

Abstract

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A QoL2022Putrajaya

06th ABRA International Conference Quality of Life
DoubleTree by Hilton Putrajaya Lakeside, Putrajaya, Malaysia
21-22 Nov 2022

...together we celebrate our differences...to create more opportunities...



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Abstracts

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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), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, congratulate the 30 approved abstract contributors for making this publication possible.

Thank you all !

Foreword

The 06th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2022Putrajaya, our 39th international conference to be organised, managed to attract an overall total of 30 approved numbers of abstracts. It should be noted that several of the abstracts received earlier were rejected due to non-compliance.

Of the 30 abstracts approved, authors from 22 countries contributed. As first authors, 27 abstracts were contributed by Malaysia, followed by 1 each from China, Morocco and Nigeria, Countries which co-authored with Malaysia involved Indonesia (6 numbers), China and Philippines (3), Japan (2), and 1 each from Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Canada, Ethiopia, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Korea, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Yemen.

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

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas
Editor
AQoL2022Putrajaya, 21-22 Nov 2022
admin@e-iph.co.uk

21 Nov 2022

About the Conference

Background

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

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

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

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

5th AQoL2021Langkawiland, Malaysia,15-16 Dec 2021 (hybrid)

4th AQoL2018Istanbul, Turkey 03-06 Nov 2018

3rd AQoL2017Kuching, Malaysia,14-16 Oct 2017

2nd AQoL2015Izmir, Turkey, 09-13 Dec 2015

1st AQoL2014Istanbul, Turkey, 26 – 28 Dec 2014

Prior to 2015 all AicE-Bs Proceedings were published and accessible online in Elsevier's Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences in www.ScienceDirect.com, which were also indexed in Thomsom Reuters (TR) CPCI, in their Web of Science (WoS). Post 2015, under the initiative by emAs, future proceedings shall be published in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal) by the e-IPH (International Publishing House, UK), currently indexed in Clarivate Analytics Web of Science (WoS), and scienceOPEN.

06th AQoL2022Putrajaya

The hybrid WoS-indexed AQoL2022 (6th ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life), which was supposed to be held in Samarkand was cancelled, due to unforeseen circumstances. The AQoL2022 shall now be held at the DoubleTree by Hilton Putrajaya Lakeside, Putrajaya, Malaysia from 21-22 Nov 2022. The AQoL2022 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, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. The event shall be fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources.

The conference focuses on Quality of Life issues affecting the Asian/African/Arabian communities in both their countries and nons. Issues affecting other communities are also most welcomed.

Paper presenters are allowed to either present F2F or virtually. However, only those who present F2F (non-Malaysians exempted) shall be in the running for the Best Paper awards, with the grand prize of cash RM3,000.00.

The e-IPH, UK shall publish both the Abstract Book (eISBN 978-1-913576-08-0), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 7(22) Dec 2022, issue. Currently, the E-BPJ is indexed in Clavirate Analytics Web of Science (WoS) and ScienceOpen. Extended versions of the selected papers shall be published as freely accessible articles, online, in our other international journals – AJBeS, AJQoL, ajE-Bs or jABs, @ no publication charges.

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

(At least one of the authors must be from abroad; Failing which, a 100% additional surcharge of the published Registration Fees shall apply. Those from abroad must not be Malaysians, nor non-Malaysians studying/working in Malaysia. The co-author from abroad must also not co-authored in another paper, failing which all the papers they co-authored will be disqualified in the running for the Best Paper awards).*

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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 chongkimmee@segi.edu.my, rashid_ating@um.edu.my, lacsepara@pup.edu.ph, arifwidyatama10@gmail.com, maryrosepcruz@gmail.com, mjcbuluran@gmail.com
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 fara1801@gmail.com, farahn9293@uitm.edu.my, nazlimtrw@ukm.edu.my, noor.alaudin@ukm
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 norhi813@uitm.edu.my, noriz267@uitm.edu.my, maznisaad@iium.edu.my, alaa.abukhalifeh@sis.ac.kr

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qayumsabri@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my, zamir5853@uitm.edu.my, ramayah@usm.my, tomoriks@stf.teu.ac.jp
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2020327137@isiswa.uitm.edu.my, hnoraini@uitm.edu.my, drsoo@ijn.com.my, info@unisa-bandung.ac.id, Farah Syazwani farah920164@yahoo.com
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diana@uitm.edu.my, shaikh@ikim.gov.my, hirman@moh.gov.my, kshamsieh@gtu.edu
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hairena@uitm.edu.my, sitinoor123@uitm.edu.my, m_zulkifli@uitm.edu.my, asihpujutami@unisayogya.ac.id
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fara.raihana@gmail.com, amerhamzah@gmail.com, shidaothman@uitm.edu.my,
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 nurezan@uitm.edu.my, muhammad300@uitm.edu.my, noraz397@uitm.edu.my, ohsasipin@hotmail.com

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 nur.huzaifah@graduate.utm.my, salfarina.utm@gmail.com, fatinafiqah.mdazmi@utm.my, plnr_sidika302@hotmail.com
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amryhz@gmail.com, zeti@uitm.edu.my, anida131@uitm.edu.my, syafriadi@law.uir.ac.id

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 ridhwanrani@uitm.edu.my, nnoon354@gmail.com, nurezan@uitm.edu.my, fiza@uitm.edu.my

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 sitinoorbaizura@uitm.edu.my, saiful@ukm.edu.my, mohdkher@upm.edu.my

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 zalin628@uitm.edu.my, aidatulfadzlin@uitm.edu.my, embong5863@uitm.edu.my, mohammad.salman@amu.edu.et, Haidarlaila@outlook.com

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 mohd-87@graduate.utm.my, haliyana@ibs.utm.my, tommy.hendrix@brin.go.id

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 akande.femi@futminna.edu.ng; abdoollaa@outlook.com
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 ahmadfawwaz91@yahoo.com, rohayumajid@uitm.edu.my, norbaya708@uitm.edu.my, donomar43@gmail.com
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 hamizahyakob@uitm.edu.my; slmifnd@gmail.com;
 yusfida@uitm.edu.my;yu_wang2019@tju.edu.cn
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 sitimaryam@uitm.edu.my, ernieza@uitm.edu.my, haffiz677@uitm.edu.my, pujiastutiafinal@eng.uir.ac.id

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Community Environment

A 01
ComE 001

An Empirical Investigation on Integrated Waqf Governance in Malaysian Waqf Institutions

**Nursyahida Zulkifli¹, Mohd Nasir Ismail²,
Ghazali Osman³ Zulkarnain Yusoff⁴**

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, UiTM Cawangan Kelantan, Malaysia, ^{2,3}
Faculty of Information Management, UiTM Cawangan Kelantan, Malaysia, ⁴ Academy of
Contemporary Islamic Studies, UiTM Cawangan Kelantan, Malaysia,

nursy6299@uitm.edu.my; nasir733@uitm.edu.my; ghaza936@uitm.edu.my; zul713@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +6019-9948472

Abstract

Past studies highlighted the ineffective and unsystematic administration of waqf assets and management system among the waqf institutions in Malaysia. There is no uniform system that can be applied by the waqf institutions as guidance to manage various categories of waqf offered. The administration of waqf is an exclusive jurisdiction of state government and it is clearly stated in the Federal Constitution. Thus, the State Islamic Religious Council in every state are empowered and having absolute authority to manage the waqf in Malaysia. Each state has its own laws and legislations relating to the management of waqf. These situations illustrate the main concern in the uniformity of the waqf governance practices. Therefore, this study is aimed to investigate the current integrated waqf governance practices in waqf institutions in Malaysia. This study applies quantitative statistical methods to propose a new framework for integrated waqf governance. The questionnaires were distributed to all the administrators of waqf institutions to measure the current waqf governance practices using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The results indicated significant effect between the three (3) components of the integrated waqf governance. The transparency, accountability, and fairness, so called good governance, are important to enhance waqf governance. Consequently, it implies the need for all the waqf institutions in Malaysia to be more accountable towards better waqf governance. It is important to ensure the success of the waqf properties' management to provide significant benefits as well as development of socio-economic of the nations. The findings of this study are enlightened to strengthen the administration of waqf practices that may improve the confidence of the public to support such practices and become the waqf donors. This study is hoped to

improve the governance of waqf practices through the proposal of new framework of the integrated waqf governance. This study perhaps to provide better framework for the waqf institutions in Malaysia in managing their waqf properties that bring significant benefits to the nations.

Keywords: Waqf governance; Integrated governance; Transparency; Fairness

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A 02
ComE 003

The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Standard of Living of the B40 Group

Zuriani Ibhrim ¹, Izzah Nur Aida Zur Raffar ^{2*},

Suhaila Abdul Aziz ³, Ahmad Dzaky ⁴

*Corresponding Author

¹ Education, Humanities and Arts, Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA, Malaysia

² Academy of Islamic Contemporary, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

³ Humanities and Arts, Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

⁴ Rasyidiyah Khalidiyah Islamic Religious High School (STAI RAKHA) Amuntai - South Kalimantan, Indonesia

zuriani@gapps.kptm.edu.my, izzahnur@uitm.edu.my, suhaila_aa@gapps.kptm.edu.my,
dzakybenhasanahmad@gmail.com
Tel: 018-3636191

Abstract

The spread of the COVID-19 epidemic has had a negative impact on the economic sector, especially the low-income group B40. The challenges they faced at that time involved the cost of living, rising prices of basic food items, high indebtedness and low savings. When the government implemented the Movement Control Order (MCO), it caused many economic sectors to experience decline, job loss and many who did not get a job due to business operations that had to be closed. However, the situation causes difficulties for households because they cannot carry out economic activities and affects the well-being of this group, especially the B40 group who live in big cities such as the Klang Valley. Thus, this study aims to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the B40 group on the issue of their standard of living in urban and rural areas when facing tough times throughout the Movement Control Order (MCO) period in Malaysia around 2020. This study involved 650 people from the B40 group living in the Klang Valley. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using two types of analysis, namely descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 software. The study is comparing two independent samples through the Mann Whitney U test involving urban and rural residents. The findings of the study show that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has an impact on the standard of living of the B40 group in the location

studied by obtaining only moderate findings for all the constructs studied. The results of the study also found that there was no significant difference in views on the standard of living of B40 involving the issue of income, expenditure and savings of respondents between urban and rural areas during the COVID-19 pandemic with more value ($p < 0.05 = 0.833$). Thus, the researcher found that many people in the B40 group were affected by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, they are still able to survive by spending prudently and buying only necessities as a saving measure in addition to making savings for emergencies. However, their remaining savings can only last for a short and temporary period. This study can provide beneficial implications for the authorities in arbitrating the effectiveness of aid channelled so that the sustainability of human resources in Malaysia can be maintained.

Keywords: Impact, Pandemic COVID-19, Standard of Living, B40

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A 03
ComE 002

Environmental Transmission by the Mountain Dwellers: Case of the Moroccan Middle-Atlas

Fatima-Zohra Iflahen¹, Fatima Ez-Zahra Benkhallouq²

¹ English studies, FLSH, ² Applied Languages to Culture, FLAM,
Cadi Ayyad University, Morocco

f.iflahen@uca.ac.ma, f.benkhallouq@hotmail.com
Tel : 212670099190

Abstract

The role of indigenous people in the preservation and transmission of local knowhow and wisdom is well documented (Mistry and Berardi 2016, Tengö et al. 2017) In its different aspects, oral literature is the most important form of expression that reflects the essence of the Amazigh (native) population in the Middle Atlas. This literature displays several social indicators and modes of capturing the world and its resources, crystallizing representations that highlight a shared culture transmitted from one generation to another. This literature is certainly the product of society at a definite time, but it is nonetheless a certified document of the conveyed values and symbols. Language, through speech, is an omnipresent instrument for concluding acts, establishing pacts, and preserving natural heritage through proverbs, tales, myths, etc. The main activities subject to this regard are harvesting, plowing, threshing, sheep mowing, wool work, milk processing, weaving, wedding ceremonies, etc. Our observations within Amazigh tribes have proven the existence of a considerable role of women in both transmitting the know-how and elaborating local knowledge. Women, therefore, appear not only as living trustees of a great cultural heritage but they also are stewards of natural heritage. In this respect, they ensure its recognition and sustainability among members of the local population through various formal and informal ways. Amazigh women's strong ties with their close environment, the sustainability knowledge that they passed from one generation to another, and their strong resilience capacity has been observed, studied, and recognized in other environments (Pearce et al. 2015, Berkes 2018). Based on conversations, life stories, and testimonies of men and women, and observation of different practices and rituals led by women, we managed to closely examine a feminine faunistic and floristic knowledge and showcase this homogeneous and solid structure labeled

“woman knowledge”. One of the elements that facilitate this preserved transmission full of diverse knowledge over the centuries is the rough and harsh mountainous chain of the region that hosts this population. This article aims to report the transmission within this environment and the role of Amazigh women in the sustainability of local knowledge. To this end, the cultural and anthropological approaches will be used. During the study, local knowledge has been voiced under the form of practices, knowhow, skills and beliefs associated with a given space; it is also a social and dynamic lexicon in perpetual movement.

Keywords: environment- local – transmission - Amazighs

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Educational / Learning Environment

A 04
ELE 001

Exploring Positive Psychology Elements in the Quality of EFL Classroom Life: A case study

Xiaoyu Hu ¹, Gurnam Kaur Sidhu ¹, Arieff Shamida ¹, Xin Lu ²

¹ Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology, and Music, SEGI University, Malaysia

² School of Music, Shanxi University, China

eula666xiaoyu@gmail.com, gurnamgurmail@segi.edu.my, arieffsamsulkamil@segi.edu.my,
78071710@qq.com
Tel : 0192375826

Abstract

Quality of classroom life is critical in all learning, including learning English as a foreign language (EFL). With a global paradigm shift towards positive psychology, there is a pivotal focus on getting students to enjoy learning and building their resilience with a growth mindset. Two internal factors that have gained much attention in the field of EFL are growth mindset and foreign language (FL) enjoyment. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the relationship between Chinese EFL college students' growth mindset, FL enjoyment, and their English language performance, as well as to explore the challenges students face in learning English. This study utilised an explanatory sequential research design with a mixed-methods approach. A total of 388 second-year EFL students in a public university in China were involved in this study. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire, an English language performance test and semi-structured interviews. The quantitative data were analysed descriptively and inferentially using SPSS 26.0 and AMOS 24.0, and the qualitative data were analysed thematically using NVivo 12.0. The quantitative findings reported a moderate to high level of growth mindset and a moderate to high level of FL enjoyment among Chinese EFL college students. Using the structural equation modelling, this study found that growth mindset and FL enjoyment had significant direct effects on English language performance. Finally, the qualitative findings indicated that the students with limited or average English language performance lacked growth mindset and FL enjoyment. This study found that the main challenges faced by these students in learning English regarding two factors were the test-oriented education system and the unfavourable online learning environment during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings imply that though students are engaged in some positive

psychological aspects, it is pertinent that EFL instructors embrace positive psychology so that EFL learning can be an enjoyable experience.

Keywords: Growth Mindset, Foreign Language Enjoyment, Positive Psychology, Language Learning.

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A 05
ELE 002

Sustaining the Quality of EFL Students' Life by Enhancing their Reading Skills via the PAH Continuum

Du Ruofei ¹, Gurnam Kaur Sidhu ²

¹ Department of Primary Education, School of Education, Linyi University, China,

² Faculty of Education, Psychology and Music, SEGi University, Malaysia

duruofei@lyu.edu.cn, gurnamgurdial@segi.edu.my

Tel : +8615092386096

Abstract

Sustaining the quality of student life in any learning environment should be the priority of all educators. This situation becomes even more challenging when international EFL (English as a foreign language) postgraduate students are expected to function in a learning environment where English is the medium of instruction. At the postgraduate level, students are often assumed to be mature and autonomous learners possessing advanced literary skills. In terms of reading, they need to be able to read, understand, draw conclusions, judge and evaluate reading materials in terms of the author's credibility of ideas and facts presented in texts. Nevertheless, studies have shown that international EFL postgraduate students often face challenges in several basic language competencies including reading skills. Hence, they often experience poor quality of student life as the learning environment does not cater to their needs. Therefore, this study aimed to enhance EFL postgraduate students' reading skills through the implementation of a learner-centred instructional framework referred to as the PAH (Pedagogy-Andragogy-Heutagogy) Continuum. This instructional framework implemented over six months emphasized moderated teachers' facilitation and online self-paced learning. The study employed a quasi-experimental research design and involved 50 EFL postgraduate students studying in a private university in Malaysia, where English is the medium of instruction. Data were collected through reading comprehension tests, a questionnaire, and reflective journals. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, whilst qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The quantitative findings showed that the PAH-Continuum-based reading programme witnessed a significant increase in students' reading comprehension skills. On the other hand, the qualitative data acquired from the reflective journals indicated that the PAH Continuum programme gave students the confidence to learn on their own, and students claimed they

experienced joy and learner satisfaction through a nurturing learning environment that encouraged peeragogy and cybergogy. This study is limited as the size involved only 50 students, and the quasi-experimental study had no control group. Hence the findings cannot be generalized on the total EFL postgraduate student population. Nevertheless, the results of this study imply the potential of the PAH Continuum as a viable instructional framework to enhance postgraduate students' reading competency and sustain the quality of the postgraduate learning environment.

Keywords: reading skills; postgraduate students; EFL; PAH Continuum

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A 06
ELE 003

Teaching Competency in the Digital Era in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines

**Chong Kim Mee¹, Rashid Ating², Lenis Aislinn C. Separa^{3,4},
Arif Widyatama⁵, Marj Cruz⁶, Maricar Joy C. Buluran⁷**

¹ SEGi University, Graduate School of Business (GSB), Kota Damansara, Malaysia,

² Universiti Malaya, Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), Malaysia

³ Research Management Office, Polytechnic University of the Philippines Bataan Branch,
Philippines,

⁴ School of Communication, Journalism and Marketing, Massey University Wellington, New
Zealand

⁶ Universitas Airlangga, Accounting Department, Economics and Business Faculty, Indonesia

⁶ Polytechnic University of the Philippines San Pedro, Philippines

⁷ Norgazay College, Philippines

chongkimmee@segi.um.edu.my, rashid_ating@um.edu.my, lacsepara@pup.edu.ph, arifwidyatama10@gmail.com,
maryrosepcruz@gmail.com, mjcbuluran@gmail.com
Tel: +6019-8685757

Abstract

From 2020 to 2022, most teaching and learning were converted online due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. A radical shift to an online class replaced the traditional method of face-to-face engagement. Given the importance of online teaching competency for educators in higher learning institutions during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, this study investigated the challenges of teaching in the digital environment and identified digital competency among lecturers in higher learning institutions in the digital era. This research also compared the teaching abilities of educators in three distinct countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The lecturers' levels of teaching competence in a digital setting which included the adoption of digital technology, the development of digital learning resources, facilitating digital learning, communication skills in digital teaching and learning, numeracy skills in digital teaching and learning, problem-solving skills in digital teaching and learning, teamwork in digital teaching and learning towards the competency teaching in the digital era. A pilot test and pretest were

conducted before the survey. The reliability test of Cronbach Alpha 0.8 and above has been achieved for all the constructs. The survey was carried out from April to September 2022. Data were collected from 200 lecturers in higher learning institutions through a self-administered questionnaire using a convenience sample approach. There are 155 valid responses 77.5% response rate from private and public higher learning institutions from Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. PLS-SEM was used to analyse the survey results and hypothesis testing was conducted through bootstrapping. Among the seven hypotheses proposed, six were accepted and one was rejected, which was the development of digital learning resources towards competency teaching in the digital era. A larger sample size with other Southeast Asia countries is suggested for future research. These findings improve the understanding of the abilities needed among lecturers in the digital era. The quality of life relies on enhancing the lecturers' skill sets, especially in higher learning institutions, in delivering online teaching. The research aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4, Quality Education, ensuring effective teaching and learning in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: teaching competency, digital era, higher learning institutions, PLS-SEM

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A 07
ELE 004

Work-life Balance Practice: A proposed study for a Japanese higher education institution

Azzarina Zakaria¹, Stephen A. Zurcher²

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

² Asian Studies Program, Kansai Gaidai University, Japan

azzarina@uitm.edu.my, szurcher@kansaigaidai.ac.jp

Tel : +60132041977

Abstract

The literature suggests that work-life balance (WLB) practices potentially improve firm performance by reducing worker turnover and absenteeism. Japanese firms have been criticized for their long working hours for many years. The excessive working time leading to overwork negatively impacts workers' well-being at the workplace and in their personal life. Japanese employees are reported to be chronically overworked and sleep-deprived (McShane & Von Glinow, 2021). According to a study, Japan had the highest aggregate costs associated with employees taking time off for depression, and employees reported longer periods of absenteeism (Evans-Lacko & Knapp, 2016). Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (2020) reports that the number of claims related to mental stress has increased, and death cases related to overwork increased in 2018 compared to the previous year (Okugawa, 2021). These suggest that employees in Japan may have stayed at work longer until their depression became severe. In response to this degraded environment, the Japanese government has taken initiatives to help workers to improve their WLB. Although Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) statistics show that Japan has successfully reduced its average working hours, the data presents that the average working hour of full-time workers has not changed (Okugawa, 2021). Since 1997, the number of dual-earner households has exceeded that of single-earner households in Japan (Aoyagi & Munro, 2019), indicating a progressive presence of women's labour participation (Bienek, 2014; Ikezoe, 2014). Japan has also been suffering a significant decline in the birth rate, a declining working population and the increasing ageing population (Kazuo, 2007; Matsuo et al., 2021; Okugawa, 2021). These issues have positioned WLB practice as even more critical in Japan. The motivation of this proposed study is framed upon the issue of WLB, which has become particularly acute in Japan. It aims to cast a light on

new evidence concerning the WLB practice from a perspective of a Japanese higher education institution - many empirical studies on WLB in Japan have been found within hospital settings (e.g., Fukuzaki et al., 2021; Okoshi et al., 2013; Matsuo et al., 2021). The collection of data will be planned through a questionnaire survey.

Keywords: Work-life balance, Japan, Higher Education Institution, Quantitative

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Health / Healing Environment

A 08
HE 001

A Scoping Review on the Role of Noise on Cognitive Function among Adolescents using Functional MRI

**Farahnaz Ahmad Anwar Bashah^{1,2}, Ahmad Nazlim Yusoff²,
Noor Alaudin Abdul Wahab³, Susan Armijo-Olivo^{4,5}**

¹ Centre for Medical Imaging Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Bandar Puncak Alam, Malaysia

² Center for Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Investigative Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

³ Center for Rehabilitation and Special Needs Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

⁴ Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, University of Applied Sciences, Osnabrück, Germany

⁵ Department of Physical Therapy, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

fara1801@gmail.com, farahn9293@uitm.edu.my, nazlimtrw@ukm.edu.my, noor.alaudin@ukm.edu.my, susanarmijo@gmail.com, sla4@ualberta.ca, s.armijo-olivo@hs-osnabrueck.de

Tel: 03-3258- 4483

Abstract

Background: Presence of noise was never a pleasant existence in humans. Noise is indestructible and known to cause adverse effects on our quality of life. Albeit, not all noise is inimical and pernicious because noise could potentially have a positive effect on humans. Integrating the robust technique of MRI, such as functional MRI, allowing neurosciences to understand the presence of noise from a different prospect. Functional MRI provides window of opportunities to investigate the effects of noise on cognitive functions and brain architecture. Significance: The information regarding effect of noise on cognitive function is reported in this review systematically. This review provide readers with synthesized information on the effect of noise on cognitive performance in adolescence. Aim: This full scoping review is aimed to search, locate and examine the reported evidence associated with the usage of noise as the audio stimulus in functional MRI studies under the scope of developing brain. Methods: The review of the published literature was conducted using Google Scholar, Web of Science (WOS), PubMed, Scopus and BrainMap.

Screening and selecting recorded literature were conducted by two reviewers and validated by one reviewer. Findings: The search yielded 403 results from all the databases. Most studies combined imaging techniques using functional MRI and magnetoencephalography (MEG). Some studies incorporated music as the audio stimulus to evoke cognitive function and working memory in their participants. The synthesis of the relevant information was prepared in a table and chart. Limitations: This review omitted other languages that could be related to this scope. This review focused on the effects of noise on cognitive function and excluded the motor function and ageing process. Implications: The better understanding of the effects of noise on learning and cognitive among adolescence would further help to augment the quality of life especially for those struggling to focus and give attention to their task. The information highlighted in this review could broaden the applicability of noise to our well-being.

Keywords: Noise; Developing Brain; Cognitive; Functional MRI

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A 09
HE 006

Culture Bites - A reality of food truck valley in Klang Valley, Malaysia

**Norhidayah Abdullah¹, Noriza Ishak²,
Mazni Saad³, Alaa Nimer AbuKhalifeh⁴**

¹ Department of Foodservice Management, ² Department of Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, University Teknologi MARA Selangor Puncak Alam Branch, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.

³ Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Languages and Management, International Islamic University, Edu Hub Pagoh, 84600 Muar, Johor, Malaysia.

⁴ SIHOM Department, Sol International School, Woosong University, Woosong Building (W16) #401, 171 Dongdaejeon-ro, Dong-gu, Daejeon, Korea, 34606

norhi813@uitm.edu.my, noriz267@uitm.edu.my, maznisaad@iiu.edu.my, alaa.abukhalifeh@sis.ac.kr
Tel: 010.2287027

Abstract

Food truck industry is becoming a trend in Malaysia, attracting local people and tourists to enjoy eating out especially at night. The business of food trucks offers convenience and novelty as the food is usually fresh and very affordable. Food trucks with mobile kitchens hosted in the back of the truck can be spotted at events like concerts, near college or job areas. When stability and security are hardly seen for the business to last for a long term, the nature of food truck business requires excessive amounts of water and energy, and many followers of the food truck business are aware of a kitchen's impact on the surrounding environments of their business location. The cleanliness attribute is an important element towards customer's satisfaction and re-patronize among mobile food service customers. An increase by 23.69% of food related diseases in 2019 has initiated this study to identify the level of cleanliness attributes and its relation to customers' hygiene satisfaction. Hence, this study aims to investigate the relationship between cleanliness attributes and customers' hygiene experience which consist of 1. To identify the association between food product cleanliness and customers' hygiene experience; 2. to determine the relationship between food handlers' cleanliness and customers' hygiene experience and to determine if there is any significant relationship between food product quality and customers' hygiene satisfaction. The most significant contributor to customers' hygiene satisfaction was also

investigated. This study is relevant to ensure the customer's quality of life is always in place. Thus, an online survey has been conducted among 116 customers at identified 'Food Truck Valley' in Klang Valley. The data were analyzed for frequency, descriptive, correlational and regression using the SPSS Software version 26. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between food product cleanliness and customers' hygiene satisfaction as well as between food handlers' cleanliness and customers' hygiene satisfaction. Moreover, the relationship between food product quality and customers' hygiene satisfaction is also found to be significant. Of all, food product quality was the most significant predictor in this study. The results obtained may contribute to the cleanliness practices among food truck food handlers and as a basis for proper cleanliness practice guidelines for Malaysia Food Truck Association to ensure the consumers' quality of life is considered. Clean and safe ready to eat (RTE) could be introduced as a new tourist spot to attract international tourists to experience local eating out.

Keywords: Food Truck; Hygiene Satisfaction; Cleanliness Attributes

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A 10
HE 002

Definition and Attributes of Occupational Balance Following Retirement: A Delphi Study

**Mohamad Qayum Mohamad Sabri ¹, Akehsan Dahlan ¹,
Ahmad Zamir Che Daud ¹, Ramayah Thurasamy ², Kounosuke Tomori³**

¹ Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

² School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Minden, 11800, Penang, Malaysia,

³ Major of Occupational Therapy, Department of Rehabilitation, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology, Japan

qayumsabri@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my, zamir5853@uitm.edu.my, ramayah@usm.my, tomoriks@stf.teu.ac.jp
Tel: +601117756096

Abstract

Following retirement, retirees' dynamic of activities shifted as their previously dominating activity and productivity were altered. This transition leads to new roles and routines that may affect each retiree differently. Furthermore, the risk of non-communicable diseases among retirees becomes more apparent, attributed to their lifestyle and changes in routine. In healthcare settings, achieving occupational balance was one of the crucial aspects of retirees' life to achieve successful ageing, life satisfaction and subjective well-being. However, the occupational balance was defined and identified differently across diverse populations. Thus, a two-round Delphi study was conducted among 18 panels of occupational therapy (OT) academicians and practitioners to identify the definition and attributes of occupational balance following retirement in Malaysia. The first round was one-to-one open-ended interviews to explore the definition and attributes of occupational balance. Subsequently, the second round was conducted using close-ended questions to identify the experts' consensus on the definition and attributes summarized from the first round. The Delphi study concluded that occupational balance was defined as an optimal engagement in the meaningful and desired occupation, including self-care, productivity, and relaxing activities according to the retirees' routine and context. Then, the occupational balance attributes were divided into four main groups: (i) performance patterns, (ii) retirees' factors, (iii) type of activities, and (iv) retirees' context. Sixteen out of twenty-one attributes achieved more than 80 per cent of agreement among Malaysian OT academicians and practitioners. The

identification of the unique definition and attributes of occupational balance following retirement among experts in Malaysia pioneered the fundamental occupational therapy research central to Malaysian perspectives. In addition, there may be disparities of attributes compared to other populations hence warrants future studies on the influence of each attribute in different contexts and populations. In conclusion, this study highlights possible constructs associated with occupational balance among retirees in Malaysia.

Keywords: Occupational balance; Retirement; Ageing; Quality of life

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HE 003

Exploration of Pediatric Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: A conceptual paper

**Farah Syazwani Hilmy Zaki^{1,2}, Noraini Hashim¹,
Soo Kok Wai², Anggriana Tri Widiyanti³**

¹ Postgraduate Student, Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Senior Lecturer, Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ³ Consultant Cardiologist, Congenital Heart, Pediatric Cardiac Intensive Care Unit, Institut Jantung Negara, Malaysia, ⁴ Lecturer, Sekolah Keperawatan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan STIKES, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia

2020327137@isiswa.uitm.edu.my, hnoraini@uitm.edu.my, drsoo@ijn.com.my, info@unisa-bandung.ac.id
Tel : +60148089088

Abstract

A pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) event is a complex situation where team members work together. Significant interventions in CPR flow and shock or synchronized cardioversion for arrhythmias are required as pediatric CPR tends to be chaotic and involves many people. Improving pediatric CPR protocol must be grounded in theory. This conceptual paper aims to analyze the use of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as a guide in revising a new protocol for pediatric CPR. The objectives of this study are to investigate CPR practices and the viability of the Resuscitation Feedback Form utilized in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) of the Institut Jantung Negara (IJN). Modified TPB by Ajzen will be applied for this research, which contains the attitude, subjective norms, and perceived control. All the constructs in Modified TPB, for example, attitude and subjective norm, will be used to explore an individual's intention to engage in behavior during CPR in PICU. A case study method will be used to explore two CPR events from the team members' thoughts to identify issues for the betterment of future pediatric CPR and the documentation of it. Informants will be chosen using the non-probability sampling method via purposeful sampling to gather an information-rich group. The staffs are at least involved in chest compression, defibrillating, medication administration, intubation, heart rhythm identification, ordering blood products and administering them, and recording the event's flow. This research expects 15-20 informants before reaching data saturation. Semi-structured

interviews will be implemented to understand the problems and what happens during the situation. The study's expected limitation is the challenge of collecting data within seven days of the selected cases to ensure informants remember the details. The findings from the exploration of PICU CPR will provide new findings on the future health education and promotion in hospitals in Malaysia to facilitate the effective management of future PICU CPR. Therefore, the exploration of PICU CPR hopes to prevent common problems and improve pediatric CPR management.

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, Pediatric, Resuscitation, Conceptual framework

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A 12
HE 004

Exploring End-of-Life Issues and Determination of the Surrogacy Ladder in Malaysia

**Diana Katiman¹, Shaikh Mohd Saifuddeen Shaikh Mohd Salleh²,
Hirman Ismail³, Kamal Abu Shamsieh⁴**

¹ Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

² Centre for Science and Environment Studies, Institute of Islamic Understanding Malaysia, Malaysia,

³ Medical Development Division, Ministry of Health Malaysia, Malaysia,

⁴ Interreligious Chaplaincy Programme, Graduate Theology Union, United States of America

diana@uitm.edu.my, shaikh@ikim.gov.my, hirman@moh.gov.my, kshamsieh@gtu.edu
Tel : +603-6126 5000

Abstract

Background: Healthcare professionals in Malaysia face many issues when discussing end-of-life (EOL) care and in identifying the rightful surrogate decision-maker (SDM). This is partly due to the absence of a legal framework and guidelines in deciding matters related to the EOL. **Objectives:** To explore issues commonly encountered when managing patients at the EOL, and to explore the common surrogacy ladder for these patients. **Methodology:** Nine anaesthesiologists and palliative medicine physicians were recruited via convenient sampling. These experts were selected due to their experience in developing end-of-life care guidelines in Malaysia. A focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted. Verbatims were transcribed and thematically analysed using an inductive method based on grounded theory. **Findings:** 18 issues affecting EOL care decisions emerged and can be categorised into five themes: 1) the role of the family; 2) the doctor's skills; 3) doctor-family disagreement/conflict of opinions; 4) availability of resources, and 5) awareness of Advance Medical Directives (AMD) and Advance Care Planning (ACP). **Implications:** The FGD findings suggest that the surrogacy ladder commonly used in decision-making for incapacitated patients in Malaysia is as follows: spouses followed by children, parents and siblings. The position as the main caregiver does not confer the rights of being the SDM but being the most senior or closest to the patient may take precedence in decision-making.

The results of this FGD can help policy-makers develop guidelines on EOL decision-making suitable for use in the local context.

Keywords: surrogacy ladder, surrogate decision-maker, end-of-life decisions, AMD,

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HE 007

Integration of Ethics in Radiation Protection Practice through Islamic Personality Approach

**Hairenanorashikin Sharip^{1,2}, Siti Noorsuriani Ma'on¹,
Mohd Zulkifli Abdullah¹, Cintami Farmawati⁴**

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia,

² Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia,

³ Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta Indonesia

hairena@uitm.edu.my, sitinoor123@uitm.edu.my, m_zulkifli@uitm.edu.my, asihpujiutami@unisayogya.ac.id
Tel: +60332584484

Abstract

Justification, optimization, and dose limitation serve as the primary and essential framework of radiation protection and safety in medical imaging. However, like other fields of medicine, this framework lacks medical ethics. Various established guidelines related to radiation protection practice in medical imaging still could not guarantee compliance from radiographers' part due to its limited legal standing. Since non-compliance is considered unethical as it harms the patients, radiographers themselves need to be better versed on the pillars of biomedical ethics. Thus, this paper aims to explore the integration of ethical elements in radiation protection practice among radiographers through radiation protection culture (RPC) approach. This paper's main objective is to review an integrated Islamic personality approach as a part of radiation protection culture. The review involves using documents and literature related to the topic studied. Content analysis of the reading materials is performed, and the elaboration is done based on the organized themes. Results found that the system of radiation protection in medical imaging was initially developed to ensure the safety of workers and the public rather than to protect patients. With the increasing use of ionization radiation in medical imaging field, lack of explicit reference to ethics has been recognized. Since the current radiation protection framework does not address many ethical dilemmas that can arise, it is recommended that the element of ethics is added to the framework as the fourth element, besides justification, optimization, and dose limitation. Integrating ethics in radiation protection framework could be accomplished by combining the essence of culture and belief, known as radiation protection culture. The direct impact of RPC implementation is the substantial reduction of radiation dose on both patients and staff. Since lack of collaboration is

one of the significant challenges in establishing a solid RPC; thus, integration of Islamic perspectives in the fundamental radiation safety principles is an effort to motivate Muslim radiographers to be more responsible concerning radiation protection programs. Personalizing Islamic Personality in radiation protection practice, as a part of radiation protection culture, could help in upholding the principle of radiation protection in medical imaging practice and the principle of medical ethics.

Keywords: Ethics; Radiation Protection Culture; Islamic Personality; Muslim radiographers

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A 14
HE 005

User-Generated-Content and Millennial Moms' Birthplace Decision-Making Process

**Farah Raihana Ismail¹, Amer Hamzah Jantan²,
Norashida Othman³, Md Asadul Islam⁴**

¹ Department of Management and Marketing, School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang Selangor, Malaysia,

² City Graduate School, City University Malaysia, 46100 Petaling Jaya Selangor, Malaysia,

³ Department of Economics and Financial Studies, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Malaysia,

⁴ BRAC Business School, BRAC University, 1219, Dhaka, Bangladesh

fara.raihana@gmail.com, amerhamzah@gmail.com, shidaothman@uitm.edu.my, asadul.islam@bracu.ac.bd
Tel : +60122271397

Abstract

Consumer reviews and experiences shared on User-Generated-Content (UGC) communication platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram are interoperable sources many individuals utilize when making decisions. Those who lived in the era following the Covid-19 pandemic experienced how digitalization communication channels such as social media and the internet facilitated consumer decisions around the consumption of specific products, particularly service-related products. Digital-savvy generations, such as millennial moms, are the generations of utmost and in-trend in the consumer market that rely entirely on UGC in product purchase consumption, particularly in choosing an ideal place to give birth. Unlike preceding generations, millennial moms tend to rely on others' opinions and experience in decision-making, especially regarding health-related decision-making. Millennial moms no longer adhered to paternalistic (doctor-patient) decision styles. Millennial moms wanted to be part of the decision process and demanded to be treated as consumers rather than patients. Previous decision practices have shown how doctors dominantly determine and influence birthplace decisions. Though UGC platforms have revolutionalized the decision landscapes by witnessing millennial moms become informed consumers. They are no longer regarded as empty vessels when consulting about birthplace decisions. However, there are rising concerns about how UGC may lead to unsafe birth

practices (i.e., unassisted birth, home birth). Viral/false/misleading experiences and information shared on the UGC platform may risk the millennial moms' childbirth process in which wrong decisions can lead to maternal mortality for both mothers and the baby. This phenomenon has concerned many. The government and the United Nations have worked together for many years to reduce maternal mortality and improve healthcare services worldwide under its Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Despite this, previous research on childbirth and birthplace has been examined and done through the lenses of health practitioners and institutional viewpoints rather than consumer perspectives. In addressing this phenomenon, this research seeks to understand how birthplace experiences shared on UGC platforms influence millennial moms' birthplace decision-making process and to what extent millennial moms trust the credibility of the source of information shared via UGC platforms. In this study, data is gathered using a qualitative phenomenological inquiry. Participants are identified using maximum variation purposive sampling. The participants must be multiparous (experienced) middle-income millennial moms between the ages of 22 and 35 residing in the Greater Kuala Lumpur area. The study provides in-depth information that aids policymakers, service providers, and marketers in holistically understanding the decision-making process and health-related service consumption behavior.

Keywords: User-Generated Content (UGC); Decision-Making Process; Experience; information search

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Inclusive / Less Abled Environment

A 15
IE 001

Malaysian Special Education Law: Integrating the medical and social models of disability

**Nur Ezan Rahmat¹, Muhammad Fikri Othman²,
Norazlina Abdul Aziz³, Sasipin Sukbunpant⁴**

¹ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

² Department of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Sarawak, Malaysia,

³ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

⁴ Department of Special Education, Chiangmai Rajabhat University, Thailand

nurezan@uitm.edu.my, muhammad300@uitm.edu.my, noraz397@uitm.edu.my, ohsasipin@hotmail.com
Tel: 019-3317559

Abstract

Children with disabilities are those children with mental retardation, hearing impairments, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, serious emotional disturbance, specific learning disabilities or other health impairments, who by reason thereof, needs special education and related services. These children are entitled to get the same education as the normal children. In Malaysia, their educational rights are provided under several laws relating to special education namely the Article 8 and Article 12 of the Federal Constitution, Section 28 of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2008, Section 40 and Section 41 of the Education Act 1996, and the Education (Special Education) Regulations 2013. In legislating the laws, the government is relying on the models of disability to better understand their educational needs and rights. There are two main models of disability; the Medical Model of Disability and the Social Model of Disability. Both models of disability are different from each other and have their strengths and weaknesses. This paper aims to examine the effectiveness of law relating to special education in Malaysia and proposing the integration of the Medical and Social Model of Disabilities in formulating a special education law for children with disabilities in Malaysia. This research employs a library-based approach by analysing the laws relating to special education in Malaysia through legislations, decided cases, journal articles and textbooks. It is found that the laws that are related to special education in Malaysia are not sufficient to protect the educational rights of children with disabilities if it includes either one of the models. The findings of this research will help the government of Malaysia, especially the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and the

Ministry of Education in formulating a special education law to protect the educational rights of children with disabilities in Malaysia. It is hoped that this research will benefit children with disabilities, their parents and societies by protecting the educational rights of children with disabilities through the special education law.

Keywords: Special Education Law; Educational Rights; Children with Disabilities; Models of Disability

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Landscaping Environment

A 16
LaE 001

Urban Decarbonisation: Towards a healthier royal town of Klang

**Muhammad Adam Zakaria¹, Raziah Ahmad¹,
Emily Wade³, Andi Sofyan Mohd Sidek⁴**

¹ Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam Selangor, Malaysia,

² Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Almas Allé 8, 750 07 Uppsala, Sweden,

³ Department of Landscape & Recreation, Klang Municipal Authority, Bangunan Sultan Alam Shah, Jalan Perbandaran, 41675 Klang, Selangor, Malaysia

adamzakaria@uitm.edu.my, razia841@uitm.edu.my, emily.wade@slu.se, andi.sidek@mpklang.gov.my
Tel : +6013- 425 9344

Abstract

The Low Carbon City Framework (LCCF) initiated by Green Tech Malaysia in 2011 proves Malaysia's commitment to facing the challenge of low-carbon cities in 2030. It is a national-level policy document that outlines the direction and plans for the transition toward LCC in Malaysia. Under this program, 52 out of 154 local authorities started low-carbon city initiatives in 2019. Out of these, 19 have measured their emissions baseline and developed a low-carbon action plan. As one of the most developed states in Malaysia, Selangor became the first state to implement the Low Carbon City Action Plan (LCCF) comprehensively in all Local Authorities (*PBT*). For instance, Majlis Perbandaran Klang (MPKlang) has been awarded the Diamond Recognition twice in 2017 and 2020 for reducing its greenhouse gas emission. The implementation of LCCF in the Royal Town of Klang not only coincides with efforts towards a carbon-free city but can also help the community have a healthier life. However, it has been observed that the LCCF effectiveness measures at the local authorities' level are still under research. Thus, this research aims to examine the effectiveness of LCCF by measuring public awareness and acceptance within the administered area of MPKlang. The objectives are to measure the resident's knowledge and understanding and determine their level of awareness and acceptance of the LCC programme initiatives conducted by the authorities. The research employs a quantitative approach through a survey questionnaire. There were two types of respondents involved. Firstly, the LCCF ambassadors, an expert in conducting and implementing the low carbon cities program,

and the neighbourhood residents who participated in the program. The findings of this study are essential that provide information on how well the local authority manages their LCC programme toward the residents' response. This research's contribution will indicate the residents' acceptance of participating in the LCCF within their administered local authority. The limitation of this study may encounter by involving other stakeholders in the survey. It might reflect a significant portion perception of the industry on the LCCF implementation and its readiness at the local authority level. In conclusion, to meet the national ambition to be as many carbon-free cities in Malaysia needs a strong and effective engagement between local authorities and residents. It is hoped that the MPKlang can strategize in the future to make the low carbon programme a success towards the best quality of life.

Keywords: Decarbonisation; Low Carbon Cities Framework (LCCF); low carbon cities; public awareness; Royal Town

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Legal Matters

A 17
LM 001

A Case Study on Type of Strata Schemes in Malaysia

**Nur Huzaifah Zainal ¹, Salfarina Samsudin ¹, Fatin Afiqah Md Azmi ²,
Siddiqa Amin ³**

¹ Department of Real Estate, Faculty of Built Environment & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia,

² Centre for Real Estate Studies (CRES), Institute for Smart Infrastructure and Innovative Construction (ISIIC), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia,

³ Department of City and Regional, Lahore College for Women University Lahore, Pakistan

nur.huzaifah@graduate.utm.my, salfarina.utm@gmail.com, fatinafiqah.mdazmi@utm.my, plnr_sidika302@hotmail.com
Tel: 0122954456

Abstract

Regulated under the Strata Title Act 1985, a regular strata scheme is formed when a strata title is issued to every unit in the building. In contrast, a strata lease scheme is formed when the lease instrument of Form15A of the National Land Code [Act 828] is registered to all strata titles of the same strata building. Yet, the Strata Management Act 2013 applies to both regular and lease schemes in determining the process of managing strata buildings. All strata buildings may have the same physical appearance and the features of the parcel, accessory parcel, and common property. Still, there is limited evidence to show variation in the type of strata scheme in Malaysia. This paper aims to understand several lease schemes and compare them to a regular strata scheme. The study's objective is to outline the contrast between the regular strata scheme, the private lease scheme, Penang's strata lease scheme, Wakaf's strata scheme and Medini's lease schemes based on the legislation purview of the National Land Code [Act 828], the Strata Title Act 1985 and the Strata Management Act 2013. A multiple case study methodology is used to collect evidence of strata schemes such as Khoo Kongsi's lease schemes in Penang, Wakaf's strata schemes, Medini's lease scheme in Johore and several regular strata schemes. The private lease scheme debated by several scholars is considered in this study. Based on thematic analysis, these schemes are explained into the theme of development processes, physical appearances, title registration, proprietorship position, and building management members. The findings are a) The private lease scheme was an ideal concept of leasing for strata buildings but required vast amendment of the law, b) Khoo Kongsi's lease scheme, Wakaf's strata scheme and

Medini's lease schemes are regulated by the three Acts but each with a different set of in-house rules in controlling documentation, c) Both regular strata schemes and the lease schemes are similar except in the process of registering buyer ownership, determining the term of possession and forming managing committee. Hence, this study implies that Malaysia's strata building development may have identical physical looks and identical development processes. Yet, it has various types of strata schemes that define the dissimilarity between one another.

Keywords: Strata Lease Scheme; Private Lease Scheme; Land Law; Strata Building Development

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LM 004

Deferred Prosecution Agreement as a Tool to Deter Environmental Crime by Corporations in Malaysia

**Muhammad Amry bin Abdul Hapiz¹, Zeti Zuryani Mohd Zakuan¹,
Anida Mahmood¹, H. Syafriadi²**

¹ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

² Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Islam Riau, Jl. Kaharuddin Nasution, 113 Pekanbaru Riau
28284, Indonesia

amryhz@gmail.com, zeti@uitm.edu.my, anida131@uitm.edu.my, syafriadi@law.uir.ac.id
Tel¹: +60106610505

Abstract

In Malaysia, the commission of environmental crime is on the rise. The traditional prosecution process mandates that an offence by a corporation be tried in court where punishments are passed accordingly to an employee responsible for the offence. However, the victims of this crime are put at risk because there are issues with the current legal system, mainly the minimality of the statutory punishment imposed. The prescribed punishment in certain laws is frequently less than the actual harm caused by the corporations; therefore, raising concerns about the effectiveness of the recovery of damages and calling for improvement on the current legal system. The aim and objective of this study is to examine the legal issues pertaining to environmental crime and how deferred prosecution agreement (DPA) can be used to deter environmental crime in Malaysia. DPA is an agreement between a prosecutor and a potentially prosecuted corporation to suspend its prosecution provided certain conditions are fulfilled by the corporation. The conditions may vary from payment of compensative fines, remediation, corporate restructuring, and many others for the advantage of both the parties as well as the victims. The imposition of these conditions highlights the benefits of implementing DPA in Malaysia. Furthermore, all parties may avoid lengthy and costly prosecution process. The corporation may avoid the ignominy of prosecution and at the same time, government funds that are saved from protracted prosecution process can be channelled toward other activities. In this study, qualitative method through doctrinal legal research was adopted given the crucial need to assess and to benefit from the history, the fundamental principles, the characteristics, and the existing implementation of DPA in other country such as the United States. This type of research was selected because the basic aims of

this study are to discover, explain, examine, and present in a systematic form, facts, principles, concepts, theories, and the working of DPA. The limitation of this study was the gap in the amassed literature in this area considering DPA is a new proposition to deter environmental crime in Malaysia. Henceforth, it became the aim of this study to lay the groundwork for more complete research in the future. Findings from the study demonstrated that DPA could be an effective tool to deter environmental crime by corporations in Malaysia.

Keywords: Environmental Crime, Deferred Prosecution Agreement, Prosecution of Environmental Crime, Malaysian Legal System

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LM 003

Legal Analysis of Synthetic Ads Falsity and Manipulation on Social Media

Noor Ashikin Basarudin¹, Ridwan Adetunij Raji ²

¹ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh
Campus, 13500 Pulau Pinang, Malaysia ,

² College of Communication and Media Sciences, Zayed University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab
Emirates

noornshikin@uitm.edu.my, ridwan.raji@zu.ac.ae
Tel : +60133568206

Abstract

The production and distribution of advertising contents has traditionally relied on human effort and analog tools. However, the accelerating emergence of programmatic and algorithmic advertising which is mostly driven by the increasing prevalence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other sophisticated technological innovations such as; Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have empowered the advertising professionals with digital and automatic tools to produce synthetic ad contents. Synthetic ads are otherwise referred as ad deepfakes that compromise advertising content, modify audience data for personalization, and falsify brand information. Synthetic advertising has also heralded various forms of ad falsity, ad manipulation and deepfakes to digitally create and depicts falsified ads contents and unreal brand information. Meanwhile, there has been an increasing trend of deploying synthetic ad contents by overzealous advertisers and sometimes cybercriminals to manipulate, dupe and mislead unsuspecting audience on social media. Therefore, this study aims to assess whether the current international advertising legal frameworks and standards may apply in the context of synthetic ads falsity and manipulations. This study will specifically provide an overview and an in-depth analysis of international legal standards that would be applicable for preventing manipulation, falsity and the criminalization of synthetic ads. This study adopts doctrinal legal method through the analysis of statutory provisions, cases, legal rules, principles and legal doctrines of the International Instruments particularly the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR), Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (UCPD) and the Misleading and Comparative Advertising Directive (MCAD) and others. The paper will also review current trends and the illegal uses of

synthetic ads on social media. The findings of this paper will discuss the implications for AI-generated ads and GANs policy development against manipulations, falsity and criminality. Finally, the paper will conclude with recommendations and insights on a balanced approach of using synthetic and deepfakes ads and legal measure to safeguard audience gullibility against ads deceptions.

Keywords: AI generated ads; Generative Adversarial Networks; Ads Falsity; Advertising Standards Law.

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A 20
LM 002

Revisiting Iraqis Law in Prosecuting Terrorist Offenders with Reference to Law in Malaysia

**Ahmad Ridhwan Abd Rani¹, Nooruldeen Hameed Mozani²,
Nur Ezan Rahmat¹, Rafizah Abu Hasan¹**

¹ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

² Faculty of Law, The Islamic University of Lebanon, Lebanon,

ridhwanrani@uitm.edu.my, nnoon354@gmail.com, nurezan@uitm.edu.my, fiza@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +60193798359

Abstract

Since the emergence of ISIS, the criminal justice system in many affected countries has evolved to process and prosecute terrorists for their acts of violence within the local jurisdiction. The prosecution of members of ISIS is challenging for the international criminal justice system and domestic laws of many countries such as Egypt and Syria. Meanwhile, a country such as Malaysia has introduced the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 (SOSMA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 (POTA) as a legal framework in response to the emergence of terrorism and violent extremism. Unfortunately, the same couldn't be said of the Iraqi criminal justice system, as many serious flaws were evident in dealing with the members of ISIS. Challenges such as delays in delivering justice against the arrested ISIS members in Iraq are prevalent in the current framework in Iraq. Given the novelty and absence of any academic research, this paper aims at evaluating the issue and challenges in the existing legal framework in Iraq to prosecute terrorists arrested within its jurisdiction. The paper employs a qualitative research methodology, adopting a doctrinal approach and content analysis of the law in Iraq, as well as a comparative analysis approach with the legal framework in Malaysia. The authors argued that the existing criminal justice system in Iraq could be improved by modelling the Security Offences (Special Measures) Act 2012 (SOSMA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2015 (POTA) in prosecuting terrorists.

Keywords: Terrorism, Criminal Justice System, Iraq, Malaysia

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Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment

A 21
LRSE 001

Outdoor Recreation User's Acceptance towards Recreation Resource Impacts in Peninsular Malaysia

Siti Noorbaizura Bookhari^{1,2}, Saiful Arif Abdullah¹, Mohd Kher Hussien³

¹ Institute for Environment and Development (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Malaysia,

² Centre of Studies for Parks & Amenity Management, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

³ Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Malaysia

sitinoorbaizura@uitm.edu.my, saiful@ukm.edu.my, mohdkher@putra.upm.edu.my
Tel : +6019-2306285

Abstract

The natural environment in Peninsular Malaysia is managed by different agencies that utterly offer treasured attractions and primarily cater for outdoor recreation users. In ensuring that outdoor recreation users can legally access those natural settings, the trail system plays a vital function in establishing and managing outdoor recreation purposes. A nature trail serves as a teaching aid for outdoor learning while providing an authentic natural experience for the enjoyment of outdoor recreation users. The trail permits outdoor recreation users to move across the natural area without interrupting the environment. However, increasing outdoor recreational usage, specifically within these areas, has resulted in an unacceptable deterioration of recreation resource conditions such as soil compaction, soil loss, vegetation loss, disruption of regular nutrient cycles, changes in hydrologic processes and changes in wildlife populations. This issue has threatened the management in reaching its sustainability because acceptable levels are an expression of the desired state of the natural environment where the process of establishing acceptable levels should incorporate not just based on ecological understanding only but also societal values. Thus, an exploration has sought to verify that the baseline number of changes from the naturalness is acceptable for the best representation of recreation resource conditions in achieving quality outdoor recreation users' experiences. The research objective is to assess the acceptable level of outdoor recreation users towards the recreation resource impacts through the survey method using a questionnaire with 470 respondents involved. Six study areas have been selected, which

are Taman Negara Pahang, Kuala Tahan (Pahang); Taman Negara Pulau Pinang (Penang); Taman Negeri Perlis (Perlis); Taman Negeri Royal Belum (Perak); Taman Alam Kuala Selangor (Selangor) and Pusat Pendidikan Alam Sekitar EcoCare (Terengganu). The outcomes discovered a significant acceptance among outdoor recreation users towards recreation resource impacts such as soil, vegetation, water, wildlife, outdoor recreation users' experiences, outdoor recreation users' behaviour and outdoor recreation users' accessibility and facilities in Peninsular Malaysia.

Keywords: Recreation Ecology, Recreation Resource Impacts, Level of Acceptance, Peninsular Malaysia

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Local Heritage Environment

A 22
LRSE 001

The Third Millennium Approach for Revitalizing Heritage of Outdoor Space

**Zalina Samadi¹, Aidatul Fadzlin Bakri¹, Embong Mohamad¹,
Mohammad Salman² Laila Haidar³**

¹ College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

² Arba Minch University (AMU), Ethiopia, East Africa,

³ Social Fund and Development (SFD), San'na, Yemen

*zalin628@uitm.edu.my, aidatulfadzlin@uitm.edu.my, embong5863@uitm.edu.my, mohammad.salman@amu.edu.et,
Haidarlaila@outlook.com
Tel : +60192179021

Abstract

A recent study indicated a significant approach to heritage urbanization that has combined the revitalization of existing heritage assets with the renewal of the function of heritage buildings. Based on the current trend, the new generation of designers in the third millennium has shown great interest and high intention in supporting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of the city of Kuala Lumpur. The goal is mainly the evaluation of the three-dimensional quality of walling or facade, flooring, and roofing component of heritage buildings with a caring approach. Therefore, the outdoor space within heritage buildings requires a careful strategy and has a high potential for re-branding as a revitalized space that acts as a tourism magnet. This new ambiance of the sense of place has significant evidence of the heritage survival in conserving the built resources. Integrating the tangible and intangible heritage quality within a golden location benefits the citizen with a more meaningful lifestyle. The creation of a new public space with economic potential provides a futuristic approach to heritage livability. This paper aims to explore the new approach to developing a stretch of heritage street that transformed an old street of Jalan Doraisamy, Kuala Lumpur deteriorating into a livable outdoor space that has its uniqueness in terms of approach. There are three objectives of this paper. The first objective is to identify the motivation of the project. Secondly, to unveil the underlying design principle behind the success of the street to establish heritage urbanization. This research employed a three-angle approach of on-street digital photo analysis, content analysis of the secondary data source, and focus group interviews with designers involved in this project. The expected outcome of this paper is the third-millennium approach in the

form of consensus for new designers in managing similar heritage projects. The effort of stimulating our five senses elevates the sense of place that provides an impact toward the liveable quality of life within the urban setting.

Keywords: Third Millennium, Heritage Revitalization, Heritage Urbanism, Outdoor Public Space

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Policy Matters

A 23
PM 001

Listening to Farmers: Qualitative Assessment on five seasons in two years rice cultivation

Mohd Firdaus Ruslan^{1,2}, Haliyana Khalid¹, Tommy Hendrix³

¹ Azman Hashim International Business School, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

² Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kedah, Malaysia,

³ Research Center for Industrial, Service and Trade Economics – National Research and Innovation Agency, Indonesia

mohd-87@graduate.utm.my, haliyana@ibs.utm.my, tommy.hendrix@brin.go.id
Tel : 04-4562116

Abstract

Rice is a staple food in Malaysia. On average, Malaysian adults consume 2.5 plates of white rice per day, whereas Malaysia still depends on neighboring countries for sufficient quantities of rice. With current issues such as climate change, increased rainfall, pest infestation, and farmer productivity, rice production in Malaysia is declining. Therefore, the government is always looking for the best solution to increase rice production and reduce dependence on rice imports. In May 2022, the Chief Minister of Kedah proposed to change rice cultivation in the state from two seasons in one year to five seasons in two years. This proposal has generated mixed reactions from the public, including farmers. As Kedah is one of the largest states contributing to rice production in Malaysia, it is crucial to study the perception of farmers in Kedah as implementers in supporting this effort. Therefore, this study investigated how farmers perceive the five seasons in two years of rice cultivation. Through a qualitative case study method, face-to-face interviews were conducted with 30 farmers in one of the rice-growing areas in Kedah. The informants were asked questions about their views on the proposed rice cultivation seasons and were asked to elaborate further based on the answers given. The results of this study show mixed perceptions of the proposed idea. However, a few themes were identified, such as infrastructure, training, and support, that need to be improved if the government conducts this effort. The findings of this study can mainly guide policymakers in planning and implementing the five seasons in two years of paddy rice cultivation. In addition, this study can also guide future researchers in developing a readiness model for the five seasons in two years rice cultivation idea. Regarding the limitation of

the study, as this study employed a qualitative method, a limited sample size was used for this study.

Keywords: Agriculture; Paddy Cultivation; Rice; Food Security

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Residential Environment

A 24
RE 003

Burden of Environmental Noise in Minna, Nigeria: The case for quality of life for residents

Oluwafemi Kehinde Akande ¹, Abdullahi Yusuf ²

¹ Department of Architecture, School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria

² Department of Architectural Technology, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina, Nigeria

akande.femi@futminna.edu.ng; abdoollaa@outlook.com
Tel: +234 7061014886

Abstract

The burden of environmental noise in residential areas has developed into a serious public health problem due to the possibility of both short-term and long-term detrimental effects that impair people's mental health, quality of life, and general wellbeing. Statistics show that environmental noise is responsible for 48,000 new cases of ischemic heart disease, 12,000 premature deaths, and 6.5 million cases of chronic high sleep disruption per year. This study aims to investigate the exposure effect of noise pollution and its implications on residents' health and wellbeing in Minna, Nigeria. The objective is to determine the noise pollution levels within the residential neighbourhoods and their encompassing implications for the residents. A three-pronged data quantitative research method was used, including (i) a sound level metre (to gather noise readings across chosen random sites), (ii) a hand-held geographic positioning system (GPS), (iii) and a structured questionnaire (to collect information from respondents about how noise pollution affects their residential environments). In addition to sampling and surveying 880 people, the spatial spatiotemporal distribution of noise levels was measured every 5 seconds for 24 hours over a few days at various key places throughout the city. SPSS and ArcGIS were used to analyse statistical and geographic datasets. The study was limited by the absence of an official land use map, which would have been preferable to the researchers' use of a generalised map. As a result, although not wholly different from the noise-generated pattern over the study area, the dynamic nature and the numerous sources creating noise coming from the questionnaire, the population, and the places sampled made the map look different. The results showed that noise levels fluctuated between 52 and 94 dBA (morning); 58-92 (afternoon); and 56-96 (evening). These findings exceeded WHO and Nigerian government-recommended upper limits and supported

those of 75% of the respondents who rated environmental noise highly. The implication of this study lies in the fact that due to urbanisation and rising mobility demands, it is doubtful that noise exposure rates will dramatically decline in the future if noise mitigation measures are not put in place to address noise issues. However, to improve the quality of life of residents, a significant decrease in the number of people exposed to harmful noise levels is more likely to be achieved by combining measures such as the design of noise-absorbing buildings, technological advancements, ambitious noise regulatory policies, and improved urban and infrastructure planning.

Keywords: Environmental noise; Public health; Quality life; Residential neighbourhoods

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A 25
RE 001

Housing Supply Model for an Affordable Home in Malaysia

**Ahmad Fawwaz Saleh¹, Rohayu Majid¹,
Norbaya Rahim¹, Mohd Don Omar²**

¹ Department of postgraduate studies, Kolej Pengajian Alam Bina (KAB), Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,
² M.D Associates, Brunei Darussalam

fawwaz.fsa@gmail.com, rohayumajid@uitm.edu.my, norbaya708@uitm.edu.my, donomar43@gmail.com
Tel : +6019-4189454

Abstract

Recently, affordable housing development has been a significant challenge in Malaysia. In state countries, housing developers are obligated to fulfill the charges and requirements enforced by the government in making affordable homes. Moreover, to reduce the gaps between housing demand and housing supply, the effort to develop affordable houses should require essential support from the housing supplier. However, lately, housing developers seem not interested in providing affordable housing; thus, it may reduce the number of supplies in the future. Housing developers, however, need to brace the lower margin for making affordable housing. In contrast, this might be the primary constraint by the supplier to provide the units. This paper scrutinizes the factors and attributes faced by housing developers that triggered them to supply affordable houses in the market. The literature review indicates the conceptual framework of housing developers that affected them to supply affordable homes. Four factors with 38 overall attributes were recognized to establish the framework. Furthermore, by demonstrating the application of the Likert scale, 120 responses from housing developers were collected through the questionnaire for the development of the model. In the first place, the data has been analyzed by Partial Least Square Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) in performing the validity such as the composite reliability and convergent validity. Next, for the development of the final model, the analysis of the coefficient's determination, path coefficient, effect size, and predictive relevance toward endogenous variables of housing supply has been provided. The result shows that with an overall of five factors, only three reliable factors and eleven attributes from housing supply are significant

to be carried on for developing the housing supply model in Malaysia. Finally, identifying the fundamental challenges affecting housing developers may contribute to a proper solution by the government and reduce doubt from housing developers about making affordable houses.

Keywords: Housing supply model; affordable housing; mismatch; Partial Least Square (PLS-SEM)

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A 26
RE 004

Key Determinant Factors of Home Ownership among Young Civil Servants in Putrajaya

**Hamizah Yakob^{1,3}, Salmi Mohamed Affendi²,
Yusfida Ayu Abdullah^{1,3}, Yu Wang⁴**

¹ Centre of Studies for Town and Regional Planning, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.

² Centre of Postgraduate Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

³ Responsive Environmental Development (RED) Research Group, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴ School of Architecture, Tianjin University, China

hamizahyakob@uitm.edu.my; slmifnd@gmail.com; yusfida@uitm.edu.my; yu_wang2019@tju.edu.cn
Tel: +603-3258 6265

Abstract

The continuously increasing cost of living and house prices today is causing growing concern in the context of homeownership for young people. Though the Government has provided numerous actions and efforts in housing programmes, homeownership issues have caused massive challenges to first-time homeowners. It is necessary to fill the gap in homeownership problems among young people, especially young civil servants, as it is significant in achieving the main objective of 'Housing for All' as stated in the National Affordable Housing Policy. Thus, this paper aimed to assess homeownership among young civil servants in the Federal Territory of Putrajaya. It was explicitly conducted to identify factors affecting homeownership among young civil servants in the area. This study is conducted using the quantitative method. The data was collected from the questionnaire survey distributed to 106 young civil servants who lived in Presint 8, Putrajaya, as respondents regarding homeownership. Using a convenience sampling technique, the survey comprising multiple choice and Likert scale questions was conducted for four (4) days through google form distribution besides a direct approach in the Federal Government Administrative Centre. Limitations occurred as the sampling technique may cause representation from the whole population of Presint 8 besides the inability to generalise the results for the entire population. The data were analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Software, where

descriptive statistical analysis and cross-tabulation data analysis was conducted. Additionally, mean score and SWOT analysis were also conducted to analyse the data. Results observed that the factors affecting homeownership were mainly due to income, with a cumulative mean score of 4.16, followed by location and price, with cumulative mean scores of 3.84 and 3.75, respectively. It is hoped that the study can contribute to further improvement in solving home ownership issues among young civil servants in the Federal Territory of Putrajaya.

Keywords: Homeownership; Young People; Civil Servants

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A 27
RE 002

Variable Selection for House Price towards Hedonic Pricing Approach in Malaysia: A review

**Siti Maryam Abdul Wahab ¹, Ernieza Suhana Mokhtar ²,
Mohd Hasrol Haffiz Aliasak ³, Puji Astuti ⁴**

¹ Institute of Graduate Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perlis Branch, Malaysia.

² Senior Lecturer, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perlis Branch, Malaysia.

³ Associate Professor, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Malaysia.

⁴ Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia.

sitimaryam@uitm.edu.my, ernieza@uitm.edu.my, haffiz677@uitm.edu.my, pujiastutiafrinal@eng.uir.ac.id
Tel: +60134888404

Abstract

House is an essential facility for living and has become the most significant portion of investment in a household. House is not only valued for the cost of construction and location but also implied with numerous attributes (e.g., environmental, socioeconomic). Many empirical studies have discovered the significant variables influencing house prices through the hedonic pricing approach. On the other hand, numerous literature reviews have been done on the theory's functional models, methodology, and application. However, less focus had been given to the selected appropriate significant variables potentially applied in the analysis to minimize the possibilities of misspecification, especially for the Malaysian local context. Thus, researchers often found difficulties in identifying the proper variables to be adopted as the control attributes in the house value analysis, potentially affecting the quality of life in Malaysia. Therefore, this research aims to identify the significant house preference variables influencing the house price used in Malaysian hedonic pricing case studies. To achieve the aim, the objective of this article is to review the selected variables based on functional categories of variables for house preferences and how it impacts the model. The narrative review technique uses 34 manuscripts

from five popular scholarly databases (Web of Science, Scopus, Science Direct, ProQuest, and MyJurnal), particularly based on Malaysian case studies. The coding and quotation functions are applied using Atlas.ti to ease the analysing process. More than 100 significant variable attributes are found in the literature. All the essential variables discovered in the empirical results are categorized into four functional categories: 'locational and neighborhood,' 'building structural,' 'natural and environmental,' and 'socioeconomic or socio-cultural or social status' variables. The 'building structural' variable is found to be the highest number of used attributes in understanding the house preference quality. This study would assist the researchers in understanding the implicit house characteristics to its value so that a proper data acquisition process, methods, and models can be prudently considered when dealing with the hedonic pricing approach in the Malaysian context.

Keywords: hedonic pricing; house; variable; review.

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Sustainable Environment

A 28
SuE 001

A Scoping Review: Issues in agriculture land use

**Nurulanis Ahmad @ Mohamed¹, Kushairi Rashid¹,
Nor Nazihah Chuweni¹, Andrea Blake²**

¹ Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar Campus, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

² Business School, Queensland University of Technology, Garden Point Campus, Brisbane, Australia)

nurul513@uitm.edu.my; kusha575@uitm.edu.my; noma692@uitm.edu.my; a.blake@qut.edu.au
Tel : +60125676359

Abstract

Agriculture is a significant sector contributing to a country's economy. It offers a direct and pertinent contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and job creation and provides essential inputs for other economic sectors. However, the agriculture sector encounters immense challenges as the global population rise is associated with variations in the economic-environmental landscape and increasing demands on agricultural land use. Protecting agricultural land is fundamental to the sustainability of ecosystems and long-term food security and provides areas of open space and wildlife habitat, offerings substantial economic and social benefits. However, the population expansion with resulting land use competition could result in land scarcity and the need for development and other uses. In addition, most world cities are starting to lose agricultural land. As a land use, agriculture is vital to the economic prosperity, quality of life and environmental sustainability, and functioning of society as a whole. Agricultural land use provides a livelihood for most of the world's population, and agriculture drives the economies of most developing countries. As a result, the sustainability of the environment in agricultural land use is crucial for sustaining human life. Therefore, the aim of this study was to identify issues and gaps in the literature. Using scoping review as the primary research strategy, a published and grey literature review was undertaken to determine and assess in depth the issues that arise in agricultural land use. The five-stage framework developed by Arksey and O'Malley was used as

the basis for the scoping review. The findings of the review indicated that the main issues and challenges for preserving agricultural land use are inadequate land management systems, environmental risks, land use competition issues, institutional issues, legislative instruments, and socio-economic factors. This study guides land authorities and urban planners in providing fundamental knowledge to facilitate informed decisions to achieve the highest and best use of land.

Keywords: Agriculture Land; Agricultural Land Use; Issues and Challenges in Agriculture Land Use

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A 29
SuE 002

Sustainability of Smart Cities in Malaysia and Philippines Using the ESG Model

**Chong Kim Mee¹, Geetha Subramaniam²,
Rashid Ating³, Lenis Aislinn Chua Separa⁴**

¹SEGi University, Graduate School of Business (GSB), Kota Damansara, Malaysia,

²SEGi University, Faculty of Education, Language and Psychology, Kota Damansara, Malaysia,

³Universiti Malaya, Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), Malaysia,

⁴Faculty Researcher, Research Management Office, Polytechnic University of the Philippines
Bataan Branch, Philippines

chongkimmee@segi.edu.my, geethasubramaniam@segi.edu.my, rashid_ating@um.edu.my, lacsepara@pup.edu.ph
Tel: +60123191363

Abstract

According to the World Cities Report 2022, the population in the urban area is expected to grow from 55 percent in 2022 to 68 percent by 2050. Currently, Singapore is ranked as the top smart city in terms of quality of life way ahead of Norway, Switzerland, Finland and Taiwan. In Asia, cities will be home to approximately 3479 million people in 2050 (66.2%), compared to 2361 million people in 2020 (51.1%). In terms of the global perspective, 6680 million (68.4%) of the urban population will be living in cities in 2050 as compared to the 4378 million urban population in 2020 (56.2%). The adoption rate of smart city initiatives remains low among the local communities which have created problems for the continuity and development of further smart city plans. The question which arises is: Do these initiatives improve the quality of life of the local communities? Is there a lack of citizen involvement and engagement in building a united society? Using the environmental, social and governance (ESG) model, this study examines the sustainability of local communities living in smart cities in Malaysia and the Philippines. The variables tested are awareness, prioritisation, perception and readiness to participate in the smart city initiatives toward the sustainability of smart cities. In addition, this study evaluates the smart city initiatives in Malaysia and the Philippines by benchmarking with Singapore city. A self-administrative questionnaire will be distributed to 400 respondents; 200 local communities from smart cities in Malaysia and 200 from smart cities in the Philippines using a purposive sampling technique. PLS-SEM will be used to test the hypotheses. This study is in line with Sustainable

Development Goals 11 i.e. sustainable cities and communities. Hence, the study will be able to provide input for the better adoption of smart city initiatives by the local communities. This is also a government initiative presented in Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK 12) and Malaysia Science, Technology, Innovation and Economy (MySTIE)'s smart city and transportation.

Keywords: smart cities, benchmarking, quality of life, ESG, SDG 11

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Transport / Travel Environment

A 30
THE 001

Meal Quality and Employee Satisfaction at Inflight Catering Using the Cook-Chill System

**Norhayati Mat Yusoff¹, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari²,
Fatimah Abd Ghani³, Agus Sudono⁴**

¹ Department of Foodservice Management, ² Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 43200 Selangor, Malaysia.

³ Department of Foodservice Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Dungun Campus, 23000 Terengganu, Malaysia.

⁴ Catering Industry Management Program and Tourism Department, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudhi No 229 Bandung, Indonesia.

norhayati@uitm.edu.my, salehuddinm@uitm.edu.my, fatim131@uitm.edu.my, sudono@upi.edu
Tel: 0123442042

Abstract

As travel became more common and affordable, airlines and in-flight meals expanded to meet consumer demand on almost all commercial flights, both nationally and internationally. Over a billion meals are served in-flight annually, making inflight catering a significant industry. Airlines and inflight catering companies must coordinate each flight's procurement, cooking preparation, and delivery. In-flight food preparation is more complicated than home cooking, where safety and quality are given a high priority. With the cook-chill system, food products' safety is efficient in terms of productivity, equipment utilization, and process control thus, increase profitability through bulk buying power. It has been determined that the cook-chill system is the best alternative for inflight catering. This system must be regularly maintained to avoid microbial dangers and nutrient loss and to maintain the quality of the meals provided. In ensuring that matters, inflight catering employees play an essential role in using cook chill system. It stands to reason that organizational productivity and quality output correlate directly with the employees who perform their work. This paper makes the assessment of meal quality and quality control on the worker's level of satisfaction with the cook-chill system used in in-flight catering organizations. Using a quantitative

approach, the experience of food production workers of the inflight catering organization was tapped, and through self-administered surveys, 117 questionnaires were successfully collected. Some valuable insights on the issue investigated were obtained through a series of analyses; frequency, descriptive, and Pearson product-moment correlation. The findings revealed that cook-chill meals produced consistent quality, palatability, flavor, and food product appearance. In contrast, quality control retains the amount of bacteria safety of the food and nutrients. Those elements have a significant impact on the inflight catering workers' level of satisfaction. Besides creating a new body of literature on the cook chill system, the findings undoubtedly draw several practical implications.

Keywords: Cook Chill System; In-Flight Catering; Meal Quality; Employees' Satisfaction

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Staycation: A domestic wellness tourism among Malaysians and Singaporeans

**Chong Kim Mee¹, Tan Tze Horng², Rashid Ating³,
Fong Sook Fun⁴, Ong Yi Xuan⁵**

¹ SEGi University, Graduate School of Business (GSB), Kota Damansara, Malaysia,

² Riam Institute of Technology, School of Business, Miri, Sarawak,

³ Universiti Malaya, Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), Malaysia, New Zealand

⁴ Raffles University, Johor, Malaysia,

⁵ Wee Kim Wee School of Communication and Information, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

chongkimmee@segi.edu.my, tantzehorng@gmail.com, rashid_ating@um.edu.my, elsiefong25@gmail.com@gmail.com,
yixuanong91@gmail.com
Tel: +6019-8685757

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has hugely impacted the personal wellbeing and social and working life of millions of people globally. With international travel limited between 2020 till mid-2022, travellers and tourism organisations started looking inwards (e.g., domestic) for travel opportunities or new ways to relax and take a breath from the stress and anxiety of a pandemic. One phenomenon observed during the pandemic was the increase in staycation in most countries. Blank et al. (2018) stated that one single short-term vacation under an independent travel mode brings significant, positive and immediate effects on perceived stress, recovery and wellbeing. A staycation provides the convenience of leisure travel during the pandemic and a getaway from home, where it has become a new norm.

Moreover, a staycation offers hedonistic emotional stimulation through consumption (e.g., shopping), a positive experience of relaxation and privacy from work. Guided by Bandura's social cognitive theory and the use and gratification theory, this study fills in existing research gaps by exploring the determinants for a novel form of wellness tourism through staycation in Malaysia and Singapore. This study collects data through purposive sampling using the quantitative approach. A self-administered online questionnaire, including demographic questions and measurement items for variables in the research model adapted from existing literature, will be

distributed to 300 respondents: 150 in Malaysia and 150 in Singapore. Using IBM SPSS and SmartPLS as data analytical tools for this study, results are expected to demonstrate positive outcomes of staycation as a form of short-term wellness tourism experience. The determinants include the sense of presence, experience quality, hedonic motivation and psychological detachment, which are mediated by family status towards the gratification of wellness tourism. This study contributes to theory and practice for Malaysia and Singapore's domestic tourism and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 8 and (SDG) 12 for mental wellbeing and responsible consumption. As the current study is only exploratory research into staycation as a form of wellness tourism, future developments would look into using a qualitative approach for more in-depth findings with the key stakeholders such as domestic hospitality providers and online travel agents. Other future considerations could include external factors such as peer pressure, social status, access to information and economic influences to solidify the findings of this research which are now based solely on personal factors.

Keywords: staycation, wellness tourism, use and gratification, domestic tourism

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