

AcE-Bs2025Bangkok

13th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies

<https://amerabra.org/>



AI-Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
04-06 Apr 2025

AMER



...
Together we celebrate our differences... To create more opportunities...

Published by

e-International Publishing House, Limited, U.K.

(Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

18, Westpoint, 58, West Street,
S1 4EZ, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Tel: 0044 7446 100896

admin@e-iph.co.uk

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

Publication Date: 04 Apr 2025

Abstracts

eISBN: 978-1-913576-18-9

AcE-Bs2025Bangkok

13th ASIAN Conference on

Environment-Behaviour Studies

Al-Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, 04-06 Apr 2025

Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Acknowledgement

The organiser, Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), together with the co-Host, Faculty of Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand (KMITL), wishes to extend their gratitude to the many that made this conference possible. In particular, the Abstract contributors.

Thank you all !

Foreword

This 13th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies (AcE-Bs2025) being held at the Al-Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, is organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), and co-hosted by the Faculty of Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology, Ladkrabang, Bangkok, Thailand (KMITL). It marked AMER's 49th international conference to be organised, and fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources

The Game Changer 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.

AcE-Bs2025Bangkok managed to attract an overall total of 54 numbers of approved abstracts, of which authors from 15 countries contributed. Majority of the abstracts were in collaboration with Malaysian authors. The most were together with Indonesia (20 numbers / 37%); followed by China (13); Iraq, Thailand, United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan (2 each), and Australia, Japan, Jordan, Oman, South korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and United Arab Emirates (1 each).

Thanks again for your continuous support and contributions as always,

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Chair

AcE-Bs2025Bangkok, 04-06 Apr 2025

confchair@amerabra.org

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 conferences organised were as follows: -

- 1st AcE-Bs2010Kuching, Malaysia, 07-08 Jul 2010
- 2nd AcE-Bs2011Bandung, Indonesia, 15-17 Jun 2011
- 3rd AcE-Bs2012Bangkok, Thailand, 16-18 Jul 2012
- 4th AcE-Bs2013Hanoi, Vietnam, 19-22 Mar 2013
- 5th AcE-Bs2014Seoul, South Korea, 25-27 Aug 2014
- 6th AcE-Bs2015Tehran, Iran, 21 – 23 Feb 2015
- 7th AcE-Bs2016Taipei, Taiwan, 09-10 Apr 2016
- 8th AcE-Bs2019LangkawIsland, Malaysia, 18-19 Dec 2019
- 9th AcE-Bs2021KotaBahru, Malaysia, 28-29 Jul 2021 (Virtual)
- 10th AcE-Bs2022Cherating, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022
- 11th AcE-Bs2023KualaTerengganu, Malaysia, 14-16 Jul 2023
- 12th AcE-Bs2024Langkawi, Malaysia, 01-03 Mar 2024

13th ASIAN Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies (AcE-Bs2025), Al-Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, 04-06 Apr 2025

The conference focuses on current Environment-Behaviour 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 978-1-913576-18-9), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 10(30) Apr 2025, issue. Currently, the E-BPJ is indexed in Clavirate Analytics Web of Science (WoS). Extended versions of the selected papers shall be published as freely accessible articles, online, in our other international journals –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 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;
ICT 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;
Working Environment

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	iii
Foreword	iv
About the Conference	v
Table of Contents	vii
List of Abstracts	ix
Authors Index	141

List of Abstracts

Children / Youth Environment	1
A.01 CYE 001 Exploring the Impact of Parental Support on Life Satisfaction: A comparison between urban and rural environment Xing Li1, Lim Boon Hooi1, Ma Xiao1, Xuan Yinan2.1, Wang Shuai1, Liang Meiling3 1 Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, 2 Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, 3 Guangdong Polytechnic of Science and Trade, China lilyxing00000@163.com, limboonhooi@segi.edu.my, 4374785@qq.com, xgxyxyn@163.com, Sherryworldleader@163.com, liangmeiling02@gmail.com	3
Communication / Social Media Environment	5
A.02 CSME 001 Evaluating the Effectiveness of Telegram Chatbots for Vocabulary Learning in ESL and EFL Contexts Dianna Suzieanna Mohamad Shah 1, Mohamad Safwat Ashahri Mohd Salim 2, Airil Haimi Mohd Adnan1, Vivine Nurcahyawati3, Mohd Nur Fitri Mohd Salim4*, Salwa Othman1 1 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Tapah Campus, Perak Branch, Malaysia, 1 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 3 Department of Information System, Faculty of Technology and Informatics, Universitas Dinamika, Surabaya, Indonesia, 4 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Negeri Sembilan Branch, Malaysia. dianna@uitm.edu.my, safwat@uitm.edu.my, airil384@uitm.edu.my, vivine@dinamika.ac.id, fitrisalim@uitm.edu.my, salwa_othman@uitm.edu.my	7
A.03 CSME 002 Role of Social Media and Behavioral Finance on Gen Z Travel Behaviour Siti Yuliandi Ahmad1, Shafinar Ismail2, Mazni Saad1, Susan Hama3 1 Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 Universiti Teknologi MARA, 3 Yala Rajabhat University, Thailand sitiyuliandi@iiu.edu.my, shafinar@uitm.edu.my, maznisaad@iiu.edu.my, susan.h@yru.ac.th	9
Community Environment	11

A.04	ComE 001	Navigating Poverty and Health Literacy in Protected Communities: Net-Map Strategies Nor Aziah Abd Kadir ¹ , 2, Amirah Azzeri ² , Hafiz Jaafar ² , Muhammad Fuad Abdullah ^{3,4*} Isman Pratama Nasution ⁵ , Syahrial ⁶ , Mohd Iqbal Mohd Noor ^{2,4} <i>1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Pahang Kampus Raub, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 4 Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 5 Departemen Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 6 Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia, Indonesia.</i> aziahkadir@uitm.edu.my, amirah.azzeri@usim.edu.my, dr.hafizjaafar@usim.edu.my, fuad.abdullah@uitm.edu.my, isman.pratama@ui.ac.id, ssyahrial10@gmail.com, mohdiqbalmn@uitm.edu.my	13
Design / Creative Environment			15
A.05	DCE 003	Cultural Influences on Han Chinese Embroidery Patterns during the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries Chen XiuMian ¹ , Rose Dahlina Rusli ^{2*} , Rohana Binti Zur ³ , Bai JinLian ⁴ <i>1 Arts and Design, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, 2 Environmental Design, College of Art and Design, Fujian Business University, China</i> 2022897834@student.uitm.edu.my; dahlina77@uitm.edu.my; rohan316@uitm.edu.my; 405204639@qq.com	17
A.06	DCE 010	Culture and Technology: Visitor experiences at the Palace Museum and China Science Museum Hua Lei ^{1,2} , Wahiza Abdul Wahid ¹ , Noor Azly Mohammed Ali ¹ , Dong Jianhua ³ <i>1 College of Creative Art, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 School of Innovation, Hubei Institute of Fine Arts, WuHan, HuBei Province, China, 3 School of Humanities & Communication, Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.</i> hifahualei@163.com, wahiz433@uitm.edu.my, noora568@uitm.edu.my, 151720159@qq.com	19
A.07	DCE 012	Depiction of Social Change in the Musical Theatre Nutrisi Cinta Ibu during the Breastfeeding Awareness Campaign Muhammad Faisal Ahmad ^{1*} , Muchammad Bayu Tejo Sampurno ² , Muh Ariffudin Islam ³ <i>1 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Sultan Idris Education University, Tanjong Malim, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Sultan Idris Education University, Tanjong Malim,</i>	21

Malaysia, 3 Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia
mfaisal@fmmp.ups.edu.my, tejo@fmmp.ups.edu.my,
muhariffudin@unesa.ac.id

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|-----------|
| A.08 | DCE 008 | Digital Conservation of Tang Dynasty Military Attire for Sustainable Museums and Tourism
Xue Bai1, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman1, Asliza Bt Aris1, Arwin Ramli2
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia
2022667426@student.uitm.edu.my, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, arisasliza@uitm.edu.my, youenen2013@126.com | 23 |
| A.09 | DCE 001 | Evaluating Comfort Performance in Plus-Size Caesarean Undergarment Design
Juliana Osman1, Rosita Mohd Tajuddin1, Noorkardiffa Syawalina Omar2, Shaliza Mohd Shariff1*
1 College of Creative Arts (Art & Design), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Medicine, Puncak Alam Campus, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300, Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
shaliza478@uitm.edu.my, juliana_osman@yahoo.com, rositatajuddin@uitm.edu.my, dyff80@uitm.edu.my | 25 |
| A.10 | DCE 002 | Innovative Design of Traditional Patterns Based on Adaptive Multi-Scale Detail Enhancement
Zeqin Lin1,2, Shareman Zainal Abidin1, Zahirah Harun1
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, 2Concord University College Fujian Normal University, China
2022253514@student.uitm.edu.my, shahriman.z.a@uitm.edu.my, zahir800@uitm.edu.my | 27 |
| A.11 | DCE 009 | Integrating Upcycling into Interior Design Education: A pedagogical approach at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
Mohd Azri Mohd Jain Noordin1,2 , Azizi Bahauddin2
1 Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia, ,2 School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia
Azri.mjn@umk.edu.my, Azizigt@gmail.com | 29 |
| A.12 | DCE 004 | Micromaterials in Chinese Line Drawing: Balancing tradition and innovation for artistic evolution
Yang Yawen, Valerie Michael, Shahrman Zainal Abidin
College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia
2021174307@student.uitm.edu.my, valeriamichael@uitm.edu.my, shahriman.z.a@uitm.edu.my | 31 |
| A.13 | DCE 011 | Practical Application and Impact of VR (Virtual) Technology In Animation Filmmaking
Qingwen Su1, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman1, Arwin Ramli2 | 33 |

1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia.
2022743723@student.uitm.edu.my, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, arwin@iteba.ac.id

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---|-----------|
| A.14 | DCE 006 | Proposing a New Pond Design through AEAM Volume Calculation of Existing Ponds
Ruwaidah Borhan1, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman1, Izham Ghani1, Tim Heath2
1 Department Of Built Environment Studies And Technology, College Of Built Environment Universiti Teknologi Mara, Perak Branch, Malaysia, 2 Department Of Architecture & Built Environment, Faculty Of Engineering University Of Nottingham, United Kingdom.
aidah866@uitm.edu.my, norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk | 35 |
| A.15 | DCE 013 | Sacredness of Food Offerings for Spirits in the Spiritual Healing Practices of the Bajau Laut Ethnic
Amsalib Pisali1, Ratna Fazlinda Jelly2, Sharifuddin Zainal3, Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman4, Mashor Awang Long3, Adinda Usin Muka5
1 Department of Performing Arts, Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, 2 Department of Heritage Studies, Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia, 3 Creative Arts Program, Academy of Arts & Creative Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 4 Performing Arts Studies, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 5 Indonesian Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Mulawarman University, Indonesia.
amsalib@fmstp.upsi.edu.my, fazlinda.aj@umk.edu.my, sharifuddin@ums.edu.my, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, adindausinmuka@unukaltim.ac.id | 37 |
| A.16 | DCE 005 | Strategic Speculative Futures Framework in Architecture and Sustainable Development
Puteri Mayang Bahjah Zaharin1, Maria Concepcion Perez Gutierrez2
1 Studies of Architecture, School of Architecture and Interior Architecture, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia, 2 Escuela Politecnica Superior, Universidad San Pablo CEU Campus de Monteprincipe, Spain.
bahjah55@gmail.com, cperez.eps@ceu.es | 39 |
| A.17 | DCE 007 | Wang Yizhen's Modern Poetry Education Analysis of Creative Misconceptions in Fairy Tale Poetry
Li Sirui1, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman1, Arwin Ramli2
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia
lsr931211@gmail.com, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, arwin@iteba.ac.id | 41 |

Educational / Learning Environment			43
A.18	ELE 003	Classroom Climate Shapes Student Behavior: A mediated-moderation approach to bullying Ma Xiao ¹ , Lim Boon Hooi ¹ , Xing Li ¹ , Xuan Yinan ² , Wang Shuai ¹ , Zhao Peihong ³ <i>1 Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, 2 Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, 3 Faculty of Literature, XingTai University, China</i> 4374785@qq.com , lilyxing00000@163.com , xqxyxyn@163.com , Sherryworldleader@163.com ; fly901226@163.com	45
A.19	ELE 005	Design and Application of BOPPPS Teaching Module based CBVE for Higher Vocational Curriculum for Infant and Childcare in China Wang Qian ^{1,2} , Fatin Aliana Mohd Radzi ¹ , Nor Tutiaini Ab. Wahid ¹ <i>1 Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, 2 Health Management and Social Service, NingXia Polytechnic, China</i> 2021721959@student.uitm.edu.my ; fatin777@uitm.edu.my ; tutiniaiai@uitm.edu.my	47
A.20	ELE 004	Impact of Multiple Feedback on Revision of Chinese Undergraduates' Argumentative Essays Wang Shuai ¹ , Kamalanathan M. Ramakrishnan ¹ , Xing Li ¹ , Ma Xiao ¹ , Xuan Yinan ^{2,1} , Na Li ³ <i>1 Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, 2 Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, 3 College of Humanities, Xinyang University, China</i> Sherryworldleader@163.com , Kamalanathanramakrishnan@segi.edu.my , lilyxing00000@163.com , 4374785@qq.com , xqxyxyn@163.com , karlslina@foxmail.com	49
A.21	ELE 002	Integrating Community Engagement in Architectural Education: A path to skill development Ida Marlina binti Mazlan ^{1,2} , Noor Fatehah Mat So'od ² , Ilyana Sujak ² , Nor Syawallina Azman ² , Nurhayati Zulkeply ² , Yakubu Aminu Dodo ³ <i>1 PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 School of Architecture and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia, 3 Architectural Engineering Department, College of Engineering, Najran University, Najran, Saudi Arabia.</i> ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , fatehah@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , ilyana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , nurhayati@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , yadodo@nu.edu.sa	51
A.22	ELE 007	Lessons Learned in Strengthening Fire Safety of Tuition Center for a Resilient Learning Environment Nur Khairul Faizah Mustafa ¹ , Adi Irfan Che Ani ² , Afaq Hyder Chohan ³ , Siti Hafsah Zulkamain ⁴	53

1 Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur, PhD candidate, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 Pro Vice-Chancellor (Revenue & Infrastructure)/ Executive Director UKM Revenue Management Center (JANA@UKM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 3 College of Architecture, Art & Design, Ajman University, United Arab Emirates, 4 School of Real Estate and Building Surveying, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

nurkhairul@iukl.edu.my, adiirfan@ukm.edu.my,
a.chohan@ajman.ac.ae, siti_hafsah@uitm.edu.my

- A.23 ELE 006 Rethinking Architectural Education: Why technical skills alone won't secure the future of the profession 55**
Ida Marlina Mazlan¹, Adi Irfan Che Ani^{2,3}, Affuddin Husairi Mat Jusoh^{2,3}, Lawrence Wallen⁴
1 PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 School of Liberal Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 3 Centre for Engineering Education Research, Faculty of Engineering & Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 4 School of Architecture, University of Technology Sydney, Australia
ida.mazlan@gmail.com, adiirfan@ukm.edu.my, affuddin@ukm.edu.my, wallen@uts.edu.au
- A.24 ELE 001 Shaping Values and Perspectives: The impact of community projects on student learning 57**
Noor Fatehah Mat So'od¹, Ida Marlina Mazlan^{2,1}, Ilyana Sujak¹, Nor Syawallina Azman¹, Nurhayati Zulkeply¹, Wandi Syahfutra³
1 School of Architecture and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia. 2 PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, 3 Universitas Muhammadiyah Riau, Indonesia.
fatehah@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ilyana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, nurhayati@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, wandisyahfutra@umri.ac.id

Elderly Environment 59

- A.25 EE 002 Bridging the Digital Divide: Factors affecting elderly users' engagement with online government services in China 61**
NiNa Zhu^{1,2}, Ku Hasnita Ku Samsu¹, LiHong Mao²
1 Politics and Government, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 Henan University, KaiFeng, China,
gs66872@student.upm.edu.my, hasnita@upm.edu.my, 15225476797@163.com
- A.26 EE 001 Design and Development of Smart Elderly Care Apps in Henan, China 63**
Liu Ying^{1,2}, Shahrman Zainal Abidin¹, Verly Veto Vermol¹

1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM),
Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia, 2 Zhengzhou Railway Vocational &
Technical College, Henan, China
liuying426@163.com, shahriman.z.a@uitm.edu.my,
verly@uitm.edu.my, liuying_426@163.com

Energy Environment

65

A.27 EnE 001

Global Insights into the Adoption and Behavioral Aspects of Energy Storage: A bibliometric study

67

Mohd Fahrul Izwan Mohd Supian^{1,2,3}, Salehudin Mohd Redzuan^{2,3},
Syed Abdul Mutalib Al Junid^{2,3}, Fakhrrul Hazman Yusoff⁴
1 Infrastructure & Infostructure Development Office, Universiti
Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Electronic
Architecture and Application Research Group, Universiti Teknologi
MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Microwave Research
Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia 3
Faculty of Business, Sohar University, Oman.
fahrul@uitm.edu.my, salehudin933@uitm.edu.my,
samaljunid@uitm.edu.my, fhyusoff@su.edu.om

General Psychology

69

A.28 GP 002

Depression, Suicidal Ideation and Behaviours, and Substance use among Female University Students

71

Salmi Razali¹, Norhidayah Jaris¹, Adhityawarman Menaldi², Fatimah
Sham^{3*}
1 Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah, Faculty of
Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of
Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, 3 Center for Nursing
Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA,
Selangor, Malaysia
drsalmi@uitm.edu.my, norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my,
a.menaldi@ui.ac.id, fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my

A.29 GP 001

From Home to Campus: How family dynamics influence anxiety in Malaysian university students

73

Nor Hidayah Jaris^{1,2}, Salmi Razali^{1,2*}, Fatimah Sham³, Saw Jo
Anne^{1,2}, Sali Rahadi Asih⁴, Iman Mohamed Ali^{1,2}
1 DRC[-1]:RDepartment of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti
Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Psychiatry,
Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor,
Malaysia, 3 Center of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti
Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, 4 Faculty of Psychology,
Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my, drsalmi@uitm.edu.my,
fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, annejosaw@uitm.edu.my,
sali.rahadi@ui.ac.id, imanali@uitm.edu.my

A.30	GP 003	Psychological Elements in Modern Poems “Bintang Hati”	75
		Mashor Awang Long ¹ , Asmiaty Amat ² , Sim Chee Cheang ¹ , Sharifuddin Zainal ¹ , Amsalib Pisali ³ , Yani Maemunah ⁴ <i>1 Academy of Art & Creative Technology, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 2 Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge & Language Learning, University of Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Univeristity Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, 4 Fakultas Seni Pertunjukan, Institut Seni Budaya (ISBI), Bandung, Indonesia.</i> Mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, Asmiaty@ums.edu.my, Suesim@ums.edu.my, sharifuddin@ums.edu.my, amsalib@fmsp.upsi.edu.my, yanimae1974@gmail.com	
Health / Healing Environment			77
A.31	HE 002	Comparison of Lifestyles between Healthy University Students and Students with Depression in Malaysia	79
		Iman Mohamed Ali ¹ , Salmi Razali ^{1*} , Norhidayah Jaris ¹ , Muh Anwar Fu'ady ² <i>1 Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah & Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia</i> imanali@uitm.edu.my, drsalmi@uitm.edu.my , norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my , muhammadanwar@ui.ac.id	
A.32	HE 001	Feasibility of combined BFR, education and physiotherapy program for patellofemoral pain: A Pilot study	81
		Aslinda Fuhad ¹ , Zarina Zahari ¹ , Maria Justine ¹ , Suci Wahyu Ismiyasa ² <i>1 Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences Veteran National Development University, Jakarta, Indonesia</i> lindalance87@gmail.com, zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, maria205@uitm.edu.my, Suciwahyuismiyasa@upnvi.ac.id	
A.33	HE 004	Googling for Wellness: Online health information-seeking behavior and e-health literacy	83
		Nordianna Seman ¹ , Nur Liyana Fatini Mohd Faisul ² , Siti Khuzaimah Ahmad Sharoni ¹ , Inggriane Puspita Dewi ³ <i>1 Center for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Sunway Medical Centre, 5, Jalan Lagoon Selatan, Bandar Sunway, Subang Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Department of Nursing, Universitas Aisyiyah, Bandung, Indonesia.</i> nordianna@uitm.edu.my, nurliyanafatini01@gmail.com, sitik123@uitm.edu.my, inggriane.puspita@unisa-bandung.ac.id	

- A.34 HE 008 Knowledge and Attitude among Students towards Post-Stroke with Hemianopia 85**
 Siti 'Aishah Ismail^{1,2}, Haliza Abdul Mutalib¹, Mohd Harimi Abdul Rahman¹, Feiruz Hamid Umar Bahasywen³
1 Optometry and Visual Science Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz 5300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 Department of Optometry, Rehabilitation and Wellbeing, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Management and Science University, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Provinsi Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
p108523@siswa.ukm.edu.my, sitiashah_ismail@msu.edu.my, halizamutalib@ukm.edu.my, harimirahman@ukm.edu.my, feiruzstikesbsm@gmail.com
- A.35 HE 003 Mapping the Evolution of Research on Low Back Pain and Quality of Care: A bibliographic analysis 87**
 Lin Pipeng^{1,4}, Azliyana Azizan^{1,2}, Zarina Zahari^{1,3}, Qu Jing⁴
1 Centre of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Clinical and Rehabilitation Exercise Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Advanced Rehabilitation Engineering in Diagnostic and Monitoring Research Group (AREDiM), Electrical Engineering Studies, College of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh Campus, 13500 Permatang Pauh, Penang, Malaysia, 4 Sports Rehabilitation Department, Faculty of Physical Education, Minzu Normal University of Xingyi, Xingyi City, 562400 Guizhou Province, China.
chndocor2022@gmail.com ; zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; 340438323@qq.com
- A.36 HE 006 Occupational Balance and Caregiver Burden among Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder 89**
 Mohd Suleiman Murad¹, Shahidah Abdul Aziz¹, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim¹, Usep Abdulmatin²
1 Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia.
sulaiman450@uitm.edu.my, shahidahabdaziz@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, usep.abdulmatin@uinjkt.ac.id
- A.37 HE 005 Public Awareness of Chronic Kidney Disease in Malaysia 91**
 Fatimah Sham¹, Azni Ahmad^{1,2}, Masrina Abd Halim^{1,3}, Nandang Jamiat⁴
1 Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Hemodialysis Unit, Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar, 01000 Perlis, Malaysia, 3 Multidisciplinary Unit, Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, 01000 Perlis, Malaysia, 4 Universitas Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia
fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, buihbuihan@gmail.com, masrinaabdhalim@gmail.com, nandang.jamiat@unisa-bandung.ac.id

A.38	HE 007	Validation of the Malay Version Questionnaire of Industrial Preparedness of Infectious Disease	93
		Nur Hasanah Ruslan ¹ , Siti Munira Yasin ^{2*} , Nooni Ezdiani Yasin ³ , Noramira Nozmi ⁶ , Waleed Arif Tawfeeq Al Ani ⁵ , Mohd Ridzuan Anuar ⁴ <i>1 Faculty of Sports Science and Recreation, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4 Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 5 Department of Family and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Mutansiriah University, Baghdad, 6 Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia.</i> nur-hasanah@uitm.edu.my , nooni@oum.edu.my , miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com , drwaleedarifalani@yahoo.com , mridzuan.anuar@mohr.gov.my	

Information & Communications Technology Environment 95

A.39	ICTE 001	Research Gamification using Commercial Video Games to explore Chinese Traditional Art	97
		Junkai Pan ¹ , Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman ¹ , Baiyu Zhou ² , Arwin Ramli ³ <i>1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Music, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, China, 3 Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia</i> 2023261246@student.uitm.edu.my , zainatul@uitm.edu.my , 13073198@qq.com , arwin@iteba.ac.id	

Landscaping Environment 99

A.40	LaE 001	Park Design Attributes for Mental Restoration: A systematic review and thematic analysis	101
		Dzin Nun Azmi ¹ , Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman Thani ² , Nor Hanisah Mohd Hashim ¹ , Jasmine C. U. Bachtiar ³ <i>1 Studies Of Park And Amenity Management, College Of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 Studies Of Landscape Architecture, College Of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, 3 Architecture Study Program, Faculty Of Engineering, University Of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.</i> dzinnun.azmi@gmail.com , skhalizah@uitm.edu.my , norhanisah@uitm.edu.my , jcubachtiar@unram.ac.id	

Local Heritage Environment 103

- A.41 LHE 002 Culinary Heritage and Cultural Sustainability: A study of Ketewel among the Javanese Malaysians 105**
 Norlela Ismail¹, Sanghamitra Dalal¹, Siti Normala Hamzah¹, Izra Inna Md Idris¹, Siti Zubaidah Raja Mhd Shahnuddin¹, Berita Mambarasi Nehe²
1 Liberal Arts Studies, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Dept of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training, Universitas Setia Budi Rangkasbitung, Indonesia
norlelai@uitm.edu.my, sanghamitra@uitm.edu.my, normalahamzah@uitm.edu.my, izrainna@uitm.edu.my, zubaidah6881@uitm.edu.my, beritamn@usbr.ac.i
- A.42 LHE 004 Cultural Interpretation of Dream Imagery in Contemporary Chinese Theater: Guangxi Case Studies 107**
 Yin Yifang¹, Syarul Azlina Sikandar¹, Wang Yi Wen², Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman¹
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 College of Theatre, Communication University Of Kunming, China
2022807242@student.uitm.edu.my, syarul364@uitm.edu.my, 396940273@qq.com, zainatul@uitm.edu.my
- A.43 LHE 003 Magombok: Reimagining traditional performance (ritual-theater) for heritage sustainability 109**
 Sharifuddin Zainal^{1*}, Mohd. Kipli Abd. Rahman², Amsalib Pisali³, Mashor Awang Long¹, Muhammed Syafiq Salleh¹, Khairul Kamsani⁴
1 Academy of Arts and Creative Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 2 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, 4 Faculty of Arts Cultures and Education, School of The Arts, University of Hull, United Kingdom.
sharifuddin@ums.edu.my, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, amsalib@fmsp.upsi.edu.my, mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, syafiqsalleh87@ums.edu.my, K.Kamsani@hull.ac.uk
- A.44 LHE 001 Natural Elements in the Mantra of Igal Ritual Theatre Bajau Sabah from an Eco-Criticism Perspective 111**
 Mohamad Syafiq Mohd Husin¹, Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman¹, Muhammadluffee Chetae²
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand.
syafiqhusin99@gmail.com, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, feechetae@gmail.com

Residential Environment 113

- A.45 RE 001 Visual Privacy Factors Influencing Usage of Spaces for Urban Housing 115**

Azhani Abd Manaf¹, Elina Mohd Husini¹, Fadli Arabi¹, Shakhboz Mustafoev Shukhratovich²
1 Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 Department of Architectural monuments, Faculty of Architecture, Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan.
azhani@usim.edu.my, elina@usim.edu.my, fadli@usim.edu.my,
1993shaxboz3991@gmail.com

Technological Environment 117

A.46 TE 002 **Impact of New Media Technologies on Narrative and Audience Perception in Contemporary Drama** 119

Xu Jiaming¹, Syarul Azlina Sikandar¹, Xie Bo², Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman¹
1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 College of Film and Television, Yun Nan Art University, China
2022699938@student.uitm.edu.my, syarul364@uitm.edu.my,
364957729@qq.com, zainatul@uitm.edu.my

A.47 TE 001 **Utilizing Tree Risk Assessment (TRA) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) as a pre-determine tree hazard identification** 121

Masbiha Mat Isa¹, Muhammad Hafiz Zainal¹, Muhammad Adam Zakaria¹, Khairul Nizam Tahar¹, Qianda Zhuang²
1 Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450, Malaysia, 2 College of Agriculture and Forestry, Linyi University, Linyi 276000, China.
masbiha125@uitm.edu.my, hafizzainal@uitm.edu.my,
adamzakaria.cosla@gmail.com, khairul0127@uitm.edu.my,
zhuangqianda@lyu.edu.cn

Tourism / Hospitality Environment 123

A.48 THE 002 **Breaking Barriers: Enhancing tourism accessibility for mobility-impaired individuals in Malaysia** 125

Mazni Saad¹, Ameen-Aqilah Goh¹, Siti Yuliandi Ahmad¹, Alaa Nimer AbuKhalifeh²
1 Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 International Hotel Management, Kyungdong University-Global Campus, South Korea
maznisaad@iiuim.edu.my, ameenaqilahh@gmail.com,
sitiyuliandi@iiuim.edu.my, abukhalifeh.alaa@kduniv.ac.kr

A.49 THE 001 **Tourists' Perception using Sentiment Analysis at Cenang Beach** 127

Khairul Ikhwan Khairul Azman¹, Samshul Amry Abdul Latif², Al Amirul Eimer Ramdzan Ali³, Umidjon Matyakubov⁴

1,2 Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism and Contemporary Languages, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, 3 Department of English Language, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism and Contemporary Languages, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, & Department of Business Administration, Kulliyah of Economics and Management Sciences, Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, 4 Economics Department, Faculty of Economics, Mamun University, Uzbekistan.
ikhwanx123@gmail.com, iium_samshul@iium.edu.my, dral@iium.edu.my, matyakubov_umidjon@mamunedu.uz

	Working Environment	129
A.50 WE 001	Employability and Career Success of Fresh Graduates in Boundaryless Career Environment Xuan Yinan ^{1,2} , Lim Boon Hooi ² , Wang Shuai ² , Xing Li ² , Ma Xiao ² , Lv Jia ³ <i>1 Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, 2 Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, 3 Students Affairs department, Hebei North University, China.</i> xgxyxyn@163.com, limboonhooi@segi.edu.my, Sherryworldleader@163.com, lilyxing00000@163.com, 4374785@qq.com, 40637840@qq.com	131
A.51 WE 004	From Struggle to Strength: The perseverance of working mothers with special needs children Azzarina Zakaria ¹ , Kenji Ishida ² , Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi ³ <i>1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo, Japan, 3 Toitū Envirocare, New Zealand</i> azzarina@uitm.edu.my; ishidak@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp; Saidah.Azmi@toitu.co.nz	133
A.52 WE 005	Gen Z's PsyCap and Work Performance: Testing a higher-order constructs model in Smart PLS 4.0 Zuraidah Sipon ¹ , Atik Djajanti ² , Muhammad Majid ¹ , A. Dewantoro Marsono ² , Norshahniza Sahari ¹ <i>1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, 2 Postgraduate School, Perbanas Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia 12940.</i> zurai973@uitm.edu.my, atik@perbanas.id, muhdmajid@uitm.edu.my, admarsono@perbanas.id, norsh239@uitm.edu.my	135
A.53 WE 003	Workers' Perception on Adherence to Occupation and Safety Health during Covid-19 Pandemic Nik Nairan Abdullah ¹ , Siti Munira Yasin ^{1*} , Norhidayah Abdullah ² , Noramira Nozmi ⁵ , Waqar Al-Kubaisy ⁴ , Ahmad Fitri Abdullah Khair ³ <i>1 Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Foodservice Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management,</i>	137

Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 4 Community Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mutah University, Jordan, 5 Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia.

nairan@uitm.edu.my, norhi813@uitm.edu.my, miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com, waqar_abd@yahoo.co.uk, ahmadfitri@mohr.gov.my

A.54 WE 002

Workplace Exposure and Impact of Service and Financial Loss due to Infectious Disease History

139

Khairul Mizan Taib¹, Siti Munira Yasin^{2}, Kamarulzaman Muzaini², Noramira Nozmi⁵, Mazin Ghazi Jassim Al-Rubaey⁴, Ahmad Fitri Abdullah Khair³*

1 College of Computing, Informatics and Mathematics, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 4 Community Medicine, Department of Family and Community Medicine, Mustansyirah Medical College, 5 Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia.

khairulmizan@uitm.edu.my, miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com, kamarulzaman@uitm.edu.my, mazinalrubaey@uomustansiriyah.edu.iq, ahmadfitri@mohr.gov.my,

Children / Youth Environment

A 01 CYE 001

Exploring the Impact of Parental Support on Life Satisfaction: A comparison between urban and rural environment

Xing Li ¹, Lim Boon Hooi ¹, Ma Xiao¹, Liang Meiling²

¹ Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, ²
Guangdong Polytechnic of Science and Trade

lilyxing00000@163.com, limboonhooi@segi.edu.my, 4374785@qq.com, liangmeiling02@gmail.com
Tel: +8613673692296

Abstract

Adolescents' life satisfaction is influenced by multiple environmental factors, including parental support, school-based interpersonal relationships, and academic self-efficacy. However, urban-rural disparities shape these influences in distinct ways, yet their moderating effects remain underexplored, particularly in the Chinese context. This study examines the mediating roles of academic self-efficacy and school-based interpersonal relationships in the relationship between parental support and adolescents' life satisfaction, while also assessing the moderating effects of urban and rural environments. A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 450 ninth-grade students from an urban school in Zhengzhou and a rural school in Xinxiang, Henan Province, China. Data were collected through an online questionnaire measuring parental support (emotional and instrumental), school-based interpersonal relationships, academic self-efficacy, and life satisfaction. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to analyze mediation and moderation effects. The results indicate that both academic self-efficacy and school-based interpersonal relationships mediate the association between parental support and life satisfaction. Urban students benefit more from emotional parental support, while rural students rely more on instrumental support. Urban-rural disparities moderate these

pathways, highlighting the need for tailored interventions. The study's cross-sectional design limits causal conclusions, and self-reported data may introduce bias. These findings emphasize the importance of environmental context in adolescent well-being. Policies should consider differentiated parental and school-based support strategies that account for urban and rural needs. Future research could adopt longitudinal approaches to further examine these relationships over time and incorporate environmental sustainability perspectives to enhance adolescent development.

Keywords: Parental Support, Academic Self-Efficacy, Life Satisfaction, Rural and Urban

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Communication / Social Media Environment

A 02 CSME 001

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Telegram Chatbots for Vocabulary Learning in ESL and EFL Contexts

Dianna Suzieanna Mohamad Shah¹, Mohamad Safwat Ashahri Mohd Salim², Airil Haimi Mohd Adnan¹, Vivine Nurcahyawati³, Mohd Nur Fitri Mohd Salim^{4*}, Salwa Othman¹

¹ Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia,

² Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Tapah Campus, Perak Branch, Malaysia, ¹ Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, ³ Department of Information System, Faculty of

Technology and Informatics, Universitas Dinamika, Surabaya, Indonesia, ⁴ Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Negeri Sembilan Branch, Malaysia

dianna@uitm.edu.my, safwat@uitm.edu.my, airil384@uitm.edu.my, vivine@dinamika.ac.id, fitrisalim@uitm.edu.my, salwa_othman@uitm.edu.my

Abstract

The integration of chatbot technology in language learning has opened new opportunities for vocabulary acquisition, particularly in ESL and EFL contexts. Traditional language learning methods often rely on passive instruction, whereas chatbots like LexiBot provide interactive and autonomous learning experiences. However, limited research exists comparing their effectiveness across different linguistic and institutional contexts. This study contributes to the growing field of chatbot-assisted language learning by addressing gaps in comparative research on ESL and EFL learners. It provides insights into how chatbots can be tailored to suit varying educational needs and institutional structures, benefiting educators, curriculum designers, and developers. The study aims to investigate the effectiveness of LexiBot, a Telegram-based chatbot, in facilitating vocabulary

acquisition among ESL learners at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, and EFL learners at Universitas Dinamika (UD), Indonesia. Specifically, it seeks to determine the usability and engagement levels of LexiBot, identify differences in learner engagement and chatbot-assisted learning approaches, and establish its perceived effectiveness in enhancing vocabulary acquisition. A cross-sectional study design was employed, collecting data from 27 EFL learners at UD and 22 ESL learners at UiTM through surveys and interviews. The survey assessed chatbot usability, engagement, and effectiveness, while interviews provided qualitative insights into learners' experiences. Data analysis included statistical evaluations and thematic coding. The study's limitations include a small sample size, which may limit the generalisation of findings, and the reliance on self-reported data, which may introduce response biases. Findings indicate that 91% of UD learners and 95% of UiTM learners rated LexiBot as easy or very easy to use. UiTM learners demonstrated greater autonomy in chatbot use, whereas UD learners benefitted more from instructor-led integration. Furthermore, 59% of UiTM learners and 81% of UD learners reported that LexiBot effectively helped them understand contextual clues. However, minor technical challenges, such as connectivity issues, were noted by 22% of UD learners and 18% of UiTM learners. The study highlights the potential of Telegram bots as scalable, accessible tools for vocabulary learning while emphasizing the need for context-specific implementation. These findings suggest that chatbot-assisted learning can be effective if adapted to learners' preferences and institutional frameworks. Future research should explore the long-term effects of chatbot use on language acquisition and its applicability to other linguistic skills such as reading and writing. Additionally, future developments in AI-driven chatbots should focus on enhancing interactivity, personalisation, and adaptability to meet diverse learner needs.

Keywords: contextual clues; vocabulary; AI; chatbot

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 03 CSME 002

Role of Social Media and Behavioral Finance on Gen Z Travel Behaviour

Siti Yuliandi Ahmad¹, Shafinar Ismail², Mazni Saad¹, Susan Hama³

¹ Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, ² Universiti Teknologi MARA, ³ Yala Rajabhat University, Thailand

sitiyuliandi@iiu.edu.my, shafinar@uitm.edu.my, maznisaad@iiu.edu.my, susan.h@yru.ac.th
Tel : +60173483101

Abstract

The increasing influence of digital platforms and financial awareness has reshaped the travel behavior of Generation Z, a cohort known for its reliance on technology and shifting financial priorities. Travel decisions among Gen Z are largely shaped by social media engagement, financial literacy, and economic stability, yet the extent to which these factors contribute to travel behaviour remains underexplored. While social media provides real-time travel recommendations and personalized experiences, it also promotes aspirational lifestyles that may lead to impulsive spending. Simultaneously, financial security and literacy are crucial in determining whether young travellers can sustain their travel habits. Without a clear understanding of how these variables interact, tourism stakeholders may struggle to develop strategies that cater to this emerging traveller segment. This study aims to identify the key predictors of Gen Z travel behaviour by examining the role of social media use, social media influence, financial literacy, and financial security. A quantitative research design was employed, with data collected from 266 respondents using cluster sampling. IBM SPSS Version 29 was used to analyze the data, applying descriptive and inferential statistical techniques, including multiple linear regression analysis, to determine the most influential factors. The findings reveal that for

the means level of all independent variables, social media use ($M = 3.991$), social media influence ($M = 4.199$), financial literacy ($M = 3.640$), and financial security ($M = 3.930$) scored above the mean threshold, indicating a positive inclination toward travel behaviours ($M = 4.017$) among respondents. The multiple linear regression analysis showed a strong predictive relationship ($\beta = 68\%$, $p < 0.05$) with financial security ($\beta = .444$, $p < 0.05$), social media influence ($\beta = .328$, $p < 0.05$), and social media use ($\beta = .125$, $p < 0.05$) emerging as the strongest predictors of Gen Z travel behaviour. These results suggest that while digital engagement plays a significant role in shaping travel choices, financial security is the most crucial determinant of whether young travellers can sustain their travel habits. The findings provide important insights for tourism stakeholders, policymakers, and educators in designing travel-related initiatives targeted at Gen Z. Tourism marketers can leverage social media platforms to enhance engagement, while financial literacy programs can help young travellers make informed spending decisions. Future research should explore longitudinal studies to assess how financial and digital influences evolve over time and their long-term impact on travel behaviour.

Keywords: Gen Z travel behavior, social media influence, financial literacy, financial security, sustainable tourism

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Community Environment

A 04 ComE 001

Navigating Poverty and Health Literacy in Protected Communities: Net-Map strategies

**Nor Aziah Abd Kadir^{1, 2}, Amirah Azzeri², Hafiz Jaafar², Muhammad
Fuad Abdullah^{*3,4}, Isman Pratama Nasution⁵, Syahrial⁶, Mohd Iqbal
Mohd Noor^{2,4}**

¹Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Pahang Kampus Raub, Malaysia, ²Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM), Malaysia, ³Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ⁴Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, ⁵Departemen Arkeologi, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, ⁶Faculty of Humanities, University of Indonesia, Indonesia.

Email: aziahkadir@uitm.edu.my, amirah.azzeri@usim.edu.my, dr.hafizjaafar@usim.edu.my, fuad.abdullah@uitm.edu.my, isman.pratama@ui.ac.id, ssyahrial10@gmail.com, mohdiqbalmn@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +60179400678

Abstract

Health literacy empowers people to access, understand, and use health information for better decision-making. However, the marginally living in protected areas are isolated by major barriers, including poverty, poor infrastructure, and restrictive policies. This study examines stakeholders' perceptions of the barriers to health literacy and identifies actionable strategies for improving the health outcomes of communities residing in Taman Negara, Pahang, Malaysia. A qualitative research design was adopted with data collected through Focus Group Discussions and in-depth interviews with 16 stakeholders, including representatives from government agencies, healthcare providers, local leaders, and non-

governmental organizations. The stakeholder networks were visualized using the Net-Map tool, and patterns and perceptions were analyzed through SNA and thematic analysis. The SNA findings provided a moderate level of cohesiveness, with a density of 0.47. The network consisted of 16 stakeholders, with key actors at the center in terms of the dissemination of health-related information: namely, the representative from the State Legislative Assembly, the Department of Orang Asli Development, and the Local Health Clinic. Less integrated, peripheral stakeholders included NGOs and federal agencies, which provided opportunities for improvement in collaboration. Thematic analysis identified four main barriers to health literacy: education, infrastructure, financial constraints, restrictive policies with sub-themes of health awareness gaps, language and communication challenges, inadequate transportation and health facilities, and poverty. Proposed interventions to overcome these barriers included health awareness campaigns, multilingual outreach programs, infrastructure development, and policy adjustments balancing conservation with community development. These findings clearly show the need for a multi-sectoral and stakeholder-driven approach toward improving health literacy among marginalized populations. While this study does provide important insights, it has limitations that are grounded in the qualitative methodology used, which may not adequately reflect the full breadth of challenges to health literacy and a focus on only one protected area, limiting generalizability. Future research might build upon these findings by considering other protected areas and utilizing mixed-method approaches for more robust results. The implication of this study will contribute to the understanding of health literacy challenges in protected areas and will elaborate on how poverty, infrastructure, and policy constitute the determinants of health equity. It highlights practical recommendations for policymakers and practitioners to ensure that interventions can be designed, implemented, and evaluated effectively in ways that empower marginalized communities toward better health outcomes.

Keywords: Health Literacy, Protected Areas, Stakeholder Networks, Poverty and Health

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Design / Creative Environment

A 05
DCE 003

**Cultural Influences on Han Chinese
Embroidery Patterns during the Late 19th and
Early 20th Centuries**

Chen XiuMian¹, Rose Dahlina Rusli^{1*}, Rohana Zur¹, Bai JinLian²

¹ Arts and Design, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

² Environmental Design, College of Art and Design, Fujian Business University, China

2022897834@student.uitm.edu.my; dahlina77@uitm.edu.my; rohan316@uitm.edu.my; 405204639@qq.com
Tel : +60 1116576956

Abstract

Han Chinese embroidery patterns, with exquisite embroidery techniques and delicate patterns, have become an essential component of Chinese embroidery. The late 19th and early 20th centuries, spanning the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China period, marked a crucial time of massive transformation in Chinese society. Political reforms, economic transitions, and sociocultural changes significantly influenced the development of Han Chinese embroidery, giving it distinct contemporary characteristics during this period. It represented a significant transitional period for the art of Han embroidery patterns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The embroidery patterns of this period were products of East-West cultural exchange and interaction, reflecting the fusion of Chinese and Western cultures. This paper explored the influence of Chinese and Western cultures on Han Chinese embroidery patterns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The objective was to examine the influence of Chinese and Western cultures on Han Chinese embroidery patterns during this period, specifically focusing on design subjects, composition, color schemes, and embroidery techniques. It employed literature review and field investigation methods. The literature review involved selecting databases such as Google Scholar and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) to obtain

doctoral dissertations, master's theses, books, and journal articles related to Han Chinese embroidery patterns during this period, followed by reading, organizing, and analyzing these materials. Field investigation was conducted in coastal cities known for Han Chinese embroidery, including visits to the Hokkien Museum, China National Silk Museum, and Jiangnan University Folk Costume Museum in Jiangsu. Original materials from this period were collected during field investigation, including artifacts, documents, and photographs, which were subsequently organized and analyzed. The research found that Han Chinese embroidery patterns during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, while preserving Chinese traditions, incorporated new elements from Western culture. Under this Chinese-Western cultural fusion, Han Chinese embroidery patterns exhibited the following characteristics: A wealth of embroidery pattern subjects, subtle and realistic compositional style, rich and diversified color palettes, innovative embroidery techniques. The research also revealed current challenges in preserving Han Chinese embroidery patterns, and the corresponding strategies for protecting cultural heritage were proposed.

Keywords: Han Chinese; Embroidery patterns; Cultural Influences; Late 19th and early 20th centuries

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 06 DCE 010

Culture and Technology: Visitor Experiences at the Palace Museum and China Science Museum

Hua Lei ¹, Wahiza Abdul Wahid ², Noor Azly Mohammed Ali ³, Dong Jianhua ⁴

¹ College of Creative Art, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, School of Innovation, Hubei Institute of Fine Arts, WuHan, HuBei Province, China,

² College of Creative Art, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia,

³ College of Creative Art, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia,

⁴ School of Humanities & Communication, Zhejiang University of Finance & Economics, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China

Email of ALL Authors: hifahualei@163.com, wahiz433@uitm.edu.my, noora568@uitm.edu.my, 151720159@qq.com
Tel: 60146369962

Abstract

The environmental experience within museums significantly impacts visitor satisfaction and engagement. This study focuses on the differences in environmental experience between cultural museums and science and technology museums and selects the Palace Museum and the China Science and Technology Museum as typical cases for comparative study. The Palace Museum, as a representative of cultural museums, emphasizes historical authenticity and cultural inheritance. The China Science and Technology Museum, as a model of science and technology museums, focuses on interactive experience and technological innovation. However, comparative studies on visitors' perceptions of these different environments are limited. Understanding visitors' experiences in different types of museums can provide insights into exhibition design and visitor engagement strategies, thereby enhancing museum accessibility and satisfaction. This study investigates the differences in environmental experiences between cultural and

science museums using text-mining techniques. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify key themes related to the spatial environment, interactivity, and services in visitor reviews, (2) to compare the emotional trends between the two museums, and (3) to determine the factors influencing visitor satisfaction and engagement. The methodology involves analyzing a dataset of 6,187 reviews for the Palace Museum and 2,571 reviews for the National Museum of China collected over the past three years. Text mining techniques, including keyword extraction, Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic modeling, and sentiment analysis, were applied. The limitations of this study include reliance on user-generated content, which may reflect individual biases and exclude non-digital visitors. Preliminary results indicate that visitors to the Palace Museum focus on historical ambiance, crowd density, and guided tour services, while visitors to the China Science and Technology Museum emphasize interactive exhibits, family-friendliness, and educational value. The findings can inform museum design strategies by balancing authenticity and interactivity to enhance visitor satisfaction. This study integrates cultural and technological perspectives, contributing to the research on museum visitor experiences.

Keywords: Museum experience; Text mining; Visitor perception; Cultural vs. Science museums

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 07
DCE 012

Depiction of Social Change in the Musical Theatre
***Nutrisi Cinta Ibu* during the Breastfeeding**
Awareness Campaign

**Muhammad Faisal Ahmad^{1*}, Muchammad Bayu Tejo Sampurno²,
Muh Ariffudin Islam³**

1 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Sultan Idris Education University, Tanjong
Malim, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Sultan Idris Education
University, Tanjong Malim, Malaysia, 3 Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Surabaya,
Indonesia

mfaisal@fmfp.upsi.edu.my, tejo@fmfp.upsi.edu.my, muhariffudin@unesa.ac.id
Tel : +60124675971

Abstract

Musical theatre serves as a powerful medium for storytelling and social transformation, enabling audiences to engage emotionally with critical societal issues. This study explores how *Muzikal Nutrisi Cinta Ibu*, a theatrical production presented as part of the Breastfeeding Awareness Campaign, functions as an instrument of social change by promoting the importance of breastfeeding. The musical integrates drama, music, and relatable narratives to depict real-life struggles that mothers face in balancing work, family, and the societal expectations surrounding breastfeeding. Through its emotionally charged performances, the production reflects prevailing social norms and public perceptions while challenging stigmas and misconceptions about breastfeeding. This research employs a qualitative approach, analysing the script, song lyrics, character development, and audience responses to assess the effectiveness of theatrical performance in shaping public awareness and behaviour. The study reveals that musical theatre, by utilizing a combination of visual storytelling, music, and dramatic tension, can foster greater

empathy, engagement, and acceptance compared to traditional health awareness campaigns. Furthermore, it emphasizes the role of applied theatre as an educational tool that bridges the gap between knowledge dissemination and emotional connection, making health-related issues more accessible and impactful for diverse audiences. The findings indicate that *Muzikal Nutrisi Cinta Ibu* not only raises awareness but also encourages discourse on the societal challenges mothers encounter when making breastfeeding decisions. The musical highlights key concerns such as workplace policies, cultural taboos, and misinformation, advocating for a more supportive environment for breastfeeding mothers. By presenting these issues in a theatrical, interactive, and engaging manner, the production amplifies public discourse and encourages behavioural change in both individuals and communities.

Overall, this study demonstrates that musical theatre is an effective medium for social advocacy and behavioural influence, particularly in public health communication. It underscores the potential of performing arts in transforming abstract health concepts into tangible, relatable experiences, thereby fostering a more informed, supportive, and compassionate society.

Keywords: Musical theatre, social change, breastfeeding awareness, public health advocacy

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 08 DCE 008

Digital Conservation of Tang Dynasty Military Attire for Sustainable Museums and Tourism

**Xue Bai¹, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman¹,
Asliza Aris¹, Yuanyuan Yang²**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Foreign Language Teaching, Hebei Academy of Fine Arts, China.

2022667426@student.uitm.edu.my, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, arisasliza@uitm.edu.my, youenen2013@126.com
Tel: +60173010093

Abstract

The attire of the military from the Tang Dynasty holds great importance in the history of China as it is a reminder of that period's skillful artistry alongside the unique military characteristics of the time. Unfortunately, most surviving artifacts are incomplete or destroyed due to historical policies, environmental factors, and the materials' low durability. As such, museums display many replicas or damaged relics that cannot authentically represent Tang Dynasty military clothing. Even well-preserved, unearthed armor suffers from deterioration, limited restoration techniques, and unforgiving material composition. Thus, there is little conservation or exhibition the armor can be subjected to. Consequently, the need to find new methods for enhanced cultural heritage display and preservation within the sustainable development framework has become one of the most essential concerns in culture, tourism, and even archaeology. This research centers on the virtual preservation of military attire from the Tang Dynasty. It looks into the impact of 3D modeling, Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), and CLO3D on modern cultural heritage preservation. The study seeks to demonstrate how 3D modeling can be employed in clothing recreation so that accurate digital representations can be used in academic research and museum exhibits. Visitors can interact with the exhibit as they "try on" the clothing virtually and assess comfort, weight, and ease of movement. Moreover,

AR technology in museums enables the fusion of virtual images of Tang Dynasty clothing with physical displays, enhancing learning. This research examines how digital conservations shift the dependence from tangible artifacts toward cultural transmission while encouraging low-carbon cultural tourism. The methodology used in this study is qualitative and consists of a historiographic literature review, evaluative research synthesis, and case study analysis. The scope of historical documents and archeological data is reviewed to assess the importance of the Tang dynasty military dress and its conservational difficulties. Evaluative case studies on the impact of digital engagement on museum visitors and sustainability are analyzed. Lastly, digital exhibition techniques are explored to develop guidelines for practical digital conservation of museums, cultural tourism, and heritage propagation. The outcomes of this research aim to design a digitally sustainable conservation model for Tang dynasty military dress, providing them with theoretical and practical guidelines for museums, cultural institutions, and tourism authorities. This work advocates for a better understanding of the Tang military culture, amplifies the need for long-term digital preservation, and contributes to the ecologically sustainable development of cultural tourism.

Keywords: Digital Heritage Preservation; Tang Dynasty Military Attire; Visitor Engagement; Sustainable Cultural Tourism

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 09 DCE 001

Evaluating Comfort Performance in Plus-Size Caesarean Undergarment Design

**Juliana Osman¹, Rosita Mohd Tajuddin¹, Noorkardiffa Syawalina
Omar², Shaliza Mohd Shariff^{1*}**

¹ College of Creative Arts (Art & Design), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Medicine, Puncak Alam Campus, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300, Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.

shaliza478@uitm.edu.my, juliana_osman@yahoo.com, rositatajuddin@uitm.edu.my, dyff80@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +6 019 369 8231

Abstract

Malaysia is ranked as the most obese country in Asia (Phelps et al., 2024; Fact Sheet National Health and Morbidity Survey, 2023), with the prevalence of obesity among mothers at 14.6% (Nurul Farehah Shahrir et al., 2021). Obese or plus-size caesarean patients face unique challenges during post-caesarean recovery due to an increased risk of surgical and post-operative complications (Shamala Devi Karalasingam et al., 2020). In Malaysia, the main challenges during the recovery for plus-size caesarean patients are the existence of an apron belly, dampness, and mobility issues (Juliana Osman et al., 2023a). Hygiene and incision care are crucial for recovery (Mdoe et al., 2024), alongside ensuring optimal comfort to manage post-operative pain effectively (Pilewska-Kozak et al., 2024). A framework-based testing approach evaluated the comfort performance of a caesarean undergarment design for plus-size Malaysian patients. Plus-size caesarean undergarments were designed and tested. Ten respondents (aged 20–49, BMI ≥ 25) participated in a wear-and-test session 24 hours post-caesarean, guided by an obstetrics and gynaecology specialist. Grounded in a theoretical framework addressing the unique recovery challenges of plus-size caesarean patients during the confinement period

(Juliana Osman et al., 2023a), the study focused on improving comfort rather than overall post-operative recovery. In Malaysia, well-designed undergarments for plus-size caesarean patients are uncommon despite the critical need to support the incision areas like the lower abdomen and apron belly. The tested undergarments, available in sizes 2XL to 6XL, were evaluated using three comfort indicators: clothing, physical, and psychological comfort. A Likert scale assessed comfort in the first and fourth hours of wear, and a paired sample t-test compared these time points. Results revealed a mean comfort score improvement from 4.48 (first hour) to 4.61 (fourth hour), with a highly significant p-value of 0.000 (Sig. 2-tailed). These findings indicate that plus-size caesarean undergarments significantly enhance comfort post-caesarean recovery. This study underscores the need for more caesarean-specific clothing designs, particularly for plus-size women, to improve recovery experiences.

Keywords: Plus-size; Caesarean; Comfort; Undergarment design

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 10 DCE 002

Innovative Design of Traditional Patterns Based on Adaptive Multi-Scale Detail Enhancement

Zeqin Lin^{1,2}, Shareman Zainal Abidin¹, Zahirah Harun¹

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

²Concord University College Fujian Normal University, China

2022253514@student.uitm.edu.my, shahriman.z.a@uitm.edu.my, zahir800@uitm.edu.my

Tel : 01118857622

Abstract

The preservation and innovative design of traditional patterns are crucial topics for cultural heritage. Traditional patterns, as important carriers of national culture, embody rich historical information, cultural connotations, and unique aesthetic values, forming a vital part of national spirit and cultural identity. how to protect and inherit traditional patterns in modern society, allowing them to breathe new life, has become an urgent issue to address. This concerns not only the protection of cultural heritage but also the continuation of national cultural identity and the development of cultural diversity. Through innovative design, traditional patterns can integrate into modern life, showcasing their artistic allure in new forms, thereby attracting more attention and appreciation, and fostering the inheritance and development of traditional culture. Addressing the shortcomings of existing shape grammar methods in terms of automation, style transfer capability, and detail expressiveness, this paper proposes an innovative design approach that integrates shape grammar with genetic algorithms based on adaptive multi-scale detail enhancement. despite the achievements in pattern innovation design based on Shape Grammar, some limitations remain. Existing methods mostly rely on manually designed rules and parameter adjustments, resulting in low automation and generation efficiency. They struggle to fully explore the vast design space and have limited capabilities in generating multi-scale details for complex patterns. Addressing the

shortcomings of existing research, this paper presents two main innovations aimed at further enhancing the automation, generation efficiency, and expressiveness of traditional pattern innovation design based on Shape Grammar. The core innovations of this method are: 1) A universal parameterized shape grammar framework is introduced, which incorporates recursive mechanisms and fractal concepts, combined with random perturbation strategies, to achieve adaptive multi-scale detail generation of patterns, significantly enhancing the visual richness and artistic expressive-ness of the patterns; 2) A deep integration of parameterized shape grammar with genetic algorithms is achieved by constructing a comprehensive fitness function oriented towards pattern similar-ity, style matching, and aesthetic features. This allows the genetic algorithm to automatically optimize key parameters within the shape grammar, enabling precise transfer of traditional patterns to target styles and diversified generation. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed method can automatically gen-erate a large number of new patterns that retain traditional cultural genes while possessing specified style characteristics and rich details, paving new avenues for the protection, inheritance, and innovative design of traditional patterns.

Keywords: Shape Grammar; Adaptive Multi-Scale Detail; Traditional Patterns; Style Transfer

e/SBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 11 DCE 009

Integrating Upcycling into Interior Design Education: A pedagogical approach at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan

Mohd Azri Mohd Jain Noordin^{1,2} , Azizi Bahauddin²

¹ Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, 16300 Bachok, Kelantan, Malaysia, ² School of Housing, Building and Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia

Azri.mjn@umk.edu.my, Azizigt@gmail.com
Tel : 017-4177429

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the integration of upcycling projects in the interior design education at Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK) and its influences towards learning experience, creativity, and sustainable design awareness among students. Upcycling, as the process of turning waste into home furniture or other interior objects in a same or higher use with an aesthetic value, can thus contribute towards global goals for sustainability and is also a practice that is both practical in terms of reducing waste and resource efficiency in the design education. While upcycling is an important process with great potential, it is frequently treated as an informal or extracurricular activity rather than a formal part of the curriculum. In essence, this research seeks to fill this gap and create a path for the inclusion of upcycling in higher education in interior design courses, which would benefit the students themselves, the educators, and the industry as a whole. By employing qualitative case study, this study is based on multiple sources of data, including participant observation, in-depth interviews with lecturers and industry professionals, focus group discussions with students, and a survey of a larger student population. These observations will record student engagement during hands-on

upcycling projects, and the interviews and focus groups will elucidate evidence of effective pedagogies, creativity enhancement and sustainability awareness. Key trends will be identified through thematic analysis, while survey data will provide quantitative insights into student perceptions and learning outcomes. It is anticipated that upcycling encourages creativity, problem solving and critical-thinking skills as it enables students to experiment with unconventional materials and pushes established design methodologies. Also, it fosters a greater sustainability awareness that leads to more judicious material consumption and environmentally friendly choice-making. Though challenges such as the availability of discarded materials, vague assessment criteria, and varying degrees of student interest may be hindering implementation. The study also contributes to creating a framework to integrate upcycling into interior design education for curriculum formation, policy making, and industry involvement. This study further shall help develop innovative agents of change who are sensitive to environmental factors, empowering students with the knowledge they need to make an impact in the ever-evolving landscape of the industry while promoting sustainability-driven learning and sustainable design innovation. The results will be a guide for educators, policymakers, design practitioners encouraging higher education interior design level of education to incorporate research-based clear, action-oriented, experiential learning programs.

Keywords: Upcycling in Education; Sustainable Design Practices; Experiential Learning; Interior Design Curriculum

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 12 DCE 004

Micromaterials in Chinese Line Drawing: Balancing tradition and innovation for artistic evolution

**Yawen Yang¹, Valerie Michael¹,
Shahriman Zainal Abidin¹, Jinge Luo²**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

² Design and Art Institute, Hunan University Of Technology and Business (HUTB), China

Email : ¹ 2021174307@student.uitm.edu.my, ² valeriemichael@uitm.edu.my,

³ shahriman.z.a@uitm.edu.my, ⁴ jlgwxf@foxmail.com

Tel : 008615573172222

Abstract

This paper examines the integration of micro materials into Chinese line drawing to enhance its decorative qualities, preserve its cultural significance, and broaden its artistic scope. Chinese line drawing is a traditional art form in China that emphasizes simplicity, harmony, and spiritual depth through the use of lines. However, it faces modern challenges such as cultural disinterest, being overshadowed by global artistic trends, and the degradation of traditional materials like rice paper and natural ink. The integration of micro materials, which offer enhanced durability and flexibility, presents potential solutions to these issues. The objectives include identifying key decorative elements in Chinese line drawing, assessing the impact of micro materials on its design, and determining the role of micro material imagery in conservation. Additionally, the study proposes effective strategies for their integration. A mixed-methods approach, integrating both qualitative and quantitative techniques used for the studies. Data was gathered through a questionnaire, which received 593 valid responses, as well as through interviews, surveys, and observations involving professionals in Chinese line drawing, micro material art, and conservation techniques. High-resolution electron microscopy was employed to analyze the micro materials, and thematic analysis was used to interpret the

qualitative data. For the quantitative data, we conducted confirmatory factor analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. The study found significant connections between the understanding of micro materials, artistic preferences, perceptions of challenges, and success in integrating these materials. A solid grasp of micro materials was positively associated with perceptions of both challenges ($\beta = 0.295$, $p < 0.001$) and success ($\beta = 0.315$, $p < 0.001$). Additionally, artistic preferences had a significant impact on perceptions of challenges ($\beta = 0.224$, $p < 0.001$) and success ($\beta = 0.245$, $p < 0.001$). The qualitative analysis uncovered several themes, including tradition versus innovation, creative freedom, technical challenges, marketability, cultural preservation, and the importance of education and skill development. In conclusion, while micro materials offer new creative possibilities and conservation benefits for Chinese line drawing, their integration must balance innovation with traditional values. Artists should experiment with micro materials while respecting cultural authenticity. Institutions should provide workshops and training programs to support artists in integrating these material.

Keywords: Chinese Line Drawing; Conservation; Innovation; Micromaterials

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 13 DCE 011

Practical Application and Impact of VR (Virtual) Technology in Animation Filmmaking

**Qingwen Su¹, Zainatul Shuhaida Binti Abdull Rahman¹, Li Ang²,
Arwin Ramli³**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

² Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, Jiangxi Polytechnic University, China

³ Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia

2022743723@student.uitm.edu.my, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, 514941661@qq.com, arwin@iteba.ac.id
Tel: +8618870928916

Abstract

The rapid development of virtual reality (VR) technology creates new dynamics in animation filmmaking. The industry was relatively constrained by traditional filmmaking tools, but now, using VR features during pre-production, animation production, and audience engagement offers unprecedented opportunities. This paper looks into the effects and usages of VR technology on animation filmmaking processes with a focus on its impact on the creative processes and experience of the audience. VR technology transforms the animation industry by offering new features like virtual storyboarding, sophisticated character design, and animation enhancement. These features enable animators to better plan and accurately render in real-time during post-production. A case in point is Black Myth: Goku, which was used for the case study research and demonstrates how VR technology can enhance creativity through articulate storytelling. The research illustrates how VR technology enhances creativity by expanding boundaries in the visual arts and, in turn, immersion and interaction for the audience. This study seeks to analyze the interaction between the current reality and prospective development of VR

in animation, concentrating on the effects on workflows and audience attention in detail. For this purpose, the study employs qualitative analyses of industry cases demonstrating VR's capability to improve production efficiency and precision. The integration of VR does come with its hurdles, such as the expensive technology and the difficulty of transitioning from traditional ways for most artists. Research shows that VR not only streamlines the process of animation production but also sophisticatedly transforms how viewers interact with the film by allowing them to engage with the digital realms in previously impossible ways. It encourages cross-discipline cooperation by enabling animators, programmers, and sound designers to work, as a unit, creatively to usher in a new level of storytelling whereby the audience can participate in multi-dimensional narratives. The findings of this study indicate that the use of VR technology will undoubtedly redefine the skeleton of animation filmmaking, integrating animated storytelling with responsive digital environments. This study brings to light the many aspects of VR adoption in animated media, thus broadening the scope of debate over the evolution of animation.

Keywords: Virtual Reality, Animated Movies, Interactivity, Audience Experience

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 14 DCE 006

Proposing a New Pond Design through AEAM Volume Calculation of Existing Ponds

**Ruwaidah Borhan¹, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman¹,
Izham Ghani¹, Tim Heath²**

¹ Department Of Built Environment Studies And Technology, College Of Built Environment Universiti Teknologi Mara, Perak Branch, Malaysia, ² Department Of Architecture & Built Environment, Faculty Of Engineering University Of Nottingham, United Kingdom

aidah866@uitm.edu.my, norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk
Tel : +60 19 763 8001

Abstract

Ponds play important roles in local ecosystems, often supporting small-scale habitats for amphibians, insects, and waterfowl, and they can become water sources for animals, livestock, and irrigation. Ponds are usually shallow bodies of water that experience more extreme temperature fluctuations. Pond volume calculation plays a critical role in water management and ecological and hydrological aspects. Designing or redesigning a pond requires accurate volume estimation to ensure proper water management, structural integrity, and ecological balance. One of the common methods used for volume estimation in pond design is the Average End Area Method (AEAM). In the context of this study, AEAM is useful for estimating the volume of water based on cross-sectional data from the case study. Therefore, this study aims to assess how AEAM can help calculate the volume of the existing pond, which is Tasik Iskandar, Perak Tengah. The goal is to use the data to guide the design of new stormwater retention basins that are capable of handling rainfall runoff, which helps prevent drainage system overloads during heavy rains. Quantitative data was conducted in this study based on cross-sectional information, and the volume of the existing pond was calculated using AEAM. The implications of the results provide

parameters for the minimum range depth and range volume of new retention ponds, which can be used to propose new designs based on the AEAM calculation. However, through this study, it can assist in managing existing ponds and designing new ones for specific purposes such as irrigation, wildlife conservation, and stormwater retention basins, which can help in ecological factors such as balancing nature's needs. The Average End Area Method (AEAM) is a useful tool for estimating pond volumes and serves as a basis for redesigning ponds to meet specific water storage and ecological requirements. Overall, in pond design, selecting an appropriate volume estimation method is crucial for ensuring accuracy and reliability. While AEAM remains a commonly used technique due to its straightforward application, practitioners should be aware of its limitations and consider alternative or supplementary methods, especially in cases involving complex geometries.

Keywords: Average End Area Method; Pond Design; Hydrological; Stormwater Management

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 15 DCE 013

Sacredness of Food Offerings for Spirits in the Spiritual Healing Practices of the Bajau Laut Ethnic

Amsalib Pisali¹, Ratna Fazlinda Jelly², Sharifuddin Zainal³, Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman⁴, Mashor Awang Long³, Adinda Usin Muka⁵

¹ Department of Performing Arts, Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, ² Department of Heritage Studies, Faculty of Creative Technology and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia, ³ Creative Arts Program, Academy of Arts & Creative Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia,

⁴ Performing Arts Studies, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ⁵ Indonesian Literature Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Mulawarman University, Indonesia.

amsalib@fmppsi.upsi.edu.my, fazlinda.aj@umk.edu.my, sharifuddin@ums.edu.my, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, adindausinmuka@gmail.com
Tel: +60198974847

Abstract:

Spiritual healing is a vital aspect of the Bajau Laut community, who practice healing rituals based on a transcendental connection with ancestral spirits. A key component of these rituals is offering food to spirits, believed to serve as a medium of communication between the human world and the spiritual realm. The sacredness of these offerings reflects the beliefs, cultural values and religious systems passed down through generations within the Bajau Laut community in Semporna, Sabah. This study aims to elucidate how food offerings in spiritual healing rituals function as a medium of sacred communication. Using Peirce's semiotic approach, this research classifies food in these rituals as icons, indexes, and symbols, each conveying distinct meanings in the context of human-spirit interaction. This study is significant as it not only enhances the understanding of the Bajau Laut belief system but also contributes to the academic discourse on sacred communication in food anthropology and semiotics. To achieve its objectives, this study investigates three key

aspects: (i) the types of food offerings used in Bajau Laut spiritual healing rituals; (ii) the function of these offerings as icons, indexes, and symbols within the sacred communication system; and (iii) the role of food as a medium connecting humans and spirits through Peirce's semiotic framework. A qualitative approach is adopted, utilizing phenomenological methods through participatory observation and in-depth interviews with ritual practitioners. Data analysis applies Peirce's semiotic model to understand how food in these rituals is encoded as an iconic, indexical, and symbolic sign in the sacred communication process. This study is confined to the healing rituals of the Bajau Laut in Semporna, Sabah, without considering variations among other Bajau Laut groups. Moreover, the interpretation of the sacred meaning of food in these rituals depends on collective community understanding, which may evolve due to external influences. Findings indicate that food offerings act as a physical representation of spirits (iconic), a sign of their presence (indexical), and a cultural code conveying sacred meaning (symbolic). The theoretical implications of this study contribute to communication theory by demonstrating that ritual communication is not merely a process of transmitting information between humans and spirits but a dynamic interpretative process that frames it as a cultural text. Furthermore, sacred communication is fluid rather than static, influenced by the interaction and interpretation of rituals by the practicing community.

Keywords: Bajau Laut; Sacred Communication; Sacred Food; Spiritual Healing

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 16 DCE 005

Strategic Speculative Futures Framework in Architecture and Sustainable Development

Puteri Mayang Bahjah Zaharin¹, Maria Concepcion Perez Gutierrez²

¹ Studies of Architecture, School of Architecture and Interior Architecture, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, Malaysia, ² Escuela Politecnica Superior, Universidad San Pablo CEU Campus de Monteprincipe, Spain

bahjah55@gmail.com, cperez.eps@ceu.es
+6016-2710605

Abstract

Architectural discourse must evolve to address the complexities of an uncertain future, where environmental challenges, technological disruptions, and shifting societal needs demand future-oriented and systemic thinking. However, existing methodologies in architectural practice often lack structured approaches to anticipate and navigate long-term uncertainties. This paper introduces the Strategic Speculative Futures Framework (SSFF), which integrates systems thinking, strategic foresight, and speculative design into architectural practice, focusing on sustainable development. By combining systems thinking with futures-oriented analysis and analysing emerging trends, drivers, weak signals, and disruptors, SSFF explores probable, plausible, possible, preferable, and wildcard futures, translating these insights into short-, medium-, and long-term design strategies. This paper investigates the gaps in current architectural discourse and explores how SSFF can provide a comprehensive framework for addressing long-term sustainability in architectural design. The objectives include identifying critical limitations in existing methodologies and establishing SSFF as a tool for fostering adaptive, resilient, and sustainable built environments. This study determines the potential role of SSFF in

transforming architectural decision-making processes by providing a structured approach to anticipate and navigate long-term uncertainties, advocating for a shift toward more future-conscious and systems-based design approaches. This research employs a qualitative, conceptual approach, reviewing current architectural methodologies and integrating insights from systems thinking and futures studies to develop SSFF. The process involves identifying key principles from systems thinking and futures studies and then synthesising these principles to form a cohesive framework. The limitations of this study include the theoretical nature of the framework, which is in its early stages of development and has not yet been directly implemented in practice. The findings highlight significant gaps in current architectural discourse, particularly the lack of tools for integrating long-term foresight into design methodologies. The paper concludes that SSFF offers a structured pathway to rethink sustainability strategies in architecture, emphasising the need for architects to engage with futures thinking to navigate complex challenges. The implications indicate that SSFF has the potential to become a vital resource, highlighting the significance of architects, educators, and researchers in creating more resilient and sustainable design practices that address future uncertainties.

Keywords: Strategic Speculative Futures Framework (SSFF), Futures Thinking, Sustainable Development, Systems Thinking

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 17
DCE 007

**Wang Yizhen's *Modern Poetry* Education Analysis
of Creative Misconceptions in Fairy Tale Poetry**

Li Sirui¹, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman¹, Arwin Ramli²

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia

Isr931211@gmail.com, zainatul@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +8615703473884

Abstract

Modern Poetry Education includes the work of Wang Yizhen, a contemporary Chinese dilemma poet whose poetry aims to facilitate the pedagogy of writing poetry. In Wang Yizhen's works, which she describes as magical, there is a complete chapter on the rarest poetic form of poetry which is fairy tale poetry. Like the rest of the Eastern cultures, China emphasizes morality, social order, and didacticism, often placing fairy tales into predefined rigid cultural and social boxes. As a result, contemporary Chinese fairy tales tend to be excessively moralistic and lack the artistry characteristic of Western fairy tales. This is true for the less modernized form of fairy tale poetry, which seeks to blend prose and poetry. This research is crucial in addressing the issue of composing fairy-tale poetry. This type of poetry, which poetically encapsulates childhood, is challenging to produce artistically, an inescapable contradiction. This study aims to examine the shortcomings of Chinese fairy tale poetry and how it can be enhanced. The goals include identifying specific structural and thematic gaps, analyzing the influence of traditional moral instruction on thematic pedagogy, and conducting a contrastive analysis with Western fairy-tale poetry to provide an alternative-oriented constructive model. The Chinese and Western approaches to fairy-tale poetry are compared in terms of themes, structures, and receptions as an example of qualitative literary analysis. Still, there is a lack of extensive scholarship on fairy tale poetry in China, and the more general issue of evaluating artistic worth is too subjective. This analysis shows that most Chinese fairy tale poetry displays one or more of what can be termed three major afflictions: excessive moralization, lack of

imaginative sophistication, and monotonous design concepts. To overcome these limitations, it is recommended that Chinese fairy tale poetry broaden its scope, replace moral narratives with enticing stories, and incorporate intricate critiquing techniques found in traditional poetry. Such considerations would fundamentally redirect the inventiveness and freedom with which poets and educators approach the writing of Chinese fairy tale poetry, thus posing a new challenge for them.

Keywords: Fairy Tale, Poetry, Creation, Deviation

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Educational / Learning Environment

A 18 ELE 003

Classroom Climate Shapes Student Behavior: A mediated-moderation approach to bullying

**Ma Xiao¹, Lim Boon Hooi¹, Xing Li¹, Xuan Yinan²,
Wang Shuai¹, Zhao Peihong³**

¹ Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, ² Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, ³ Faculty of Literature, Xingtai University, China

4374785@qq.com, lilyxing00000@163.com, xqxyxn@163.com, Sherryworldleader@163.com;
fly901226@163.com
Tel : +8618631902369

Abstract

School bullying is a global issue that affects students' well-being and academic performance. Understanding bullying from an environment-behavior perspective is crucial, as it highlights how social and physical environments shape student interactions and behaviors. While teacher interventions play a key role in reducing bullying, their broader impact on classroom climate as an environmental factor and its subsequent influence on student behavior remains underexplored, particularly in fourth-tier Chinese cities. This study examines how teachers' responses to bullying (TRB) influence student bullying behavior (SBB) both directly and through classroom climate (CC) as a mediating factor, emphasizing the interplay between educational environments and student behavioral outcomes. Additionally, it explores whether the effectiveness of these environmental influences varies across grade levels, further contextualizing the dynamic interaction between environment and student development.

A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 538 students in Grades 4–6 from four public key elementary schools in Xingtai City, Hebei Province. Validated questionnaires

measured TRB, CC, and SBB. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) examined direct and mediating effects, while hierarchical regression analysis tested grade-level moderation.

Results showed that TRB significantly reduced SBB both directly ($\beta = -0.31, p < .001$) and indirectly through CC (indirect effect = $-0.15, p < .001$). Mediation analysis confirmed that CC partially mediated this relationship, suggesting that a positive classroom climate enhances the impact of teacher interventions in reducing bullying. Grade level moderated the TRB–SBB relationship ($\beta = 0.18, p < .01$), with the strongest effect in Grade 4, moderate in Grade 5, and weakest in Grade 6. This indicates that younger students are more responsive to teacher interventions, while older students rely more on peer influences or self-regulation strategies.

Despite limitations such as self-reported data and a single-region sample, the findings emphasize the importance of fostering a positive classroom climate and implementing grade-specific anti-bullying strategies. Future research should adopt longitudinal or multi-site designs to enhance causal inferences and improve generalizability.

Overall, this study underscores the critical role of teacher interventions in shaping classroom environments and reducing bullying. The findings suggest that effective anti-bullying strategies should integrate proactive teacher responses, supportive classroom climates, and age-appropriate interventions. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of environmental and behavioral mechanisms influencing school bullying and offer evidence for designing more effective intervention programs in primary schools.

Keywords: Teacher Responses; Classroom Climate; Bullying Behavior; Grade-Level Moderation

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 19 ELE 005

Design and Application of BOPPPS Teaching Module based CBVE for Higher Vocational Curriculum for Infant and Childcare in China

**Wang Qian¹, Fatin Aliana Mohd Radzi¹,
Nor Tutiaini Ab. Wahid¹, Wang XueNi²**

¹ Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, ² Health Management and Social Services, NingXia Polytechnic, China

:2021721959@student.uitm.edu.my; fatin777@uitm.edu.my; tutiniaini@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +86 18919030809

Abstract

Background: The first 1000 days of life are critical for brain development. To fuel China's childcare industry growth, high - quality professional cultivation is urgent. Higher vocational colleges are essential in talent nurturing, with curricula being crucial for training infant and childcare experts.

Significance: Theoretically, this study enriches the integration of CBVE - BOPPPS in teaching, driving innovation in vocational education models for childcare majors. Practically, it expands the scope of curriculum reform issues through design.

Aim: The goal is to systematically design and implement CBVE core indicators and instructional "products" for the Infant and Childcare Curriculum (ICCC) within the CBVE framework, using BOPPPS and ADDIE models.

Objectives: (1) To develop ICCC instructional design based on CBVE - BOPPPS. (2) To compare academic and learning engagement scores between CBVE - BOPPPS and traditional teaching groups. (3) To explore teachers' adaptation strategies in CBVE - BOPPPS implementation.

Methods: This research applies the Design and Development Research (DDR) method, a continuous mixed - method study based on ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation) is conducted for Infant and childcare curriculum. Qualitative research focuses on CBVE - BOPPPS design and content validity testing, and quantitative on student's academic performance with Traditional Teaching Model (TTM) group differences, with the former explaining the latter. The study involves 32 students in the CBVE - BOPPPS group and 30 in the TTM group from NP College.

Findings: The results of the quasi-experimental study showed that the CBVE - BOPPPS group scored significantly higher than the Traditional Teaching Model (TTM) on the three dimensions of academic achievement and engagement in learning. However, there was no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test of the CBVE-BOPPPS group on the absorption dimension of engagement. Teachers were faced with the challenges of competency selection and inexperienced students in design, and workload, knowledge and teaching process constraints in implementation. They used multi-centre teaching. multidimensional content, multiple types of methods and multiple assessments to address these issues.

Implications: The study validates CBVE - BOPPPS effectiveness, offers new research perspectives, updates teaching concepts, and helps train senior childcare personnel.

Limitations: The study has a small sample size and time - constrained experimental conditions. Long - term tracking of the teaching reform is needed to fully understand its impact.

Keywords: Competency-Based Vocational Education; BOPPPS teaching model; Design and Development Research; ADDIE Instructional design models.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 20 ELE 004

Impact of Multiple Feedback on Revision of Chinese Undergraduates' Argumentative Essays

**Wang Shuai¹, Kamalanathan M. Ramakrishnan¹,
Xing Li¹, Ma Xiao¹, Xuan Yinan^{2,1}, Na Li³**

¹ Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, ² Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, ³ College of Humanities, Xinyang University, China

Sherryworldleader@163.com, Kamalanathanramakrishnan@segi.edu.my, lilyxing00000@163.com,
4374785@qq.com, xqxyxyn@163.com, karlsina@foxmail.com
Tel : +8615201932643

Abstract

Drawing upon feedback theories, this study examines the impact of three different types of feedback—automated writing evaluation (AWE), peer feedback, and teacher feedback—on the revision process of argumentative essays written by Chinese EFL (English as a Foreign Language) college students. The study aims to explore how these feedback methods influence students' writing development, their effectiveness in identifying strengths and weaknesses, and their role in guiding subsequent revisions. A total of 127 undergraduate students from an ordinary university in Shanghai participated in the study by completing detailed questionnaires that captured their perceptions and experiences with different types of feedback. Additionally, 47 students were interviewed to gain a deeper understanding of how they interpreted and applied the feedback received. The findings indicate that all three feedback methods contribute to the writing process, but they differ significantly in their advantages, disadvantages, and effectiveness. These differences are evident in aspects such as the specificity of the feedback, the speed of delivery, the focus on particular writing elements, and the level of interaction between the feedback provider and the recipient.

Among the three feedback types, teacher feedback was perceived as the most effective. Students valued it for its accuracy, depth, and ability to provide clear, specific, and targeted suggestions that directly addressed their writing issues. Peer feedback, while beneficial in promoting collaborative learning and enhancing students' critical thinking skills, was sometimes limited in accuracy and depth due to students' varying proficiency levels in evaluating writing. On the other hand, AWE provided immediate and consistent feedback, which was useful for identifying grammatical errors and mechanical issues. However, it was less effective in addressing higher-order writing concerns such as argument development, coherence, and rhetorical effectiveness.

Overall, this study highlights the importance of integrating multiple feedback methods in EFL writing instruction. While AWE offers quick and objective assessments, peer and teacher feedback provide the depth, personalization, and constructive engagement necessary for meaningful writing improvement. A balanced approach that leverages the strengths of each feedback type can help optimize students' learning experiences and foster their writing development.

Keywords: English argumentative essay; feedback theory; automated writing evaluation (AWE); peer feedback; teacher feedback.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 21 ELE 002

Integrating Community Engagement in Architectural Education: A path to skill development

**Ida Marlina binti Mazlan^{1,2}, Noor Fatehah Mat So'od², Ilyana Sujak²,
Nor Syawallina Azman ² , Nurhayati Zulkeply², Yakubu Aminu Dodo³**

¹ PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, ² School of Architecture and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia, ³ Architectural Engineering Department, College of Engineering, Najran University, Najran, Saudi Arabia

ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, fatehah@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ilyana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my ,
syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , nurhayati@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, yadodo@nu.edu.sa
Tel : +60133070442

Abstract

This study aims to explore the integration of community engagement within the Diploma in Architecture program at UCSI University, Malaysia, focusing on the factors that facilitate the institutionalization of community engagement in higher education. The study investigates how incorporating community-driven projects into the curriculum enhances students' academic learning and contributes to the development of hard and soft skills. Fifty-two students participated in community engagement initiatives, collaborating with local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and industry professionals. This project allowed students to apply their academic knowledge in real-world contexts, engaging them in the design, construction, and documentation processes. This study aims to identify and explain the key factors that contribute to student learning and development through these community engagement practices. Through these hands-on experiences, students could build technical expertise (hard skills) while improving interpersonal abilities (soft skills), such as teamwork, communication, and problem-

solving. The study examines how these factors have affected the students' overall growth, including how the community engagement projects fostered deeper learning and professional development. Data was collected through direct observation of student activities and a questionnaire administered to the 52 students involved in the projects. The findings reveal significant improvements in both hard and soft skills. Students demonstrated increased technical proficiency, including project management and design execution, and enhanced interpersonal skills, such as collaboration, leadership, and effective communication. The research underscores the importance of institutional support in embedding community engagement within the curriculum. It emphasizes how such initiatives contribute to a holistic educational experience, providing students with valuable real-world insights and preparing them to address the social and professional challenges they will face as future architects. This study highlights the transformative potential of community-based learning, reinforcing the importance of integrating community engagement into higher education to cultivate socially responsible and skilled professionals.

Keywords: Community Engagement, Hands-on Learning, Architectural Education, Student Skill Development.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 22 ELE 007

Lessons Learned in Strengthening Fire Safety of Tuition Center for a Resilient Learning Environment

**Nur Khairul Faizah Mustafa ¹, Adi Irfan Bin Che Ani ², Afaq Hyder
Chohan ³, Siti Hafsah Zulkarnain ⁴**

¹ Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment, Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur,
PhD candidate, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

² Pro Vice-Chancellor (Revenue & Infrastructure)/ Executive Director
UKM Revenue Management Center (JANA@UKM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

³ College of Architecture, Art & Design, Ajman University, United Arab Emirates

⁴ School of Real Estate and Building Surveying, College of Built Environment,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

¹nurkhairul@iukl.edu.my); ²adiirfan@ukm.edu.my; ³a.chohan@ajman.ac.ae; ⁴siti_hafsah@uitm.edu.my

Tel : +60133490179

Abstract

Private supplementary education, known as shadow education, has significantly expanded the tuition center industry. As the demand for personalized learning increases, tuition centers play a crucial role in academic success. Ensuring a safe learning environment, particularly fire safety, is essential, especially for tuition centers operating in shop offices. Fire safety is a critical factor affecting tuition center operations, directly impacting students, teachers, and support staff. Compliance with fire safety regulations under the Private Educational Institutions (PEI) framework is mandatory, requiring approval from the Fire and Rescue Department Malaysia (FRDM) before performing any renovations or modification works. This study qualitatively examines lessons learned from

fire incidents in educational buildings, particularly tuition centers. It identifies fire safety compliance requirements for shop-office-based institutions to enhance safety and minimize hazards. The finding has outlined the strategies to improve fire safety measures in tuition center buildings for a better educational institution. The qualitative research involved reviewing news articles and conducting semi-structured interviews with FRDM officers and architects to gain in-depth insights into fire safety compliance. A purposive sampling method was used to obtain expert feedback and validation. The study focuses on tuition centers operating within shop offices and primarily examines fire safety regulations in Malaysia. The study highlights key lessons learned and identifies critical gaps in fire safety compliance among tuition centers. Challenges include obtaining approvals, limited awareness of safety regulations, and structural constraints in shop-office conversions. The strategies recommended for addressing these issues emphasized the need for stricter enforcement and improved guidance for tuition center operators. The findings offer valuable insights for regulatory authorities, tuition center operators, and policymakers, contributing to fire safety standards in private educational institutions. Strengthening fire safety compliance is crucial in creating a safer, more resilient learning environment and fostering a fear-free education hub for students and educators.

Keywords: Lesson Learned, Fire Safety, Tuition Center, Resilient Learning Environment

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 23 ELE 006

Rethinking Architectural Education: Why technical skills alone won't secure the future of the profession

**Ida Marlina Mazlan¹, Adi Irfan Che Ani^{2,3},
Afifuddin Husairi Mat Jusoh^{2,3}, Lawrence Wallen⁴**

¹ PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, ² School of Liberal Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, ³ Centre for Engineering Education Research, Faculty of Engineering & Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, ⁴ School of Architecture, University of Technology Sydney, Australia

ida.mazlan@gmail.com, adiirfan@ukm.edu.my, afifuddin@ukm.edu.my, wallen@uts.edu.au
Tel : +60172323048

Abstract

The evolving demands of the architecture industry necessitate a curriculum that extends beyond technical proficiency to incorporate essential soft skills, which are crucial for long-term professional success. While technical expertise forms the foundation of architectural education, competencies such as communication, teamwork, adaptability, and problem-solving play an equally vital role in ensuring career growth and professional sustainability. This study examines UCSI University's internship program as a structured platform for industry-aligned experiential learning, allowing students to develop critical workplace competencies through real-world exposure. By engaging with industry professionals, students gain firsthand insights into workplace expectations, enhancing their ability to navigate the complexities of architectural practice. This research employs a content analysis methodology, systematically reviewing internship reports and employer feedback to identify recurring gaps in competency development. Findings indicate that while

graduates demonstrate strong technical abilities, deficiencies in affective competencies often hinder their adaptability and long-term professional advancement. Employers frequently highlight ineffective communication, lack of leadership skills, and limited problem-solving abilities as barriers to workplace integration. To address these challenges, this study evaluates experiential and competency-based learning frameworks, including EXCEL, TVET, and IDEAL, to propose an enhanced curriculum structure that better aligns with industry expectations. By integrating industry-driven experiential learning and competency-focused training, this model reinforces the critical role of internships in bridging the gap between academia and professional practice, reducing skill mismatches, and minimizing the need for extensive post-graduation upskilling. A well-structured internship program provides students with a learning environment that not only refines their technical skills but also fosters professional resilience, leadership, and critical thinking. Ultimately, this study contributes to the broader discourse on architectural education by advocating for a structured approach to embedding essential soft skills within academic programs. A curriculum that effectively integrates both technical expertise and interpersonal competencies ensures that graduates are not only job-ready but also equipped to drive innovation, sustainability, and leadership within the profession. By emphasizing a holistic educational approach, this research underscores the importance of experiential learning as a catalyst for professional growth, fostering a workforce that is resilient, adaptable, and capable of responding to the evolving demands of the architecture industry.

Keywords: Experiential Learning, Architectural Education, Industry-driven curriculum, Future-ready Graduates

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 24 ELE 001

Shaping Values and Perspectives: The impact of community projects on student learning

Noor Fatehah Mat So'od¹, Ida Marlina Mazlan^{2,1}, Ilyana Sujak¹, Nor Syawallina Azman¹, Nurhayati Zulkepely¹, Wandī Syahfutra³

¹ School of Architecture and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia. ² PhD. Candidate, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. ³ Universitas Muhammadiyah Riau, Indonesia.

fatehah@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ida@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, ilyana@ucsiuniversity.edu.my ,
syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my , nurhayati@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, wandisyahfutra@umri.ac.id
Tel : +60133070442

Abstract

Community engagement has become a fundamental urban design component and a key theme in design education. This study examines the role of community projects within the Diploma in Architecture program at UCSI University, Malaysia. It evaluates how student participation in these initiatives aligns with Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4: Quality Education). Integrating community engagement into architecture education offers students opportunities to apply academic knowledge in real-world contexts, enhancing their professional skills and fostering social responsibility. By engaging with communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and industry professionals, students can address relevant issues and contribute to sustainable development. This research aims to assess the extent of student involvement in community projects and their impact on their learning and values, with a focus on the achievement of SDG 4. A case study approach focused on UCSI University's Diploma in Architecture program. A questionnaire survey was administered to 46 students in the course, investigating their participation across various project stages, including design, construction, and documentation. The

survey also explored students' reflections on collaborative work with communities and industry partners. While the study is limited to a single institution, which may restrict the generalizability of its findings, it provides valuable insights into the role of community engagement in design education. The findings indicate that the program offers diverse student engagement opportunities at different project implementation stages. Despite being assigned to separate teams, students demonstrated high levels of participation and collaboration, developing critical skills and lifelong learning experiences. These outcomes are closely aligned with the objectives of SDG 4, illustrating the program's effectiveness in fostering transformative learning. This study highlights the importance of incorporating community engagement into design curricula. It emphasizes that such experiences enhance student learning and prepare future architects to address complex societal challenges through sustainable practices.

Keywords: Community Architecture, Learning Experience, Teaching Pedagogy, Higher Education.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Elderly Environment

**A 25
EE 002**

Bridging the Digital Divide: Factors affecting elderly users' engagement with online government services in China

NiNa Zhu¹, Ku Hasnita Ku Samsu², LiHong Mao³

^{1,2} Politics and Government, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, ^{1,3} Henan University, KaiFeng, China,

gs66872@student.upm.edu.my, hasnita@upm.edu.my, 15225476797@163.com
Tel: +601121302194

Abstract

(This study investigates the factors influencing the continued use of online government services by elderly users in mainland China, particularly in the context of the post-COVID-19 era. With China's aging population projected to exceed 500 million by 2050, the challenge of incorporating elderly citizens into the digital public service system has become a pressing concern. The rapid digitalization of services, spurred by the pandemic, has accelerated the adoption of e-government platforms for tasks such as healthcare appointments, pension-related transactions, and social security inquiries. However, a significant digital divide remains, with older adults facing barriers including insufficient digital literacy, concerns about online transaction security, and difficulties navigating complex user interfaces. These challenges are exacerbated by the generational gap in technology use, with elderly individuals often struggling to engage with digital platforms due to factors like limited exposure to digital tools and age-related physical limitations.

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative research to understand the multifaceted nature of this issue. The quantitative phase collects data on the frequency and types of online services used by elderly individuals, while the qualitative phase gathers insights into the personal, family, and community factors influencing their usage. Key factors such as system quality, information quality, service quality, and support from family and community networks are explored to determine their impact on elderly users' satisfaction and continued

engagement with e-government platforms. In addition, this paper assesses the effectiveness of policy interventions such as digital literacy training programs, the provision of affordable digital devices, and the simplification of service interfaces.

The findings highlight the significant role of system usability, trust in platform information, and access to social support in shaping elderly users' ongoing interaction with digital services. This study provides theoretical contributions to the understanding of digital service accessibility for the aging population, offering policy recommendations aimed at enhancing digital literacy, optimizing service design, and ensuring equitable access to e-government platforms. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the need to bridge the intergenerational digital divide to fully integrate China's elderly population into the digital ecosystem.

Keywords: Elderly, Digital Divide, Online Government Services, Mixed-Methods Research

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 26 EE 001

Design and Development of Smart Elderly Care Apps in Henan, China

Liu Ying^{1,2}, Shahrman Zainal Abidin¹, Verly Veto Vermol¹

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia, ² Zhengzhou Railway Vocational & Technical College, Henan, China

liuying426@163.com, shahrman.z.a@uitm.edu.my, verly@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +60 179480396

Abstract

As population aging intensifies, smart elderly care has become a crucial means to improve the quality of life for older adults and alleviate the social burden of eldercare. However, developing innovative models tailored to regional characteristics remains a pressing issue. This study aims to investigate, analyze, and assess innovative models of smart elderly care in Henan Province. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining surveys and in-depth interviews to gather data on the needs and preferences of elderly individuals in Henan regarding smart elderly care apps. Through quantitative and qualitative data analysis, the core functional requirements were identified, and an app design plan suited to the characteristics of Henan was proposed. The study results indicate that the new model of smart elderly care not only extends the basic functions of traditional offline eldercare but also integrates innovative elements of online operations, providing a comprehensive and creative design model. This model offers theoretical support and practical guidance for implementing regional smart elderly care.

Keywords: App Design, Mobile Health, Smart Elderly, Care User Experience.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Energy Environment

A 27 EnE 001

Global Insights into the Adoption and Behavioral Aspects of Energy Storage: A bibliometric study

**Mohd Fahrul Izwan Mohd Supian^{1,2,3}, Salehudin Mohd Redzuan^{2,3},
Syed Abdul Mutalib Al Junid^{2,3}, Fakhrur Hazman Yusoff⁴**

¹ Infrastructure & Infostructure Development Office, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Electronic Architecture and Application Research Group, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Microwave Research Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia ³ Faculty of Business, Sohar University, Oman

fahrul@uitm.edu.my, salehudin933@uitm.edu.my, samaljunid@uitm.edu.my, fhysusoff@su.edu.om
Tel : +60129336911

Abstract

This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of global research on the adoption and behavioral aspects of energy storage, identifying key trends, influential contributors, and interdisciplinary linkages. Utilizing Biblioshiny in R and ScientoPy, the study examines publication growth, keyword co-occurrence networks, and citation impact to map the evolving research landscape. These bibliometric tools provide structured insights into research productivity, collaboration networks, and thematic evolution, offering a systematic understanding of how energy storage adoption and behavior are studied across disciplines. The findings reveal a rapidly expanding research domain, with a steady increase in publications and high-impact citations, reflecting growing global interest in understanding behavioral drivers of energy storage adoption. Keyword co-occurrence analysis highlights the interdisciplinary nature of this research, linking policy development, consumer psychology, and technological transitions to energy storage implementation. Thematic evolution analysis uncovers shifts in focus from technical feasibility studies to consumer acceptance, regulatory frameworks, and behavioral

economics, indicating the maturation of this research field. Co-authorship and citation network analyses further illustrate the global research collaboration trends, with key research clusters emerging in Europe, North America, and Asia, demonstrating the international scope of energy storage research. The study provides valuable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers, helping to identify and overcome behavioral barriers to energy storage adoption. By integrating Biblioshiny and ScientoPy, this study constructs a data-driven roadmap for navigating research gaps, identifying high-impact research clusters, and shaping future research directions. The results emphasize the critical role of behavioral insights in driving sustainable energy transitions, facilitating technology acceptance, and enhancing policy frameworks that support the widespread integration of energy storage solutions. This bibliometric approach offers a holistic understanding of adoption trends, supporting the advancement of research, innovation, and implementation strategies in the energy storage sector. By mapping research progress and identifying emerging themes, this study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on the behavioral dimensions of energy storage adoption, providing a foundation for future interdisciplinary collaborations and evidence-based policymaking.

Keywords: Adoption; Behavioral; Energy Storage

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

General Psychology

A 28 GP 002

Depression, Suicidal Ideation and Behaviours, and Substance use among Female University Students

Salmi Razali¹, Norhidayah Jaris¹,
Adhityawarman Menaldi², Fatimah Sham^{3*}

**Corresponding Author*

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, ³ Center for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia

drsalmi@uitm.edu.my, norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my, a.menaldi@ui.ac.id, fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +603-61265000

Abstract

Background: Globally, mental health problems such as depression, suicidal behaviours and substance use are showing an increasing trend, especially among young women.

Significance: Psychological disturbances during the critical development period may disrupt young women's social, emotional, and cognitive development, and key life transitions result in detrimental physical, mental, academic and interpersonal consequences. Despite the numerous damaging effects of these trio phenomena in Malaysia, there is a dearth of knowledge on the relationships between them. **Aims:** To investigate the relationships between depression, suicidal ideation and behaviours, and substance use (smoking and alcohol intake, and illicit substance use) among female university students. **Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of depression and level of suicidal ideation and behaviours, and to establish the associations between those mental health problems and previous as well as current substance use. **Methods:** This is a secondary analysis of a cross-sectional study using convenience sampling technique. The number of samples was determined using the population proportion formulae. Data

collection was done through an online survey. The survey was disseminated via social media and instant messaging. Consented participants who fulfilled the selection criteria were assessed on background socio-demography, college living conditions, family background; previous and current smoking, alcohol consumption and substance use; depression and suicidal ideation and behaviours using a proforma questionnaire, the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CESD) and the Risk Assessment Suicidality Scale (RASS) respectively. **Findings:** Of the total 824 participants, 114(13.8%) had mental health problems before; 205(24.9%) screened to have depression but only 23(2.8%) had received therapies. A total of 62(7.5%) students had consumed alcohol before and the current alcohol user was only 6(0.7%). Only 1(0.1%) had used illicit substance before and, the number of current substance use surged to 6(0.7%), and 3(0.4%) had smoked before and currently smoking has increased to 6(0.7%). Previous alcohol users had higher scores of suicidal intentions and total scores of suicidal ideation and behaviours; previous substance users had higher scores of depression; and previous smokers had lower fear of dying than students without those risks. **Limitation:** Cross-sectional study limits the cause-and-effect relationship; hence, cohort study is suggested. **Conclusion and Implication:** Female university students with previous substance use had a higher tendency for depression as well as suicidal ideation and behaviours; abstaining from illicit substances and practising healthy lifestyles are crucial. The university should provide comprehensive intervention to address these issues for students to have good mental health and excel in academia.

Keywords: Suicide; Depression; Substance Use; University

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 29 GP 001

From Home to Campus: How family dynamics influence anxiety in Malaysian university students

Nor Hidayah Jaris^{1,2}, Salmi Razali^{1,2*}, Fatimah Sham³,
Saw Jo Anne^{1,2}, Sali Rahadi Asih⁴, Iman Mohamed Ali^{1,2}

*Corresponding author

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Center of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, ⁴ Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my, drsalmi@uitm.edu.my, fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, annejosaw@uitm.edu.my, sali.rahadi@ui.ac.id, imanali@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +603-61265000

Abstract

Background: Anxiety among university students may create difficulties in adjusting to the university environment, complicate potential interpersonal relationships with peers, lecturers and university staff and subsequently prevent academic excellence. **Significance:** This study filled the gap of limited data available to delineate the comprehensive predictors for anxiety among university students in Malaysia. There is a lack of knowledge on how family dynamics impact anxiety among them. **Aim:** To investigate the association between family dynamic factors and anxiety among Malaysian university students. **Objective:** To determine the relationships between various family dynamic factors and anxiety levels among university students in Malaysia. **Methods:** We conducted an online cross-sectional survey distributed through social media. 853 students consented and answered questions about sociodemographic background, living

circumstances at home and the university, family dynamics, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory – Y Form, which measures state anxiety. **Limitations** include the study's design, the instruments used to confirm the presence of anxiety, and the data collection methods, which rely on an online survey that may not be accessible to people living in remote areas or places where internet coverage is a significant barrier to enrolment. Future research ought to conduct case-control or other studies to provide more evidence for causality. **Findings:** A total of 853 students completed the questionnaires. The predictors of anxiety among university students were determined, which include the presence of family conflict, having friends as confidants, the need for emotional support from family, family financial status, changes in family routines and gender. **Implications:** The findings should help university administration develop effective strategies to alleviate students' anxiety. A collaboration between families and educational institutions is a potential method to ensure students receive consistent emotional support from their parents or guardians. It is critical to establish networks that provide students with mentors, classmates, instructors, and counsellors as sources of confidants who may assist with stress management to avoid anxiety in this demographic.

Keywords: family dynamics; anxiety; university students; Malaysia

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 30
GP 003

Psychological Elements in Modern Poems ***“Bintang Hati”***

**Mashor Awang Long¹, Asmiaty Amat², Sim Chee Cheang¹,
Sharifuddin Zainal¹, Amsalib Pisali³, Yani Maemunah⁴**

¹ Academy of Art & Creative Technology, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ² Centre for the Promotion of Knowledge & Language Learning, University of Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Univeristity Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, ⁴ Fakultas Seni Pertunjukan, Institut Seni Budaya (ISBI), Bandung, Indonesia.

Mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, Asmiaty@ums.edu.my, Suesim@ums.edu.my, sharifuddin@edu.my, amsalib@fmsp.upsi.edu.my, yanimae1974@gmail.com
Tel : +60178164306

Abstract

This study explores the psychological aspects of adolescent needs as reflected in selected KOMSAS poems. Using a qualitative text analysis approach, the research focuses on modern poems from the *Bintang Hati* anthology. The four poems analyzed are (1) *Kijang yang Lelah*, (2) *Pesan Ibu Beribu-ribu* (3) *Senja Dipalang Besi*, and (4) *Bintang*. This study is based on the idea that human needs exist in a hierarchy, where fundamental requirements such as physiological well-being, safety, and emotional connections must be fulfilled before individuals can achieve personal growth and self-fulfillment. The analysis highlights how basic needs, such as security and social belonging, play a crucial role in shaping motivation, while higher needs, including self-esteem and aspirations, drive individuals toward personal development. The findings indicate that each poem represents different levels of this hierarchy, illustrating various challenges, emotions, and desires commonly experienced by adolescents. The poem *Kijang Yang Lelah* symbolizes struggles with exhaustion and survival, portraying the need for basic sustenance and security. The poems *Pesan Ibu Beribu-Ribu*, reflects the importance of love and emotional

support, emphasizing the significance of relationships and belonging. The poem *Senja di Palang Besi* explores self-worth and societal expectations, highlighting the search for identity, acceptance, and confidence. The poem *Bintang* represents aspirations and self-actualization, depicting the pursuit of dreams and the desire for personal achievement. Through these poetic expressions, the study demonstrates how literature provides a deeper understanding of adolescent psychology, offering insights into their motivations, struggles, and emotional development. By analyzing these poems, this research contributes to a greater appreciation of how poetry serves as a medium for exploring human experiences and psychological growth, particularly in the context of youth literature and personal identity formation. This highlights the significant role of literature in shaping adolescent perspectives, fostering self-awareness, and inspiring emotional resilience.

Keywords: Poetry, Emotions, Psychology, KOMSAS.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Health / Healing Environment

A 31
HE 002

Comparison of Lifestyles between Healthy University Students and Students with Depression in Malaysia

Iman Mohamed Ali¹, Salmi Razali^{1*},
Norhidayah Jaris¹, Muh Anwar Fu'ady²

**Corresponding Author*

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Al-Sultan Abdullah & Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

imanali@uitm.edu.my, drsalmi@uitm.edu.my, norhidayahjaris@uitm.edu.my, muh.anwar@ui.ac.id
Tel: (03)33963000 ext. 3329

Abstract

Background: Depression is a prevalent mental health issue among university students worldwide, with significant variations in prevalence across different regions. **Significance:** Lifestyle factors, including diet, physical activity, internet usage, and sleep patterns, have been identified as modifiable risk factors influencing mental well-being. However, studies directly comparing the lifestyles of students with and without depression remain limited in Malaysia. **Aims:** This study investigates the association between lifestyle habits and depression among Malaysian university students. **Objectives:** The study seeks to determine the differences in exercise habits, dietary patterns, internet and social media usage, and sleep quality between students with and without depression. **Methods:** A cross-sectional online survey was conducted among 853 university students using the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CESD) scale, with a cutoff score of 27 indicating depressive symptoms. Sociodemographic data and lifestyle factors were collected and analyzed using independent t-tests. **Findings:** Of the 853 participants, 211 (24.7%) were classified as having depression. Compared to their healthy peers, students

with depression were less likely to perceive exercise as beneficial for anxiety prevention ($p=0.000$) and had significantly lower levels of physical activity ($p=0.001$). Students with depression also reported poorer dietary habits ($p=0.000$), increased internet and social media usage, particularly in isolation ($p=0.006$), and poorer sleep quality ($p=0.000$), with a higher tendency to sleep during the day ($p=0.000$) and increased use of sleeping pills ($p=0.000$) compared to healthy university students. **Limitations:** The study relies on self-reported data, which may introduce response bias, and the cross-sectional design limits causal inferences regarding lifestyle factors and depression. **Implications:** These findings highlight the importance of promoting healthy lifestyle habits as part of mental health interventions for university students. Universities should consider integrating structured wellness programs, digital detox initiatives, and accessible mental health support services to address these lifestyle disparities and mitigate the risk of depression among students.

Keywords: Depression; Lifestyles; Internet; University Students

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 32 HE 001

Feasibility of combined BFR, education and physiotherapy program for patellofemoral pain: A Pilot study

Aslinda Fuhad¹, Zarina Zahari¹,
Maria Justine¹, Suci Wahyu Ismiyasa²

¹ Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences Veteran National Development University, Jakarta, Indonesia

lindalance87@gmail.com, zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, maria205@uitm.edu.my,
Suciwahyuismiyasa@upnvj.ac.id

Tel: 016-9818007

Abstract

Background: Recent advancements in Patellofemoral pain management highlight the potential of innovative interventions like Blood Flow Restriction (BFR) training, education, and low-intensity exercises. The clinical effectiveness of combined interventions, including BFR and neuromuscular control, offer strength gains at lower intensities for PFPS patients. **Significant:** This approach addresses the program's feasibility, thus enabling significant rehabilitation progress for patients with patellofemoral pain. **Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the feasibility of a clinical trial investigating the integration of BFR, education, and low-intensity physiotherapy exercises into PFPS management. **Objectives:** The goals include: 1) Assessing the feasibility of trial methods by examining participant recruitment rates, retention, and assessment completion. 2) Evaluating the implementation of BFR, education, and low-intensity physiotherapy exercises by monitoring care delivery and treatment fidelity. 3) Exploring contextual factors influencing implementation through patient and healthcare provider perspectives on the model of

care. **Methods:** This study recruited 20 participants (aged 18–59) with PFPS for at least four weeks. The experimental group (BFREDLIIT) combined blood flow restriction, postural education, and low-intensity interval training for strength and posture, while the control group received conventional physiotherapy. Data on pain, strength, function, and kinesiophobia were collected at baseline, week 4, and week 12. Interventions included exercises like bridging, squats, and hip movements with BFR using a Recover Fun Air Cuff, guided by Doppler ultrasonography, and educational materials. **Findings:** The pilot study evaluated the feasibility of the BFREDLIIT intervention against standard physiotherapy for PFPS. Although no statistically significant differences were observed ($p < 0.05$), clinically meaningful improvements in muscle strength, squat and lunge performance, and quality of life favoured BFREDLIIT. Successful recruitment, group allocation, and intervention delivery were achieved, with no dropouts indicating high retention. Participants valued the structured protocol and physiotherapist guidance. Feedback enabled minor adjustments for clarity and scheduling. Attendance tracking ensured adherence, demonstrating scalability and justifying further investigation in larger trials. **Limitations:** Feasibility studies' short duration may not reflect long-term adherence or effectiveness. Challenges include ensuring compliance, managing variability in intervention delivery, and addressing scalability issues with specialised equipment. Contextual factors like motivation and co-existing conditions can influence outcomes, requiring future studies to address these limitations. **Implications:** Findings from this feasibility study will provide critical insights for designing future clinical trials and optimising combined intervention strategies for PFPS management. **Conclusion:** This feasibility study showed high recruitment, retention, and acceptability rates. The clinical effect size was moderate to large, with a high likelihood of cost-effectiveness, warranting a randomised controlled trial.

Keywords: Patellofemoral pain; Feasibility; Blood Flow Restriction; Physiotherapy

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 33
HE 006

Occupational Balance and Caregiver Burden among Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

**Mohd Suleiman Murad¹, Shahidah Abdul Aziz¹,
Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim¹, Usep Abdulmatin²**

¹ Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia

sulaiman450@uitm.edu.my, shahidahabdaziz@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my,
usep.abdulmatin@uinjkt.ac.id
Tel: 019-2123563

Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by challenges in communication, atypical social interactions, and repetitive behaviours. Parents of children with ASD often face multifaceted caregiving challenges, including physical, emotional, and financial burdens, exacerbated by societal stigmatization and their children's demanding behaviours. These challenges frequently lead to significant caregiver stress and disruptions in occupational balance (OB). Understanding the relationship between OB and caregiver burden is critical for designing targeted interventions to improve the well-being of these families. This cross-sectional study investigated OB levels and caregiver burden among parents of children with ASD, addressing a key gap in the literature. A total of 89 parents whose children attended the

National Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM) centres in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur participated in this research. Data were collected using the Zarit Burden Interview (22 items) and the Occupational Balance Questionnaire (11 items). Statistical analyses, including independent t-tests, one-way ANOVA, and Pearson correlation, were conducted to examine demographic influences and the relationship between OB and caregiver burden. Results revealed significant demographic variations in caregiver burden, with Malay parents reporting higher burden scores (mean = 32.50, SD = 11.92) than non-Malay parents (mean = 24.76, SD = 13.90). However, no significant relationship was found between OB and caregiver burden ($r = -0.305$, $p = 0.205$), despite a slight negative trend suggesting that better OB may be associated with lower caregiver burden. These findings highlight the critical need for culturally sensitive and inclusive support systems tailored to families of children with ASD. While the study did not establish a direct relationship between OB and caregiver burden, it underscores the importance of fostering occupational balance to alleviate caregiving challenges. Future research should explore longitudinal designs and intervention-based studies better to understand the interplay between OB and caregiver well-being. Practical implications include developing culturally appropriate resources, support programs, and community initiatives aimed at reducing caregiving stress and enhancing occupational balance for parents of children with ASD in Malaysia.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Caregiver Burden; Occupational Balance; Family support

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 34 HE 008

Knowledge and Attitude among Students towards Post-Stroke with Hemianopia

Siti 'Aishah Ismail ^{1,2}, Haliza Abdul Mutalib ¹,
Mohd Harimi Abdul Rahman ¹, Feiruz Hamid Umar Bahasywen ³

¹ Optometry and Visual Science Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Jalan Raja Muda Abdul Aziz 5300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

² Department of Optometry, Rehabilitation and Wellbeing, Faculty of Health and Life Sciences, Management and Science University, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

³ Program Studi D3 Refraksi Optisi, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Binalita Sudama Medan, Indonesia

p108523@siswa.ukm.edu.my, sitiashah_ismail@msu.edu.my ,
halizamutalib@ukm.edu.my , harimirahman@ukm.edu.my, feiruzstikesbsm@gmail.com
Tel : 03-55262600

Abstract

A stroke occurs when there is a disruption in blood flow to the brain or a blood vessel rupture. Occipital strokes, which impact areas such as the optic tract, lateral geniculate nucleus, or occipital cortex, often result in visual field deficits, including homonymous hemianopia. This study examined the awareness and perceptions of 204 MSU students regarding stroke and its implications, specifically concerning post-stroke individuals with hemianopia. A modified version of the questionnaire developed by Thapa et al. (2016) was utilized to gather data. The results indicated that 96.1% of students were aware of stroke, and 30.4% had a personal connection to someone affected by it. A significant portion (83.3%) correctly identified the brain as the organ impacted by stroke, with sudden-onset limb weakness being the most frequently recognized symptom (76%). In terms of attitudes, 93.1% of students expressed willingness to seek hospital care for stroke patients, 80.4% believed stroke survivors could live fulfilling lives, and 93.6%

acknowledged the crucial role of family support in recovery. However, Pearson's correlation analysis revealed a very weak positive relationship ($r = 0.26$, $p < 0.001$) between students' knowledge and attitudes toward post-stroke hemianopia. This suggests that although students possess a reasonable level of knowledge, misunderstandings persist, possibly due to the complexity of medical terminology.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Stroke, Hemianopia

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 35 HE 003

Mapping the Evolution of Research on Low Back Pain and Quality of Care: A bibliographic analysis

Lin Pipeng^{1,4}, Azliyana Azizan^{1,2}, Zarina Zahari^{1,3}, Qu Jing⁴

¹ Centre of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, ² Clinical and Rehabilitation Exercise Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Advanced Rehabilitation Engineering in Diagnostic and Monitoring Research Group (AREDiM), Electrical Engineering Studies, College of Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh Campus, 13500 Permatang Pauh, Penang, Malaysia, ⁴ Sports Rehabilitation Department, Faculty of Physical Education, Minzu Normal University of Xingyi, Xingyi City, 562400 Guizhou Province, China.

chnddoctor2022@gmail.com ; zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; 340438323@qq.com
Tel : 60176418719

Abstract

Background: Low back pain (LBP) is a prevalent condition affecting people of all ages and is a leading cause of disability, healthcare costs, and missed workdays, ultimately impacting quality of life. However, key research trends and hotspots in LBP and its quality of care require further exploration. Bibliometric analysis, which quantitatively and qualitatively evaluates published literature, serves as a useful tool for understanding the research landscape in this field. **Significance:** By comprehensively assessing the existing body of knowledge and research hotspots in the field, researchers, healthcare professionals, and policymakers can make more informed decisions about intervention development, strategies to improve patient outcomes, and resource allocation, respectively. **Aim:** To explore key trends, influential subject categories, influential

countries, impactful research articles, and emerging topics related to LBP and quality of care. Objectives: To establish a deeper understanding of the global issues surrounding low back pain and underscore the critical importance of high-quality care in alleviating its burden on individuals and healthcare systems. Methods: Web of Science(WoS), Scopus databases were searched for relevant English publications(290) from inception through October 2023. Data preprocessing assured quality and relevance. We used the improved dataset to do in-depth bibliometric analysis using the analytical capabilities of the ScientoPy, VOSviewer and Biblioshiny tools. Limitations: First, it includes only a limited selection of relevant literature from WoS and Scopus, excluding potential contributions from other databases. Second, the analysis primarily focused on article titles and abstracts. Third, the restriction to English-language papers may have excluded valuable research in other languages. Findings: Analysis of 290 articles shows rising LBP research and care quality in WoS and Scopus, with rehabilitation as the top focus and Turkey as the leading contributor. Global contributions reflect LBP's growing health significance, with collaboration key to further progress. Highly cited studies link prolonged LBP to worsening disability and quality of life, supporting a critical 14-day acute-subacute cutoff. Psychosocial factors are strong outcome predictors. Keywords formed five clusters, with future research likely focusing on methods and determinants. Implications: Our informetric analysis offers a comprehensive evidence map to guide research priorities and health policies addressing this major global disability. Future studies can expand on these methods by including larger datasets, grey literature, and real-world data to uncover deeper insights.

Keywords: Core stability exercise; Functional performance; Low back pain

e/SBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 36
HE 006

Occupational Balance and Caregiver Burden among Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

**Mohd Suleiman Murad¹, Shahidah Abdul Aziz¹, Syamsul Anwar
Sultan Ibrahim¹, Usep Abdulmatin²**

¹ Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia

sulaiman450@uitm.edu.my, shahidahabdaziz@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my,
usep.abdulmatin@uinjkt.ac.id
Tel: 019-2123563

Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition characterized by challenges in communication, atypical social interactions, and repetitive behaviours. Parents of children with ASD often face multifaceted caregiving challenges, including physical, emotional, and financial burdens, exacerbated by societal stigmatization and their children's demanding behaviours. These challenges frequently lead to significant caregiver stress and disruptions in occupational balance (OB). Understanding the relationship between OB and caregiver burden is critical for designing targeted interventions to improve the well-being of these families. This cross-sectional study investigated OB levels and caregiver burden among parents of children with ASD, addressing a key gap in the literature. A total of 89 parents whose children attended the

National Autism Society of Malaysia (NASOM) centres in Selangor and Kuala Lumpur participated in this research. Data were collected using the Zarit Burden Interview (22 items) and the Occupational Balance Questionnaire (11 items). Statistical analyses, including independent t-tests, one-way ANOVA, and Pearson correlation, were conducted to examine demographic influences and the relationship between OB and caregiver burden. Results revealed significant demographic variations in caregiver burden, with Malay parents reporting higher burden scores (mean = 32.50, SD = 11.92) than non-Malay parents (mean = 24.76, SD = 13.90). However, no significant relationship was found between OB and caregiver burden ($r = -0.305$, $p = 0.205$), despite a slight negative trend suggesting that better OB may be associated with lower caregiver burden. These findings highlight the critical need for culturally sensitive and inclusive support systems tailored to families of children with ASD. While the study did not establish a direct relationship between OB and caregiver burden, it underscores the importance of fostering occupational balance to alleviate caregiving challenges. Future research should explore longitudinal designs and intervention-based studies better to understand the interplay between OB and caregiver well-being. Practical implications include developing culturally appropriate resources, support programs, and community initiatives aimed at reducing caregiving stress and enhancing occupational balance for parents of children with ASD in Malaysia.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Caregiver Burden; Occupational Balance; Family support

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 37 HE 005

Public Awareness of Chronic Kidney Disease in Malaysia

**Fatimah Sham¹, Azni Ahmad^{1,2},
Masrina Abd Halim^{1,3}, Nandang Jamiat⁴**

¹ Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam, 42300 Selangor, Malaysia, ² Hemodialysis Unit, Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar, 01000 Perlis, Malaysia, ³ Multidisciplinary Unit, Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, 01000 Perlis, Malaysia, ⁴ Universitas Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia

fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, buihbuihan@gmail.com, masrinaabdhali@gmail.com, nandang.jamiat@unisa-bandung.ac.id
Tel: +6016-3612630

Abstract

Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a growing public health issue in Malaysia, driven by diabetes, hypertension, and aging. Despite its high prevalence, public knowledge about CKD and its risk factors remains low. This lack of awareness contributes to late diagnoses, poor management, and increased healthcare costs, emphasizing the need for better education and prevention.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 1,391 individuals aged 17 and above from various districts in two Malaysian states with high diabetes prevalence. The data was collected between June and November 2024, utilizing a self-administered questionnaire adapted from Gheewala et al. (2018). The questionnaire comprised two sections: respondent characteristics and CKD knowledge. A link to the questionnaire was shared with the public through public spaces and social media platforms. The Cronbach's Alpha value was 0.84. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS version 28, employing descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

Results: The study involved 1,391 participants with an average age of 39.03 years and a nearly equal gender distribution. The majority were Malay, married, educated, and employed in government, with various income levels. The mean knowledge score on chronic kidney disease (CKD) was 10.3 (± 5.0). Significant associations were found between CKD knowledge and multiple factors, including demographics (age, gender, race, education, occupation), lifestyle habits (alcohol consumption, painkiller use), medical history (diabetes, heart problems, stroke), family history (healthcare workers, kidney failure), renal function screening, and participation in CKD awareness programs, with p-values all less than 0.05.

Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of demographic, lifestyle, and medical factors in CKD knowledge. Enhancing public awareness through targeted education, particularly in high-risk populations, is crucial. Healthcare professionals should promote CKD awareness, focusing on early detection and prevention. Organizing more CKD educational sessions and encouraging regular renal function screenings could significantly improve knowledge and reduce CKD-related complications.

Keywords: Chronic kidney disease (CKD); knowledge

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 38 HE 007

Validation of the Malay Version Questionnaire of Industrial Preparedness of Infectious Disease

Nur Hasanah Ruslan¹, Siti Munira Yasin^{2*}, Nooni Ezdiani Yasin³,
Noramira Nozmi⁶, Waleed Arif Tawfeeq Al Ani⁵,
Mohd Ridzuan Anuar⁴

* Corresponding author

¹ Faculty of Sports Science and Recreation, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Open University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ⁴ Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, ⁵ Department of Family and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Mutansiriah University, Baghdad, ⁶ Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

nur-hasanah@uitm.edu.my, nooni@oum.edu.my, miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com,
drwaleedarifalani@yahoo.com, mridzuan.anuar@mohr.gov.my

Abstract

Background: Malaysia was among the countries affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, which began in 2019. In response, efforts were made globally to identify effective measures in controlling the virus transmission. However, there were no comprehensive guidelines in place to manage the pandemic. Significance: The Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) Malaysia took proactive measures by developing workplace guidelines for industries to manage infectious diseases. **Aim/Objective:** This study validated the questionnaires used in the assessments and prepared in two languages, English and Malay to ensure respondents

understand the content and provide accurate responses. Hence, this study aims to validate the Malay questionnaires. **Method:** This is a validation study that comprises two validation tests, which were the Content Validity Index (CVI) followed by the Face Validity Index (FVI). Seven experts from Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) and DOSH were involved in the CVI whereas ten experts from UiTM were selected for FVI. The pilot study was conducted among ten UiTM staff from the Safety and Occupational Health Committee (OSHCo) 2021 – 2023, chosen via convenience sampling method. The questionnaire was distributed to three people by the selected respondents within the same faculty. **Findings:** Content Validity Index, revealed the results of I-CVI as 1, and the smallest I-CVI value as 0.71. All items showed an I-CVI value of 0.978, an S-CVI value of 0.98, and an S-CVI/UA value of 0.87. The domain Indoor Air Quality reported the lowest I-CVI value of 0.89, A-CVI/Ave value of 0.89, and S-CVI/UA value of 0.50. For the Face Validity Index (FVI), the majority of the items have an I-CVI of 1 and the lowest I-CVI value was 0.20. The lowest proportion of clarity and comprehension was for respondent 5 with 0.56. The scale-level content validity index using the average method (S-CVI/Ave) was 0.85 and the scale-level content validity using the universal agreement method (S-CVI/UA) was found to be 0.328. The pilot study confirmed that all domains have acceptable values of Cronbach's alpha ranging from 0.79 to 0.97. **Limitations:** The limitations of the study include potential response biases due to self-reported data, and the sample may not fully represent all industrial sectors, hence limiting the generalizability of the study. **Implications:** The study validated the readability and comprehension of the Malay questionnaire with 0.98 Cronbach's alpha values of 125 domains. Respondents may choose their language preference for them, whether English or Malay, to provide more understanding and accurate responses.

Keywords: Questionnaire; Malay language; Content Validity Index; Face Validity Index

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Information & Communications Technology Environment

A 39 ICTE 001

Research Gamification using Commercial Video Games to explore Chinese Traditional Art

**Junkai Pan¹, Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman¹,
Baiyu Zhou², Arwin Ramli³**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Music, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, China, ³ Visual Communication Design, Institut Teknologi Batam, Indonesia

2023261246@student.uitm.edu.my, zainatul@uitm.edu.my, 13073198@qq.com, arwin@iteba.ac.id
Tel: +60179960208

Abstract

Chinese traditional art is one of the most important parts of world culture. In the digital information age, using advanced research tools to analyze conventional Chinese art is essential for promoting it globally. In recent years, the revolutionary update of digital technology has transformed commercial video games into a simulation environment and knowledge transfer tool. The social science community has widely recognized game media as a valid educational and research tool and has actively put it into practice. However, few studies have focused on the new opportunities that commercial games bring to the research of traditional Chinese arts as valid digital research tools. The study of video games in China mainly focuses on how games carry cultural symbols and empower economic and social development. Considering commercial games as a scientific research tool, there are still insufficient theoretical constructions and analysis tools. This has hindered the development of the digital research environment and limited the maturation of traditional Chinese art theory and the cultural identity of video games. Based on existing theories, this study analyzes commercial games' artistic and scientific nature. It intends to develop an analytical framework for analyzing the effectiveness and

limitations of commercial games as a research tool for traditional Chinese art. Then, researcher involvement models are designed to illustrate how researchers can acquire knowledge through game practice. The literature review is used to achieve the research objectives. Knowledge distillation is the core theory that demonstrates the relationship between commercial games and scientific research tools. Based on the player involvement model, this paper develops an art researcher involvement model to explain how users participate in game practice and acquire knowledge for Chinese traditional art research. The results of this study, on the one hand, bring a new digital environment for knowledge transfer to Chinese traditional art researchers and further enrich the game media's cultural identity and scientific function. On the other hand, games are art research tools, and they provide a theoretical foundation for other scholars to adopt philosophical criticism and empirical research.

Keywords: Research Gamification, Commercial Video Games, Chinese Traditional Art, Digital Research Tools

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Landscaping Environment

A 40 LaE 001

Park Design Attributes for Mental Restoration: A systematic review and thematic analysis

**Dzin Nun Azmi¹, Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman Thani²,
Nor Hanisah Mohd Hashim¹, Jasmine C. U. Bachtiar³**

¹ Studies Of Park And Amenity Management, College Of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia, ² Studies Of Landscape Architecture, College Of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, ³ Architecture Study Program, Faculty Of Engineering, University Of Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

dzinnun.azmi@gmail.com, skhalizah@uitm.edu.my, norhanisah@uitm.edu.my, jcubachtiar@unram.ac.id
Tel: +6032586122

Abstract

The rapid increase in mental health problems, particularly in urban environments, emphasizes the importance of accessible green spaces for coping with stress and mental fatigue. Exposure to natural environments, such as urban parks, offers cognitive, emotional, and psychophysiological benefits. Green spaces promote public health, social well-being, and increase citizen enjoyment to the environment. While it is evident that green spaces could make people release stress and restore mental function, its associations with psychological aspects are still limited, especially with regards to landscape and park design that takes mental restoration into consideration. This systematic review and thematic analysis aim to identify park design attributes and characteristics of restorative environments that serve as stimuli for mental restoration in the outdoor environment. The objectives are identifying key design attributes associated with mental restoration, establishing their impact on psychological well-being, and determining best practices for optimizing park environments. This paper systematically reviews the existing literature from 2019 to 2024 from ScienceDirect and Scopus

databases to identify the key features of urban parks that promote mental restoration. Relevant studies on urban parks, green spaces and stress reduction were analyzed using Atlas.Ti software to synthesize the thematic findings. The identification of articles through the searching of electronic databases managed to obtain a total of 178 articles. The quality of these articles was assessed through full-text review based on screening and scoping processes for data abstraction and analysis. As a result, 16 articles were included in the final review and qualitative synthesis. The results emphasize the importance of green and blue landscape elements, accessibility, safety and sensory attributes in promoting mental restoration. Green attributes, like greenery and trees, promote visual stimuli to reduce tiredness and tension, while blue attributes, like water bodies, streams and ponds, promote sensory stimulation towards mental restoration. The findings highlighted the need for evidence-based landscape design to maximize the recreational potential of urban green spaces and parks towards mental well-being. It emphasizes the significant of diverse natural attributes to be incorporated into park environments to reduce mental fatigue in the urban setting. These findings have implications for policy makers, urban planners and landscape architects in designing parks that maximize mental health benefits. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies that examine the lasting effects of specific park attributes on mental restoration and emotional resilience.

Keywords: Landscape design attributes; Park environment; Mental restoration; Systematic review

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Local Heritage Environment

A 41 LHE 002

Culinary Heritage and Cultural Sustainability: A Study of *Ketewel* among the Javanese Malaysians

Norlela Ismail ¹, Sanghamitra Dalal ¹, Siti Normala Hamzah ¹,
Izra Inna Md Idris ¹, Siti Zubaidah Raja Mhd Shahnuddin ¹,
Berita Mambarasi Nehe ²

¹ Liberal Arts Studies, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

² Dept of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training, Universitas Setia Budi
Rangkasbitung, Indonesia

norlelai@uitm.edu.my, sanghamitra@uitm.edu.my, normalahamzah@uitm.edu.my, izrainna@uitm.edu.my,
zubaidah6881@uitm.edu.my, beritamn@usbr.ac.id
Tel:+6011 27802006

Abstract

Background: The proposed presentation is part of a research project that aims to conduct a detailed examination of the culinary practices of Javanese Malaysians, particularly those residing in the Muar and Batu Pahat regions of Johor, Malaysia. For this presentation, we will only focus on studying the traditional Javanese sweetmeat, *Ketewel*, to examine how culinary heritage can be instrumental in sustaining and transmitting cultural identities. Historians trace Javanese migration to Malaya back to the ancient era when maritime trade networks interconnected the Indonesian archipelago and the Malay Peninsula. Even though the Javanese easily integrate into the Malay community due to their close linguistic and cultural proximity, as well as their shared Islamic values, they also actively preserve their traditional cultural practices, which appear in their costumes, music, dance, and food habits.

Significance: *Ketewel*, a lesser-known dish, also referred to as *gapek*, *ketiwol*, *tiwul*, or *tiwol*, is a traditional Javanese delicacy made from cassava flour. In the past, rice

was scarce hence cassava was considered a more readily available alternative. Nowadays, sweetmeat is rarely found in commercial markets and is primarily available in Javanese villages or small community-owned stalls. Modernization, changing eating habits, and declining interest among younger generations are some factors that threaten its survival. However, the sustainability of food heritage is pertinent as food acts as a metaphoric cultural signifier of one's origin, culture, tradition, and identity.

Aim & Objective: The aims are to explore and identify how cultural sustainability can be fostered through an evolving practice of food heritage.

Method: To investigate the significance of *Ketewel*, we conducted research among a small Javanese Malaysian community, located in Parit Kampung Seri Menanti, in Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia. Five informants participated in semi-structured interviews and demonstrated their culinary skills.

Limitations: Our exploration of *Ketewel* was limited to one location. It does not consider the variances of possible cooking styles and practices of this particular dish.

Findings: Through a thorough study of communal preparation and consumption of *Ketewel*, and the circulation of associated memories and stories, new knowledge and findings are attained regarding the understanding of how cultural sustainability can be fostered through an evolving practice of traditional culinary cultures.

Implications: Thus, this study will provide further insights into food heritage, Malaysian multiculturalism, and various ways of cultivating cultural sustainability.

Keywords: Culinary heritage; Cultural Sustainability; *Ketewel*; Javanese Malaysian

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 42 LHE 001

Natural Elements in the Mantra of Igal Ritual Theatre Bajau Sabah from an Eco-Criticism Perspective

**Mohamad Syafiq Mohd Husin¹, Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman¹,
Muhammadlutfee Chetae²**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM Malaysia, ² Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

syafiqhusin99@gmail.com, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, feechetae@gmail.com
Tel : 0142938409

Abstract

This paper analyses the use of natural features in the *igal* ritual theatre mantras of the Bajau ethnic group from Semporna, Sabah. The *igal* ritual theatre is a form of traditional healing that exemplifies the Bajau people's relationship with nature and the spiritual world. This study intends to assess this relationship, focusing on how human life and living beings of the environment are incorporated into the practices and beliefs of culture as folklore. In this case, a mantra is regarded as a custom transferred more orally from one generation to the other. It is a poetic work not clearly defined as being in verses, rhymes, or free forms. Mantras are more than mere words but phrases that bind humans to supernatural agents and whose selected phrases are imbued with rich meaning, philosophy, and historical information. For the Bajau people, the *igal* ritual theatre ceremony is mainly said to be performed to aid the cure of sick people and to safeguard the community from sicknesses and evils that disturb the peace and order of the people. The central focus of the ritual is between the *kalamat* (shaman) and the *ombo'* (subtle spirit). This interaction determines the outcome of the ritual, and it is through the chanting of the mantras that the interaction is realised. These mantras use the elements of nature,

especially plants and animals, to deepen spiritual connection while reminding the Bajau people of the ecosystem. This work adopts a qualitative approach by encompassing field research (primary source) and library research (secondary source). The field research consists of participant observation of the ritual and recording the mantras through informant interviews. The analytical framework utilises the four principles of eco-criticism proposed by William Howarth (1996): ecology, ethics, language, and critique. This study focuses on two primary constituents of nature in the mantras plants and animals and their metaphorical significance as parts and symbols. The results show that the Bajau people's ecological worldview is founded on mutual interdependence among different living beings. Ecological morals attest to the caring and compassionate disposition toward non-human beings, which enables positive ecological engagement. This research accentuates the role of natural phenomena in the *igal* ritual theatre, and their overwhelming use as cultural symbols underscores the need to be conscious of the environment and the spirit.

Keywords: Natural Element; Mantra; *Igal*; Eco Criticism

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 43 LHE 003

Magombok: Reimagining traditional performance (ritual-theater) for heritage sustainability

**Sharifuddin Zainal^{1*}, Mohd. Kipli Abd. Rahman², Amsalib Pisali³,
Mashor Awang Long¹, Muhammed Syafiq Salleh¹, Khairul Kamsani⁴**

**Corresponding Author*

¹ Academy of Arts and Creative Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ² College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Music and Performing Arts, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia, ⁴ Faculty of Arts Cultures and Education, School of The Arts, University of Hull, United Kingdom

sharifuddin@ums.edu.my, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, amsalib@fmsp.upsi.edu.my,
mashorawanglong@ums.edu.my, syafiqsalleh87@ums.edu.my, K.Kamsani@hull.ac.uk
Tel : +60127404420

Abstract

The Magombok ritual, a traditional healing practice of the Bajau Laut community in Semporna, Sabah, stands at a critical juncture. Modernization's relentless march has eroded traditional beliefs and lifestyles, placing this cultural heritage on the brink of extinction. The community finds itself torn between the ancient pagan beliefs of their ancestors and the tenets of Islam, the dominant religion, creating a complex challenge for the ritual's survival. Simultaneously, Sabah's traditional theatres grapple with their own set of problems, often confined to conceptual stages or limited to social dramas, hindering their full potential. This research delves into the possibility of transforming the Magombok ritual into a vibrant traditional theatre performance, drawing upon the concepts of liminal and liminality. Inspired by Richard Schechner's performance theory and Victor Turner's ritual theory, the study seeks to bridge the gap between ritual and theatre. By combining the four universal characteristics of performance with the four perspectives of ritual, the research aims to establish a pathway for the ritual's successful transformation into a theatrical form. This transformation is envisioned as a means of empowering the local

ethnic identity, providing a platform for cultural expression and preservation. The research further proposes practical methods and processes for transforming ritual performances into theatrical productions. This integrated approach offers an alternative strategy for safeguarding and sustaining the ethnic traditional cultural heritage. Beyond mere preservation, the transformation process has the potential to shape the future of traditional Sabah theatre performances, enriching the state's artistic landscape. The theatrical adaptation of Magombok holds immense promise as a cultural tourism product, attracting visitors to experience the unique traditions of Semporna. This, in turn, can bolster the socio-economic well-being of the local ethnic group, fostering a sense of pride and cultural ownership. The transformation of Magombok into a captivating theatre performance offers a multifaceted solution, ensuring the survival of a cherished tradition while enriching the cultural and economic fabric of Sabah.

Keywords: Magombok Rituals; Heritage Preservation; Liminal; Sabah Traditional Theater

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 44 LHE 001

Natural Elements in the Mantra of Igal Ritual Theatre Bajau Sabah from an Eco-Criticism Perspective

Mohamad Syafiq Mohd Husin¹, Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman¹,
Muhammadlutfee Chetae²

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM Malaysia, ² Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus,
Thailand

syafiqhusin99@gmail.com, mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, feechetae@gmail.com
Tel : 0142938409

Abstract

This paper analyses the use of natural features in the *igal* ritual theatre mantras of the Bajau ethnic group from Semporna, Sabah. The *igal* ritual theatre is a form of traditional healing that exemplifies the Bajau people's relationship with nature and the spiritual world. This study intends to assess this relationship, focusing on how human life and living beings of the environment are incorporated into the practices and beliefs of culture as folklore. In this case, a mantra is regarded as a custom transferred more orally from one generation to the other. It is a poetic work not clearly defined as being in verses, rhymes, or free forms. Mantras are more than mere words but phrases that bind humans to supernatural agents and whose selected phrases are imbued with rich meaning, philosophy, and historical information. For the Bajau people, the *igal* ritual theatre ceremony is mainly said to be performed to aid the cure of sick people and to safeguard the community from sicknesses and evils that disturb the peace and order of the people. The central focus of the ritual is between the *kalamat* (shaman) and the *ombo*' (subtle spirit). This interaction determines the outcome of the ritual, and it is through the chanting of the mantras that the interaction is realised. These mantras use the elements of nature,

especially plants and animals, to deepen spiritual connection while reminding the Bajau people of the ecosystem. This work adopts a qualitative approach by encompassing field research (primary source) and library research (secondary source). The field research consists of participant observation of the ritual and recording the mantras through informant interviews. The analytical framework utilises the four principles of eco-criticism proposed by William Howarth (1996): ecology, ethics, language, and critique. This study focuses on two primary constituents of nature in the mantras plants and animals and their metaphorical significance as parts and symbols. The results show that the Bajau people's ecological worldview is founded on mutual interdependence among different living beings. Ecological morals attest to the caring and compassionate disposition toward non-human beings, which enables positive ecological engagement. This research accentuates the role of natural phenomena in the *igal* ritual theatre, and their overwhelming use as cultural symbols underscores the need to be conscious of the environment and the spirit.

Keywords: Natural Element; Mantra; *Igal*; Eco Criticism

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Residential Environment

**A 45
RE 001**

Visual Privacy Factors Influencing Usage of Spaces for Urban Housing

**Azhani Abd Manaf¹, Elina Mohd Husini¹, Fadli Arabi¹,
Shakhboz Mustafoev Shukhratovich²**

¹ Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering and Built Environment, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia, ² Department of Architectural monuments, Faculty of Architecture, Tashkent University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Uzbekistan.

azhani@usim.edu.my, elina@usim.edu.my, fadli@usim.edu.my,
1993shaxboz3991@gmail.com
Tel : +6012-2433474

Abstract

The continuous influence of colonial and Western design is prominent in contemporary urban housing in Malaysia, particularly in terrace housing. The spatial design, especially semi-outdoor spaces that do not align with the needs and requirements of modern Malay families, may lead to underutilization of core areas in the house. This, in turn, can result in dissatisfaction with the housing environment when homeowners' needs and values are overlooked. The research focuses on terrace housing in urban areas of Malaysia, as it is one of the most prevalent housing types. Additionally, the study is limited to the perspectives of Malay Muslim families, who represent the majority demographic in Malaysia and have specific values and visual privacy needs. This study examines the impact of visual privacy on the satisfaction and usage of spaces in modern terrace housing for Muslim Malay families in Malaysia. The primary objective is to investigate the relationship between visual privacy and specific areas and activities within modern terrace houses in urban settings. The study employs a survey of 435 respondents and 10 case studies. Statistical analyses, including mean values and ANOVA, are used to identify

significant patterns and correlations among key factors. These quantitative findings are further supported by insights from in-depth interviews and space syntax analyses conducted on the case studies. The findings highlight the influence of visual privacy on satisfaction with semi-outdoor and core perimeter spaces in the home, shaped by religious and cultural values. The study concludes that both designers and homeowners must recognize and integrate these core values—particularly sensitivity to visual privacy—within the design process. The findings also highlight a need for innovative design at the perimeter areas of the house to fulfil the needs of the modern Malay families in Malaysia. Doing so will enhance the usability and overall satisfaction of the housing environment.

Keywords: Terrace housing; urban; visual privacy; satisfaction of visual privacy; Malay family.

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Technological Environment

A 46
TE 002

Impact of New Media Technologies on Narrative and Audience Perception in Contemporary Drama

**Xu Jiaming¹, Syarul Azlina Sikandar¹, Xie Bo², Zainatul Shuhaida
Abdull Rahman¹**

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² College of Film and Television, Yun Nan Art University, China

2022699938@student.uitm.edu.my, syarul364@uitm.edu.my, 364957729@qq.com, zainatul@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +8615391359158

Abstract

New media technologies have profoundly changed contemporary drama's story forms and audience reception. This study looks at the effects of motion capture, virtual reality (VR), and interactivity on various theater productions. Through qualitative interviews and surveys, this research analyzes the enhanced creative opportunities for practitioners and transformed interactions for these technologies' audiences. Emphasis is placed on how new media shifted the scope of audience engagement from passive to active participation, thus enhancing their experience in the theater. A literature review shows that while new media fosters substantial audience participation and enriched storytelling, it poses challenges, including technical and ethical issues regarding responsible technology use that respects audience and performer privacy. Responses collected from theater practitioners and audience members indicate an overall appreciation towards incorporating new media technologies with performance. Some participants, however, remain uncertain about technology-induced confusion among audiences. These issues highlight the need for a more sophisticated view of integrating technology so the practitioner can imagine and compose as technically and technologically capable. The shifting hands of modernization and technological advancement over time have been

studied and analyzed for centuries. In doing so, certain production pieces, for example, adaptations like The Royal Shakespeare Company's "The Tempest" or innovative pieces like the immersive production "Sleep No More," take center stage. These case pieces showcase how integrating modern media technologies transforms the audience experience. Together with a workforce of technology specialists, they are laying the groundwork for new media adoption among practitioners. Recently, there has been a significant shift in integrating new media technologies and modern drama, a critical framework that has yet to be studied in depth. The shift gives flexibility with integrating art while modernizing it to fit the spirit of the age by introducing new technologies. This flexibility is necessary so that theater is not altered beyond recognition in the digital age, which is a drastic change. The findings of this study are essential in guiding how theaters will be designed in the future. There is a necessity for change and migration in the digital age; however, it poses challenges. Regardless, the future of theater can and is being constructed around these innovations and interdisciplinary collaborations, fostering new and improved creative and audience-enjoyed shows and experiences.

Keywords: New Media Technology, Contemporary Theater, Narrative Structure, Audience Perception

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 47 TE 001

Utilizing Tree Risk Assessment (TRA) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) as a pre-determine tree hazard identification

**Masbiha Mat Isa¹, Muhammad Hafiz Zainal¹,
Muhammad Adam Zakaria¹, Khairul Nizam Tahar¹, Qianda Zhuang²**

¹ Faculty of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450, Malaysia,

² College of Agriculture and Forestry, Linyi University, Linyi 276000, China.

masbiha125@uitm.edu.my, hafizzainal@uitm.edu.my, adamzakaria.cosla@gmail.com,

khairul0127@uitm.edu.my, zhuangqianda@lyu.edu.cn

Tel: +60 12-291 9151

Abstract

Trees as a vital green infrastructure element carry a lot of benefits to the urban areas, including making them more resilient, safer, and more sustainable. Despite their pertinent roles, they may also become huge threats, especially to public safety, due to non-thorough inspection and maintenance, besides the deprivation growing in the urban environment. Furthermore, collecting such data for numerous trees across a wide area is labour-intensive and time-consuming. Drones are increasingly used to conduct habitat and tree assessments, but reliance merely on georeferenced data as ground truth may not always be practical. Photogrammetric and remote sensing techniques in UAV-based hyperspectral would help in providing quick species identification, health and physical data of a tree – thus enabling a quick first level of tree assessment to be done so that the relevant parties can do further, detailed inspection on the targeted trees that may become a threat. With the merging of the data collected manually on the ground, better accuracy in data collection could be very helpful in formulating the tree assessment model for urban

areas which can be adapted to local authorities in Malaysia. This study is intended to investigate the potential of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) in identifying the hazards of matured urban trees. This study aims to integrate on-ground inspection data with UAV-based hyperspectral imagery data as pre-determined tree risk hazard levels. Data collection involves terrestrial, on ground tree assessment using ISA Basic Tree Risk Assessment (TRA) form by certified Arborists and a photogrammetry-based technique using UAV on selected hot spots in Kuala Lumpur. Data from both techniques were compared to assess the trees' risk level. This study evaluates the effectiveness of the Green Leaf Index (GLI) as a vegetation health indicator to support urban tree hazard assessments, integrating remote sensing techniques with field-based evaluations. The findings demonstrate that GLI analysis aligns significantly with tree hazard classifications, offering a reliable and scalable method for identifying hazardous trees in Malaysia's urban environments. The results indicate that this approach would specifically benefit DBKL and could be adopted by other authorities to accurately identify hazardous urban trees and mitigate potential threats, align with the National Policy on the Environment (DASN), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Keywords: Tree risk, UAV, tree hazard

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Tourism / Hospitality Environment

A 48 THE 002

Breaking Barriers: Enhancing tourism accessibility for mobility-impaired individuals in Malaysia

**Mazni Saad¹, Ameen-Aqilah Goh¹,
Siti Yuliandi Ahmad¹, Alaa Nimer AbuKhalifeh²**

¹ Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, ² International Hotel Management, Kyungdong University-Global Campus, South Korea

maznisaad@iiu.edu.my, ameenaqilahh@gmail.com, sitiyluliandi@iiu.edu.my,
abukhalifeh.alaa@kduniv.ac.kr
Tel : +60178787543

Abstract

Tourism is a fundamental right that should be accessible to all, including Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). However, mobility-impaired individuals often encounter numerous barriers that limit their ability to fully engage with tourism destinations, particularly in experiencing nature and cultural heritage. Despite growing awareness of inclusive tourism, many destinations in Malaysia remain inaccessible, restricting the participation of mobility-impaired travelers. This study explores the tourism experiences of mobility-impaired PwDs in Malaysia, focusing on the challenges they face and their expectations for a more inclusive tourism landscape. This research used a qualitative phenomenological approach to collect data through four semi-structured online interviews with mobility-impaired PwDs, selected via purposive snowball sampling. The study aims to document their tourism experiences, identify key challenges related to facilities, services, and support, and understand their aspirations for future tourism participation. Findings reveal that mobility-impaired individuals frequently struggle with inadequate accessibility, the inability to travel independently, and a lack of proper assistance from event organizers and tourism providers. The absence of well-designed infrastructure,

inclusive services, and trained personnel further exacerbates their difficulties, making tourism an often stressful and exclusionary experience. Beyond highlighting these barriers, this study sheds light on the expectations of PwDs for a more inclusive and accessible tourism environment. Participants expressed the need for better transportation options, accessible accommodations, and supportive event organizers who understand and prioritize accessibility. Additionally, they emphasized the importance of a more widespread adoption of universal design principles in tourism planning and event management. As a practical implication, this study advocates for developing comprehensive accessibility guidelines tailored to Malaysia's event organizers and tourism stakeholders. By implementing inclusive policies and infrastructure improvements, the tourism industry can enhance the participation of mobility-impaired individuals, ultimately fostering a more equitable and enriching tourism experience. The findings serve as a crucial step toward bridging the accessibility gap and promoting a tourism ecosystem where PwDs can travel with dignity, independence, and confidence.

Keywords: Accessible Tourism, Mobility Impairment, Persons with Disabilities, Tourism Experiences

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 49 THE 001

Tourists' Perception using Sentiment Analysis at Cenang Beach

**Samshul Amry Abdul Latif¹, Khairul Ikhwan Khairul Azman¹,
Al Amirul Eimer Ramdzan Ali², Umidjon Matyakubov³**

¹ Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism and Contemporary Languages, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, ² Department of English Language, Kulliyah of Sustainable Tourism and Contemporary Languages, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, & Department of Business Administration, Kulliyah of Economics and Management Sciences, Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, ³ Economics Department, Faculty of Economics, Mamun University, Uzbekistan,

¹ iium_samshul@iium.edu.my, ² ikhwanx123@gmail.com, ³ dral@iium.edu.my,

⁴ matyakubov_umidjon@mamunedu.uz

Tel: +6014 6289614

Abstract

The growing usability of online platforms has made user-generated content an invaluable source of information for understanding tourist behavior. Reviews on websites like TripAdvisor are pivotal in shaping tourist perceptions and influencing travel decisions. This study focuses on Cenang Beach in Langkawi Island, a popular tourist destination in north Malaysia. This study analyzes tourist reviews using thematic and sentiment analysis to identify key factors influencing tourist satisfaction and concerns. By combining these analytical approaches, the study provides a nuanced understanding of the emotional and substantive aspects of tourist experiences. A total of 460 English reviews collected from TripAdvisor between 2019 and 2024 were analyzed through thematic exploration, assisted by AI tools and using VADER sentiment analysis. Six major themes emerged: atmosphere, beach quality, activities, facilities, cleanliness, and health and safety. The

findings reveal that the most frequently mentioned themes in positive reviews were atmosphere and beach quality, highlighting the importance of the destination's natural beauty and ambiance. Conversely, cleanliness and facilities were more commonly cited in negative reviews, indicating areas requiring improvement. These results underscore the critical role of maintaining high cleanliness standards and enhancing facilities to boost tourist satisfaction. The study also emphasizes the importance of sustainable tourism practices and continuous improvement to preserve Langkawi's reputation as a top tourist destination. However, the study is limited by its focus on English-language reviews, which may not fully capture the diversity of tourist experiences. Future research could expand the analysis to include reviews in other languages, such as Malay and examine other review platforms. Also, future studies could employ different sampling methods to enhance the generalizability of the findings. The practical implications of this study are significant for destination managers and local businesses, providing actionable insights to improve tourist experiences and maintain competitive advantage. By addressing the identified concerns, stakeholders can ensure that Langkawi's Cenang Beach remains a preferred destination for travelers. This study contributes to the growing literature on user-generated content in tourism research. It demonstrates the value of combining sentiment and thematic analysis to gain deeper insights into tourist behavior.

Keywords: Tourist Sentiment, User-Generated Content, Sentiment Analysis, Thematic Analysis

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Working Environment

A 50 WE 001

Employability and Career Success of Fresh Graduates in Boundaryless Career Environment

Xuan Yinan^{1,2}, Lim Boon Hooi², Wang Shuai²,
Xing Li², Ma Xiao², Lv Jia³

¹ Communist Youth League Committee, Hebei North University, China, ² Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology & Music, SEGi University, Malaysia, ³ Students Affairs department, Hebei North University, China.

xgxyxyn@163.com, limboonhooi@segi.edu.my; Sherryworldleader @163.com, lilyxing00000@163.com;
4374785@qq.com, 40637840@qq.com.
Tel : +8618931319115

Abstract

Against the backdrop of China's socio-economic transformation, graduate employment has become a critical issue concerning people's livelihoods and societal development. With the decline in career stability brought about by industrial restructuring and the flattening of organizational hierarchies, exploring the mechanisms of career success in a boundaryless career environment has become increasingly important. This study, based on a sample of 1,000 fresh graduates from the 2024 cohort of a comprehensive university in China, employed stratified random sampling and used SPSS 27.0 and Smart-PLS 4.0 to construct a structural equation model, empirically examining the effect pathways of employability (EM) on career success (CS) and the mediating role of self-efficacy (SE). The study results indicate that: (1) EM has a significant positive impact on CS ($\beta=0.561$, $p<0.001$), with the predictive power of the social capital dimension being the most prominent ($\beta=0.213$, $p<0.001$); (2) SE plays a partial mediating role in the relationship between EM and CS ($\beta=0.127$, $p<0.001$), highlighting the critical role of psychological mechanisms in the process of capability transformation; (3) There are no significant differences in EM and CS across different academic disciplines, but significant differences

were found across income categories. These findings suggest that in a boundaryless career environment, graduates should focus on building a dynamic capability system centered on social capital and supported by psychological capital. Accordingly, this study recommends that universities establish dynamic evaluation mechanisms for employability indicators and integrate organizational change trends into curriculum design. Meanwhile, enterprises should improve platforms for social capital accumulation (e.g., mentorship programs and cross-department projects) and enhance graduates' career resilience through psychological training. Although this study explores the pathways for fresh graduates to achieve career success during the early stages of their careers from a dynamic perspective of career development through theoretical and empirical analysis, certain limitations remain. These include the presence of common method variance and inherent limitations in measurement scales. Future research could incorporate longitudinal data to further track the timeliness thresholds of employability indicators, providing a more comprehensive reference for studies on career success.

Keywords: Boundaryless Career Environment; Employability; Career Success;

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 51 WE 004

From Struggle to Strength: The perseverance of working mothers with special needs children

Azzarina Zakaria¹, Kenji Ishida², Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi³

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ² Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo, Japan, ³ Toitū Envirocare, New Zealand

azzarina@uitm.edu.my; ishidak@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp; Saidah.Azmi@toitu.co.nz
Tel : +60132041977

Abstract

The global landscape has undergone revolutionary changes over the past few years due to the advent of technological advancements, fragmented economies, geopolitical tensions, and pandemics. To navigate these increasingly dynamic environments, organisations are in need of talented individuals who are resilient, agile, and emotionally strong. Caring for a child requires considerable effort, time, knowledge, and financial resources, presenting significant challenges for parents. For families with special needs children (SNCs), these challenges can be even more taxing, mainly when the child is diagnosed with severe health or behavioural issues. Mothers are often reported to be more affected by these challenges than fathers, as they typically assume the primary caregiver role. To thrive, mothers must endure, be resilient, and be emotionally strong, qualities that are highly sought after in today's complex business environment. There is a common misconception that being a mother of a special needs child negatively impacts a mother's professional role, often leading to missed career opportunities and advancement. However, this study argues the contrary. Working mothers of SNCs are just as capable and productive as their colleagues due to the perseverance, resilience, and emotional strength they develop while caring for their special needs child, ultimately enhancing their professional capabilities. Through in-depth interviews with fourteen

Malaysian working mothers from different sectors and job positions, this study enlightens how the experience of caring for a special needs child has fostered perseverance, resilience, and emotional robustness, enabling these mothers to deliver their professional responsibilities effectively. The findings highlight these mothers' astounding ability to manage professional responsibilities while caring for their SNCs despite societal stigma and workplace discrimination. They showcase exceptional adaptability and emotional resilience, the capacity to multitask and remain committed despite significant and persistent challenges. The findings provide compelling evidence that mothers of SNCs are capable of fulfilling their professional roles, thus calling on organisations to reassess their perceptions of these mothers and contextualise them as proficient talents.

Keywords: Working Mothers; Special Needs Children; Perseverance; Malaysia

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 52
WE 005

Gen Z's PsyCap and Work Performance: Testing a higher-order constructs model in Smart PLS 4.0

**Zuraidah Sipon¹, Atik Djajanti², Muhammad Majid¹,
A. Dewantoro Marsono², Norshahniza Sahari¹**

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, ² Postgraduate School, Perbanas Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia 12940.

zurai973@uitm.edu.my, atik@perbanas.id, muhdmajid@uitm.edu.my, admarsono@perbanas.id,
norsh239@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +6013-3689060

Abstract

High-performing employees empower organizations to provide quality services, stimulate innovation, and maintain competitiveness in a dynamic global market. The arrival of Generation Z (Gen Z) in the job market signifies a notable transformation in the workforce, necessitating knowledge of their motivations and the use of their skills in a swiftly changing work environment. Despite the abundance of studies on the association of Gen Z with stress, anxiety, and their lack of work engagement, conclusive evidence of how they managed these issues is still underexplored. Also, it seems important to look at all four dimensions of psychological capital (PsyCap) simultaneously. These are hope, self-efficacy, resilience, and optimism (known as HERO). Each of these dimensions plays a different role when people are in different situations. Therefore, this study seeks to investigate the influence of PsyCap on the work performance of Gen Z in the Malaysian banking sector. We collected primary data from 209 Gen Z employees working in the banking sector across Malaysia using a self-administered questionnaire. Purposive sampling was the study's design for data collection. We surveyed on LinkedIn, filtering possible respondents based on criteria aligned with the investigation's aims. We then analyzed the data using Smart PLS 4.0, which employed higher-order constructs (HOC)

measurement and structural assessment. The results indicate that PsyCap has a favourable and significant influence on the work performance of Gen Z in the Malaysian banking sector. These outcomes demonstrate that the banking sector must foster a favourable psychological atmosphere to recruit talent Gen Z and invest in PsyCap development programs to enhance productivity. This is pivotal in improving their employer branding and promoting sustainable performance. The limitation of the study includes the unmeasured variables that might influence the work performance of Gen Z; hence, the outcomes may not apply to other variables under consideration. This study is also limited to the banking sector; therefore, the findings may not apply to Gen Z employees in other industries with different work environments. We expect future researchers to overcome these limitations for a more conclusive finding.

Keywords: Generation Z; psychological capital; work performance

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 53
WE 003

Workers' Perception on Adherence to Occupation and Safety Health during Covid-19 Pandemic

Nik Nairan Abdullah¹, Siti Munira Yasin^{1*}, Norhidayah Abdullah², Noramira Nozmi⁵, Waqar Al-Kubaisy⁴, Ahmad Fitri Abdullah Khair³

* Corresponding author

¹ Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Department of Foodservice Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, ⁴ Community Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Mutah University, Jordan, ⁵ Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

nairan@uitm.edu.my, norhi813@uitm.edu.my, miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com, waqar_abd@yahoo.co.uk, ahmadfitri@mohr.gov.my

Abstract

Background: COVID-19, an airborne infectious disease primarily transmitted through physical contact and respiratory droplets, has significantly impacted various sectors worldwide. Major outbreaks have been reported in hospitals, manufacturing, and prison facilities, leading to a high number of hospitalizations and global quarantines. The severe morbidity and mortality rates associated with the virus have placed a substantial health burden on workers, inducing anxiety, fear, and a notable decline in productivity. Despite the critical implications, the level of preparedness among industries in Malaysia remains unclear. Evaluating such preparedness is essential to ensure that adequate control measures are effectively implemented. **Significance:** The World Health Organization (WHO) has established guidelines aimed at preventing the transmission of COVID-19.

Given the lack of effective treatment options, strict adherence to infection control guidelines, policies, and procedures has been promoted as the primary strategy to combat the virus's spread, with enforcement being a key role of the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) committee. **Aim/Objective:** This qualitative study aims to investigate the perceptions towards overall OSH compliance during COVID-19 pandemic. **Method:** Focus group discussions of five to seven workers from different companies across Klang Valley, Malaysia were carried out. These focus group discussions were conducted to provide perceptions and opinions on topics in the selected themes. **Results:** Four companies—A, B, C, and D—identified as essential services during the pandemic participated in the discussions. Key themes emerged, including preparedness plans for infectious diseases in the workplace, implementation and compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs), barriers and facilitators to effective OSH SOPs, and issues surrounding proper documentation. The final theme focused on the impact of infectious diseases on workplace dynamics. **Limitations:** It's essential to note that the selection of companies was based on their established OSH committees, and thus the findings may not be applicable to smaller industries with less robust infectious disease preparedness. **Implications:** Overall, the study observed a commendable level of preparedness among the participating companies. However, Company B, which operates within the academic sector, exhibited a notable gap in awareness and understanding of the SOPs, leading to heightened anxiety among its staff. Factors such as work rotation, a large student population, and the rapid movement of students were identified as significant barriers to enforcing SOPs within the academic institution. Respondents consistently emphasized the urgent need for enhanced support, improved healthcare services, and greater awareness of mental health resources to address the ongoing challenges posed by infectious diseases.

Keywords: Worker's perception; COVID-19; Occupation; Safety

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

A 54 WE 002

Workplace Exposure and Impact of Service and Financial Loss due to Infectious Disease History

Khairul Mizan Taib¹, Siti Munira Yasin^{2*}, Kamarulzaman Muzaini²,
Noramira Nozmi⁵, Mazin Ghazi Jassim Al-Rubaey⁴,
Ahmad Fitri Abdullah Khair³

* Corresponding author

¹ College of Computing, Informatics and Mathematics, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Occupational Health Division, Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Putrajaya, Malaysia, ⁴ Community Medicine, Department of Family and Community Medicine, Mustansyirah Medical College, ⁵ Workplace Health and Safety Solution Hub, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Sungai Buloh, Selangor, Malaysia

khairulmizan@uitm.edu.my, miranozmi@uitmpuncakalam.com, kamarulzaman@uitm.edu.my, mazinalrubaey@uomustansiriah.edu.iq, ahmadfitri@mohr.gov.my

Abstract

Background: Infectious diseases such as influenza and novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) can be endemic at the workplace, which has significant impact on the economy of the affected county. **Significance:** This study provides significant evidence on the negative impact of infectious disease on worker's service and financial resources. **Aim/Objective:** This study investigates workplace exposure and financial loss due to infectious disease history. This includes depression, anxiety, and stress. **Method:** A total of 373 workers from West and East Malaysia participated in this study. Multiple logistic regression analysis was used to determine the impact of infectious diseases on the worker's services and financial loss using IBM SPSS version 24. **Findings:** The majority

of the study participants were Malaysians (98.12%), Malay (67.83%), and blue-collar workers (75.6%), with $p < 0.05$. Noise and dust were recorded as the highest hazard exposure in the workplace with 56% and 55.8%, $p < 0.05$. Further analysis reported workers who were allowed to use sick days or other pay time-off, paid a portion of their usual wages due to COVID-19, and allowed to use sick days or other paid time-off due to decreasing business demand were significantly less likely to have an infectious disease history. Workers who were allowed to use sick days or other paid time off and who were unpaid for time absent due to COVID-19 illness of a family member were more likely to have an infectious disease history. **Limitations:** The study was conducted among a selected number of companies by purposive sampling, hence may not represent small and mid-sized industries, with fewer financial resources to control the epidemic. **Implications:** The impact of infectious diseases on workers in terms of loss of service and financial loss was proved in this present study. Consequently, conducting further research is critical to determine the most effective strategy to minimize and mitigate the burden of infectious diseases on workers, especially during a pandemic.

Keywords: Infectious disease; Workplace exposure; Financial Loss; Service Loss

eISBN 978-1-913576-18-9 © 2025. The Authors. Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers).

Authors Index

A. Dewantoro Marsono	135
Adhityawarman Menaldi	71
Adi Irfan Che Ani	53
Adi Irfan Che Ani	55
Adinda Usin Muka	37
Afaq Hyder Chohan	53
Affifuddin Husairi Mat Jusoh	55
Ahmad Fitri Abdullah Khair	137, 139
Airil Haimi Mohd Adnan	7
Al Amirul Eimer Ramdzan Ali	127
Alaa Nimer AbuKhalifeh	125
Ameen-Aqilah Goh	125
Amirah Azzeri	13
Amsalib Pisali	37, 75, 109
Arwin Ramli	23, 33, 41, 97
Aslinda Fuhad	81
Asliza Aris	23
Asmiaty Amat	75
Atik Djajanti	135
Azhani Abd Manaf	115
Azizi Bahauddin	29
Azliyana Azizan	87
Azni Ahmad	91
Azzarina Zakaria	133
Bai JinLian	17
Baiyu Zhou	97
Berita Mambarasi Nehe	105
Chen XiuMian	17
Dianna Suzieanna Mohamad Shah	7
Dong Jianhua	19
Dzin Nun Azmi	101
Elina Mohd Husini	115
Fadli Arabi	115
Fakhrur Hazman Yusoff	67
Fatimah Sham	71, 73, 91
Fatin Aliana Mohd Radzi	47
Feiruz Hamid Umar Bahasywen	85
Hafiz Jaafar	13

Haliza Abdul Mutalib	85
Hua Lei	19
Ida Marlina Mazlan	51, 55, 57
Ilyana Sujak	51, 57
Iman Mohamed Ali	73, 79
Inggriane Puspita Dewi	83
Isman Pratama Nasution	13
Izham Ghani	35
Izra Inna Md Idris	105
Jasmine C. U. Bachtiar	101
Juliana Osman	25
Junkai Pan	97
Kamalanathan M. Ramakrishnan	49
Kamarulzaman Muzaini	139
Kenji Ishida	133
Khairul Ikhwan Khairul Azman	127
Khairul Kamsani	109
Khairul Mizan Taib	139
Khairul Nizam Tahar	121
Khairul Saidah Abas Azmi	133
Ku Hasnita Ku Samsu	61
Lawrence Wallen	55
Li Sirui	41
Liang Meiling	3
LiHong Mao	61
Lim Boon Hooi	3, 45, 131
Lin Pipeng	87
Liu Ying	63
Lv Jia	131
Ma Xiao	3, 45, 49, 131
Maria Concepcion Perez Gutierrez	39
Maria Justine	81
Masbiha Mat Isa	121
Mashor Awang Long	37, 75, 109
Masrina Abd Halim	91
Mazin Ghazi Jassim Al-Rubaey	139
Mazni Saad	9, 125
Mohamad Safwat Ashahri Mohd Salim	7

Mohamad Syafiq Mohd Husin	111
Mohd Azri Mohd Jain Noordin	29
Mohd Fahrul Izwan Mohd Supian	67
Mohd Harimi Abdul Rahman	85
Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman	37, 111
Mohd Nur Fitri Mohd Salim	7
Mohd Suleiman Murad	89
Mohd Ridzuan Anuar	93
Mohd. Kipli Abd. Rahman	109
Muchammad Bayu Tejo Sampurno	21
Muh Anwar Fu'ady	79
Muh Ariffudin Islam	21
Muhammad Adam Zakaria	121
Muhammad Faisal Ahmad	21
Muhammad Fuad Abdullah	13
Muhammad Hafiz Zainal	121
Muhammad Majid	135
Muhammadlutfee Chetae	111
Muhammed Syafiq Salleh	109
Na Li	49
Nandang Jamiat	91
Nik Nairan Abdullah	137
NiNa Zhu	61
Nooni Ezdiani Yasin	93
Noor Azly Mohammed Ali	19
Noor Fatehah Mat So'od	51, 57
Noorkardiffa Syawalina Omar	25
Nor Aziah Abd Kadir	13
Nor Hanisah Mohd Hashim	101
Nor Hidayah Jaris	73
Nor Syawallina Azman	51, 57
Nor Tutiaini Ab. Wahid	47
Noramira Nozmi	93, 137, 139
Nordianna Seman	83
Norhafizah Abdul Rahman	35
Norhidayah Abdullah	137
Norhidayah Jaris	71, 79
Norlela Ismail	105

Norshahniza Sahari	135
Nur Hasanah Ruslan	93
Nur Khairul Faizah Mustafa	53
Nur Liyana Fatini Mohd Faisul	83
Nurhayati Zulkeply	51, 57
Puteri Mayang Bahjah Zaharin	39
Qianda Zhuang	121
Qingwen Su	33
Qu Jing	87
Ratna Fazlinda Jelly	37
Rohana Zur	17
Rose Dahlina Rusli	17
Rosita Mohd Tajuddin	25
Ruwaidah Borhan	35
Salehudin Mohd Redzuan	67
Sali Rahadi Asih	73
Salmi Razali	71, 73, 79
Salwa Othman	7
Samshul Amry Abdul Latif	127
Sanghamitra Dalal	105
Saw Jo Anne	73
Shafinar Ismail	9
Shahidah Abdul Aziz	89
Shahriman Zainal Abidin	31, 63
Shakhboz Mustafoev Shukhratovich	115
Shaliza Mohd Shariff	25
Shareman Zainal Abidin	27
Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman Thani	101
Sharifuddin Zainal	37, 75, 109
Sim Chee Cheang	75
Siti 'Aishah Ismail	85
Siti Hafsah Zulkarnain	53
Siti Khuzaimah Ahmad Sharoni	83
Siti Munira Yasin	93, 137, 139
Siti Normala Hamzah	105
Siti Yuliandi Ahmad	9, 125
Siti Zubaidah Raja Mhd Shahnuddin	105
Suci Wahyu Ismiyasa	81

Susan Hama	9
Syahrial	13
Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim	89
Syarul Azlina Sikandar	107, 119
Syed Abdul Mutalib Al Junid	67
Tim Heath	35
Umidjon Matyakubov	127
Usep Abdulmatin	89
Valerie Michael	31
Verly Veto Vermol	63
Vivine Nurcahyawati	7
Wahiza Abdul Wahid	19
Waleed Arif Tawfeeq Al Ani	93
Wandi Syahfutra	57
Wang Qian	47
Wang Shuai	3, 45, 49, 131
Wang Yi Wen	107
Waqar Al-Kubaisy	137
Xie Bo	119
Xing Li	3, 45, 49, 131
Xu Jiaming	119
Xuan Yinan	3, 45, 49, 131
Xue Bai	23
Yakubu Aminu Dodo	51
Yang Yawen	31
Yani Maemunah	75
Yin Yifang	107
Zahirah Harun	27
Zainatul Shuhaida Abdull Rahman	23, 33, 41, 97, 107, 119
Zarina Zahari	81, 87
Zeqin Lin	27
Zhao Peihong	45
Zuraidah Sipon	135

Another international event managed by:



AMER Event Management & Services

Emas Emas Resources

(Reg No: SA0426951-D)

X2-26-A, Blok K, Pusat Komersial Seksyen 7

40000 Shah Alam

Selangor D.E.

Malaysia

<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

Published by:

e-IPH, UK

E-International Publishing House, Ltd

(Reg No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

18, Westpoint, 58 West Street

S1 4EZ Sheffield

United Kingdom

admin@e-iph.co.uk

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