad window area to total WWR. The paper also discusses the variations in daylight level in the adjacent rooms and specific hypotheses and construction techniques for the aspect ratio, geometry and frame systems of the atrium (to decide on the relationship between the window and opaque walls) and the reflective properties of the atrium surfaces. The findings show the combinations of daylighting parameters that work for courtyard and atrium buildings for the occupants' wellbeing.

Keywords: Daylighting Performance, Energy Efficiency, Courtyard, Atrium, Tropical, Radiance Simulations

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Health / Healing Environment

A 17
HE 001

Anxiety and Depression among T&CM users of Cancer patients in Malaysia.

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Abstract

Background: Patients diagnosed with cancer often experienced anxiety and depression. If they did not receive proper attention, may affect treatment and clinical outcome. Mindfulness-base Stress Reduction (MBSR) is a common practice in many parts of the world for patients with symptoms of chronic diseases such as anxiety and depression among cancer patients. **Significance of the study:** MBSR is also getting popular in Malaysia as especially among cancer patients. However, no research on the knowledge and attitude and how patients perceive the effectiveness of MBSR conducted. This information is crucial to help cancer patients benefit the program effectively. **Objectives:** This study explored the knowledge, attitude, and perceived effectiveness of MBSR for anxiety and depression among cancer patients in Malaysia using a qualitative approach. **Methodology:** Based on random-convenient and snow-ball sampling, face to face interviews conducted using a semi-structured guided interview upon consent. This interviews stopped when it reached saturation which indicated no new information gathered with the subsequent two informants. After transcribing the recorded interviews, the analysis came out

frameworks. Limitation: Vulnerable group of patients, limit the sample obtained with a specific type of cancer. **Findings:** The study reached saturation at patient number 18th. Most of the patients reported having little knowledge of MBSR. However, they have a positive attitude toward the program. They perceived MBSR would be beneficial for their cancer as they believed that anything to do with mind and body would be benefiting their health. Most of them claimed to utilize at least one type of MBSR components for their anxiety and depression. Praying for health and spirituality practice are the most common types of MBSR practised by the patients. **Conclusion /Implication:** This study revealed that the knowledge, attitude and perception of MBSR for anxiety and depression varies among cancer patients. Patients used many components of MBSR without realizing it. The practice shows that MBSR is popularly used among cancer patients as they feel comfortable with the procedure and help them with psychological distress symptoms. Spirituality plays vital roles in patients' anxiety and depression. These findings suggested that MBSR can support cancer patients to manage their anxiety and depression. The policymaker of Malaysia Ministry of Health should appreciate MBSR as one of the psycho-oncology components for stress management among cancer patients.

Keywords: Mindfulness-based Stress Reduction, Anxiety and Depression, Cancer Patients, Knowledge, Attitude and Perception, Qualitative Exploration.

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A 18 HE 003

Conventional and Alternative Medicine versus Conventional Medicine use in Thalassemia Patients

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Abstract

Background: Thalassemia is a chronic health disorder that impairs the psychological and physical well-being of the patients. These patients are subject to a cradle-to-grave they are treated with conventional treatments. **Objective:** To explore the thalassemia patients perceptions with the effectiveness of the traditional therapies for Thalassemia healthcare. **Method:** A qualitative method was used in which purposive and theoretical samplings were combined to explore the issues related to the perceptions of the effectiveness of these conventional therapies effectiveness among thalassemia patients. A total of 21 consented patients from the Thalassemia Society of Kedah, Malaysia. The sampled patients were from the two out of three major ethnic groups in Malaysia, namely, Malay and Chinese. All interviews conducted in Bahasa Malaysia (i.e., Malaysia's National language) were recorded and transcribed. **Results:** Nearly all thalassemia patients reported to have relied on conventional treatment methods to treat and reduce the severity of their disease and effectively reduce the amount of ferritin and increase the haemoglobin levels. A previous study has been conducted using conventional therapies by using highly sophisticated and clinically proven methods to be effective compared to traditional medicine's harmful effects despite the former's higher cost. Few patients reported not to comply

with their treatment procedures due to fear of infection through blood transfusion, surgery and organ failure due to prolonged treatment. **Conclusions:** Based on the present study's findings, the researchers concluded that these patients perceived the benefits and the effectiveness of conventional medicine. They were persuaded to comply with the treatments diligently and consistently consuming their medicines. It should be noted that the patients should not miss even a single dose of their medication as it may bring negative implications. Patients showed positive views about the conventional therapies carried out for thalassemia. However, more intensive counselling and education are essential to comply with the treatment procedures. **Limitation:** The sample of the study collected from the Kedah Thalassaemia Centre in Alor Setar, Kedah, if patients from all Thalassaemia centre, there is a possibility that the disclosure rate would

Keywords: thalassemia; qualitative; conventional; complementary and alternative medicine

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A 19 HE 002

CPR: Knowledge, Attitude, and Confidence among Nursing Students at UiTM Puncak Alam Selangor

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Abstract

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is a lifesaving technique useful in many emergencies' situation. The goal was to prevent sudden and unexpected death from cardiac arrest. Good knowledge and high confidence in CPR during an emergency will increase patient quality of life and safety. Healthcare professionals should have CPR knowledge and skills; lack of experience will lead to fear and anxiety to perform CPR and decrease their abilities and competence reliability. Therefore, it is recommended that healthcare professionals undergo resuscitation training or basic life support training programs at least every three to six months to prevent deterioration of skills and knowledge. Thus, this study aimed to evaluate the knowledge, attitudes and confidence of CPR among nursing students. Furthermore, the objective was to investigate the level of knowledge, attitudes and confidence level of the nursing students; to determine the factors associated with knowledge, attitudes and confidence level and to explore the CPR knowledge and the confidence level may increase the ability to perform CPR in nursing students. A cross-sectional study with convenient sampling has been conducted among 148 nursing students from UiTM Puncak Alam. The limitation of these studies was the sample size sourced from only one university. Hence, the results cannot apply to other all healthcare professionals in the hospitals. Therefore, the findings were identified that most nurses have an adequate level of knowledge, 64.9%, good attitude 82.4%, and a high confidence level of 93.2% towards CPR. In conclusion, the nursing student had excellent knowledge, attitude and high confidence level in CPR. This is a positive indication to the university and faculty health sciences that the nursing

students' competency, especially in emergency nursing, is excellent. Furthermore, this study has painted a picture of the state of knowledge, attitude, confidence level and sufficiency of CPR training among nurses in Malaysia.

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Knowledge, Attitude, Confidence

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A 20 HE 010

Depression and Suicidal Ideation among People Admitted in the Mental Hospital in Kabul- Afghanistan.

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Abstract

Background: One in five people in Afghanistan is depressed. The country has gone through many internal and external social and political conflicts, migrations and political instability that may contribute to stress and depression. Depression is a serious and common medical illness that affects one's feeling, thinking, and acting and leads to a persistent feeling of sadness and loss of interest in activities. Depression could lead to various physical and emotional problems such as suicidal ideations and can decrease a person's ability to functions. Previous studies indicate that the factors that may contribute to suicidal ideation are the psychological states such as hopeless, lack of social support, distress, conflict and interpersonal relationship. This study aims to determine the relationship between depression and suicidal ideations with other variables, such as social support and distress levels. Methodology: A quantitative cross-sectional study design was conducted. The study involves 143 samples from outpatients with depression in mental hospitals of Kabul-Afghanistan. The severity of depression was assessed with the Beck Depression Inventory. The level of social support was assessed with the Multi Dimension Social Support. The level of suicidal ideation was assessed with the Beck Suicidal Ideation Scale, and the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale was performed to assess the level of distress. Results: The study results show the high level of suicidal ideation among outpatients with depression in mental hospitals of Kabul-Afghanistan. There was a significant and negative association between social support and the level of income with suicidal ideation. In addition, there is a statistically significant difference in suicidal ideation across three different income level groups, the level of distress and social support. The main predictors of suicidal ideation were the high level of distress

and low social support level among the study participants. Conclusion: The study suggests that a multidisciplinary health team may evaluate and manage distress and provide support for depressed patients through controlling these two predictors and eventually reduce the level of suicidal ideation among depressed patients.

Keywords: Depression; suicidal ideation, mental health.

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A 21
HE 009

Effects of Occupation-Based Intervention for Older People with Mild Dementia in the Institution

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Abstract

Older people with dementia will experience the cognitive difficulties that are believed to significantly impact their daily life. There are several approaches which can be classified as either pharmacological or non-pharmacological interventions for people with dementia. Currently, the non-pharmacological interventions for dementia are increasingly considered as the alternative treatment in providing a positive impact in delaying the disease's progression and improving the quality of life. This randomized trial aims to determine the effectiveness of an occupation-based intervention program on cognitive functions, social relationship and quality of life for older people with mild dementia living in the institution. Thirty-two older people with mild dementia who fit into the inclusion criteria were randomly assigned to the intervention and control groups. Participants in the intervention group received fourteen sessions of occupation-based intervention program conducted by trained occupational therapists while participants in the control group received standard occupational therapy intervention. Lowenstein Occupational Therapy Cognitive Assessment – Geriatric (LOTCA-G) (Malay version), Location Learning Test (LLT), Friendship Scale (FS)

(Malay version), and WHOQOL-BREF (Malay version) were used to measure the cognitive functions, social relationship, and quality of life. Two independent occupational therapists administered all outcome measures before and immediately after the program. At the end of seven weeks, participants in the experimental group improved significantly in several aspects of cognitive functions (orientation for time, perception of objects constancy, drawing a clock, categorization, memory of everyday objects, visuospatial memory, attention and concentration), social relationship, and the domains of quality of life (physical, psychological, social, and environment) compared to the control group. These results provide initial evidence to support the use of occupation-based intervention to enhance some components of cognitive functions, social relationship and quality of life for older people with mild dementia. Findings from this study suggest that engagement in occupational activities is important in the milder stages of dementia, potentially minimizing the risk of functional deterioration and improving the quality of life. This research is confined to an elderly institution, so a wide scale of randomized testing might be necessary for further clarification.

Keywords: Older people, mild dementia, occupation-based, quality of life

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A 22
HE 004

Establishing a Framework Using Exploratory Factor Analysis in Creating Autism Environment

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Abstract

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) have difficulty sitting still, focusing and attending the task. Creating a sensory environment would promote on-task skills, respect their sensory needs and give enjoyment to them. Sensory sensitivity, sensory stimulation, sensory design and physical learning environment are the main key concepts contributing to autism environment. The study goal was to explore design criteria for creating a conducive environment for autism. This paper aims to identify the factor of the main key concept in creating autism environment. The study was quantitative using a questionnaire distributed to 174 respondents. The data was then analysed using SPSS. The construct sensory sensitivity (SSy) employed seven components; sensory stimulation (SSn) involves five components, the sensory design (SD) contains seven components, and a physical learning environment (PLE) comprises nine components. The

researcher using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) defines the construct based on the theoretical framework, which indicates the direction of the measure, identifies the most significant variance in scores with the smallest number of factors, and gathers information about the interrelationship among a set of variables. The researcher examined the analytic rotation in exploratory factor analysis and weighting variables. The cut off for these tests based on sample size, and the items were eliminated from the factor pattern matrix of the SSy, SSn, SD and PLE model when the factor loading was $\leq \pm 0.5$. The researcher accepted the remaining items with a loading ≥ 0.5 . The researcher faces the limitations of naming the factors because it may not accurately reflect the factor's variables. The SSy, SSn, SD and PLE construct validation, and reliability done using Cronbach's Alpha value above 0.90, and all item constructs have good internal consistency. This study's findings will be useful for improving the sensory needs and will be beneficial for the autistic in the future. The study's significance is to provide a guideline to technical agency and the related government agency that can be used as a benchmark to improve the autism learning environment. This study's implication would indicate that all key concepts be best measured using EFA - sensory stimulation, sensory sensitivity, sensory design, and physical learning environment are the essential features attributes to a conducive learning environment.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Exploratory Factor Analysis, Autism Environment;

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A 23 HE 005

KAHB and Perceived Treatment Effectiveness among Cancer Patients in Malaysia

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Abstract

Background: Cancer contributed to the highest cause of death worldwide. The knowledge, attitude and health belief (KAHB) on cancer disease among patients are crucial to determine the decision making and cue to action on the treatment available, which affect clinical outcome. How patients perceive treatment effectiveness also influence their decision making. **Significance of the study:** KAHB is closely related to ethnicity, religion and socioeconomic background. It is eminent to explore the issue again when a new cohort of cancer patients and a different era of the disease are studied. **Objectives:** This study targeted a group of cancer patients in Penang, Malaysia. We assessed them on their knowledge, attitude and health belief on cancer disease and how they perceived the effectiveness of the treatment they received using a qualitative approach. **Methodology:** A face to face interviews conducted upon consented using a random convenient purposive and snowball sampling. Penang MAKNA activity centers manage to gather cancer patients every month for their activities. This centres helped us to recruit the patients until

saturated using semi-structured guided interviews. Collection of data started from Jan until April 2019. We transcribed the interviews and analyzed the information according to the standard content analysis framework. A statistical program for qualitative study N-Vivo helped to speed up the analysis. **Limitation:** Vulnerable group of patients, limit the sample obtained with a specific type of cancer. **Findings:** This study reached saturation at patients 18th. We identified four study themes after a thorough analysis and validation. Those were i) Knowledge on Cancer, ii) Attitude toward Cancer, iii) Health belief on cancer and iv) Perceived Effectiveness on Cancer Treatment. **Discussion /Implication:** This study revealed that the knowledge of cancer patients was moderate. They experienced mild to severe psychological distress, and seek various treatment for coping. Some of them ignored the disease symptom due to personal reasons. However, most of them take the disease seriously and seek immediate treatment upon diagnosis. Most of them unintentionally found their cancer and some go for a voluntary check up on their expenses. Most of them believe the disease is a faith of God beside genetic and unhealthy lifestyle. Majority of them perceived that conventional cancer treatment they received would heal their symptoms, but believed it would be better in combination with traditional therapy. Correct knowledge, the right attitude and positive health belief on cancer disease and treatment effectiveness are crucial to ensure compliance and better prognosis.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude and Health Belief; Malaysian Cancer Patients; Perceived of Treatment Effectiveness.

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A 24 HE 006

Malaysian Medical Device Regulation for Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare: Have All the Pieces Fallen into Position?

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is taking a leading role in revolutionising the healthcare industry, capitalising on the vast swathes of data generated during the delivery of healthcare. Various medical specialities, from radiology and oncology to ophthalmology and general medical decision-making, have integrated AI within general practices as this technology exponentially improves medical outcomes. Incorporating AI will transform the healthcare landscape but at a price. AI departs from the conventional medical devices in its ability to continuously learn and adapt, allowing modifications to the algorithm after the system is distributed for use and has acquired real-world experience. As the volume of data analysed increases, there is arguably an increased possibility of placing the users at the risk of being exposed to the 'emergent behaviour' of AI. In this setting, the Malaysian Medical Device Authority's traditional paradigm of regulating the safety and effectiveness of medical devices was not devised for adaptive and dynamic AI algorithm. The present research thus aims at evaluating the adequacy of the pre-market requirements under the Malaysian Medical Device Act 2012 in governing the risk of modifications by AI. Employing the doctrinal research methodology, systematic means of legal reasoning based on statutory materials, conventional legal theories, and related case law pertinent to the regulatory framework

of AI for healthcare applications are produced. An effective medical device regulation is pivotal in facilitating a rapid cycle of AI improvements, permitting it to continually improve while providing safeguards to the patients, eventually fostering trustworthiness in the governance and adoption of AI in the Malaysian healthcare industry. The research findings, however, indicate the deficiency of the classification rule and the conformity assessment for medical devices under the current framework in addressing AI's algorithm modifications.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence and Law, Artificial Intelligence and Medical Device Regulation

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A 25 HE 007

MBSR exploration for Anxiety and Depression among Cancer Patients in Malaysia

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Abstract

Background: Patients diagnosed with cancer often experienced anxiety and depression. If they did not receive proper attention, may affect treatment and clinical outcome. Mindfulness-based Stress Reduction (MBSR) is a common practice in many parts of the world for patients with symptoms of chronic diseases such as anxiety and depression among cancer patients. Significance of the study: MBSR is also getting popular in Malaysia as especially among cancer patients. However, no research on the knowledge and attitude and how patients perceive the effectiveness of MBSR conducted. This information is crucial to help cancer patients benefit the program effectively. **Objectives:** This study explored the knowledge, attitude, and perceived effectiveness of MBSR for anxiety and depression among cancer patients in Malaysia using a qualitative approach. **Methodology:** Based on random-convenient and snow-ball sampling, face to face interviews conducted using a semi-structured guided interview upon consent. This interviews stopped when it reached saturation which indicated no new information gathered with

the subsequent two informants. After transcribing the recorded interviews, the analysis came out frameworks. **Limitation:** Vulnerable group of patients, limit the sample obtained with a specific type of cancer. **Findings:** The study reached saturation at patient number 18th. Most of the patients reported having little knowledge of MBSR. However, they have a positive attitude toward the program. They perceived MBSR would be beneficial for their cancer as they believed that anything to do with mind and body would be benefiting their health. Most of them claimed to utilize at least one type of MBSR components for their anxiety and depression. Praying for health and spirituality practice are the most common types of MBSR practised by the patients. **Conclusion /Implication:** This study revealed that the knowledge, attitude and perception of MBSR for anxiety and depression varies among cancer patients. Patients used many components of MBSR without realizing it. The practice shows that MBSR is popularly used among cancer patients as they feel comfortable with the procedure and help them with psychological distress symptoms. Spirituality plays vital roles in patients' anxiety and depression. These findings suggested that MBSR can support cancer patients to manage their anxiety and depression. The policymaker of Malaysia Ministry of Health should appreciate MBSR as one of the psycho-oncology components for stress management among cancer patients.

Keywords: Mindfulness-based Stress Reduction, Anxiety and Depression, Cancer Patients, Knowledge, Attitude and Perception, Qualitative Exploration.

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A 26 HE 008

Patient Education on Deep Breathing Exercise after Coronary Artery Bypass Graft

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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 a structured deep breathing exercise education on oxygenation in patients with coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. The study used quasi-experimental design to examine the effectiveness of a structured pre-operative education intervention on SpO₂ and PaO₂ 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 SpO₂ and PaO₂ level 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 SpO₂ 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 Pao₂ 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: coronary artery bypasses surgery, deep breathing exercise, patient education

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Hospitality / Tourism Environment

A 27 HTE 001

Designing a Tourist Area to Improve Quality Of Life: A Study of Community Perceptions

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Abstract

The Lake Siombak area, Medan, Indonesia, has been designated as a tourist destination. The potential offered is the natural tourism of the lake and its surrounding environment. The policy to establish this place as a tourist destination should improve the local people's quality of life. Therefore the investment generates not only profit but also benefits for all stakeholders. The study aims to investigate the quality of place and its effect on the local community. The study's objective is to determine the local community's perceptions about their quality of life concerning the Lake Siombak area as a tourist destination. This research is a descriptive exploratory study using the mixed method. The investigation consists of two stages: the perception of the existing conditions; and the perception of the proposed design. At the first stage, the study collects quantitative data, namely perceptual data, measured using a five-point Likert scale. The questionnaire asks the community satisfaction level with the quality of their life and the quality of tourism facility and services. Forty respondents are selected randomly from local people who live around Lake Siombak. Besides, the visual survey records qualitative data of the existing physical and environmental conditions. In the second stage, the authors redesign the tourist zone and then show and explain the drawings to the respondents. Next, the research analyzes community perceptions of the proposed design and whether the planning will improve people's quality of life.

The descriptive statistics processing generates the percentage and the average value of respondents' satisfaction level in both stages. The study then interprets the community's satisfaction level's measurement results and the actual conditions based on the relevant literature. Next, the results of the first stage and the second stage perception are compared to each other. The limitation of the study is the absence of depth interviews to complete the questionnaire data. The study found that in the first stage, the average level of community satisfaction was low. In the second stage, perceptions of the proposed design show people's optimism about their better quality of life. This research can be one of the references for policymakers and architects in involving the community to develop a tourist zone design that can improve local people's quality of life.

Keywords: tourists zone design; quality of life; perception; local community

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A 28 HTE 002

Perception of Heritage Food on Behavioral Intentions: Malaysian Domestic Tourists

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Abstract

The state of Pahang is the most popular domestic tourist destination in Malaysia. One factor that may be related to the region's success is the availability of heritage food. While food is a potential driver of tourism for the area, a recent survey noted that overall, Malaysian food did not rank very high among tourists (The Star Online, 2019; Zain, 2019). As research has found that dining experiences can play an integral role in a traveller's destination selection process, this study focuses on the domestic tourist's perception of the region's heritage food and its influence on domestic tourists' behavioural intentions. More precisely, following consumption value theory, how the elements of emotional value, quality value and epistemic value may influence behavioural intentions regarding the consumption of heritage food and the intent to visit the Pahang region. The target population of this study are the domestic Malaysian tourists that have travelled to Pahang. An online survey was distributed through social networking systems such as WhatsApp, Messenger and Telegram to obtain a representative sample of this population. A total of 161

people responded with three (3) being international tourists removed, generating a response rate of 98.14%. To evaluate the responses, correlation analysis was used to describe the linear relationship's strength and direction between the four variables. The relationship of the constructs was assessed using regression analysis. The results show that a positive relationship exists between emotional value, quality value, epistemic value, and a domestic tourist's behavioural intentions to consume heritage foods and visit. As tourists seek out more authentic experiences, the role of food regarding destination choice has become more relevant (Björk & Kauppinen-Räsänen, 2016; Jiang, Ramkissoon, Mavondo & Feng, 2017). This study helps local tourism marketers better understand the importance of heritage food regarding destination choice. This study also expands our understanding of three of the elements of consumption value and how they relate to the perception of heritage foods in Pahang.

Keywords: Consumption value theory; Domestic tourists; Malaysia: Pahang heritage food

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A 29 HTE 003

Small and Medium Tourism Enterprises Green Operation Performance Levels

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Abstract

Small and Medium Tourism Enterprises (SMTEs) is the largest business sector of SMEs and generates up to 60% of global economic output. SMTEs are widely quoted as a sector that contributes up to 70% of world pollution by consuming water, energy and producing a tremendous amount of solid waste. A similar scenario occurs in Malaysia, especially on small islands. The cumulative negative impacts of SMTEs operation on the island's environment are detrimental compared to the single operating resort. Therefore, it is significant to understand SMTEs green operation performance levels before taking further steps to avoid the islands' degradation. Many studies have agreed that SMTEs engagement in green operation practices worldwide is low. However, limited reviews have verified SMTEs green operation practices performance levels statistically. Thus, this research aim is to investigate the SMTEs green operation practices performance levels. The study's objective is to identify SMTEs green operation practices performance level in energy, water, and solid waste management. This research was conducted on the three Peninsular Malaysia Marine Park Islands: Kapas, Tioman, and Perhentian Island. The study is only limited to small and medium chalets operation. The resort on the islands is not included. This research used a quantitative method through descriptive analysis. One hundred

fifty chalets operators are selected through the purposive samplings method from three islands. Only 93 questionnaires were valid and analyse using SPSS software. This research investigated three indicators, such as energy, freshwater, and solid waste, with 36 measures. The findings indicated that Peninsular Malaysia SMTEs have a low performance of green operation practices in freshwater management and have moderate performance in energy and solid waste management. The research findings provided insightful information for chalets operators on the islands to increase the performance level. Meanwhile, this research adds knowledge in the area of green operation practices for SMEs.

Keywords: Green operation practices, Performance levels, Small and Medium Tourism Enterprises, Islands tourism.

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Landscaping Environment

A 30
LaE 001

**“Unintentional Vandalism”:
Unskilled tree pruning practices in tree management**

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Abstract

Urban trees deserve proper management and maintenance for their benefits contributed to the urban ecosystem. However, urban trees are exposed to “unintentional vandalism” during maintenance work in a form of traditional regulation breaking without malicious intent influenced by human errors, such as poor skill and lack of an awareness spirit. Thus, improper pruning techniques that can lead to “unintentional vandalism” can damage the tree structures. Defect tree structures lead to poor health conditions resulting in disservices tree such as hazardous, poor appearance, tree failure, and even more extreme can cause tree death. Thus, sources harmful consequences that affect tree performance in ecosystem services they contributed. This study aims to explore the relationship between unintentional tree vandalism and poor skill pruning practices in tree maintenance. The main objective is to identify factors that caused drawbacks in tree pruning through observation done during tree pruning practices that can lead to unintentional tree vandalism incidents. The researchers will gather qualitative and quantitative data from the tree workers of selected Malaysian local authorities and tree care experts. Each factor will be identified by analyzing the data obtained from questionnaire surveys and observation. This study

is limited to local authority's tree pruning workers within Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL), Shah Alam City Council (MBSA), Subang Jaya City Council (MPSJ), and Petaling Jaya City Council (MBPJ). The experts involved in this study are restricted to Malaysian tree care experts who are qualified as Certified Arborists from the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). The results will indicate relevant information on significant factors for the tree vandalism incident in unintentional circumstances, particularly in pruning practices. The outcome of this study can be used as a reference for the decision-makers and the tree managers in combatting tree vandalism issues for sustainable urban tree management. Theoretically, this study contributes to the body of knowledge in behaviours and vandalism studies by identifying specific factors for unintentional vandalism in tree pruning practices.

Keywords: Tree management; tree pruning; tree vandalism; urban tree

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A 31 LaE 002

Does Spending Time in a Neighbourhood Park Reduce Stress? A preliminary psychological study

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Abstract

This study's background looks at the lingering stress in daily life with or without our caution. Worrying about a job, money, relationships, or a friend or family member who is sick or in the middle of crisis would lead to stress. An excessive amount of stress can affect an individual and prone to get diagnosed with severe diseases that can impact life satisfaction. Imbalance lifestyle such as spending more time indoors and lack of recreational activities triggered the stress in one's life. This study's significance is to alter unhealthy lifestyles. The involvement and spending time in a natural setting near the residential is important to health to move towards the life balance. Previous studies show neighbourhood parks can assist in relieving residents from stress problems. Thus, this study aims to investigate users' thoughts and experiences concerning the stress in the neighbourhood parks. The objectives are to determine park users' stress levels and identify whether elements in the neighbourhood park enable stress relief among users at Taman Aman, Petaling Jaya, and Selangor. To achieve this, a set of questionnaire surveys were distributed to the park user (n=30) to identify the stress level and response to the neighborhood park's current condition. Taman Aman Park is selected based on the park's characteristic that is strategically surrounded by a few residential. This study's limitations are only covered the health benefits of a neighbourhood park as a stress reliever, design and planning of neighbourhood park,

accessibility and safety for physical activity, and the landscape features in the neighbourhood park. The findings showed that the neighborhood park and stress survey was reliable (48 items; $\alpha = .761$). The correlations of stress score and park features shows a significant value ($r = -.132$, $p < .05$). The park users most likely enjoy nature in Taman Aman Park by supporting trees and water features among male users aged 13 - 18. This study's implications are to assist the neighborhood park's future development and promote healthy lifestyles in reducing stress.

Keywords: Neighbourhood park, Stress, Preliminary study

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Local Heritage Environment

A 32 LHE 001

Does Spending Time in a Neighbourhood Park Reduce Stress? A preliminary psychological study

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Abstract

Culture can transform entire societies, strengthen local communities, and produce a sense of identity and belonging for people of all ages. As an aim for youth progress and civic engagement, culture shows an element role in promoting sustainable of social and economic development for future generations. Historic cities, and communities, especially those that gain the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage Site (WHS), generally dispute modernization, urbanization, and globalization that would threaten their sustainability. The young generation is surprisingly affected by development challenges at all levels, often faced with too high unemployment levels, poor access to education and professional training, intolerance and exclusion, among others which more important in cities where increased urbanization has further accentuated these challenges for young people to conserve the living heritage. This study focuses on the best model for Community Based Participation in living heritage conservation, to analyze young generation participation in living heritage conservation by using a literature review as an analysis method that gains from the sources of reading substances such as book's journal and articles which have a relationship with the results. However, due to the Malaysian Government Movement Control Order, this study's information can only be accessible on the internet. This research aims to educate the community to conserve

their living heritage and keep the authenticity of cultural living heritage sites. The findings showed that the best model had the most significant effect on the high level of community participation, especially among youth. In conclusion, the impart of heritage values to young people favors intercultural understanding, respect for cultural diversity, and helps create an environment advantageous to a culture of peace principles central to the United Nation's mission. Young people worldwide are increasingly affected in heritage protection and promotion, admit that heritage does not only exist to the past but is also part of their existence. Promoting creativity for and among youth and utilizing young people's creative potential and energy accordingly needs to find innovative solutions to today's challenges. The young generation can bridge cultures and serve as key agents in promoting unity and intercultural understanding.

Keywords: heritage conservation, living heritage sites, cultural heritage, youth, community participation

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A 33 LHE 002

Enhancing the heritage conservation by Sustaining Historical Buildings: Hail Palace, as a Case Study

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Abstract

Saudi Arabia has a wealth of heritage buildings and sites which still exist today. The need to preserve the architectural heritage of historical and cultural significance is becoming increasingly relevant. Simultaneously, it is essential to develop the environment dynamically to sustain life activities in general. In line with the Saudi vision 2030, the study deals with the evaluation of methods implemented to preserve and restore historic buildings. Various studies and some of those interested in the field of urban and architectural heritage believe that the preservation of heritage buildings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is still in its infancy. Nevertheless, efforts are continuing to implement conservation policies and evaluate them in order to arrive at appropriate strategies. Whereas the government agencies concerned with implementing these policies began a few decades ago, but they still need more in-depth studies in line with the rapid developments in the Kingdom in all fields. For example, King Abdul Aziz's palaces suffer natural decay, neglect, and lack of public awareness. Thus to preserve these historic buildings, good conservation policies should be applied. The conservation policies are thus laid in one way or the other to ensure that the heritage buildings are handled to retain their ingenuity. King Abdul Aziz Palaces are considered to have significant value in the Najd region, making it the best example of historic buildings. Therefore, the case study was chosen to explain the importance of the existing conservation policies as part of urban growth in the Najd region to protect its cultural elements and built heritage. The research method is also involved in determining the ways to assess

conservation progress as an approach to preserving architectural heritage's historical and cultural relevance. The study methodology employed primary and secondary data in surveys, and interviews with local authorities, architects and officials alike. This research shows that the observed buildings are well preserved within the study areas; however, continuing efforts to conserve these buildings would greatly benefit the region. Finally, the study proposes several methods to develop life-sustaining conditions to preserve and promote the historic buildings' cultural significance.

Keywords: Heritage Conservation, Historic Buildings, Architectural Heritage, Preservation.

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A 34 LHE 003

The Adequateness of Adaptive Reuse Pre-War Shop houses in Petaling Street for Modern Users

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Abstract

Adaptive reuse is seen as a problem-solving alternative to save our old heritage buildings. In Malaysia, most of the shophouses located in the city centre, an active economical area in many heritage towns. The research study the adequateness of the adaptive reuse scheme on Pre-War Shop-Houses in Petaling Street to achieve the Quality of Life (QoL) of modern users. The study objectives are to understand the requirement, concept, criteria and element of adaptive reuse required by the local authority, to observe the conditions of adaptive reuse content been followed and comply by the pre-war shophouses owner of Petaling Street and to determine whether the changes are adequate by reflecting on how much the stakeholders welcome the changes. The case studies were selected; Merchant's Lane, PS150 and Chocha Foodstore. The buildings were adapted to new uses to meet the demand of modern lifestyle. This research uses quantitative techniques comprising primary data collection, by interview and observation, and secondary data collection, by reviewing journals, articles and research results. The data that gain from observation and literature review also are analysed to form the conclusion. From the analysis, the conservation approach by adaptive reuse is essential. It has helped in regenerating the shophouses in Petaling Street, and at the same time, the significance value is maintained, hence preventing it from deteriorating. However, the adaptive reuse needs to comply with the authorities'

rules and regulation to ensure the conservation approach is made in minimum practice, hence retaining its historical value. The study results show that the stakeholders understand and comply with the requirement listed by the local authority. The alterations and interference on the pre-war shophouse are under control, and it was not done arbitrarily by all parties. The conservation and preservation protect the architectural and historical significance while retaining the pre-war shophouses' identity. The adaptive reuse scheme introduced allows modern design influence while appreciating the historic architecture of the building fabric and façade. Results from the survey questionnaire also indicate that the users are comfortable and very optimistic on the changes brought to the building.

Keywords: Adaptive re-use, Petaling Street, Pre-war shophouses, conservation of buildings

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Legal Matters

A 35
LM 001

**Access to Justice in Malaysia and Indonesia:
Legal literacy in criminal cases**

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Abstract

The sustainable development goals (SDG) sets peace, justice, and strong institutions with targeted access to justice for all by 2030. The indicator for Goal 16 is the number of reports made by victims of violence to the authorities. However, this narrow criterion may not be accurate in examining and measuring access to justice in a society. It is a single-dimensional approach that may not reflect the actual situation. Legal literacy is the milestone in enabling access to justice. Legal literacy means awareness of a society of the legal rights and obligations and their ability to use the legal avenue to get redress. A 'rape supportive' in society justifying the crime that happened and blaming the victim is evidence of limited understanding of the law. It pushes a victim in a criminal case from making a police report and acting in upholding his right. There are limited studies and surveys conducted on legal literacy in criminal cases (Mohamad Ishak, Nik Azahani, 2018; Norhafifah, Elistina, Zuroni, Afida, Norhasmah; 2018). The study aims to analyse the level and domain of legal literacy in Malaysia and Indonesia, with specific reference to criminal cases. The methodologies are by employing a mixed quantitative and qualitative method. The legal literacy is examined and determined based on four-levels of awareness, understanding, ability and accessibility to criminal justice. Overall, the study revealed that majority of the respondents were more likely to be aware of their legal rights.

Nonetheless, they were less likely to have the perceptual powers of the mind to report crimes. They were also less likely to know how to access justice. The barriers were due to geographical

location, resources, and cost of advocacy. The educational institutions and civil societies in imparting legal knowledge to society will enhance society's legal literacy. This study contributes to the measuring index in prioritising and improving access to justice in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Keywords: access to justice; legal literacy; victim; criminal case

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A 36 LM 005

Medical Negligence Disputes Resolution in Malaysia: Time for legal reform

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Abstract

It is expected that health practitioners are to discharge their expertise, knowledge and skills at the level best to ensure saving a patient's life. If a patient suffers from any injury resulting from the treatment rendered to him, he can seek remedies under civil law. Medical negligence has become a public concern today due to the increase of public awareness and the knowledge of it. This is also in line with the concepts of patient autonomy, personal rights and safety. Besides, the privatisation of healthcare also plays a significant role. When patients pay for the service, they are more than willing to challenge the doctors and the hospitals should any medical mishaps happen. Presently, the most common avenue in settling medical disputes in Malaysia is mainly through the court process. However, as medical negligence cases continue to rise, the inherent weaknesses and flaws of the fault-based civil liability system and the adversarial litigation procedures become more apparent. Some weaknesses of the litigation process include long waiting lists, time-consuming process and costly procedure. The plaintiffs also face the uncertainty of whether they will succeed in their claims as they now bear the burden of proof. Another question that may arise is whether the compensation awarded is worth it. It has to be noted that although medical negligence cases are becoming more significant, there is no specific provision relating to this issue in this country. In some other countries, different methods have

been adopted to address the problem. The example is the no-fault system in New Zealand. However, the no-fault system seems non-viable to be implemented in Malaysia for various reasons, such as the size of the population, social standing, political ideology, and financial commitment. Some research has suggested that alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods should be adopted as an avenue in settling medical negligence disputes. Therefore, the research aims to examine the current process in resolving medical disputes to find a better solution for Malaysia. The research conducted a semi-structured interview on selected respondents from various backgrounds related to medical negligence area. The data are then analysed using a qualitative approach to understand the practice in settling medical negligence cases in Malaysia. It is believed that the findings of the research are vital to identify the grounds for the legal reform and finally to provide recommendations for improvement of the framework on medical negligence disputes resolution in this country.

Keywords: medical negligence, Malaysia, legal reform

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A 37
LM 002

Plagiarism of Academic Writing in Malaysian Universities: A legal analysis

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Abstract

While there are too many research papers published in Malaysia, there should not ignore cases of plagiarism. Plagiarism is not a recent issue as it has been discussing for a long time, and it is still happening. Commonly, plagiarism exists among students; however, it is intolerable when educated individuals like academicians do the same. A respected academician must always uphold good academic ethics and avoid engaging in any academic misconduct. While there has been considerable exposure to plagiarism among students, little study has been undertaking to address plagiarism within the academician from the legal viewpoint. The study aims to improve the current legal system by examining the applicable laws relating to academic writing plagiarism from the academician's perspective by referring to India and other international countries as the benchmark jurisdiction. The paper also aims to highlight ideas and recommendations to the Malaysian government to address the gap in current regulations. Objectively, the study suggests that all higher education institutions in Malaysia have a uniform and published legislation on academic misconduct that sets out clear policy and rules for the academicians. As a result, the research used a qualitative approach to gather opinions and knowledge by voluntary in-depth interviews with a few academics in Malaysian universities. This study's limitation involving a matter of actual statistical as most cases arise privately in each university, and little information as it only included interviews with a few researchers from selected universities; thus, it might not represent the entire community of researchers at all academic institutions. The findings revealed from the discussion that there were no standard policies and clear regulations in all educational

institutions to cope with plagiarism. Several recommendations are needed to amend the provisions relating to academicians. Therefore, the lacunas in the policies and regulations of universities will reduce significantly. Simultaneously, this paper inspires the academician to enhance the quality of the research paper produced while maintaining academic integrity and justice for the educational institution.

Keywords: Academic research plagiarism, Plagiarism misconduct and Plagiarism policies, Academic integrity

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A 38 LM 005

Raising the Bar for Medical Malpractice Involving Artificial Intelligence in Malaysia: A stellar ambition?

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is poised to contribute significant impact in medical diagnostic and decision making by enabling unparalleled performance leaps in the recent years. Gradually, medicine is leveraging on the combination of enormous datasets with predictive algorithms to glean and recognize patterns of complex medical data. This ensures a comprehensive understanding of a patient's health, producing augmented identification and treatment of illnesses as never before. The integration of AI to medical diagnosis and decision-making process potentially scale down the number of medical errors and misdiagnoses — and allow diagnosis based on unidentified black-boxed interpretations of data. However, by transferring parts of the decision-making role to an algorithm, increased reliance on AI impede potential malpractice claims when doctors pursue erroneous treatment as the result of algorithmic recommendations. With more controversial errors surrounding the technology is in the offing, the conventional standard of care underpinning the operation of medical malpractice is a bottleneck. The evaluation of the current medical conducts against the established professional standards is hindered when the treatment plan is interwoven with AI algorithmic suggestions. Therefore, this research aims at investigating the ways in which medical malpractice would have to expand to house this novel contrivance in medicine. Combining doctrinal analysis and a case study approach, this research explores legal propositions through reasoning of statutory provisions, related case law and reports of medical malpractice claims addressing the potential treatment error given at the suggestion of

an AI system. Primary and secondary sources are then analysed through jurisprudential, interpretive and comparative data analysis methods. An operative malpractice liability framework is paramount in providing incentives of policing accurate diagnosis and treatment decisions for patients, all whilst savouring the benefits of disruptive medical technologies. It is evident therefore from the research findings that modifying the standard of care for medical malpractice is called for, introducing the duty of data training as part of the responsibility parameter for medical professionals using AI as a diagnostic tool.

Keywords: Medical Malpractice and Artificial Intelligence, Artificial Intelligence and Law, Liability for Artificial Intelligence

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A 39
LM 003

**The Interplay between Ethical Concerns and the
Regulatory Frameworks on GM Crops in Malaysia**

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Abstract

Genetic modification and its agro-food products receive mixed reactions from the public in Malaysia, which includes whether it is ethical to plant GM crops as it might affect the farmers' rights to livelihood. This paper seeks to view how these mixed reactions influence the formation of the regulatory framework on genetically modified (GM) crops in Malaysia. It focuses on the ethical concerns on using this technology and how the existing legal framework addresses this issue. Since the beginning of the millennium, many countries have updated regulatory mechanisms continuously to safeguard the public and the market's interest. Government and industries developed various scientific and technological approaches to ensure the protection of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) at the expense of some human right issues. Environmental post-market monitoring and traceability are used to cope with scientific uncertainty and to protect the environment. Labeling, traceability, co-existence and public knowledge were placed into motion to provide the general public with more information about GM foods, and the people's request to be able to make their own food choice. Despite these measures, there has been limited consultation with the public member on matters of authorization procedure. No legal avenues were developed to progress into a critical assessment of ethical concerns in a regulatory sense. Hence, the regulatory structure remains open to further interpretation, representing various degrees, a continued interplay of societal and ethical issues relating to GM crops' products. In this sense, both ethical issues and varying regulatory requirements may be viewed

through qualitative study as a call – and even a search – for more explicit exposure to the broader-than-scientific dimension of the actual risk analysis as currently there is no ethical tools have been developed to be integrated into the decision-making process of GM crops in Malaysia.

Keywords: GM crops, ethical issues, regulatory frameworks, mechanisms

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A 40
LM 004

**The Legal Framework of Shareholders Activism in
Malaysia in Promoting ESG**

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Abstract

Generally, environmental, sustainability and governance (ESG) issues are part of corporate social responsibility or corporate sustainability reporting voluntarily. Shareholder activists raise their concerns to the management in various matters, including those usually associated with concentrated ownership corporations such as related-party transactions (RPTs), questionable business decisions, and excessive executive remuneration that could affect the minority shareholders a certain extent. They are shareholders who want to influence companies to implement practices and policies that are socially responsible, especially related to environmental, social and governance issues (ESG). It is one of the mechanisms where the *shareholders* could influence a corporation's behaviour by exercising their rights as members. In the corporate landscape, shareholder activism remains prevalent, as many corporations continue to face new, and often more sophisticated, activist situations. However, weak regulatory support for them may cause the corporations to undermine their pleas to promote ESG. The descriptive and exploratory study examines the regulatory framework where shareholders activism in promoting ESG in its corporate reporting. This paper aims to investigate whether the regulatory

framework supports shareholders activism to embrace ESG. This paper adopts a qualitative research method using the case study of decisions in Malaysia where shareholders have attempted to present proposals on matters which ordinarily fall within the board's jurisdiction. This paper's scope is confined to public companies in Malaysia as they are Member States to ASEAN. This paper found that activist shareholders do receive challenges, but there is an increasing trend of shareholders activism pushing for the corporations to embrace ESG disclosure in its reporting. This paper implies that it will encourage more discussion on strengthening the regulatory framework to promote ESG practices among public companies in both countries.

Keywords: shareholders, activism, ESG, legal

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Natural Environment

A 41

NaE 001

Agencies' Preparation for Flood Disaster in Melaka

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Abstract

Flooding is one of the disasters facing communities in several cities in Malaysia. Malaysia has an equatorial climate, with two distinct monsoon seasons. Torrential rain sometimes over a long period of time which more than a couple of weeks has resulted in excessive affluent and discharge that cannot be accommodated by the typical drainage system in these cities. Among the locality impacted frequently is Alor Gajah district in Melaka. In the past decade, at least five events of abnormal flooding have occurred in this area.

A focus group discussion was conducted to investigate the preparedness of the agencies involved under the Majlis Keselamatan Negara (National Security Council, MKN). At the state and district levels, these agencies included the District Office or the Land and District Office, the Police department, the Fire and Rescue Department, the Civilian Defence department as well as the Local Municipal or District Council. Beyond the district level, there exists no formal structure of coordinated institutions to prepare and mitigate the flooding events. It is the objective of this paper to assess such absence and how this impacted the rescue or relocating activities as well as managing the crowd during and after the disaster.

In Melaka, areas prone to flooding fall under three district authorities' jurisdictions. As such, it is imperative to highlight the varying issue and problems facing the community and provide an insight into the cross-district coordination of disaster preparation and mitigation. Authorities responsible for disaster preparation and mitigation have been selected to assess the results of rescue or relocating communities in several villages and suburban settlements of Melaka which have been identified to possess risks of disaster and prone to annual flooding. This paper presents the general deliberation of the discussion session.

Keywords: Flood Disaster, Melaka, Preparation, Agencies.

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A 42 NaE 002

Assessing the Effectiveness of the Non-Structural Measures for River Cleaning

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Abstract

Klang River has been perceived as quite possibly the main natural resources in building up early settlements in the Klang Valley, Selangor, Malaysia. With right around a seventh of the public populace and the vastest scope of human exercises, the Klang Valley's actual climate has gone through many man-made changes, going from tin-mining during the nineteenth century to broad urbanization and industrialization today. Sadly, the Klang River bowl's water nature, quite possibly the most densely populated regions inside the district, is currently degraded due to human exercises and urbanization. The state government has some measures to reduce the issue. Thus, this study examines how non-structural measures, i.e. cross-sectoral collaboration and public outreach programs, contribute to river clean-ups' effectiveness to improve the Klang River's tarnished water quality under the river rejuvenation project. To examine this, a cluster sampling consisting of 120 samples from local agencies, i.e. Lembaga Urus Air Selangor (LUAS), Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), Klang Local Council (MPK), Shah Alam Local Council (MBSA) and the river community who reside or work within the river basin were given a set of questionnaire to gather the information. This study uses SmartPLS software to test hypotheses and create path models. The estimation model is validated through construct validity,

convergent and discriminant values. The results show that Cross-sectoral Collaboration (CSC) has a significant effect on Effective River Cleaning (ERC) as indicated by a t -value of 4.432 and the Public Outreach Program (POP) shows a significant effect on Effective River Cleaning (ERC) with a t -value. Amounting to 2.163, the t -value greater than the value of 1.96. The resulting R^2 value of 0.378 indicates that 37.8% of the total variation in effective river cleaning can be explained by the other two constructs and can be considered a moderate determination coefficient. As for this study's limitation, like all quantitative studies, the sampling technique for the target group chosen was non-probability sampling which not necessarily represent the larger population's views. The finding of this research will give insight into the public, cross-sectoral collaborative governance and public outreach programs for the Selangor Maritime Gateway (SMG) project to enhance river cleaning effectiveness that indirectly improves the water environmental quality for the benefits of human, wildlife, and nature.

Keywords: effective river cleaning; river rejuvenation; cross-sectoral collaboration; public outreach program

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Policy Matters

A 43 PoM 001

Poverty Alleviation Policies in Developing Countries of Malaysia and Nigeria: A historical review

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Abstract

Poverty in rural communities of Malaysia and Nigeria and most developing countries are alarming. Over 75 percent of the population living on less than two dollars a day lives in developing countries. Poverty in developing countries remains chronic and on a continuous rise. In Malaysia and Nigeria, the total population of the citizens living below the \$2 is on the increase despite the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in recent years. The need to historically and review the past policies on poverty alleviation in these developing nations prompted this paper. It is imperative to note that increase poverty in t hinders investment opportunities in education, health, agriculture, economy, and the citizens' productivity. This paper aims to historically review the past and present poverty alleviation policies of Malaysia and Nigeria. Thus, the objective is to review the policies on poverty alleviation of developing countries while focusing on Malaysia and Nigeria. And establish the similarities and differences in these nations' poverty alleviation policies. Secondary sources of data collection were used for the research official publications of the government agencies providing poverty alleviation, textbooks, and other published documents that address the empirical indicators in the study, internet sources such as the website on poverty alleviation policies database, archival materials, newspapers, and magazines, which makes the paper limited to one source of data, however, the data collected are enough to make it objective of the paper. Interestingly, it found that even Malaysia and Nigeria have similar challenges in

reducing poverty through various poverty alleviation policies over the decades. Also, Malaysia, the poverty alleviation policies seem to be making progress, while in Nigeria the poverty alleviation policies seem not to be progressing. The paper found that progress made in Malaysian poverty alleviation policies can be attributed to the political will of the leaders of the country and the absence of political will necessitated the non-progress in Nigeria.

Keywords: Poverty Alleviation; Policy; Malaysia; Nigeria

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Residential Environment

A 44
RE 003

‘Working From Home’ Culture – A change on housing development for new emerging township

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Abstract

The impact of COVID-19 outbreak has caused a massive increase in the number of Malaysians working from home. Despite it being garnered as the new normal, remote working is not relatively new. The advent of the internet of things has initiated the concept of decentralisation, which allows individual businesses and professions to operate from home. As the pandemic rise, it is found that the working from the home condition has left the living and working gap in disposal hence questioning the relevancy of ‘living lifestyle’ particularly on the new township project promoted by most of the local developers today. This paper investigates the culture of working from home and its influence on the latest emerging township’s housing development model. The objectives are to identify the current design practice and trend on new housing design adopted by the local developer, establish the spatial attributes of working from home in housing design, and finally determine these attributes’ effect on the local housing development in a new township. The research is conducted in two (2) phases whereby the focus is given to Bandar Puncak Alam as a new emerging and most developed township in the Kuala Selangor District. The first phase focused on qualitative observation at nine (9) new housing developments in Bandar Puncak Alam. The observation findings are then compared based on the housing design, the attributes of working from home, and its impact on the authority’s planning and the Bandar Puncak Alam housing masterplan. The results suggest that despite most of the housing designs have shifted

its discourse by considering the open plan concept for greater flexibility, the strategies have never prioritised 'working' culture into the living domain. Besides, the 'working' nooks are mostly created for youngsters rather than a place of certain professions. In conclusion, integrating working culture into housing design will reinvent the spatial procession and quality of the living lifestyles, thus advocating for a new housing typology for the mass.

Keywords: Housing design, Spatial innovation, Lifestyle development, Authorities planning

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**A 45
RE 002**

Space Syntax Analysis in the Traditional Saudi Dwellings: Case study Riyadh Al - Khubra Village

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Abstract

Saudi Arabia has undergone tremendous changes in its social, economic and physical environments due to the dramatic increase in its national income that has accompanied the development of the oil industry. With the continuing cities growth in Saudi Arabia since the 1950s, the architectural heritage is significantly affected by the rapidly increasing urbanisation. The study of these heritage areas, therefore, would demonstrate the experience of the previous generations in the urban environment, which was the result of a variety of aspects of natural and human development, centred on the intrinsic expressions of design principles, creating a sustainable location, suited to its environmental conditions. To further develop the understanding of the above matter, the study aims to analyse the relationship between traditional Saudi dwellings' spatial relations and their cultural identity. Several studies were referred to regarding the analysis of traditional urban areas to formulate the various spatial patterns formed throughout the traditional Saudi dwelling history. In order to interpret the interior spatial configurations, the study proposes the space syntax method targeting the heritage village of Riyadh Al-Khubra in the Al-Qassim region, as the case study area. By applying the chosen method to typical residential buildings, the study seeks to investigate the characteristics of the architectural space's configuration patterns. The foundations and standards that contribute to the local architecture and its identity enhancement can then be drawn from the heritage pattern studied. The study methodology

employed the collection of primary and secondary data in the form of surveys and interviews with local authorities, architects and officials alike. The study's findings show that the sociocultural mechanisms underlying the spatial space configuration in traditional houses emphasise the importance of the relation between the traditional houses' spatial space configuration to its inhabitants and visitors.

Keywords: Spatial Configuration, Traditional Saudi dwellings, Space Syntax, Riyadh Al - Khubra

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A 46 RE 004

Thermal Comfort in Living Room of Houses with Different Frontage

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Abstract

A terraced house is the most popular house type among Malaysians, mainly due to its affordable price. It could be one or two-story types and built in a row of 12 to 16 units per block. The nature of the design whereby they shared the common party-walls on both sides (except the end units) leaves each unit with only two (2) sides of the wall for openings (doors and windows). Windows are essential to provide view and for ventilation as well. House frontage is an essential aspect in house design, not only for aesthetic purposes but also to ensure comfortable, safe, and healthy living for the occupants. The size of the frontage wall dictates the size of the house, and the more prominent frontage offers more flexibility of space organization. The living room is the essential space regularly used by majority of the occupants. The temperature and humidity of the living room were measured and calculated in four (4) terraced house samples of various frontage dimensions, two (2) in Puncak Alam and another two (2) in Kota Damansara to provide information on the thermal comfort of the occupants inside the living room of the respective unit. U-value and dimensions of the house frontage were also measured to evaluate the influence of the window to wall ratio (WWR) towards the internal thermal comfort of the house. Data collected by recording the temperature and humidity level using HOBOware Data Logger and Anemometer for the air velocity, air volume, and surface temperature of the frontage wall. The data then evaluated using CBE Thermal Comfort Calculator and tabulated in tables and graphs for easy

comparison and deduction. The study shows that the temperature and humidity level in the living rooms with a more prominent wall to window ratio had the lowest thermal comfort levels; hence, the occupants felt very uncomfortable. Besides the WWR, the placement of the windows and the shading devices also play an essential role in reducing the sun exposure of the frontage wall and able to control heat transfer into the interior space and increase the indoor thermal comfort.

Keywords: Frontage; Thermal Comfort; Window to Wall Ratio; Sun Exposure

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Travel / Transportation Environment

A 47
TTE 005

**Fossil Fuel Subsidy and Environmental Effects:
A systematic review**

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Abstract

The Paris Agreement has focused the need to ensure that the transportation sector is not neglected to mitigate global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) has indicated that while there are many pathways to mitigate global warming, all require a substantial reduction in CO₂ emissions. The transport sector as a whole is a significant contributor to global warming, accounting for approximately 8 GtCO₂ or 24% of global CO₂ emissions (IEA, 2019). Out of the total emissions, three-quarter of the reported transport emissions originated from the road transport sector. What is worrying is that in the period 2000-2017, transport emissions have consistently grown across every region despite the various global economic crisis. In Malaysia, the same scenario is replayed. The transport sector is the second-largest emitter of GHG, accounting for 20% of Malaysia's GHG emissions. Within this 20%, road transport is again the biggest culprit accountable for a disproportionate amount of 18% of the GHG emissions (MESTECC, 2018). This research analyses the current situation regarding road transport fossil-fuel subsidies across the world through a survey of the literature. The main aim is to highlight the nexus between fossil fuel subsidy, fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from the road transport sector. In the survey of the literature, the types of subsidy and its impacts will be highlighted. The provision of fossil fuel subsidies imposes enormous environmental cost: fossil-fuel subsidies in the transport sector distort behaviour by inducing over-consumption, disincentivise the transition towards cleaner vehicles and create lock-in effect of carbon-intensive

technologies, thus hindering climate change and greenhouse gas mitigation measures. The connection between fossil fuel subsidy reforms to the road sector transport emissions have been exhaustively argued in many studies; such as those by Rentschler and Brazilian (2016) and Stefanski (2014). A recurring theme in these studies is that the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies may reduce emissions relative to the reference scenario by 6.4 - 18% (Merrill et al., 2015; Schwanitz et al., 2014; Burniaux and Chateau, 2014). Through a systematic review, this study will address cases of the various fossil fuel subsidies scheme implemented by different countries will be addressed, and a review of the reforms (if applicable) planned. This research's findings may guide the stakeholders and the readers the need and importance of fossil fuel reform in Malaysia.

Keywords: fossil fuel subsidy, transport emissions, subsidy reform, a systematic review

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A 48 TTE 002

The influence of Socio-Economics on Travel Behavior of Public Transportation in Malaysia

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Abstract

Increasing public transport modal share requires a deep understanding of individual commuters. The main challenge is to shift from private to public vehicles. The economic progression of a country comes with a better economy as well as traffic congestion. Massive uncontrolled traffic congestion hurts productivity, health, and well-being. This paper aims to explore the influence of socioeconomics on travel behavior among public transport commuters. The objective is to identify substantial factors of socioeconomics that can help to increase public transport modal share. The theory of attitude was used as the underpinning theory, thus guided the direction of the study. The researchers carried out a face-to-face survey to ensure a high quality of information was gathered and a higher response rate. There are many types of public transport available in Kuala Lumpur, such as public buses, Light-rail Transit, Monorail Rail Transit, Commuter Train, Taxi, and e-hailing taxi services. In this study, the survey was carried out at LRT stations of Kelana Jaya Line, covering 46km of grade-separated LRT rails tracks with 37 stations. A total of 934 questionnaires were collected, but only 904 were usable. This study used socioeconomic variables of gender, age, monthly income, level of education, and vehicle number owned towards travel behavior. The findings showed that there is not much difference between males and females concerning travel behavior. Even though most respondents were in the age range of 20-29 years old, those in the 40-49 years old category have a more reliable connection to travel behavior. It is also shown that those unemployed were more inclined towards public transport while those with higher education tend to appreciate more public transportation. Finally, private

vehicle owners did not show much difference in travel behavior. The study's limitations were limited access to public transport stations and the participatory rate of commuters. This study would help the public transport service provider set more strategic plans to encourage more individual riders to switch to public transport and sustain existing users. Also, socioeconomic and demographic are essential elements of travel behavior in emerging economies.

Keywords: socioeconomic, demographic, travel behavior

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A 49 TTE 003

Translation and Validation of the Indonesian version of *SaringSikap* assessment form

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Abstract

Background: The case of road accident are increased from year to year in Indonesia, according to the Global Status Report on Road Safety. For the last few years, a researcher from the Faculty of Health Sciences UiTM and Universitas Indonesia has established research collaboration on investigating human factors contribute towards road traffic accident (RTA). The *Saringan Skala Sikap Selamat* © (*SaringSikap*) assessment form is also known as Attitude towards Safe Driving Scale © (ASDS) has been chosen for this study. **Aim:** This study aim is to explore the face and content validity of the Indonesian version of *SaringSikap* assessment form. **Method:** This study involved respondent from varieties of background such as; university lecturers, student and public people in Indonesia. The data collection conducted using Google platform. There was no face-to-face involved. It is due to the movement control restriction by Indonesian government related to COVID19 pandemic. **Limitations:** This study is aware that, when an instrument translated into another language, the translation needs to be conceptually accurate in a culturally acceptable way, rather than linguistically correct using a single word correspondence. The focus group interview may be conducted in the future to investigate further the RTA phenomena in Indonesia. **Result:** The face validity and content validity of the instrument was investigated based on the opinions of experts. The item content validity index (I-CVI) calculated by adopting the mean

approach and inter-rater agreement. The scale was revised and evaluated from a panel of ten experts in the review stage. The face validity stage yielded six domains with 46 items been retained, based on 75 per cent or more agreement from expert responses. The content validity of the instrument was assessed by I-CVI/UA, yielding scores of .97 and .93 respectively. **Implications:** This study indicated that this instrument had the excellence face and content validity and could thus be used to validate the Indonesian version of the ASDS. Future attitudes studies using the Indonesians version of ASDS are highly recommended to explore more closely the attitude of road drivers in Indonesia and other countries in the future.

Keywords: Attitude assessment; translation and validation; road safety

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A 50 TTE 004

Why Passengers of Public Transport Perceived a New Rail System to be Highly Satisfactory?

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Abstract

New rail systems developed in many cities, at the turn of the century have received great attention from global and regional public transportation researchers (Yang et al., 2016). Among these systems, more than proportionate has been operational in South East Asia. One such system was the Mass Rapid Transit system in Klang Valley, Malaysia. The mass urban rail transport has been operational since 2017 (MRT Corporation, 2021). The first phase of the service traverses from Sungai Buloh to Kajang, two major population concentration centers in Klang Valley. The continuing phase two from Sungai Buloh to Putrajaya is expected to be completed by early 2021 (MRT Corporation, 2021). A high expectation has been put on the system, for example, a target of a daily ridership of 500,000 (MRT Corporation, 2021) to solve some of the road traffic issues and overcrowding in public transportation during peak hours.

Data from a survey 800 of respondents has been cleaned to arrive at 511 samples useful and meaningful set for analysis. The perception of the quality of services has been captured during the survey. Preliminary analysis showed that, in general, passengers were satisfied with the new system and indicated great willingness to repeat usage. Upon further investigation, it was also found that dissatisfaction was only expressed about the feeder system namely (MRT Corporation, 2021) the bus services collecting passengers from limited distances to and from the rail stations. This research aims at explaining the rationales for the disproportionately high satisfaction levels. Simultaneously, improvement to feeder bus system will be discussed. In doing so, the assessment of services quality will be presented visually through photo images and compared with various new rail systems in the region.

Keywords: passengers, public transport, rail system, high satisfactory

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Urban Environment

A 51 UE 004

Investigating Urban Ergonomics Features through Healthy City Approach: Case of Istanbul and Singapore

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Abstract

The Healthy Cities approach recognizes the determinants of health and it needs collaboration across several sectors. This model relies on local people's participation in decision-making and is built upon political commitment and organizational and community development, recognizing the process as important as the outcomes.

Urban ergonomics, on the other hand, aims at making urban areas and infrastructure systems suitable for the life, health, and safety of the citizens within the framework of biological, sociological, and psychological features. In this sub-branch of ergonomics, urban environment conditions adapted to the life of the inhabitants. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of healthy cities has been gaining more attention.

This study aims to investigate urban ergonomic features through the healthy city approach. Identifying urban ergonomic features is a complex issue since it involves several different domains, from the citizens' behavior to urban planning and building technology. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) is adopted to make a pairwise comparison and ranking of multiple features of urban ergonomics. A small online panel was organized with six experts of architecture and urban design with a minimum of 10 years of experience. Findings from the literature were shared with these experts, and they were asked to compare the ergonomic features pairwise and rank them. For the next step, two main urban squares from Istanbul and two main public spaces of Singapore –of medium to large size and centrally located–are examined according to expert-defined features. Selected urban squares were also evaluated by site observation. Strong and weak points of chosen squares were discussed, and some suggestions were proposed. The

results demonstrated the fact that urban equipment that meets the individual ergonomic criteria is not enough in the use of both squares of Istanbul, and they need to be re-planned. The Singapore cases indicate higher availability of equipment but highlight the necessity to reconsider hostile architecture and climate-sensitive features. The most and the least important ones were defined based on pairwise comparisons of the elements by a selected group of experts are similar to the definition of local people. The statistical measurement of data is explained in detail at the conference.

Keywords: Ergonomics, Healthy city, Istanbul, Singapore.

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A 52
UE 002

Multiple Linear Regression of Reverse Migration Determinant

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Abstract

Migration forecasts vary in their predictions of future migration flows and trends. However, the emerging evidence of de-urbanization has eventually documented the beginnings of reverse migration; where the migrants have intentionally choose to return to their hometown for better living and well-being. While the reasons for this continuing decline keep increasing, the study of this reversal mobility is still lacking in Malaysia. Despite forecasting the changing trends of migration, this paper concern on the analysis of the migrant's motives, affecting factors and desires for migrating back to their hometown. A significant pattern of voluntary or involuntary reverse migration involves the cost of living, family needs, career opportunity, education, economic reason, social influences and quality of life. All of these determinants induce intentions or decisions regarding migrants' returnees in Malaysia. However, managing the data requires consistency together with adequate information on the migration processes, magnitude and composition. With the increasing availability of high-resolution socioeconomic data in countries, it is possible to use machine learning models of human migration rather than a conventional case study. As there is also the potential of implementation of the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis (MLR) model, this paper adopts MLR analysis to investigate significant determinant for reverse migration in Malaysia. The aims are to seek the experimental features that may influence the decision to return to hometown. The objectives are to develop significant dataset towards

predicting future trends and needs in population mobility. The empirical experiment was conducted to test the MLR model to study the relationships between the dependent variables (decision to return) and the independent variables (features). The empirical experiment was based on reverse migration and determinants dataset. The results revealed that the several determinants that are statistically significant contributions. Therefore, all of these features contributed and played important roles in the population mobility trends in Malaysia.

Keywords: Multiple Linear Regression, reverse migration, correlation, determinant

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A 53
UE 003

Urban Green Open Space as a Health Resilience Catalyst for the Elderly

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Abstract

The quality of life of urban residents for the elderly is closely related to the city's green open space. It is also contributed to the usage of the facilities suitable for the elderly. The use of this space will directly affect the health resilience of the elderly in the context of their daily lives. The elderly with depression reported that struggling with depression taught them to be more resilient. Resilience or an individual can maintain competence and attain adjustment regardless of unfavourable life conditions. This situation was explored concerning the provisional adjustment of the elderly. Resilience is not the deficiency of adversity or distress; however, nurturing resilience requires undergoing pain and difficulties. Past research suggests that an accumulation of calamities throughout life offers the chance to build on resiliency and build self-efficacy for enhancing outcomes in life. The ability to "bounce back" from life's difficulties is the resiliency characteristic. Resiliency is the ability to view the challenges as disputes to be mastered rather than threats to be endured. Often, people who overcome complexities achieve significant personal growth and flourish despite adversity. Resilience was significantly and positively associated with self-efficacy. Elderly are capable of high resilience despite socioeconomic circumstances, personal encounters, and declining physical condition. Thus, there are significant possibilities to edify interferences in this area exist. The research methodology for this research comprised three stages. Stage one, to identify the health resilience from the previous studies. Content analysis was used in stage two to determine health resilience catalyst for the elderly. The

final stage was to stream the influence element of health resilience for the elderly. Research study has identified the common emotional, social, and physical characteristics coupled with resilience. High resilience has also been significantly associated with constructive outcomes, including productive ageing, lower depression, and longevity. Interventions to enhance resilience within this population are necessary, but little indication of accomplishment occurs. Thus, this review contributes an overview of resilience that may help design resilience interventions for the often-underserved people of elderly. The findings have implications for advancing intervention programs designed to enhance resilience and promote healthy ageing for the elderly.

Keywords: Green Area, Open Space, Resilience, Elderly

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Workplace Environment

A 54
WE 001

Towards Quality of Life: Analysis of patterns on religious practice at workplace

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Abstract

Failure to balance between work and life affects employee behaviour and attitude significantly, that brings the issue of life quality. Among the determinants in life quality is religious freedom in workplace, contributing to employee stability at work in terms of physical and mental health. However, implementing religious practice at the workplace received different perspectives among the organizations, leading to negative employee outcomes. Due to this circumstance, various adverse effects were found, including work performance and working relationships, i.e. relationship with leader and peers. For that purposes, this paper intends to address patterns of religious freedom at workplace. In meeting research aim, research objectives were developed as follows; what are the religious freedom issue and what are the patterns involved. This paper utilized a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) through the adoption of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) to meet the objectives. PRISMA provides systematic articles searching protocol through four stages process in determining relevant articles. The stages involved are identification, screening, eligibility and included. Predetermined

criteria were created to promote systematic element in the relevant article searching process. Four researchers involved in article searching and data analysis process. The researcher's articles are read thoroughly and analyzed by another researcher to respect ethical consideration required in PRISMA. Content analysis was utilized through the assistance of Computer-assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS), namely Atlas.ti (Version 9), while the researchers appeared as a major role in the data analysis process. Series of discussion among the researchers were carried out to ensure synchronization of themes and their contents. Findings determine that religious freedom at workplace found many unattended issues, different perspectives from employer and employee with the extent of findings according to the nature of business and industry. Further exploration of the religious issue found is required otherwise employee well-being affected through failure in maintaining life quality. This paper's contribution to human resources management is seen through sensitive religious and employee faith issues, being tackled at the workplace to promote life quality. This paper has limitations on the database used for the article searching since it was based on six databases and the limited timeframe adopted for the article searching process. Future research could consider more platform to ensure more article in the research scope and consideration on a lengthy timeframe that allows for more article to be included.

Keywords: religious at workplace, quality of life, work-life balance

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