

Abstracts

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A**cE-Bs2023**KualaTerengganu

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11th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies
Primula Beach Hotel, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
14-16 Jul 2023

AMER cE-Bs 



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11th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies

Primula Beach Hotel, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia

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Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Acknowledgement

The organiser, Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER) in collaboration with the cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia congratulate the many that made this conference possible. In particular the International Scientific Committee / Editorial Team, and the abstract contributors.

Thank you all!

Foreword

The GameChanger 2021 (#GC2021) initiated in early 2021 whereby it is compulsory for contributions from Malaysia to include international co-authors, is to increase our publications to be contributed by multi-national authors. We believe that initiative would tremendously increases the chances for our publications to be indexed by more reputable indexing bodies, such as Scopus. As such, commencing 2021 only multi-national authored contributions from Malaysia shall be accepted for publications.

The 11th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies (AcE-Bs2023), held at Primula Beach Hotel, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia, 14-16 Jul 2023, is organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers) in collaboration with cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. It marked our 42nd international conference to be organized. It is fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources

AcE-Bs2023KualaTerengganu managed to attract an overall total of 44 abstracts. However only 39 abstracts were approved. Two of the numbers withdrew, while the remaining three abstracts were rejected due to non-compliance.

Of the abstracts approved, authors from 17 countries contributed. Majority of the abstracts (44 numbers) were in collaboration with Malaysian authors. The most were together with Indonesia (12 numbers), followed by China (9), Nigeria (3), two each from Thailand, United Kingdom and United States of America, and 1 each from Australia, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, and Tanzania.

Overall, the abstracts were categorised into 13 sub-categories, eventhough some could easily fit in other categories. The top three sub-category being Educational / Learning Environment. (8 numbers), Work Environment (6) and Technological Environment (5).

Thanks again for your continuous support as always, and hope for an enlightening conference!

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Chair

AcE-Bs2023KualaTerengganu, 14-16 Jul 2023

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About the Conference

Background

The success of the 1st National Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, InCEBS2009 held at UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia, from 14-15 Nov 2009, inspired the organiser to organise future conferences beyond the nation. The AcE-Bs, an initial acronym for ASEAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, which targeted venues at ASEAN countries, was later extended to be held in Asian countries, thus the current acronym for the ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies.

AcE-Bs conferences main theme address Environment-Behaviour (E-B) issues affecting the Asian communities living in both Asian and non-Asian countries. E-B issues affecting non-Asian communities are also most welcome.

Prior to 2014, AcE-Bs was organized by cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, supported by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers) and ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians). Post-2014, with AMER and ABRA being formalised, cE-Bs took the supporting role. AMER's Event Management & Services (emAs), a private entity, manages all of AMER's events, under emAs (Emas Emas Resources).

Thus far, the AcE-Bs were organised as follows:-

10th AcE-Bs2022Cherating, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022 (hybrid)

9th AcE-Bs2021KotaBahru, Malaysia, 28-29 Jul 2021

8th AcE-Bs2019Langkawililand, Malaysia, 18-19 Dec 2019

7th AcE-Bs2016Taipei, Taiwan, 09-10 Apr 2016

6th AcE-Bs2015Tehran, Iran, 21 – 23 Feb 2015

5th AcE-Bs2014Seoul, South Korea, 25-27 Aug 2014

4th AcE-Bs2013Hanoi, Vietnam, 19-22 Mar 2013

3rd AcE-Bs2012Bangkok, Thailand, 16-18 Jul 2012

2nd AcE-Bs2011Bandung, Indonesia, 15-17 Jun 2011

1st AcE-Bs2010Kuching, Malaysia, 07-08 Jul 2010

AcE-Bs2023KualaTerengganu, 14-16 Jul 2023

Our 42nd international conference, the hybrid WoS-indexed AcE-Bs2023 (11th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies), is held at the Primula Beach Hotel, Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia from 14-16 Jul 2023. The AcE-Bs2023 is organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), in collaboration with cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia). The event is fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources.

The conference focuses on Environment-Behaviour Studies 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 shall be in the running for the Best Paper awards, amounting to more than cash MYR 10,500.00 with the grand prize of cash MYR 3,000.00 for THE Best Paper.

The e-IPH, UK published both the Abstract Book (eISBN 978-1-913576-11-0), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 8(25) Jul 2023, 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;

Workplace Environment

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Commercial / Retail / Services Environment

A 01 CRSE 001

Intellectual Capital and SMEs' Performance in the Service Sector: Leveraging knowledge management as a mediator

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Abstract

SMEs' performance has undeniably become the focal point of national growth worldwide. However, the declining performance that has been reported everywhere, especially during the pandemic difficulties, has led to this study, which is scarce due to SMEs' unique and dynamic characteristics. Further to that the huge potential for SMEs market is not reflected in their growth and sustainability where the mass numbers do not project their true capabilities. The conceptual model was developed from the lens of the resource-based view (RBV) and knowledge-based view (KBV) to describe the related constructs. This study examines the nexus between intellectual capital and SME performance in the service industry in Malaysia and the role of knowledge management as a mediator of this relationship. Using PLS-SEM analysis, data from the final sample of 144 SMEs in Malaysia were examined. A positive relationship between

intellectual capital and knowledge management is consistent with RBV, which theorizes that an intangible resource is an essential resource since it is precious, scarce, inimitable, and irreplaceable. In intangible assets, the intellectual capital that pushes employees to be more sensitive, creative, and innovative in an ever-changing environment receives excellent attention. These findings support the relationship between intellectual capital and knowledge management. When intellectual capital is nurtured within an organization, businesses are driven to manipulate and exploit more creative and inventive items for the market. It shows that optimizing human capital, structural capital and relational capital motivate companies to gain new knowledge by continuously exploring and exploiting intangible assets. This study adds to the new body of knowledge related to organizational knowledge and innovative behavior by introducing a new model for assessing factors that influence organizational performance, particularly for SMEs constrained by the liability of smallness and newness in moving forward to achieve superior performance. Therefore, expanding the practical use of knowledge management will be an added value to the existing intangible stocks so businesses can produce higher-quality goods and services for clients. Subsequently, this would contribute towards retaining the competitive advantage and boosting SMEs' performance.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Knowledge Management, Small and Medium Enterprises

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A 02 CRSE 002

To Farm or Not to Farm: Cuniculture issues towards green marketing practices at Hilir Perak, Malaysia

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Abstract

Agriculture for food security, sustainability, and socio-economic growth has become Malaysia's priority agenda. In the endemic phase, food issues and household-controlled items have been at the forefront of discussions to ameliorate the problem. The current situation with chicken and egg shortages aggravated the food insecurity issue. As an alternative to chicken, rabbit meat is suggested. However, the cuniculture industry, too, suffered setbacks during and after the pandemic lockdowns. Unlike the chicken shortages, the rabbit farmers in Sg. Manik in Perak has surplus meat and live unsold animals. With supply and operation costs increasing, rabbit farmers must adopt paradigm shifts and embrace green marketing practices. Thus the paper aims to provide evidential cuniculture issues with suggestions to resolve them by shifting to green marketing practices. The qualitative design was employed with data gathered through repeated interviews and observations. Thematic analysis of the interview transcripts resulted in findings weighing the industry's marketing issues. The implications for the study were multi-pronged, where suggestions to alleviate the situation would be through green marketing practices as advocated in the reviewed literature. By creating innovative,

organic products from environmental-conscious farming methods, sustainable food production from recycled materials and products will reduce waste from the cuniculture sector while creating green campaign awareness that spills into green marketing and promotional awareness for alternative food sources. Doubtlessly, food production through sustainable farming has to be encouraged for the cuniculture farmers in rural areas to counter the marketing matters and simultaneously realize the alternative food source. In doing so, the cuniculture farmers and breeders contribute to the country's economy by increasing the food supply while reducing meat imports, thus providing systematic and balanced approaches to ensure that the population's food needs are met.

Keywords: Cuniculture; green marketing; food security; sustainability

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Communication / Social Media Environment

A 03 CSME 002

Chinese EFL Students' Learning Needs for Speaking Performance: A case study

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Abstract

English as a foreign language (EFL) and a communicative tool have high commercial and cultural importance in the Chinese environment. Despite the importance of speaking skills, most Chinese graduates leave universities unable to communicate effectively in English. Hence, there is a critical need to examine the actual speaking performance of EFL students and explore EFL students' learning needs for enhancing their speaking performances. Consequently, the main aim of this study was to investigate the differences between EFL students' perceived and actual speaking performance in Chinese EFL classrooms to better understand their learning needs. This study utilized a mixed-methods research design to collect the data via a questionnaire, an English Language Speaking Test (IELTS), and semi-structured interviews. This study was conducted at a public university in Hebei Province, China, with a random sample of 45 non-English majoring first-year students. All students were asked to respond to the questionnaire to gain their perceptions of self-perceived speaking performance regarding pronunciation, grammar, and fluency. Next, the students were required to take the speaking test to assess their actual speaking performance. Nine student representatives with high English proficiency, average English proficiency, and limited English proficiency were involved in the semi-structured interviews, which explored their actual learning needs for speaking. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference between these two performances. The results implied that EFL students rated their speaking performance as "good," while their actual speaking performance was "above average." Moreover, in-depth results

further indicated that EFL students underestimated their speaking performance regarding pronunciation, grammar, and fluency. This study reveals that EFL instructors must adopt more innovative teaching techniques to stimulate students' interest and motivation in speaking based on their learning needs. This study has provided feedback to instructors with more accurate guidance and recommendations for future teaching in EFL speaking classrooms. Finally, there is no denying that due to the small sample size, the findings cannot be generalized to the total population of EFL learners in China. Hence future studies needed to be more extensive in numbers and scope to obtain a more comprehensive perspective of EFL students' speaking skills.

Keywords: EFL students; perceived and actual performance; speaking performance; Chinese teaching environment.

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A 04 CSME 003

EFL Students' Perspectives on Critical Reading Skills in Postgraduate Study

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Abstract

In today's competitive markets of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, education is the key to economic growth, and as such, it is important for countries to develop a sustainable and critical mass of knowledge workers in order to stay relevant and resilient. Since postgraduate education is seen as the heart of innovation and modernization, there has been exponential growth in the enrolment of postgraduate students all around the world, including Malaysia. In fact, the last few years have seen a large influx of postgraduate students from China seeking education opportunities in Malaysia. These Chinese students have, however, faced several challenges in coping with postgraduate study in Malaysia, as most private universities have English as the medium of instruction. A review of literature reveals that these EFL postgraduates possess limited academic literacy, especially critical reading skills and academic writing. Therefore, the aim of this empirical study was to investigate EFL students' perspectives on critical reading skills for postgraduate study. This study was conducted in a private university located in Peninsular Malaysia. It involved an intact group of 50 first-year postgraduate students from China. The study utilized a descriptive case study design with a mixed-methods approach where data were collected through a survey questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The quantitative data were analysed using SPSS Version 26, in which descriptive and inferential analyses were conducted. Meanwhile, the qualitative data were thematically

analysed employing Braun & Clarke's (2019) thematic framework. The findings of this study revealed that the EFL students held above average perception of their ability in all four critical reading skills, namely summarizing, making inferences, synthesizing and drawing conclusions. However, the qualitative findings revealed otherwise, in which majority of the EFL students mentioned that they were still struggling in employing critical reading skills. Interviews also revealed that they found synthesising the most difficult when reading empirical-based journal articles. These results suggest that there is a need for innovative approaches to develop postgraduate students' critical reading skills so that they can successfully complete their studies within the given duration and graduate on time.

Keywords: Postgraduate Study; Critical Reading Skills; EFL Students

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A 05 CSME 001

Exploring Foreign Language Anxiety in the Chinese EFL Classroom: A case study

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Abstract

The past decades have witnessed the proliferation of research on foreign language anxiety (FLA). However, much attention has focused on the negative influence of FLA among students in EFL (English as a foreign language) classrooms. With positive psychology's emergence into the EFL field, anxiety must be addressed with a new lens. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the factors affecting English language anxiety in Chinese tertiary EFL classrooms. This study was conducted in one public university located in Shaoyang, China. It adopted a descriptive case study design with a mixed methods approach wherein data were collected utilizing a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The study involved 490 EFL Chinese tertiary students with fifteen (15) purposively selected students for the interviews. The quantitative data were analyzed with SPSS version 25 and involved descriptive analyses, while the qualitative data were analyzed thematically. The quantitative findings reported a moderate level of FLA among Chinese tertiary students, with listening anxiety being the highest anxiety recorded among EFL students. The qualitative findings revealed that skill-based FLA were mostly situation-specific and closely related to fear of failure. General FLA was affected by student-related, relationship-related, and external factors, including learner's belief, perceived lack of proficiency, low motivation, peer pressure, teacher-student relationship, physical environment, and education system. These factors interrelated and affected Chinese EFL classroom teaching and learning. The findings revealed a positive conversion of FLA into

motivation for EFL learning among Chinese tertiary learners. These findings call for the need to evaluate FLA with its debilitating and facilitating effect, which focuses not only on how to reduce FLA but also on how to utilize it for better EFL learning in Chinese EFL classrooms. Thus, universities should enhance the physical and pedagogical learning environment to sustain the quality of EFL teaching. Though the main limitations of this study lie in the limited sample size and lack of longitudinal research, there is no denying that the study has shed light on Chinese EFL classrooms that can help both Chinese EFL learners and educators to benefit from a better understanding of FLA.

Keywords: English language anxiety; affective factors; quality EFL teaching and learning

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Community Environment

A 06 ComE 001

Benefits of Reciting, Listening and Memorizing the Quran: A scoping review

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Abstract

This scoping review explores the extensive benefits associated with the practices of reciting, listening to, and memorizing the Quran. These activities hold significant importance in the lives of Muslims globally. However, a comprehensive understanding of the wide-ranging advantages and gaps in existing research is yet to be established. Thus, this scoping review aims to investigate (i) the benefits of reciting, listening to, and memorizing the Quran and (ii) the types of journals that explore these benefits. The method of this scoping review is based on an established framework. Google Scholar and six different databases (SCOPUS, Web of Science (WoS), Wiley Library, Cochrane Library, EBSCO-Medline, and Clinical Key) were used to identify relevant articles, theses, reviews, or concept analyses published between 2013 and 2023. The search terms were based on Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) guidelines, focusing on the keywords "Quran" AND "recitation" OR "memorization" OR "listening" OR "reading." After examining 1,739 articles, 30 articles were included in the final review. Most of the journals analyzed were not from prestigious publications.

Results of the scoping review reveal the diverse benefits of reciting, listening to, and memorizing the Quran. Recitation provides spiritual solace, strengthens the connection with the divine, and promotes tranquility and inner peace. Listening to the Quranic verses has psychological benefits, reducing stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms, while

inspiring and enhancing overall well-being. Memorizing the Quran enhances cognitive skills, instills discipline, and empowers individuals with a profound understanding of Islamic principles, promoting personal growth and faith. Furthermore, Quranic engagement has social and communal benefits, preserving Islamic heritage and fostering unity among Muslims. Quranic recitation gatherings and public recitations during Ramadan promote solidarity and communal bonding.

In conclusion, this review highlights the multifaceted advantages of reciting, listening to, and memorizing the Quran. These practices contribute to individuals' holistic well-being by strengthening their spiritual connection, improving mental and emotional states, fostering personal development, and enhancing community cohesion. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms and develop targeted interventions to maximize the positive impact of Quranic engagement on individuals' lives.

Keywords: Scoping review, benefits, reciting, memorizing Quran

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A 07 ComE 002

Ladies First: Privacy and gender-segregated space in vernacular house of the Sarawak Malay

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Abstract

The Malay vernacular house is characterised by its adaptability to human needs for shelter, comfort, and living patterns. Past scholars agreed that the spatial configuration of Malay vernacular houses gives priority to the female members of the household, for example, through the proportions of the building, restricted access, and separate rooms only for the women. Additionally, the main form of the house is called 'rumah ibu', which means mother's house, further emphasising women's value and significance within a family structure. However, research hitherto has primarily concentrated on the spatial study of Malay vernacular houses in the Malay Peninsula, assuming that Malay dwellings elsewhere in Malaysia must have shared similar spatial traditions. This study attempts to address this gap by exploring the architectural spaces of Malay vernacular houses in the eastern state of Malaysia, Sarawak. It aims to examine the female domain in the spaces of Sarawak Malay vernacular houses, as well as the impact of socio-cultural elements such as privacy and gender segregation on their form and spatial arrangement. Observational methods were conducted through a series of field studies in the riverine settlements of the Sarawak River in Kuching, Sarawak's capital city. Four case studies were selected from a sample of eighty (80) vernacular houses. Semi-structured interviews were then conducted with house occupants on the use of space, domestic routines and

gender roles. Finally, the collected observation and verbal data were thematically analysed. The case studies only focus on the rectangular-form house type, which is considered the most authentic model of a Malay vernacular house in Sarawak, built between the 1880s and the 1920s. The findings reveal significant architectural attributes such as balconies, 'padong' and peeping galleries, which are unusual features for Malay vernacular houses in Malaysia. These features describe a unique form of privacy measures for the female household members while protecting the family honour, as symbolised by the maidens, by putting the ladies first and 'above'. The research findings provide insights into how the spatial arrangement of Sarawak Malay vernacular houses accommodates women's need for seclusion and mutually defines the architectural identity by determining the house form.

Keywords: female domain; gender-segregated space; privacy; vernacular house

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Educational / Learning Environment

A 08 ELE 002

Comparative Study on Task-Based Teaching and Learning: A scientometric analysis in CiteSpace

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Abstract

As a process-oriented and student-centered approach, task-based teaching and learning have attracted considerable attention among researchers worldwide. However, no literature is found to compare research on task-based teaching and learning in China and abroad, primarily through a scientometric analysis using CiteSpace. The primary objective of the study is to comparatively explore the current status, themes, and emerging trends in task-based teaching and learning to reach a comprehensive understanding of this field in China and abroad. The scientometric analysis was conducted using CiteSpace based on the literature retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS) core collection and the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) between 2013 and 2022. Respectively 1799 and 2330 records were retained from the databases of WoS and CNKI. The current status in task-based teaching and learning research was explored by examining the publication distribution, and CiteSpace facilitates the identification of the themes and emerging trends in this field with its primary functions of co-word citations, co-word clusters, burst detection of keywords, and major citing references of detected keywords. The results revealed three major themes in both WoS and CNKI, including task-based teaching in English, task design, and technology-assisted task-based teaching and learning. Other themes extracted in WoS include learning performance, cognitive difference, corrective feedback, interactive learning, computer-mediated communication, etc. In CNKI, themes such as vocational English, Business English, teaching reform, etc., are also spotted. As for the emerging trends in this field, online learning and listening and speaking teaching are

found to be the trend in China, despite that a significant focal point was on theoretical discussions rather than empirical studies. In contrast to the emerging trends identified in Chinese studies, emerging trends in international studies include technology-assisted learning, primarily mobile technology-assisted learning, oral capacity development, and corrective feedback. This study has limitations. First, different tools, including VOSviewer, Science of Science Tool, et al., can be adopted to conduct scientometrics analysis. Second, inevitable deviations may exist when predicting the trends. Future research could address the limitations to verify the findings of the study. Through a comparative analysis of the literature on task-based teaching and learning in WoS and CNKI, the results provide insights for researchers in China and international countries to explore more in the field.

Keywords: Task-based teaching and learning; Comparative study; Scientometric analysis; CiteSpace

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A 09
ELE 007

Correlation between University Music Teachers' Self-efficacy and Autonomous Learning

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Abstract

Universities are vital for developing abilities for society. College instructors are powerful educational forces. Teachers' self-efficacy influences their behavior and instructional effectiveness. Music instructors' self-efficacy and autonomous learning impact their professional growth at the university and play an important part in the development of high-level music education. Meanwhile, the independent learning of music teachers in colleges and universities is the premise to promote the comprehensive development of teachers. Teachers should constantly update the subject knowledge, teaching skills, educational ideas, and information of The Times, so as to cultivate students' learning ability. Teachers think while learning, combine the theory in the book with their own teaching practice, and gradually improve their own teaching ability. Whereas, there has been little study on the self-efficacy and independent learning of college music professors. This study aims to look into the current state of college music instructors' self-efficacy and independent learning as well as analyses the link between college music teachers' self-efficacy and independent learning. Providing answers to the following research questions What is the current state of self-efficacy among university music teachers? What is the current state of independent learning among university music teachers? What is the link between self-efficacy and independent learning among university music teachers?

Convenient sampling was used to pick 150 college music professors in Nanjing, Jiangsu, China, for this study. Data will be gathered using questionnaires and interviews and analyzed using SPSS 26.0 software. Because of the small number of experimental samples and the limited time available, the study cannot thoroughly validate the experiment's results.

The study's findings include: university music instructors' self-efficacy is greater overall; the overall status quo of college music teachers' autonomous learning at the medium level is particularly strong for autonomous learning motivation. The self-efficacy and independent learning of college music professors show a considerably favorable link. University of Music instructors' independent learning abilities can be improved, and improved self-efficacy can increase autonomous learning. At the same time, there are some negative aspects of college music instructors' self-efficacy and autonomy learning, such as the fact that university music teachers' students' self-efficacy

Keywords: Teachers' Self-efficacy, Autonomous Learning

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A 10 ELE 004

Mediating Role of Autonomy on FWA and WLB among Malaysian Academics

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Abstract

There has been an immense surge in recent years of organizations providing flexible work arrangements (FWA) to their employees as it is considered a solution which fulfils their needs of a work life balance (WLB). It is further understood that FWA can potentially impact WLB via a high sense of work autonomy to which an environment of self-initiation, pro-activity, and flexibility can be created and advocated respectively. This paper investigates the degree to which autonomy mediates the relationship between FWA and WLB consisting of happiness, well-being as well as productivity in a progressively developing nation.

Using a quantitative research design via purposive sampling procedure, 302 usable online survey feedbacks were collected from targeted respondents comprising university academics. Data analyses were subsequently carried out by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Smart Partial Least Square (PLS) v3.0 software respectively. The results revealed a significant indirect influence of FWAs on WLB through autonomy. In other words, the implementation of FWAs increases autonomy, which then increases WLB in terms of happiness, well-being, and productivity. Consequently, it provides

opportunities for companies to retain their best members of the workforce and establish a contemporary working environment that would allow for their employees to gain further career prospects and protection in the aforementioned surroundings, especially within the recent context of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) global pandemic.

This research has its limitations. It is only focused on academics in higher education institutions (HEIs). As such, the results could not be generalizable to employees in other non-academic organizations. Future research could thus be carried out in other organizational sectors and compare the effectiveness of FWAs. The potential nationwide implementation of FWAs should be further studied as it is gradually gaining attention amongst employers in many developing countries, including Malaysia.

This study is unique because its research outcomes have significantly contributed to the paucity of past literature on how autonomy can mediate the effect of FWA on happiness, well-being and productivity in the context of HEI academics. In addition, significant findings could also be further observed within the nation itself as it involves a populace of multi-ethnicities.

Keywords: Autonomy; Flexible Working Arrangements (FWA); Work-life Balance (WLB); Academics

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A 11 ELE 006

Medical Imaging Student's Assessment on Radiation Protection in Clinical Training

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Abstract

Radiation protection is the principle of defending against ionizing radiation's detrimental effects on humans and the environment. Nevertheless, there is evidence of a gap between knowledge and awareness regarding implementing safe radiation practises. The existing literature indicates that radiographers and other healthcare professionals possess limited knowledge and awareness concerning radiation protection. In regard to that matter, health science students who get training involving ionising radiation exhibits a significant lack of awareness and comprehension regarding radiation safety. This study aims to assess the level of awareness and knowledge about radiation protection among students pursuing a study in medical imaging. An online survey was disseminated to medical imaging students from three universities to examine the hypotheses that radiation protection scores differ between pre-clinical and post-clinical students and that background factors are associated with these scores. This study relies on data gathered through a questionnaire survey to assess the understanding of radiation protection among healthcare students in pre and post-clinical training. The survey utilised the Healthcare Professional Knowledge of Radiation Protection (HPKRP) questionnaire, which was adapted from the work of Schroderus-Salo et al. (2019). The individuals were allocated to either the pre-clinical or post-clinical group and directed to respond to all four questionnaire segments. The Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman correlation test were

utilised for the analysis of the responses. The findings indicate a notable variation in the scores obtained by students, with those in the post-clinical phase exhibiting superior performance in the area of radiation protection compared to their pre-clinical counterparts. The results showed distinct scoring among pre-clinical and post-clinical students regarding radiation protection. Moreover, the result indicated that radiation protection knowledge and awareness are linked with the background factors of the students. The research suggested that a thorough understanding and awareness of radiation protection are coherently influenced by participation in clinical training. Accordingly, it is anticipated that this study may improve students' awareness of the importance of radiation protection.

Keywords: Radiation Protection; Medical Imaging; Clinical Training,

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A 12 ELE 001

Perspectives on Visible Learning for Quality Learning Environment: A case study

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Abstract

A quality learning environment calls for learning to be visible for both lecturers and students alike. Visible Learning refers to lecturers seeing learning through the eyes of the students and students visiting teaching through the eyes of the lecturers. In promoting a quality learning environment, Visible Learning entails the equilibrium in teaching and learning in the current global expansion of higher education. Professor John Hattie develops it with the focus of enhancing student learning achievement. It is crucial to ensure that learning outcomes are visible to students, promote active engagement in learning, provide feedback, and know the impact of teaching on students. A literature review summarises that Visible Learning effectively facilitates positive student learning gains; however, there is a scarcity of studies studying the correlation between students' and lecturers' perspectives in higher education. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between students' and lecturers' perspectives on Visible Learning and its constructs, namely engagement, constructivism, feedback and evaluation, and know thy impact. This study was conducted in a private institution of higher education in Kota Damansara, involving 416 students and 93 lecturers in undergraduate programmes. In this study, an explanatory sequential research design with a mixed-methods approach was employed, whereby the data was collected through survey questionnaires and interviews, looking into Visible Learning and its mindframe constructs. The data were analysed through Pearson Correlation Analysis using SPSS version 25 and thematic

analysis. The limitation of this study is rooted in need of previous studies conducted on Visible Learning in the Malaysian context to support the research of this study. The findings revealed the low correlation between students' and lecturers' perspectives on Visible Learning and the four mind frame constructs. The results suggest that a more significant consolidation of efforts is required to promote a quality learning environment through visible teaching and learning in higher education.

Keywords: Visible Learning; mindframe constructs; quality learning environment

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A 13 ELE 005

Radiographers' Knowledge and Attitude towards Paediatric Digital Radiography

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Abstract

Introduction: Digital radiography (DR) advancements can generate high-quality images with the least amount of radiation. However, a patient may still receive higher radiation doses than needed due to radiographers' lack of knowledge and attitude towards proper image quality optimization and radiation dose minimization. This is more worrisome for pediatric patients who are more sensitive to ionizing radiation. Therefore, this study was conducted to explore radiographers' current understanding and attitude towards image quality and radiation dose optimization in paediatric digital radiography. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 55 radiographers at a public hospital in the northern region of Malaysia. This study was based on a survey using a questionnaire consisting of 24 closed-ended questions divided into 3 parts: 1) demographic information 2) radiographers' knowledge about image quality and radiation dose optimization in pediatric digital radiography 3) radiographers' attitudes toward image quality and radiation dose optimization in pediatric digital radiography. Participants were asked to rate the level of agreement in each statement on a 5-point Likert rating scale. Results: Most radiographers had a high level of knowledge with a mean score of 3.94 (SD = 0.38) but an average level of attitude of 3.77 (SD = 0.39) towards image quality and radiation dose optimization. Also, there was a positive correlation coefficient ($r_s=+0.60$) between the level of knowledge and attitude among participants. In addition, academic qualification has a significant association with the level of knowledge, $X^2(2, N = 55) = 7.73, p = .02$ and level of attitude, $X^2(2, N = 55) = 7.65, p = .02$. among participants. Years of experience in DR also is

statistically significant on the level of knowledge and level of attitude, $X^2(6, N = 55) = 16.56, p = .01$ and $X^2(6, N = 55) = 15.33, p = .02$, respectively while age affects their attitude only $X^2(8, N=55) = 17.57, p = .03$. Conclusion: Radiographers should improve their clinical use of DR in pediatric imaging and need continuous training and education emphasizing the importance of proper image quality optimization, especially in digital radiography's beam collimation and exposure index.

Keywords: Digital Radiography, Paediatric, Radiation Dose, Image Quality

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A 14 ELE 009

Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge: Tai Chi teachers in higher education

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Abstract

Background: Tai Chi embodies traditional Chinese philosophical thinking, which helps maintain physical and psychological wellbeing. As a result, there has been a significant increase in the number of professionals engaged in Tai Chi. However, due to the varying levels of expertise among Tai Chi practitioners, it is necessary to research Chi teachers' teaching techniques to enhancing Tai Chi teaching and learning worldwide. Significance: With the development of technology, various disciplines have extensively incorporated instructional technology including teaching and hence, the findings of this study would sheds light on the integration of technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) among Tai Chi teachers in higher education. The aim of the study was to examine the levels of TPACK among Tai Chi teachers in higher education and subsequently enhance their teaching competency. The specific objectives are (i) To identify the levels of each component of TPACK, i.e., what the component here among Tai Chi teachers and (ii) To examine if there are significant differences in Tai Chi teachers' TPACK levels based on the different demographic variables (gender, teaching experience, academic specialization, and professional recognition). A sample of 218 Tai Chi teachers in higher education institutions in Henan Province, China voluntarily participant responded to an adapted version of the TPACK-21 questionnaire developed by Teemu Valtonen et al.in 2017. Using the SPSS 24.0 software, statistical tests including mean, standard deviation, independent samples t-test, and one-way analysis of variance were conducted for data analysis. The major findings of the study show that albeit Tai Chi teachers exhibited high levels of TPACK, there are significant differences in TPACK and its components based on the different demographic variables. Among the limitations of

this study are the small sample size and location of study, i.e., only in China, which therefore entails the findings cannot be generalized to the Tai Chi teachers in China. Hence, the implication of this study is for policy makers to draw up relevant policies can to enhance the weaker areas of TPACK components among Tai Chi teachers, which could consequently aid in improving their teaching competencies for developing technology savvy Tai Chi professionals.

Keywords: TPACK levels; TPACK sub-component; Tai Chi Teachers; Higher Education

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A 15 ELE 003

Using Two-Factor Theory to Examine Female Teachers' Identity in Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

Teacher identity has been a highly debatable topic of research in recent decades. Teacher identity is a teacher's understanding of their profession and the constant pursuit of their identity process. Currently, the number of full-time female teachers in China higher education institutions (HELs) has exceeded half of the total number of all teachers. Still, their work and life quality are far from reaching the ideal level. The identity dilemma is particularly evident in female teachers, who face confusion about gender identity, social identity, and professional identity. Female teachers' identity dilemma can lead to some severe consequences; Firstly, it affects the quality of life and professional development of female teachers; Secondly, it affects the teaching quality, teaching stability, human resource management, and the sustainable development of universities; Finally, it affects students' future growth and physical and mental health. This study first determines the relationship between demographic characteristics and female teachers' identity. Secondly, it aims to examine whether job satisfaction and work environment affect female teachers' identity in higher education institutions in China. Based on the two-factor theory, teachers' female identity will be captured. A quantitative study will be done where 100 female teachers in higher education institutions from Jiangxi Province will be given a questionnaire. Using a purposive sampling technique, female teachers will answer a self-administered questionnaire. Independent t-tests and correlation analysis were done to examine the relationships between variables and study differences in terms of variables. Initial findings show very interesting results. The findings show that job satisfaction and

work environment are significantly associated with female teachers' identity in higher education institutions in China. This study has implications for stakeholders such as female teachers in China higher education institutions, students, and organizations. The study aims to seek solutions that are conducive to the well-being of female teachers to help them improve their identity dilemmas and hence their quality of life.

Keywords: Female Teachers' Identity; Higher Education Institutions (HEIs); SDG; Quality of Life

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Elderly Environment

A 16
EE 001

Cultural Adaptation and Validation of Cognitive Stimulation Therapy (CST) for Older Persons with Dementia in Malaysia

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Abstract

Malaysia will become an ageing country by 2030, bringing forth various challenges associated with physical, psychological, psychosocial, and cognitive impairments. Among the conditions affecting cognitive function in older persons in Malaysia, dementia stands out as a significant concern. This prevalent condition hampers daily activities, leading to a decline in overall quality of life. Moreover, dementia significantly strains caregivers, manifesting in increased stress levels, financial burdens, and deteriorating personal health. Cognitive Stimulation Therapy (CST) has proven highly effective as a non-pharmacological treatment to counter cognitive deterioration in older persons. Initially developed in the United Kingdom, CST comprises 14 semi-structured activities conducted over seven weeks involving various group-based interventions. However, the cultural suitability of these activities for older Malaysians has been questioned. To address this gap, this study aims to culturally adapt, validate and develop a culturally appropriate version called CST-M (Cognitive Stimulation Therapy - Malaysian version). The culturally tailored activities within CST-M are expected to better cater to the needs and preferences of older Malaysians, thereby enhancing its effectiveness in improving cognitive function and the overall well-being of individuals living with dementia in the

country. The adaptation and validation process of cognitive stimulation therapy in Malaysia follows the Formative Method for Adapting the Psychotherapy (FMAP) model, employing a bottom-up approach. The FMAP model consists of five phases: 1. Generating knowledge and collaborating with stakeholders, including older persons with mild and moderate dementia, healthcare providers, and caregivers. 2. Integrating generated information with theory, empirical, and clinical knowledge to develop the adapted version of CST that aligns with local cultural beliefs and feasibility. 3. Reviewing the initial culturally adapted intervention with stakeholders and revising it, focusing on specific activities. 4. Testing the culturally adapted CST through a pilot study. 5. Finalizing the culturally adapted intervention based on feedback from CST facilitators and pilot study participants to ensure feasibility and effectiveness. The findings of the study demonstrate that CST-M is both feasible and effective for older individuals with dementia in Malaysia. The adapted CST addresses the cultural nuances and preferences of the local population, providing a valuable intervention for improving cognitive function and enhancing the well-being of individuals with dementia.

Keywords: Adaptation; Cognitive Stimulation Therapy; Older person; dementia

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Health / Healing Environment

A 17 HE 001

Participation in Daily Activities and Quality of Life among Individuals with Paraplegic Spinal Cord Injury in Pakistan

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Abstract

In Pakistan, individuals with paraplegic Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) living in the community face numerous challenges that hinder their ability to participate in daily activities and negatively impact their Quality of Life (QOL). This study aimed to assess the level of participation in daily activities and QOL among individuals with paraplegic SCI while also exploring the relationship between participation in daily activities and QOL. A cross-sectional study involved 140 individuals who met specific criteria for paraplegic SCI. A structured demographic questionnaire, WHODAS-II scale and WHOQOL-BREF scale were utilised to collect demographic information, participation in daily activities and QOL, respectively. Data were analysed descriptively, and Pearson's correlation test was used to examine the relationship between participation in daily activities and QOL. The

study's findings revealed that the majority of individuals with paraplegic SCI experienced a wide range of difficulties in participating in daily activities, spanning from mild to extreme levels across all domains of the WHODAS-II scale. Specifically, severe to extreme levels of participation difficulty were identified in physical movement, getting around, leisure activities, employment, responsibilities, social interactions, involvement in the community, and self-care. However, a mild level of difficulty was observed in the domain of understanding and communication, indicating relatively independent participation in these daily activities. Moreover, individuals with paraplegic SCI generally reported a poor to very poor QOL based on the WHOQOL-BREF scale, indicating dissatisfaction with their overall health. Most participants experienced low QOL in the physical, psychological, and environmental health domains. Notably, the majority of participants had a normal QOL in the social health domain, indicating that their ability to adapt to social situations and maintain relationships within society was relatively unaffected. Furthermore, Pearson's correlation analysis showed a moderately negative inverse correlation ($r = -.586$, $p\text{-value} = .000$, two-tailed) between participation in daily activities (WHODAS-II scale) and QOL (WHOQOL-BREF scale). The higher the levels of participation in daily activities, the better QOL of individuals with paraplegic SCI. Overall this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the level of participation in daily activities across various life domains among individuals with paraplegic SCI in Pakistan and their overall QOL. The findings highlight that increased participation in daily activities is linked to improved QOL. Healthcare professionals and policymakers can use this valuable evidence to prioritize post-discharge participation in activities, facilitating the successful reintegration of individuals with paraplegic SCI into society.

Key Words: Individual with Paraplegic SCI; Participation; Quality of Life, Occupational Therapy

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Landscaping Environment

A 18
LaE 001

Open Green Space for Positive Mental Health In Low Income Community: Review on literature

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Abstract

The background of the study looks at the open green space influencing low-income communities, specifically in urban areas, for mental health. With the impact on social life, especially financial struggles, the low-income community is exposed to mental health problems, including stress, depression and anxiety. Mental health problems can affect one's life and, even worse, can spread into the community that becomes more severe. One way to achieve positive mental health is by spending time outdoors and visiting open green spaces. In the previous study, many researchers have identified the impact of open green space on humans. From physical activities to park elements, those elements for mental health improvement have been highlighted widely by researchers. Nevertheless, residential with appropriate green spaces for recreational activities are not affordable and expensive for low-income residents. And even worse, the person with a low income has less awareness towards the benefits of open green space in daily life. In addition, the focus on the low-income community is not widely ascertained on the criteria for positive mental health. The significance of this study is to investigate key criteria of open green space in low-income communities. Thus, this study examines favoured open green spaces that impacted low-income communities for mental health from previous studies. The objectives are to identify the elements in open green spaces for positive mental health and to figure out the physical conditions of existing open green spaces used by low-income communities in urban areas. The methods applied to this study are using the

PRISMA methods to filter the study based on the open green space keywords. These criteria can have a positive mental health impact on the low-income community. The limitations of this study focus on the literature review that reviewed open green space nearby or in compounds of residential that is walkable to residential areas. The results and relevant findings were highlighted on the criteria of open green space in low-income communities for mental health. The implications of this study can improve the existing and future planning to produce the preferred open green space for positive mental health among low-income communities in urban settings.

Keywords: Open green space; low-income community; positive mental health

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A 19 LaE 002

Salutogenic Landscape Design with Cognitive Restoration Stimuli for Stress Intervention

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Abstract

Urban living and mental health pose intertwined challenges that are multifaceted. Research has shown that cities can have both positive and negative effects on brain biology, influencing the prevalence of mental disorders. Although green spaces have been shown to help people relax and reduce stress, they are seldom used for this purpose. The prevailing perception that parks are primarily for physical exercise has hindered the recognition of their potential role in reducing stress and alleviating mental exhaustion. Consequently, park designers tend to prioritize recreational functions over creating spaces for leisure and solitude. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Goal 3 and the Landscape Architecture Agenda (LAA2050), which advocate for healthier living environments, this study explores how specific landscape attributes in neighbourhood parks can act as cognitive restoration stimuli to reduce stress within the salutogenic paradigm. The salutogenic concept, introduced by Antonovsky in 1979, revolves around the Sense of Coherence (SOC) theory, which reflects an individual's ability to cope with stressful circumstances. In order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of urban stressors, psychological interventions, and the potential impact of landscape attributes on mental well-being, in-depth interviews were conducted with 12

experts comprising clinical psychologists, neuropsychologists, and landscape professionals. The gathered data were analysed through thematic analysis using Atlas.Ti 9 software. The findings emphasize the importance of adopting a human-centred design approach that considers innate senses and preferences to meet psychological needs. Specifically, incorporating landscape design elements that inspire enthusiasm can stimulate cognitive engagement, motivating individuals to visit parks and interact with stress-relieving stimuli. The research findings led to the development of a salutogenic and cognitive landscape framework that integrates the mechanisms of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as a psychological intervention and uses the potential of landscape to alleviate stress in the design of neighbourhood parks. Landscape attributes are consistent with the components of SOC and provide *adaptive*, *restorative*, and *assertive* stimuli that influence cognitive, affective, and behavioural aspects. This framework serves as a valuable resource for design professionals and offers insights into how parks can serve as healing spaces for stress reduction. Recognising the potential of landscapes to alleviate stress and enhance mental well-being, designers can create neighbourhood parks that meet physical and psychological needs.

Keywords: Salutogenic design; landscape attributes; cognitive restoration; stress intervention

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Local Heritage Environment

A 20 LHE 003

Determinants of Traditional Food Sustainability: The case of Nasi Ambeng practices in Malaysia

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Abstract

The confluence of Javanese and Malay cultures, facilitated by processes of assimilation, acculturation, and intermarriage, has precipitated the emergence of a unique population known as the Javanese-Malay. Over the course of time, this population has undergone distinctive evolutionary transformations within the Malaysian context, manifested notably through culinary practices and other adaptations. As such, Nasi Ambeng stands as a gastronomic tradition that has endured across generations, diligently upheld by its descendants. Given the limited body of research pertaining to the sustainability of traditional foods, specifically focusing on the Nasi Ambeng practices in Malaysia, coupled with the prevalence of traditional culinary practices being in decline for various reasons, this study endeavors to stimulate and contribute contemporary knowledge and profound insights, particularly within the realm of Malay gastronomic studies. The primary aim of this paper is to delve into the perpetuation of a specific traditional culinary heritage, as exemplified by the continued practice of Nasi Ambeng among the Javanese-Malay populace in Malaysia. Consequently, it holds great importance to identify the factors that actively foster the sustainability of Nasi Ambeng within the Javanese-Malay community in Malaysia. This research employed a qualitative methodology encompassing

ethnographic and netnographic approaches, employing a combination of participant and non-participant observations, interview and other relevant methods to attain a comprehensive and saturated dataset. Purposive sampling was utilized, targeting the Javanese-Malay population residing in specific areas of Johor and Selangor, where this demographic is most concentrated. The narrative analysis reveals the key factors, including intergenerational knowledge transfer, adoption, adaptations, and demand in the food business, contributing to the sustained existence of Nasi Ambeng. This study enriches Malaysia's gastronomy studies and literature, deepening the understanding of traditional food sustainability. Additionally, it provides insights to the state tourism authority, culinary heritage bodies, and ethnic representatives, serving as a foundation to preserve other ethnic traditional foods for future generations. The study concludes with highlighted limitations and recommendations.

Keywords: Traditional Food; Nasi Ambeng; Food Practice; Sustainability

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A 21 LHE 001

Heritage Conservation Document: A case study of Rumah Tok Gajah, Kuala Berang, Terengganu

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Abstract

Malaysia is showcasing the distinctiveness of its local culture and history through its traditional Malay legacy. The Malay legacy included wood carving, decorations, and ornamentation. Rumah Tok Gajah, a 150-year-old Malay traditional house is located in Kuala Berang, Terengganu. It is typical of Terengganu in its form and layout. It is essential to preserve this heritage for future generations due to Rumah Tok Gajah's age and history, which serve and reflect the local heritage and identity of the Terengganu Malay traditional house. The traditional patterns and regional identity will eventually disappear unless local heritage is preserved and recorded. Furthermore, inadequate documentation may make it more difficult to preserve this heritage. Physical heritage preservation and conservation, however, are difficult and expensive tasks. Thus, data documentation and compilation are other alternative options. This research paper was undertaken to establish heritage conservation documents of the selected case study. Thus, the objectives of this study are to identify the Malay architectural heritage and the uniqueness of the Malay traditional house of Rumah Tok Gajah. The data were collected through on-site measurement, observation, visual analysis, and details evaluation of the house components. The output of this study is limited to two-dimensional drawing, which has

become the basis of the documentation. A total of 36 heritage conservation documents were documented, which consist of 2D measured drawings, sketches, and detailed drawings of building components. In addition, 8 laser-cut models with frames are also being produced. The unique characteristics of Rumah Tok Gajah are made obvious at the study's conclusion, and it is acknowledged that it is more important to maintain Malay architectural heritage in general and the Terengganu regional style in particular through documentation. These inventories are feasible as a preservation endeavor, a legacy for upcoming generations, and a source of information for further study. Indeed, this effort will contribute to the growth of young people's awareness and appreciation of the Malay legacy as a local heritage and respect for the nation's past.

Keywords: Heritage; Conservation; Documentation; Malay Traditional House

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A 22 LHE 002

Transmission and Development of Food Heritage under Rural Revitalization: A case of Yongfeng Chili Sauce

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Abstract

The production technique of Yongfeng chili sauce is a typical representative of the traditional technique in Shuangfeng County, Hunan Province, China that was nominated as a provincial representative intangible cultural heritage element in 2009. Regardless, in recent years, the transmission and development of Yongfeng chili sauce is facing many challenges, affected by factors such as loss of inherited talents and decline in market demand. Henceforth, the rural revitalization strategy is seen as an important way to address the sustainability of intangible cultural heritage, providing new ideas for the transmission and development of Yongfeng chili sauce technique. Thus, this study aims to provide an empirical case for the transmission and development of food heritage under rural revitalization; suggest an effective optimization plan for the transmission and development of Yongfeng chili sauce; and provide reference for local government to formulate intangible cultural heritage protection policies. A qualitative method employs the method of ethnography by using both observation and interview with informants conducted in Yongfeng Town, Shuangfeng County. Purposive sampling had been utilized to identify informants that consist of three types of Yongfeng chili sauce practitioners which are family, family workshop and factory. Thus, narrative analysis had been done to convey stories on data obtained from observations made through fieldwork, writing notes, visual/video records, photography, and subject to the research questions addressed.

Findings indicates that Yongfeng chili sauce carries rich history, culture, and unique production techniques, representing an important food heritage; one of the pillar industries of the local economy; and significantly promotes rural revitalization if the local government current concern. This study also contributes to the latest knowledge and insights into the study of China's provincial food intangible cultural heritage in the future. Hence, a suggestion for future research is to enhance this study to the other province in order to explore the awareness of the importance and cultural value of food practices in China especially among the younger generation.

Keywords: Food Heritage; Rural Revitalization; Transmission; Development

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Sustainable Environment

A 23 SuE 001

Effect of Renewable Energy Consumption on environmental degradation in ASEAN Countries

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Abstract

Having a green environment is one of the sustainable goals of any country while achieving the highest utilization of resources. Hence, many countries have taken many steps to reduce environmental degradation and introduce policies promoting a low-carbon economy. Globalization and industrialization are the primary drivers of increased energy consumption and efficiency in energy utilization, reducing environmental deterioration and lowering energy costs. The surge in energy use is attributed to a significant increase in carbon emissions, especially the consumption of non-renewable energy, which degrades environmental standards. As a result, governments gave special emphasis to developing alternative energy sources to replace non-renewable energy. However, there is still a vacuum in literature to assess the effectiveness of environmentally friendly strategies. Moreover, developing countries confront difficulty in formulating policies that meet sustainable development goals based on awareness of the environment, and ASEAN is no exception. Hence, the study focused on estimating the long-run and short-run dynamic relationship of gross domestic savings, development of the industrial sector, and renewable energy consumption towards the environmental degradation in ASEAN countries. The study used 7 ASEAN countries: Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia;

Philippines; Singapore; Thailand, and Vietnam to examine the co-integration between variables. The annual data were gathered for the period of 20 years within the time span from 2000 to 2020. Pooled Mean Group (PMG), mean group (MG), and dynamic fixed effect (DFE) techniques are used for estimation purposes. The results highlighted that all the variables present significant long-run influence over environmental degradation while the use of renewable energy has abolished environmental pollution in ASEAN countries. However, domestic savings and industrial sector development cause to increase swell the carbon emission. Therefore, it can conclude and suggest that policymakers must take action to design sustainable economic development mechanisms and convert industrial investments to environmentally friendly projects, and direct domestic savings to improve green technology. Furthermore, the government must promote green consumption patterns in ASEAN countries.

Keywords: Domestic Savings, Renewable Energy Consumption, Environmental Degradation, Panel ARDL

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A 24 SuE 003

Influence of Chefs' Personal Traits, Organizational Norms & Values on Green Gastronomy Trajectory

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Abstract

A typical restaurant generates approximately 22,700 kilograms worth of waste every year. Apart from the decomposed waste that turns anaerobic and emits methane gas, various restaurant related activities are also known to impact the environment. The green gastronomy practice is one of the recommendations deemed plausible to subdue this predicament and lend support to environmental sustainability. Due to its importance, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the UN General Assembly have reached a consensus to include green gastronomy as an important agenda for environment sustainability for universal humanity. The green gastronomy practices had seen prevalence worldwide, especially in European and Western countries. However, this movement has yet to gain significant traction in Malaysia. In addition, there is still lack of data in this regard. Therefore, this paper highlights an exploratory study that gauged environmental consciousness among chefs in Malaysia's gastronomy field. Sixteen chefs with diverse professional backgrounds were interviewed on how their personal traits,

values and organizational ethos affect their response towards eco-friendly practices in food preparation. Results pointed out that while chefs display concern for environment degradation and realize food-nature interconnectivity on a personal level, they show limited commitment to green initiatives at work. Furthermore, it was observed that organizations' norms and values significantly influence culinary professionals' green behavior but do not necessarily inspire them to proactively pursue environmentally conscious practices at work. Although respondents find environmental sustainability appealing, lack of support from top management coupled with unfavorable industry conditions hinder progress in this domain. The profession of a chef intrinsically seeks to create dishes that reflect the flavors and diversity of local ecosystems, while supporting local farmers and producers. It is pertinent to emphasize that chefs have the ability to spearhead a positive trend in environmental sustainability due to their influence while making environmentally conscious decisions. Thus, gaining insight will enhance the body of knowledge in the scope of green gastronomy and respectively contribute to the sustainable development goal (SDG) agenda, specifically Goal 12 in ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Keywords: Green gastronomy; personal characteristics; values; environment

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A 25 SuE 002

Removal of Lead (Pb) from Aqueous Solutions using Exoskeleton of Black Soldier Fly (BSF)

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Abstract

The present study investigates the potential use of deceased black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*) to remove lead (Pb) from aqueous solutions. Pb contamination in water sources poses a significant environmental and public health concern, and developing efficient and sustainable remediation techniques is of utmost importance. Deceased black soldier flies were obtained from a controlled breeding program and prepared for use in batch experiments. The flies were ground into a fine powder and characterized to assess their elemental composition and surface properties. The powdered material was then subjected to adsorption experiments using synthetic aqueous solutions containing known concentrations of Pb. The results demonstrate that deceased black soldier fly powder exhibits a remarkable capacity for Pb adsorption. The adsorption efficiency depended on various factors such as pH, initial Pb concentration, contact time, and dosage of the BSF fly powder. The primary pH area (pH 11), the adsorbent dosage of 0.4 g, the initial concentration of 6.0 mg/L, and a contact time of 150 mins were shown to be effective conditions for the adsorption process. Adsorption isotherms were constructed to evaluate Pb's equilibrium uptake, revealing the material's affinity for Pb ions. The Freundlich isotherm better describes the adsorption process, with a Pb adsorption capacity of 1.1525

mg/g. Furthermore, the kinetics of the adsorption process were examined, indicating that the fly powder achieved rapid Pb removal within the initial stages of contact. The experimental data were fitted to two kinetic models to elucidate the underlying mechanisms governing the adsorption process. The findings indicate that the reaction is better fitted with pseudo-second-order, suggesting multilayer adsorption on the heterogeneous surface of the adsorbent. In conclusion, this study highlights the potential of deceased black soldier flies as an effective adsorbent for removing Pb from aqueous solutions. The findings contribute to the development of sustainable and eco-friendly approaches for heavy metal remediation, utilizing the abundant biomass of black soldier flies in a resource-efficient manner. Further research is warranted to optimize the process parameters, assess the material's performance under real-world conditions, and evaluate its long-term stability and reusability. (339 words)

Keywords: Black soldier fly; adsorption; plumbum; isotherm (Maximum 4)

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Technological Environment

A 26
TE 002

Cyber Hygiene Practices from the Lens of Professional Youth

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Abstract

Malaysia's data protection and privacy systems have had a poor reputation. In the year of 2019, Malaysia ranked fifth-lowest out of 47 countries. Additionally, Malaysia had previously suffered from severe data leaks. Reports from MyCERT revealed an escalating number of cyberattack cases in Malaysia from 2008 to 2020. Past research has recognized cyber hygiene as an essential factor in reducing cybersecurity breaches. Cyber hygiene is an adaptive behavior to mitigate risky online activities that can put an individual's information at risk. Cyber hygiene practices protect the safety and integrity of online users' personal information on their Internet-enabled devices from being compromised in a cyberattack. One of the factors that may affect cyber hygiene practices is cyber hygiene knowledge. Cyber hygiene knowledge shapes individuals' behavior, especially in public places such as office workspaces. Past researchers discovered that those with high cyber knowledge attempt to treat cyberattacks seriously, thus becoming very cautious when accessing the internet. On the other hand, past research found inconclusive findings concerning the extent of demographic factors that may affect cyber hygiene practices. Therefore, this paper aims to diagnose the effect of knowledge on cyber hygiene practices. Besides, significant differences between demographic factors (such as age, gender, professional level, and educational level) towards cyber hygiene practices among professional youth in Malaysia were also investigated in this paper. Data was collected using SurveyMonkey Audience. Out of 87 questionnaires distributed, only

41 usable questionnaires were collected and further analyzed. Analyses were done using IBM SPSS 28. The result showed no significant differences between gender, professional level, educational level, and cyber hygiene practices. The result also revealed no significant relationship between knowledge and cyber hygiene practices among professional youth in Malaysia. Limitations and conclusions were highlighted at the end of this paper. The results of this paper will assist the organization's cybersecurity unit in targeting the most crucial component in developing a cybersecurity model and creating a cybersecurity awareness program for the organization's youth employees.

Keywords: Cyber hygiene; cybersecurity; youth; professional employees

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A 27
TE 003

**Detection of Cerebral Multiple Sclerosis Lesions
using Magnetic Resonance Imaging**

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Abstract

Non-ionizing magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has emerged as one of the most important diagnostic and monitoring tools for Multiple Sclerosis (MS). MRI has been part of the International Panel criteria for over a decade. With the introduction of double inversion recovery (DIR), Short-Ti Inversion Recovery (STIR), and Fluid-Attenuated Inversion-Recovery (FLAIR) sequences, the detection rate can be increased using a higher magnetic field strength scanner. T1-weighted pre- and post-gadolinium, T2-weighted, and FLAIR are the most commonly used MR sequences for MS. Conventional MR sequences show no histopathological features involving T2 relaxation time and are less sensitive in exposing lesions in the posterior fossa. The DIR sequences are occasionally used in imaging centers in Iraq. Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to compare the MS signal intensity (lesion load) of DIR, FLAIR, and STIR MR sequences to normal-appearing tissue in detecting MS plaques at Ghazi Hariri Specialized Surgery Hospital in Iraq. A retrospective cross-sectional study of fifty-one (51) male and female MS patients who presented to the Radiology Department at Ghazi Hariri Specialized Surgery Hospital in Iraq from January to December 2019 was selected. Patients were scanned using MS protocol, including axial plane DIR, STIR, and FLAIR sequences. The MS signal intensity was calculated from three sequences and compared to normal-appearing tissue. The result showed that, out of 51 subjects, 33 were female

and 18 were male, and MS lesions were detected more at subcortical than infratentorial. The one-way ANOVA revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in MS signal intensity to normal white matter [$F(1, 151) = 5.629, p = 0.019$]; signal intensity to normal gray matter [$F(1, 151) = 2.553, p = 0.012$]; and signal intensity to normal cerebrospinal fluid [$F(1, 151) = 0.989, p = 0.032$]; between three MR sequences. The DIR sequence was superior to FLAIR and STIR in detecting infratentorial (23, 20, and 12 lesions) and subcortical (321, 273, and 223 lesions), respectively. This study concluded that the DIR sequence was superior to the STIR and FLAIR sequences in detecting the brain's infratentorial and subcortical MS lesions. The addition of an additional DIR sequence to the MS protocol helps to enhance the ability to detect MS lesions significantly.

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis, DIR, FLAIR, STIR

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A 28 TE 001

Enhancing Safety Education through the Looking Glass: Acceptance of Augmented Reality

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Abstract

This study examines the acceptance of augmented reality (AR) in safety classes using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The TAM is a well-established framework that assesses users' acceptance and adoption of new technologies. This research investigates the factors influencing students' acceptance of AR in the context of safety education. The study involved participants from safety classes exposed to AR-based activities as part of their instructional materials. The TAM model served as the theoretical foundation for data collection and analysis. The model consists of two key factors: perceived usefulness and ease of use. Data were collected through surveys to measure participants' perceptions of AR's usefulness and ease of use in the safety class context. The survey also included additional questions about participants' attitudes, behavioral intentions to use AR, and prior experience with AR technologies. The study's findings revealed that participants perceived AR as highly useful in enhancing their safe learning experiences. The interactive and immersive nature of AR was seen as beneficial in visualizing safety procedures, hazards, and emergency scenarios. Participants recognized that AR-based activities facilitated a more engaging and practical approach to safety education, leading to a better understanding and retention of safety knowledge. Additionally, participants reported a positive perception of the ease of use of AR in the safety class. They found AR applications intuitive and user-friendly, with minimal technical difficulties or challenges. This ease of use factor significantly influenced participants'

acceptance and willingness to adopt AR as a learning tool in safety education. The study's results support the applicability of the TAM model in assessing the acceptance of AR in safety classes. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use strongly influenced participants' attitudes and behavioural intentions toward AR. These findings suggest that when students perceive AR as valuable and easy to use, they are more likely to accept and embrace this technology in their safety education. The implications of this research highlight the importance of considering students' perceptions and acceptance when implementing AR in safety classes. By addressing the factors that influence acceptance, such as emphasizing the usefulness and ensuring the ease of use of AR applications, educators can increase the likelihood of successful integration and adoption of AR technology in safety education.

Keywords: Augmented Reality; Virtual learning; Learning environment; Safety Education

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A 29 TE 004

Ergonomic Intervention Practice At Workplace In Asian Boundary: A systematic review

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Abstract

Musculoskeletal disorders caused by working (also known as WRMSDs) are considered occupational diseases in the workplace. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), WRMSDs are in second place among the top-priority occupational diseases in the world. WRMSDs can cause an extreme amount of discomfort, pain, and impairment. WRMSDs also have psychological and social effects, such as decreased job satisfaction and productivity and increased absenteeism, thus affecting the quality of life. Due to the high prevalence of WRMSDs in Asia, the ergonomic intervention has become particularly important recently. This review aims to classify ergonomic intervention practices for better musculoskeletal health at workplaces in Asian countries. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses, or PRISMA, was chosen to review the recently published study, which used Scopus and Web of Science as primary article databases. Searches on the Web of Science and Scopus retrieved 22 articles related to ergonomic intervention. There are seven articles classified as the application of devices or tools, while another seven articles are about the administrative approach, and eight more articles are a combination of both that involve manufacturing, healthcare, construction,

agriculture, the office environment, and civil service industries. Most of those involved in the ergonomic intervention described the programme's effectiveness. As was previously indicated, the scope of the review was limited to Asian borders; however, a comparative review might also be conducted in other regions as a point of reference. However, evaluated from the point of eligibility in PRISMA, only 12 countries in Asia reported the prevalence of WRMSDs and recommended that ergonomic interventions be made in the workplace. From this point of view, it is recommended that more Asian countries will be involved in reporting the prevalence of WRMSDs in the workplace, with more diverse occupational sectors involved. Thus, more ergonomic intervention methods can be performed, and comparisons of effectiveness can be identified.

Keywords: Ergonomic Intervention, Work-related musculoskeletal disorders, PRISMA, workplace

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A 30 TE 005

Virtual Reality (VR) Simulation for Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Patient Preparation

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Abstract

Background: Patients frequently report that the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) examination is a stressful and unpleasant experience for them, especially due to the confined space and for those who have claustrophobia which may lead to anxiety. This study investigated the use of virtual reality (VR) simulation in comparison to a real MRI examination as a method of preparing patients for an MRI examination. The goal of the study was to compare the effectiveness of VR simulation as patient preparation to the levels of anxiety experienced by both groups. Method: A prospective cohort study was conducted with a total of one hundred thirty-eight participants and divided into two groups which are the VR group and the non-VR group. Sixty-nine participants underwent VR simulation and real MRI examination, and the other sixty-nine participants only underwent real MRI examination. The rating of anxiety in both groups was recorded before and after the MRI examination. The MRI anxiety questionnaire (MRI-AQ) form was used as an instrument to collect data on the level of anxiety before and after the MRI examination. MRI subject experience questionnaire (MRI-SEQ) was used to correlate the contributing factors associated with anxiety levels. MRI-AQ was distributed to each participant before and after the MRI examination, meanwhile, MRI-SEQ were distributed after completing the MRI examination. Results: There was a statistically significant difference in anxiety level before and during the MRI examination in the VR group $p < .001$, and there is no

statistically significant difference before and after the MRI examination in the non-VR group $p = 0.138$. Also, there was a moderate degree of correlation between noise, space and strapping towards anxiety level, indicated by r s: 0.696, 0.493, and 0.444 respectively. Conclusion: This study suggests that VR may be an accessible pre-medical procedure option. Reveal it could increase the patient experience of potentially unpleasant medical exams, future treatment planning, and reduce cost due to premature termination MRI exams.

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Anxiety, Virtual Reality, Subject Experience Questionnaire

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Transport / Travel Environment

A 31 TTE 001

Factors of Safety Helmet Compliance Among Motorcyclists in Seremban Negeri Sembilan

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Abstract

A motorcycle safety helmet is an important head protection for motorcyclists. It has a shock-absorbing polystyrene foam inner shell and a protective plastic outer shell, which protects the rider's head in the event of a collision against severe cuts, skull fractures, and broken facial bones. Nonetheless, statistics showed that there had been an increase in the number of notification summons issued by the Negeri Sembilan Road Transport Department from 227 total tickets to 487, according to offenses involving non-compliance with safety helmets among motorcyclists in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, from 2019 to 2021. Such increases indicate that there is low awareness among motorcyclists in terms of wearing helmets. Previous research reported that improper wearing of helmets, not following the set standards, and the attitude of motorcyclists are among the causes of non-compliance. This research aims to determine the factors that contribute to compliance with wearing safety helmets for motorcyclists in the Seremban, Negeri Sembilan. Data was collected using a questionnaire, which

consisted of three independent variables identified from the literature. Then, the questionnaire was distributed to the Seremban population through Google Forms. Quantitative analysis is conducted using descriptive statistics. Next, a reliability test and correlation coefficient were calculated from the mean. From the literature, awareness of legal requirements, road safety education, and the attitude of motorcyclists are the three factors that were determined. The result shows that the attitude of motorcyclists has the highest mean value of 4.24, followed by road safety education and awareness of legal requirements (4.04 and 3.57, respectively). Next, the highest correlation with compliance was found for road safety education (0.836), followed by the attitude of motorcyclists (0.637), and awareness of legal requirements (0.356) has the lowest correlation with safety helmet compliance. This study provides valuable information for future studies on factors involving compliance with safety helmet usage, which will help in planning strategies to increase compliance among motorcyclists.

Keywords: Safety Helmet, Awareness, Enforcement, Strategy

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Urban Environment

A 32 TTE 001

Urban Microclimate Impacts on *Aedes* Mosquitoes' Life Cycle: A concept paper

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Abstract

Urbanization has been known to cause distinctive yet adverse microclimates in many cities, which include the formation of urban heat islands and changes in local weather and climates. These changes have worsened existing environmental problems such as poor air quality, rising temperatures, extreme weather events such as a floods, droughts, and storms, and the increased spread of vector-borne diseases such as dengue. *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* are two types of *Aedes spp.* responsible for the spread of dengue in urban settings. Over the years, dengue has remained a significant public health concern due to its disease burden worldwide. Environmental factors such as temperature, relative humidity, and rainfall have been known to assist in increasing or decreasing the density of *Aedes spp.* due to their impact on the mosquitoes' life cycle. This concept paper intends to provide a conceptual framework for determining the impact of microclimate on *Aedes* mosquito development life cycle in urban settings. The study consists of two stages which involve 1) field data collection on microclimate conditions and *Aedes* larvae collection in urban cities and 2) an experimental study that will be conducted in the laboratory using collected data on microclimate conditions and *Aedes spp.* reared in the lab after the collection of its larvae in the field. The impact of microclimate conditions such as temperature and lighting will be observed, recorded, and analyzed in all stages of the *Aedes* life cycle: eggs, larva, pupa, and adult mosquitoes focusing on the optimal

microclimate conditions which may support the survival or cause mortality in *Aedes spp.* Additionally, this concept paper includes observing the temperature changes of breeding water throughout the day in an urban setting to understand further the effect of surrounding temperature and shading in *Aedes* mosquito life cycle. The study focuses only on two microclimate factors, temperature, and lighting. It suggests future studies include other factors such as breeding containers and precipitation patterns to provide more conclusive knowledge on the impact of urban microclimate on the *Aedes* life cycle.

Keywords: Microclimate, *Aedes spp.*, urban setting, *Aedes* life cycle

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Work Environment

A 33 WE 002

Assessing Malaysian Nurses' Knowledge of Blood Transfusion Procedures and Identifying Knowledge Gaps: A cross-sectional study

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Abstract

Background: The safe administration of blood transfusions necessitates nurses' precise preparation and vigilant monitoring. Assessing nurses' knowledge levels is essential for enhancing transfusion care. **Significance:** Evaluating the knowledge of nurses in Malaysian public hospitals has significant implications for identifying areas that require improvement and enhancing patient safety. **Aim:** This study aims to investigate the level of knowledge among nurses in a Malaysian public hospital regarding blood transfusion, with a specific focus on preparation, patient care, and management of adverse reactions. **Objectives:** To assess Malaysian nurses' blood transfusion knowledge and analyse socio-demographic associations. **Methods:** A quantitative survey was conducted between February and April 2023 in a significant Malaysian public hospital. A convenience sampling method was employed to select a sample of 316 nurses actively engaged in patient care. Data were collected using a validated questionnaire specifically designed to assess nurses' knowledge of blood transfusion. The collected data were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27. **Findings:** The majority of participating nurses were female, held diplomas, and possessed 5-10 years of work experience. Almost half of the nurses had less than monthly

exposure to blood transfusions. The study revealed that 56.3% of nurses demonstrated good knowledge, 42.7% exhibited moderate knowledge, and 0.9% displayed insufficient knowledge regarding blood transfusions. Knowledge gaps were identified, particularly in the areas of transfusion management during and after the procedure, as well as in the management of adverse reactions. Furthermore, nurses' knowledge levels were significantly influenced by job experience, current department, and duration of experience within their respective departments. **Implications:** The findings underscore the significance of targeted educational programs and continuous training for nurses involved in blood transfusion. Enhancing knowledge and skills in managing adverse reactions can significantly contribute to improved patient safety. Nonetheless, it is crucial to acknowledge the study's limitations, including its limited scope to nurses in Malaysian public hospitals, which may restrict generalizability. Additionally, the reliance on self-reported knowledge introduces the possibility of response bias.

Keywords: Blood Transfusion; Knowledge; Nurses

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A 34 WE 006

Impact of COVID-19 on Radiography Practice: Radiographers' perspective

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Abstract

Background: The worldwide COVID-19 virus outbreak has affected a lot of life including the radiographers who involved directly with the infectious cases. This circumstance has cause significant changes in professional radiography practice for the radiographers.

Significance: Long exposure of radiographer to heavy working environment may damage the radiographers' emotional and physical welfare. This study can help to improve the radiography service delivery in the healthcare system. Besides that, this study will also allow the radiology departments to detect the challenges and issues emerges from the radiographers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aim: To evaluate the radiographers' perceptions of the impact of COVID-19 on radiography practice and well-being.

Objectives: To assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on radiography practice through radiographers' perspective; To assess the perceptions of the radiographers on COVID-19 impacts on their radiography practices; To determine the radiographers' responses regarding COVID-19 work-related stress and its impact.

Methods: In this cross-sectional survey study, 50 responses from the radiographers working at ten hospitals were analyzed from May 1st to June 1st, 2022. The survey obtained responses on demographic data, general perspective on impact of the pandemic on professional practice, infection control and COVID-19 related stress. Analysis of data was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

Limitations: The total number of responses is 50. It does not represent the entire radiographer community in Malaysia. The timing of this study is inappropriate because it took place after the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, when the number of cases was decrease. This will significantly influence the radiographers' responses. Lastly, no standard scale was used to quantify the stress level and the actual volume changes caused by the virus outbreak.

Findings: The data indicate that 94% of radiographers reported an increasing workload, with 30% claiming to be frequently stressed since the outbreak of COVID-19. Although 92% of the radiographers firmly agreed to join the front-line team, 60% of them had their imaging modality reassigned as a result. Moreover, 68% and 60% of them are confident in their knowledge of COVID-19 transmission and infection control, even though 78% had received specific training to prepare for the pandemic. As a conclusion, the radiographers' stress during the pandemic is increased by high workload and fear of infection.

Implications: The finding of this study will help the department to improve the quality of mental health of radiographer, thus improve the radiography service delivery in the healthcare system.

Keywords: COVID-19; Infection control; Radiographers; Stress

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A 35 WE 005

Knowledge and Practices of Computed Tomography Exposure Parameters among Radiographers

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Abstract

With the rapid development of computed tomography (CT) scan technology, understanding of CT exposure parameters is a significant concern in optimizing the CT radiation dose to patients. This study aims to determine knowledge and practices of CT exposure parameters among radiographers in a single health institution. A cross-sectional survey using an adopted questionnaire was conducted on 60 radiographers working in the radiology department of a single health institution in Klang Valley, Malaysia. The questionnaire was constructed into three sections including demographic characteristics, knowledge, and practice. Data analysis was executed using IBM SPSS software version 23. This study was limited to a single health institution and may not be generalized to the entire Malaysian radiographers' population. The result showed a 100% response rate with 50% male and female respondents, respectively, with the age range of 21-40 years old. Among them, 60%, 33.3%, and 6.7% have diploma, bachelor's degree, and master's degree qualifications, respectively, with working experience of 1-5 years (35%), 5 – 10 years (31.7%) and 10 – 15 years (23.3%) and 15 – 20 years (10%). The results generally demonstrated that 63.7% of the radiographers answered the questions correctly about

knowledge of CT exposure parameters. Particularly, 82.1% correctly answered about routine parameters manipulation, automatic tube current modulation (67.5%), tube current parameters (74.2%), the impact of pitch (81.7%), gantry rotation time (69.2%), and influencing factors of image noise (79.4%). Afterward, the survey showed more than 80% of the radiographers complied with good clinical practice. Among them, 88.3% were concerned about CT scan doses, 90% manipulated different CT protocols for pediatric examination, 86.7% would change the protocol regarding the pediatric study, and 88.3% believed the benefits of further training in CT parameter optimization. Most radiographers in our institution conducted good clinical practice in CT exposure parameters. However, further improvement of knowledge on CT exposure parameters should be emphasized to optimize the radiation dose. Therefore, more knowledge acquisition courses and training on CT should be executed for radiographers in the future to enhance their knowledge and practice, hence optimizing CT diagnostic imaging and improving patient outcomes.

Keywords: Computed tomography; Knowledge; Practice; Radiographers

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A 36
WE 004

Occupational Stress and Coping Strategies among Radiographers

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Abstract

Occupational stress has adverse effects on both the employee and the organization. It may increase the level of absenteeism and reduce work productivity. Radiographers' ability to execute their jobs well and provide high-quality care to patients may be impacted by stress. In addition, the radiographers may experience sleep deprivation, anxiety, and mental fatigue. The need for this study stems from the fact that effective interventions to lessen the effects of occupational stress can only be adopted if the stressors and coping mechanisms have been identified. The study aimed to investigate the occupational stress and coping strategies adopted by radiographers in a university teaching hospital. A cross-sectional survey using a five-point Likert scale questionnaire was administered to the respondents. The questionnaire was adapted from previous study. The questionnaire consists of three sections which are Section A (demographic variables), Section B (stress level), and Section C (coping strategies). Convenience sampling was used to select 49 radiographers in a university teaching hospital. Descriptive statistics were mainly used to analyze the data using SPSS software version 21. Fifty questionnaires were administered, and 49 were returned, which resulted in a 98% response rate. 55% of the respondents were female, and majority of the respondents (94%) were between 20 to 39 years old. Moreover, 51% have more than five years of working experience, and the predominant (59%) area of work was special modalities. Majority of the radiographers admitted to feeling moderately stressed (73.5%), whereas 24.5% perceived they were

highly stressed. The main sources of stress in order of response were workload, unnecessary exam requests, and lack of staff. However, it was revealed that the stress level was not correlated with gender, working experience and area of work. Physical exercises, engaging in other activities to divert attention, and counselling were frequently used to reduce stress. The findings provide an understanding of the stress and coping mechanisms among radiographers. Close cooperation between radiographers, organizations, and the Ministry of Health is vital to address the challenges faced by radiographers.

Keywords: Stress level, perceived stress, coping strategies, radiographer

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A 37
WE 003

Radiographers' Acceptance on the Integration of Artificial Intelligence into Medical Imaging Practice

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Abstract

Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) in medical imaging has provided radiographers with the potential to enhance patient care, optimize performance, and minimize time expenditure. However, integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into the routine job processes of radiographers has given rise to several significant concerns. This research aims to assess the level of acceptance among radiographers regarding the integration of artificial intelligence (AI). The study's primary objectives involved assessing the participants' attitudes, knowledge, and job security. A cross-sectional study methodology was employed to collect data from radiographers working in a public hospital in the northern region of Malaysia. An adapted survey instrument was employed to evaluate radiographers' level of knowledge, attitude, and job security. The survey employed a Likert scale consisting of five points, ranging from 1 (representing strong disagreement) to 5 (representing strong agreement), to elicit responses from participants. The findings indicate no significant differences in knowledge level based on gender, age, educational attainment, or duration of professional practice. Nonetheless, a remarkable discovery indicates a substantial disparity between the knowledge level and the efficacy of artificial intelligence training. Therefore, the claim above posits that the acquisition of AI training may result in a notable enhancement of radiographers' proficiency in this domain. The statistical analysis of attitudes and job security revealed no significant differences across demographic variables. The findings suggest that demographic variables such as gender, age, educational attainment, and professional experience do not significantly influence

the acceptance of AI technology in medical imaging, which contradicts the beliefs held by radiographers. Therefore, these factors are not a determining factor in adopting AI technology in medical imaging. The research outcomes demonstrate a robust and affirmative association among radiographers' proficiency levels, perspectives, and employment continuity, underscoring the interconnectedness of these factors. The identified positive correlation indicates that a greater level of proficiency in incorporating artificial intelligence has a favorable impact on radiographers' attitudes and enhances the stability of their employment. Overall, the findings of this study provide evidence for the acceptance of artificial intelligence (AI) among radiographers in medical imaging. Integrating AI into the daily work processes of radiographers can enhance patient care, optimize performance, and improve time efficiency. In addition, the current research underscores the necessity of supporting AI training programs for radiographers, making significant contributions to healthcare and policymaking. The successful integration of AI technology in medical imaging is contingent upon fulfilling this factor.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Radiographer; Knowledge; Attitude

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A 38
WE 001

Using the P-O Fit Theory to Examine Work Attitudes of Employees in Shanghai, China

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Abstract

The “Involution (Nei Juan)” and “Lying flat (Tang Ping)” movements have gained wide popularity in China, whereby the “996” overtime working schedule of working from 9 am to 9 pm has led to great dissatisfaction among Chinese employees. The traditional impression of working hard ethics may no longer be the image of the current employment situation. Research related to Chinese work attitudes mainly focuses on the Confucian context; however, it is evident that the employees may expect differently from the workplace and traditional hardship, and collectivism may not be the priority of their work norms. The main objective of this study is to investigate the factors influencing the transformation of work attitudes among the Chinese population. A quantitative research approach is employed, and purposive sampling is utilized to gather data for analysis. The questionnaire was constructed and distributed through Wen Juan Xing online platform, where 479 Chinese employees working in the Shanghai services sector responded. Firstly, the study examined whether there is a correlation between three demographic factors and employees’ working attitudes using independent sample t-test and one-way ANOVA analysis. The results revealed that all three variables were correlated significantly with work attitudes. The second objective uses the person-organization fit (P-O fit) framework to examine the relationship between generational differences, personality traits, organizational culture and work attitudes. Three hypotheses were tested using Smart-PLS. The proposed conceptual model contributes to the body of knowledge, which

shows factors influencing employees' work attitudes. This study provides insight into the academic field of work-related attitudes in Shanghai. Future studies should extend the scope to other cities and compare the differences in work attitudes in other industry sectors. Despite arguments regarding generational differences in the workplace, there is a lack of empirical studies that have been found to incorporate generational differences, personality traits and organizational culture as a framework to examine work attitudes. By extending the understanding of the P-O fit theory, it is predicted that the proposed conceptual framework could be used to assess employee work attitudes from an individual perspective and evaluate the situation of corporate organizational culture. This issue is pertinent when it comes to quality of work life experienced by employees.

Keywords: Work Attitudes; Work Values; Quality of Life, SDG

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