

# *AicE-Bs2024Bandung*

12th Asia-Pacific International Conference  
on Environment-Behaviour Studies

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Savoy Homann Bidakari Hotel, Bandung, Indonesia  
04-05 Oct 2024



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

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# Abstracts

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## *AicE-Bs2024Bandung*

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*Editor*

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas



## **Acknowledgement**

The organiser, Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), in collaboration with the cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, together with the Co-host, School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia, wish to extend their gratitude to the many that made this conference possible. In particular, the Breakout Chairs, International Scientific Committee / Journal Editorial Team, and Abstract / Full paper contributors.

*Thank you all !*

## **Foreword**

This 12th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, AicE-Bs2024Bandung being co-hosted the School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development, Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia on 04-05 Oct 2024 is organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers) in collaboration with cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. It marked AMER's 47th 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.

AicE-Bs2024Bandung managed to attract an overall total of initially 37 numbers of abstracts, of which four later withdrew. Of the abstracts approved, authors from 15 countries contributed. Majority of the abstracts were in collaboration with Malaysian authors. The most were together with Indonesia (16 numbers / 48%); China (3); Saudi Arabia and United Kingdom (2 each); Austria, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Phillipines, Singapore, Syria and United Arab Emirates (1 each). Sole nation was contributed by Thailand (1).

Thanks again for your continuous support and contributions as always,

**Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas**

Chair

AicE-Bs2024Bandung, Indonesia, 04-05 Oct 2024

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## About the Conference

### Background

The M1ICES (Malaysia's 1st International Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies) officially soft-launched by Malaysian Director General, Womens Development Department, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development during 1nCEBS (14-15 November 2009) had been renamed the ASIA Pacific International Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies (AicE-Bs). AicE-Bs conference themes address Environment-Behaviour issues affecting the Asia/Pacific region. In particular, on issues affecting the Asian communities living in both Asian and non-Asian countries. Issues affecting non-Asian communities are also most welcome.

Prior to 2014, AicE-Bs were organised annually by cE-Bs in collaboration with ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians.Africans/Arabians) / AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers) and non-ASEAN ajE-Bs / jABs Editorial Board member's establishment (as the National Conference now renamed Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies –AcE-Bs shall be held in Asian countries). Post 2014, all AicE-Bs conferences shall be organised in non-Asian countries, except ASEAN countries. It shall be fully managed by emAs (AMER Event Management Services), under emAs emAs Resources.

Thus far, the AicE-Bs conferences organised were as follows: -

- 1st AicE-Bs2010Kuching, Malaysia, 07-09 Dec 2010
- 2nd AicE-Bs2011Famagusta, North Cyprus, 07-09 Dec 2011
- 3rd AicE-Bs2012Cairo, Egypt, 31 Oct-02 Nov 2012
- 4th AicE-Bs2013London, United Kingdom, 04-06 Sep 2013
- 5th AicE-Bs2014Berlin, Germany, 24 – 26 Feb 2014
- 6th AicE-Bs2015Bacelona, Spain, 31 Aug – 05 Sep 2015
- 7th AicE-Bs2016Edinburgh, Scotland, UK, 27-30 Jul 2016
- 8th AicE-Bs2018Sheffield, UK, 14-15 Jul 2018
- 9th AicE-Bs2019Lisbon, Portugal, 03-04 Jul 2019
- 10th AicE-Bs2022KotaKinabalu, Malaysia, 07-08 Sep 2022
- 11th AicE-Bs2023Marrakech, Morocco 01-07 Mar 2023

### 12th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, AicE-Bs2024Bandung, Indonesia, 04-05 Oct 2024

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 978-1-913576-16-5), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287,

9(29) Oct 2024, issue. Currently, the E-BPJ is indexed in Clavirate Analytics Web of Science (WoS) and ScienceOpen. Extended versions of the selected papers shall be published as freely accessible articles, online, in our other international journals –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;  
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## **Children / Youth Environment**



A 01  
CYE 005

## Essential Attributes to Stimulate 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills amongst Children Learning in Pre-war Schools

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### Abstract

Twenty-first-century learning has ever since centered around new ways of learning and innovation skills, particularly collaboration, creativity, critical thinking, and communication. In the 21st century, learners must have diverse skills to stay relevant in modern living. Globally, nations have taken many initiatives to provide the best learning experience to children and young people. New schools are built according to users' needs and are comparable with the newest pedagogical approach. The efforts, however, raised concern about the affordance of existing school buildings and whether the users are experiencing the present educational transformation. This study, therefore, aims to examine factors that qualify a school to provide twenty-first-century learning, specifically pre-war school buildings in Scotland. In addition to observing how and where the children learn, this study conducted a focus group *design charrette* to obtain the children's perceptions of what the school spaces afford. Across three case studies, forty-eight primary six children were involved in the study. They demonstrated an indoor learning space design, primarily presented in floor plans rather than elevational or sectional drawings. The children's design proposals underwent content analysis, leading the study to two key themes related to learning space: *layout types and attributes*. *Types of layouts* outline how a space is prearranged. The children mostly considered learning to transpire in an *open-plan* classroom rather than a *cluster-*

*grid* classroom. The *attributes* are the prearranged features of the learning space: *resources, furnishings, leisure, environment, well-being, and specialized rooms*. The first three were the most common *attributes* across the children's drawings. Aligned with other necessary attributes for learning, this study proposes that a learning space should consider opportunities for *leisure*, which are comprised of *relaxing* and *resting* features. Schools should provide a supportive environment, a learning place with features children need. The spaces for learning should be sufficient or broadly utilized and flexible in providing supplementary learning experiences for the children. It is, therefore, vital to identify the essential attributes of school spaces, especially for teachers to project the classroom layout and for designers to forecast forthcoming school design.

Keywords: 21<sup>st</sup> century; Children; Learning; Schools

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**A 02  
CYE 004**

**Fathers' Involvement in Childrearing and the Well-Being of Mothers with a Disabled Child**

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**Abstract**

Raising a disabled child requires a substantial caregiving task that is greater than that required by a typically developing child, which is due to the limited self-care functions, intensive specialized medical care, and frequent medical visits. These formidable and taxing demands have adversely affected the well-being of the parents. Compared to the fathers, the impacts of caring for the disabled child are more vulnerable for the mothers because of their primary role as caregivers. Studies have reported that mothers of disabled children experienced more negative emotional states than fathers. Mothers were found to suffer a higher prevalence of agitation, depression and physical problems. The implications are reported to be more pronounced when the mothers of disabled children are on paid employment and when the families live in resource-limited settings. The quality of the mothers' well-being is crucial for the mothers and the disabled child's care and development. Prior research suggests significant associations between a mother's well-being and the level of spousal support received. Fathers' involvement in their children's lives is recognized as an essential aspect of the family environment and for the children's development and well-being. Nevertheless, fathers of disabled children are reported to spend less time with their children than mothers and fathers of typically developing children. This study argues that it is indispensable for the fathers of disabled children to be involved in childrearing to ensure the mother's well-being and the child's quality care. Though

there is research on fathers' involvement in childrearing, the studies focus on fathers of typically developing children, enlightening the essentials this study may offer. Through seventeen in-depth interviews with mothers of disabled children, this study will illuminate how the fathers' involvement in childrearing their disabled children intersects with the well-being of Malaysian and Japanese mothers, an insightful perspective of two communities of different cultures and economic strength.

Keywords: Disabled Child; Fathers' Involvement; Childrearing; Mothers' Well-being

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**A 03  
CYE 003**

**Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs: Female  
employment, child abuse, and crime-nexus in  
Malaysia**

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**Abstract**

This study delves into the intricate relationship between female employment, child abuse, and subsequent criminal behaviour within the Malaysian context. Grounded in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, it explores how child abuse disrupts the fulfilment of fundamental human needs, potentially leading to adverse life outcomes. By examining quantitative data on female employment, child abuse incidence, and crime rates, this research seeks to elucidate the pathways linking early childhood experiences to long-term consequences. Malaysia's unique socio-cultural landscape, characterized by rapid economic growth and evolving gender roles, provides a fertile ground for investigating this complex issue. The study contributes to the broader understanding of how societal factors, particularly female employment, intersect with child development and well-being. Child abuse, a grave violation of children's rights, has far-reaching implications for their physical, emotional, and psychological health, ultimately affecting their quality of life. Focusing on children's quality of life, this research aims to discuss how Maslow's hierarchy of needs serves as a framework for understanding the

essential building blocks of human well-being, from basic physiological needs to self-actualization. The study seeks to determine how child abuse disrupts this hierarchical progression, leading to long-term consequences for individuals and society. A literature review will be conducted to examine existing research on the relationship between female employment, child abuse, and crimes. Additionally, quantitative data analysis will be employed to identify trends in the data. Limitations of this study include reliance on existing data, which may have inherent biases. Future research could explore longitudinal studies, incorporate qualitative data to provide in-depth insights, and examine the role of other socio-economic factors. Ultimately, this research contributes to the development of evidence-based policies and interventions aimed at preventing child abuse, promoting children's well-being, and breaking the cycle of violence. By addressing the root causes of child abuse and ensuring the fulfilment of children's needs at all levels of Maslow's hierarchy, it is possible to create a more just and equitable society where all individuals can thrive.

**Keywords:** Child abuse, Crime, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, female employment

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**A 04  
CYE 002**

**Parental Awareness, Understanding, and  
Factors of Stunting among Preschool Children**

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**Abstract**

The issue of undernutrition among children is happening around the world. The prevalence of stunting in Asia, including Malaysia, is a significant public contributor to health problems. Stunting is defined as a condition in which children, typically under the age of five, have a low height for their age when compared to a reference population or standard growth chart. Parental awareness and understanding are crucial to overcoming the stunting problem among their children. Knowledge of nutritional status in children and affecting factors is useful in overcoming the issue of stunting among children in Malaysia. The importance of this study lies in addressing a critical gap in existing research, where previous efforts in Malaysia have primarily addressed child malnutrition without a specific emphasis on stunting. This research aimed to determine parents' awareness and understanding of factors contributing to stunting among preschool children in Puncak Alam communities. In order to explore the parental awareness, understanding and factors contributing to stunting among preschool children among Puncak Alam residents, a cross-sectional study was conducted using quantitative research methods. The study employed a quantitative approach and utilized descriptive

statistical methods to analyze the data. This cross-sectional study involved 137 parents in Puncak Alam, Selangor. A self-questionnaire, understanding regarding stunting and awareness about stunting factors among preschool children, which consists of 35 items with three sections (A, B and C). The study results revealed that most parents in the Puncak Alam community have a good level of awareness of stunting factors among preschool children. The finding also showed that the majority of the parents had a good understanding of stunting. There was a significant association between awareness and understanding levels regarding stunting and its factors with sociodemographic data. The study shows parental education background is one of the factors that influenced parents' understanding regarding stunting. With the identification of parental awareness and understanding of the factors contributing to stunting, policymakers and health professionals may work towards decreasing the incidence of stunting and enhancing the overall health and development of children in Malaysia.

**Keywords:** Stunting; Awareness; Understanding; Children

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**A 05  
CYE 001**

## **Video Modelling Module in Improving Self-Help Skills of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder**

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### **Abstract**

Children with ASD often face challenges in taking care of themselves, particularly in developing self-help skills. Video modeling has proven to be a successful intervention for teaching a wide range of target abilities. Therefore, a video modeling module on self-help skills was developed within the local context, which requires validation. This study aims to validate a video module to enhance self-help skills among children with ASD in Malaysia. By validating this module, it can be broadly utilized locally to improve self-help skills among children with ASD. Subsequently, it will further enhance the developed module. This will give us a better understanding of the module on video modeling and the self-help skills problem faced by autistic children. The objective of this study is to explore and get experts' opinions on the components and structure of the video modeling module and to examine the face and content validity of the video modeling module to improve the self-help skills of children with ASD. A focus group discussion (FGD)

was conducted to gather thoughts and perceptions regarding the video modeling module's content, layout, and design to refine the previously developed module before validation. Purposive sampling was implemented, involving a multidisciplinary panel of nine experts interviewed using semi-structured methods. Comments and opinions from the FGDs were analyzed through content analysis, serving as a research method for module improvements. Results were organized using open coding, forming categories, grouping codes under higher-order headings, and abstracting a general description of the research topic. The fact that the study mostly focuses on problems that children with ASD face rather than other disorders could be one of the study's potential limitations. The findings from the FGDs indicated that the module achieved its objectives, with only minimal improvements needed before the validation process. To ensure the module is suitable for use locally, particularly with children with ASD in Malaysia, it must be validated with robust content and face validity.

**Keywords:** Autism Spectrum Disorder; Self-Help Skills; Video Modelling; Validation

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## **Climate Change Environment**



**A 06  
CCE 001**

**An Analysis of Real Estate Market Responses  
towards Climate Resilient Policies in Malaysia  
and Indonesia**

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**Abstract**

Climate change threatens real estate, pushing governments to adopt climate resilience strategies. Therefore, countries must create and execute regulations to maintain and protect their real estate markets as global climate change increases the frequency and severity of such occurrences. Southeast Asian countries Malaysia and Indonesia are especially susceptible to climate change owing to their geography and economies. Malaysia has established many real estate climate resilience measures, among others: the National Policy on Climate Change (2009), the Green Building Index (GBI), and the National Urbanisation Policy (2016-2025). Indonesia has also promoted climate resilience, among others, via the National Action Plan on Climate Change (RAN-PI), the Green Building Council Indonesia (GBCI), and the Disaster Management Law (2007). Malaysian climate resilience initiatives have increased the demand for green buildings. According to

the Malaysian Green Building Index (GBI), green-certified buildings rose 25% from 2018 to 2023. Market support for sustainability is growing, and Malaysian developers are improving climate resilience. This growth implies climate resilience is essential for property values. Indonesia also uses more green buildings, as Green Building Council Indonesia reported a 30% rise in certified green buildings from 2018 to 2023. According to the Indonesia Real Estate Market Analysis (2023), Jakarta property prices for flood-resistant constructions rose 12% between 2018 and 2023. Resilience measures are becoming increasingly relevant in property evaluation. Both countries' climate resilience policies may be evaluated by their implementation and enforcement. Climate resilience laws in Malaysia and Indonesia value green-certified and climate-resilient structures highly. Malaysia and Indonesia demonstrate that climate resilience rules encourage sustainable real estate. Therefore, this study aims to analyse how climate resilience policies in Malaysia and Indonesia impact the real estate market, how these policies promote sustainability and resilience, as well as how market responses and property values differ. The study will analyse Malaysia and Indonesia's climate resilience policies and their real estate market response through the qualitative method. The study found that the market responses to climate resilience laws have increased demand for green-certified and climate-resilient buildings. It is submitted that both countries' property values have risen due to the market's focus on sustainability and durability.

**Keywords:** Climate Resilience; Real Estate; Market Response

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



**A 07**  
**CRSE 001**

**Shaping Consumers' Attitude and Purchase Intention towards Halal Organic Food Products**

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**Abstract**

The growing global recognition of organic food products has led many developed countries to embrace ecological agriculture concepts. Resulting from stringent limits on artificial synthetic inputs, organic food products are often marketed as healthier, safer, and of higher quality than conventional foods. Such a trend is also evident in the worldwide awareness and demand for sustainable Halal (or permissible) organic food products. This study draws on the seminal Theory of Reasoned Action and other predictive constructs to examine the factors influencing consumers' attitudes and subsequent intention to purchase Halal organic food in Malaysia. It investigates explicitly whether Halal awareness, Halal certification, social influences, and promotion affect attitudes toward Halal organic food. Additionally, this study assesses whether positive attitudes influence consumers' purchase intentions.

Using a non-probability sampling technique, data were collected through online survey questionnaires, yielding 200 usable responses for analysis. Smart PLS (version 4.0) statistical software is used for descriptive and multivariate analyses. The findings revealed several significant outcomes: Halal awareness, Halal certification, and social influence significantly impact attitudes, which in turn significantly influence consumers' intentions to purchase sustainable Halal organic

food products. Conversely, promotion was found to be an insignificant predictor of attitude.

The study discusses various implications, highlighting the continued relevance of the TRA model in understanding how attitudes and social influence affect consumers' purchasing behaviour toward sustainable Halal organic food products. The results further offer managerial insights for food producers to enhance Halal awareness and promote more environmentally sustainable products. Companies are encouraged to genuinely acquire and provide Halal certification to ensure detailed food authentication, cleanliness, and legitimacy of the Halal logo, aiding consumers in making informed decisions. Ultimately, a favourable consumer attitude toward Halal organic food is likely to significantly increase their propensity to purchase and consume sustainable Halal organic food in Malaysia, thus fostering a sense of optimism and hope for the industry's future. A qualitative study could be further carried out to explore other potentially significant issues affecting consumers' willingness to purchase halal organic products.

**Key Words:** Theory of Reasoned Action, Halal Organic Products, Halal Awareness & Certification, Intention

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## **Community Environment**



**A 08**  
**ComE 001**

**Factors Contributing to Formation and  
Existence of Community Identities in Bangkok  
Metropolis**

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**Abstract**

Currently, there are still many traditional communities maintaining their own identities from the past among urbanization and advances in information technology in Thailand. As the capital of Thailand, Bangkok Metropolis has been constantly changing and developing so that most of the urban lands or communities are likely to be converted, created, or support future economic development. On the contrary, there are still some communities within Bangkok creating and nurturing their identities amidst rapid development. Although there are many studies on community identity, there is still a lack of comparative study of the underlying factors that create and maintain the communities' identities. This research aimed to analyze factors affecting to formation and existence of

community identity through a comparison of three types of case study communities: residential community, riverside cultural community, and economic community. There are three old case study communities located in Bangkok from the past until now where are: Sam Phraeng community, Phra Nakhon district; Talat Noi community, Samphanthawong district; and Soi Prachanaruemit community (Wood Street), Bang Sue District. We studied the areas' information, history, and present policies from secondary data and interviews. We also collected physical data from surveys, and observations, including investigated socio-economic, and opinions from interviews. The results showed that the formation of community identity occurred from important tangible elements such as architectural features, and landscape symbols, and intangible elements such as wisdom, cultural activities, economic, spirit, collective feelings, and memories of people within the community. To existence their own identities, appropriate management was required in each context as well as organizing various activities that could drive and develop communities to create economic value through tourism. Publicizing local wisdom, history, and culture as well as distribution of local products and services could create income within the community. The appropriate methods could conserve traditional communities as well as maintain the community's identity amidst the continuous development of the large metropolis of Thailand. To sum up, existing tangible and intangible elements with appropriate management, activities, and public relations including the distribution of local products and services affected the existence of community identities.

Keywords: Contributing; Existence; Community; Identities

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## **Design / Creative Environment**



**A 09**  
**DCE 003**

**From Concept to Creation: Fostering  
innovation in first-year architecture students**

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**Abstract**

Traditional classroom-based learning often falls short of fostering the practical and creative skills required in architecture. To bridge this gap, this study explores the educational benefits of integrating hands-on construction projects into the architectural curriculum for first-year students. The focus is on enhancing creativity, innovative thinking, comprehension of user requirements, and understanding of anthropometrics and ergonomics. The primary objectives of this research are to assess the impact of hands-on projects on the creativity and innovative thinking of architecture students and to evaluate their perceptions of these experiences. First-year architecture students worked in groups to design and construct outdoor benches with integrated tables, emphasizing multifunctionality and portability. They applied architectural principles such as user requirements, ergonomics, and site responsiveness while incorporating modern construction techniques. The project required a 1:1 scale physical seating structure, a 5-minute pitching video, detailed architectural drawings, a user manual, and a compilation of conceptual sketches. To gain a comprehensive understanding, interviews were conducted with architecture students from the first

to third year to gather insights on the long-term impact of these hands-on projects. Findings revealed that all cohorts exhibited significant creativity and innovative design ideas. The hands-on nature of the project allowed students to experiment with and refine their ideas, leading to unique and practical design solutions. Constructing full-scale seating structures provided students with a tangible understanding of scale, spatial relationships, and ergonomic considerations, thereby enhancing their comprehension of user requirements and anthropometric principles. The curriculum significantly benefits students by developing their design skills and preparing them for the multifaceted demands of the profession. By fostering creativity, innovative thinking, and a comprehensive understanding of user requirements, anthropometrics, and ergonomics through real-world projects, this approach equips students with the essential skills to innovate and succeed in their future careers. This research underscores the importance of incorporating hands-on projects into architectural education to cultivate the next generation of innovative and skilled architects.

**Keywords:** hands-on projects; innovative thinking; architectural curriculum; first-year architecture students

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**A 10  
DCE 001**

**Role of Design Thinking in Socio-Technical  
Activity for Product Manufacturing**

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**Abstract**

In the manufacturing of products, human interaction significantly influences design activities through various aspects such as design thinking, interpreted product recognition, perceptual product experience (PPE), and overall perceived expertise. Understanding how a product's visual and physical aspects convey specific meanings, emotions, and connections to users is essential for creating effective and engaging products. The design of a product's form is critical in shaping the user's perception. It allows individuals to understand and implement the main factors influencing design activities during product development to affect human interaction in design thinking. Based on this situation, it recognized the significance of socio-technical activity thinking. Incorporating socio-technical principles into design methods has been identified as a potential approach to creating more user-friendly solutions that add value to stakeholders. Design methodologies for socio-technical structures are comprehensive, including technical issues and the human, social, and structural variables influencing activity performance. With the increasing dominance of digitalization in design development, intelligent computer systems and the implementation of artificial intelligence, particularly in generative design, have become significant elements

in design development. Various approaches have been developed to explore new design solutions, expand the limit of innovation, and optimize designs for functionality and sustainability. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of a holistic, human-centered approach to design, known as design thinking, enabling designers to expand beyond tangible produce and into services. However, these approaches are not widely practiced despite the development of numerous innovations and inventions. There remains a lack of discussion about design development and the methodology of design practice faced by designers. The methods utilized in this research study were guided by the preliminary data collected and analyzed during the initial stages of the investigation. The study employed observational study design, which permitted a more in-depth exploration of the social phenomenon under examination. This research emphasizes the importance of design analysis in identifying product design representation in the semantic and syntactic context, allowing for a more generalized product design-based representation. By incorporating these principles, designers can create more effective, efficient, and responsive activities to meet the evolving demands of technology and society in product manufacturing.

**Keywords:** Design thinking; Socio-Technical Activity; Product Manufacturing

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**A 11**  
**DCE 002**

**Understanding Women with Trauma: Feminism  
as an approach in architectural design**

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**Abstract**

The number of violence against women in Indonesia has been increasing every year, both in domestic and public spheres. It has detrimental psychological and physical impacts on the women as the victims. It is thus crucial to provide health facilities that can help them recover from the trauma and empower them to return and play their roles in the community. Unfortunately, most existing health facilities for these victims do not yet consider the specific women's needs, as their design still mainly employs general health facility standards. In this case, the feminist approach offers a design framework that can specifically address the psychological and physical needs of women as the victims. Despite promising, this feminist approach is still understudied and not widely discussed.

This paper aims to analyse feminism as an approach to architectural design. It offers women-specific spatial qualities within healthcare facilities to speed up victims' recovery. It seeks to explore the possible design criteria arising from this feminist approach, specifically aimed at addressing the specific needs and behaviours of the women victims. Moreover, this paper also challenges the typical stereotypes when dealing with women's issues in architecture. It embraces the diversity of women's choices and avoids banal translations of feminism in architecture.

It employs qualitative interviews to attain primary data to understand the psychological conditions and the needs of the victims. Then, site visits were conducted to a selected facility to comprehend the existing condition of healthcare facilities for the victims. Secondary data are also analysed to broaden the discussion on feminism and women's needs. This paper reveals at least five design criteria of the feminist approach in design: women-oriented space, equity, inclusivity, flexibility, and surveillance. The five represent crucial factors to consider during the design process and must be adjusted to women's specific characteristics in a particular area. Instead of coming up with prescriptive design guidelines, this research offers a list of criteria to help architects manifest women-centred design in their projects.

By applying this feminist approach in health facility designs for women as victims of violence, it is expected that the facilities help accelerate their trauma recovery process. The findings of this research are expected to serve as a reference for designers, particularly architects, in creating spaces needed by women victims of violence to heal the trauma and rebuild a better life.

**Keywords:** Feminism in Architecture; Design Criteria; Women Victims of Violence.

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## **Educational / Learning Environment**



**A 12**  
**ELE 001**

**Chinese Teachers' Perceptions on Perceived  
Teacher Support and Student Engagement**

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**Abstract**

In recent years, with the increasing demand for technically skilled personnel in China, the government has introduced numerous policies to propel higher vocational education towards high-quality development. Student engagement is widely regarded as one of the core indicators for assessing educational quality. Within the student learning environment, teacher support is a key external factor whose influence on student engagement has been extensively studied. A significant body of research has confirmed a positive correlation between perceived teacher support and student engagement. Thus, improving students' perception of teacher support and engagement levels is an effective strategy to promote improving educational quality in higher vocational education. Although existing studies have explored the positive influence of perceived teacher support on student engagement from the perspective of the Chinese educational environment, these studies have primarily relied on quantitative data collection from the students' viewpoint, and qualitative research focusing on teachers in higher vocational colleges remains relatively limited. This study explores teachers' perceptions in Chinese higher vocational colleges on improving student engagement and perceived teacher support. The subjects included four teachers from different disciplines at a public higher vocational college in Zhengzhou,

China. One-on-one semi-structured interviews were conducted via Tencent Meeting, and the interview data were analyzed thematically. The findings indicate that most teachers recognize the positive influence of perceived teacher support on student engagement and improve students' perception of teacher support through various means, such as establishing good teacher-student relationships, optimizing classroom teaching, and providing effective feedback. Based on their teaching experiences and the characteristics of vocational education, the teachers proposed a series of measures to promote student engagement. Overall, the teachers strive to provide various forms of student-centered support and offer many suggestions for improving student engagement from diverse perspectives. These findings are significant for improving the engagement levels of higher vocational students, particularly for advancing research on the quality of higher vocational education. However, this study has limitations due to the small sample size and the data collection method. Future research should expand the sample size and utilize diverse data collection methods to further validate these findings.

**Keywords:** Perceived Teacher Support; Student Engagement; Higher Vocational College Teachers

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**A 13  
ELE 002**

## **Educational Zakat Aid in Malaysian Higher Education**

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### **Abstract**

Educational zakat aid is one of the aids provided to eligible asnaf to prevent educational drop-off from primary to tertiary level. A student offered a place at a local or foreign Higher Educational Institute (HEI) can receive early education zakat aids. This assistance is combined with an annual HEI-sponsored one. Most beneficiaries of educational zakat aid spend the provisions on their basic needs, including food, transportation, accommodations, and clothing. Nonetheless, a few recipients buy updated cellphones for flaunting and misuse the funds for unnecessary expenditures, such as clearing Astro bills and buying cigarettes. As a result, the educational zakat aid needs to be more effectively spent, leading to zero savings, thus causing monetary problems for students, especially at the end of the academic year. Therefore, this study aims to explain zakat for educational assistance from an Islamic perspective and analyse zakat that is given to Malaysian students in higher education. The qualitative design of this study uses semistructured interviews to conduct case studies. The purposive sampling method was used to interview five Islamic experts in the field of zakat located at Public Universities (PU) and selected Islamic institutions in Malaysia. Using

ATLAS TI9 software, interview data was analyzed using thematic analysis under two main themes: (i) The concept of educational zakat aid from an Islamic perspective and (ii) Educational zakat aid for higher education. Both themes align with the study's objectives, which the research group determined. The study focuses on experts' perceptions of the concept of educational zakat from an Islamic perspective and its application to Malaysian higher education students. Based on the research findings, educational zakat in Islam is based on Islamic social justice principles that take as far as the necessities of asnaf students, which begin with the impoverished, poor, and needy *fisabilillah*. In addition to tuition fees and living allowances, educational zakat also includes learning equipment, medical aid, emergency relief, and natural disaster relief. Additionally, additional academic support is provided for the asnaf development, including training, courses, and specialized programs such as halal, finance, and entrepreneurial certificates, as well as mobility fees aimed at improving the skills and professionalism of students. It is hoped that the study will serve as a practical guide in strengthening the management and administration of zakat, its collection process, distribution to higher education asnaf, and assistance programmes.

Keywords: Educational; Zakat Aid; Higher Education; Malaysia

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**A 14**  
**ELE 003**

**Modeling the Integration of Educational  
Technology in Vocational Colleges:  
Influencing factors among occupational  
teachers**

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**Abstract**

The embedding of technology into vocational educational practices is a pivotal force for innovation in teaching and learning strategies. This study seeks to identify the innovative techniques that underpin the factors influencing technology integration by occupational teachers in vocational colleges, with a focus on digital technology. The research encompassed a sample of 385 professional teachers to scrutinize their perspectives and approaches regarding digital technology integration. Four critical factors were employed discovered to have a vital influence on the digital technology integration of occupational teachers: self-efficacy in digital realms, their attitudes towards technology, digital literacy, and technology utilization. Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) was applied to the study to demonstrate the substantial impact of these factors on digital technology integration and their interplay. Attitudes towards technology, digital literacy, and technology utilization were identified as mediating factors in the integration process. The findings of the study, which employed the PLS-SEM

methodology, uncovered that each of the four essential factors shapes the digital technology implementation strategies of occupational teachers and are interconnected in their effects, which identifies significant impacts of self-efficacy, attitudes, digital literacy, and technology utilization on the digital integration by professional teachers. These factors interact with each other and influence the effective integration of technology in education. This study offers a foundational model for understanding and enhancing the integration of educational technology among occupational teachers in vocational institutions. The study acknowledges several limitations including its geographic scope as data were collected exclusively in China, making the findings less generalizable to other contexts. In addition, the research mentions quantitative constraints due to only four influencing factors being validated, suggesting a need for broader future studies. The results have implications for educational policy, teacher training, and the assessment of student learning. It suggests that stakeholders could use these findings to advocate for workplaces that integrate technology more effectively. Additionally, the implications extend to designing educational strategies that reflect and support the realities of society, aiming to foster a holistic and inclusive learning environment.

**Keywords:** Attitudes Towards Technology; Self-Efficacy in Digital Realms; Digital Literacy; Technology Utilization

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## **Health / Healing Environment**



**A 15  
HE 001**

## **A Framework for Sociodemographic Analysis and Disease Severity among Children During Covid19**

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### **Abstract**

Rapidly spreading infectious diseases pose a significant public health risk, necessitating immediate action to prevent the disease at the societal level. Regardless of the disease phases, both pandemics and endemics threatened children's health. The complex interactions between social health determinants and urbanization may impact new and re-emerging infectious diseases which necessitates specific intervention and management. Post-COVID-19 communities commonly reported infected infants and children with mild or severe symptoms, which were recently found in several developed and developing countries. As such, there is a growing need to understand social-demographic factors that can contribute to COVID-19 severity among children. This research proposed a new conceptual framework and structured analysis comprising three types: univariate,

bivariate, and multivariate analysis. These analytical approaches were employed to determine the socio-demographic characteristics and severity of COVID-19 among children in Melaka during pandemic and endemic transition phases. An endemic transition was achieved out of 7,280 cases during the pandemic phases, while a total of 25010 cases were collected. The secondary data were obtained from the 'Line listing of COVID-19' under the Melaka State Health Department, Malaysia Ministry of Health. Overall, the analysis will produce a model that can predict subjects or factors that contribute to COVID-19 infection. By following these steps, the model can systematically explore the relationship between the variables and derive meaningful insights from the data, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the factors affecting health outcomes in specific populations, particularly children. Thus, socio-demographic factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, geographical location, symptoms, comorbidities, and vaccination status influence the severity of COVID-19 cases. The framework is applied to conduct a comprehensive analysis of COVID-19 cases in Melaka state, serving as a case study for both pandemic and endemic transition. This study highlights distinct socio-demographic patterns and severity trends for COVID-19 among children in Melaka across pandemic and endemic phases. The findings underscore the importance of targeted public health strategies and vaccination programs to manage disease severity and transmission among vulnerable pediatric populations. This conceptual framework may serve as a practice adaptive strategic map for planning interventions and conducting research, aiming to investigate further the impact of the social environment and transmission pathways to reduce children's health risks and effectively control disease outbreaks.

**Keywords:** Children; Socio-demographic analysis; Disease severity; Pandemic and endemic; COVID-19

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A 16  
HE 002

## Development of Postnatal Care Module for Confinement Ladies: A concept paper

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### Abstract

**Background:** Nowadays, postnatal care has been commercialized and many confinement centres established in Malaysia due to the demand for this treatment. There are numerous confinement facilities that offer confinement services for postnatal mothers to rehabilitate and rest after giving birth. However, the quality of care that confinement ladies provide during the postnatal period is often poorly measured and results in serious medical complications for the mothers and babies. To ensure confinement ladies can provide high-quality services to mothers and babies during the postnatal period, it is important to develop the Postnatal Care Module to improve the knowledge and practice among confinement ladies.

**Significance:** The Postnatal Care Module can be used as a standard training program for confinement ladies to strengthen their knowledge, improve their skills, confidence to carry responsibilities, enhance the quality of service for postnatal mothers and babies and indirectly decrease maternal and baby morbidity and

mortality rates in Malaysia. **Aim:** This study aims to develop and validate a Postnatal Care Module for confinement ladies in Malaysia. **Objective:** The objective of this study includes 1) To analyze the need for Postnatal Care Module development among confinement ladies 2) To explore confinement ladies' knowledge, perceptions and practices and postnatal mother's experiences, perceptions and opinions of postnatal care during confinement services 3) To develop and validate a Postnatal Care Module for confinement ladies. **Methods:** A qualitative and exploratory research design will be applied to achieve the research goals. In Phase I, we will recruit twenty confinement ladies and twenty postnatal mothers for a semi-structured interview. Participant recruitment will cease upon achieving thematic saturation. Coding and theme analyses will be used to identify the need for Postnatal Care Module development, knowledge, perception and opinion of confinement ladies and experiences, perception and opinion of postnatal mothers during confinement services. In Phase II, we will develop and validate a Postnatal Care Module based on the domains and items generated in Phase I. Six expert panels will be invited to give their input regarding the objective, contents, and method of implementation for the Postnatal Care Module. **Limitation:** There is a lack of literature regarding postnatal care services provided by confinement ladies during postnatal visits. **Conclusion:** The development of a postnatal care module is important for confinement ladies and confinement care centres to improve the quality of postnatal care services for mothers and babies

Keywords: Confinement ladies; Postnatal mothers; Postnatal care module, Development

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**A 17  
HE 004**

## **Exploring Challenges and Demands of Practising Healthy Eating in Young Adults: A qualitative study**

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### **Abstract**

The transition from adolescence to adulthood, especially for individuals aged 18 to 29, involves numerous challenges and demands. This period is crucial as young adults navigate essential aspects of life such as education, career, relationships and personal development. This research explores the key challenges and demands of the lived experiences of young adults aged 18 to 29 in practising healthy eating. The objective is to identify the components that became the obstacles and challenges to the target population in getting adequate nutritious food. A qualitative research methodology was employed, using a phenomenological approach to deeply investigate personal and subjective experiences. Using guided questions, data were collected through in-depth interviews with ten young adults who reside in Shah Alam, aged 18 to 29 years old. The recorded interview was transcribed, and the phenomenological analysis

identified significant themes from the interview data. The study revealed five focused topics and 20 themes clustered into thirteen information categories reflecting the multifaceted nature of the challenges and demands faced by young adults. Key themes included mental health struggles, financial instability, education development pressures, social relationship dynamics and personal growth challenges. The findings indicated that although young adults were aware of healthy food choices, many still faced pervasive challenges in accessing and providing healthy food options. Significant challenges included being too busy (no time) to eat healthily and needing more income to afford nutritious foods. These challenges are particularly prevalent in rural communities, where resources may be scarce. Creating time for healthy eating at the individual and community levels is paramount to fostering sustainable dietary habits. Furthermore, the findings emphasise the need for proactive measures to support underprivileged young adults in securing healthy food choices. Despite a good understanding of these issues, young adults often need help navigating them due to modern life's complexities. In conclusion, the study highlights a detailed knowledge of healthy eating practices among young adults aged 18 to 29 and the need for targeted support systems and interventions to assist young adults in managing these challenges. Addressing these issues can help young adults achieve a balanced and fulfilling life during this pivotal stage of their development.

**Keywords:** Challenges; demands; healthy eating; young adults

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**A 18  
HE 003**

## **Exploring Hypertensive Patients' Experiences and Preferences with Online Health Education**

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### **Abstract**

A large number of patients with hypertension use online health information to educate themselves about the condition. However, there is a lack of research on the experiences and preferences of patients, especially among Malay patients with hypertension, when using such websites. Given that Malays have the highest prevalence of hypertension in Malaysia, this study seeks to investigate their experiences and preferences for health education websites available on the Malaysian internet. The study specifically aims to understand how Malay hypertensive patients perceive the information and design of existing education websites on hypertension, and what web elements they prefer in order to make these websites more engaging and effective. The study adopted a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing in-depth interviews with 14 participants who were patients at the Primary Care Specialist Clinic in Selangor. These interviews, facilitated by a trained researcher, spanned 45 to 60 minutes per session. A semi-

structured questionnaire, grounded in the Internet Intervention Model, underwent validation by subject matter experts. Subsequently, the interview transcripts underwent analysis, coding, and categorization through an inductive qualitative approach. The categories extrapolated from diverse datasets underwent consistent examination and were subsequently integrated into specific themes. Data triangulation was conducted through the involvement of two researchers from the same study in data analysis to affirm data validity. The study elucidated that patients' encounters and preferences with the website were classified into three main themes: content quality, design, and appearance. Overall, patients expressed contentment with the existing websites, yet articulated a preference for enhanced practicality in content and greater user-friendliness in design and appearance. The website dedicated to hypertension presents significant potential for improvement. The information available on the website holds substantial promise for benefiting healthcare providers, policymakers, and public health professionals in the development of tailored interventions for individuals with hypertension, particularly in the context of a pandemic. Websites, as integral components of healthcare environments, can serve as dependable tools for disseminating pertinent health information, particularly concerning hypertension, to both patients and the general public.

Keywords: hypertension, health promotion, patient education, website

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**A 19  
HE 006**

## **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Conventional Medicine among Thalassaemia in Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Thalassaemia, an inherited group of chronic blood disorders, is incurable. Patients with severe thalassaemia may experience a variety of health issues and often need blood transfusions for their lifespan. The advancement of conventional medication and medicines, such as blood transfusions and iron chelation therapy, helps control health issues in patients with severe thalassaemia. Continued and regular treatment and monitoring prevent severe anaemia and organ damage from iron overload, allowing them to survive and prolong their lifespan. Nevertheless, there is a scarcity of research regarding the health related quality of life of chronic patients due to the psychological impact and lack of adherence to conventional medication and medicines in individuals with chronic illnesses. **Objective:** The aim of this study is to develop and validate a survey that assesses the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of Malaysian thalassaemia

patients towards conventional medication and medicine. **Methodology:** The Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) will provide ethical approval for this study. This study will employ an exploratory mixed-methods approach. During Phase I, we will recruit individuals 18 or older with thalassemia from one of the thalassemia societies to participate in a semi-structured interview. Participant recruitment will stop if topic saturation is reached. We will employ the process of coding and theme analyses to identify the domains and items related to knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP). Phase II will focus on developing KAP instruments using the domains and objects developed in Phase I. Expert panels will evaluate the content validity, and we will conduct pilot research with a sample of 40 conveniently selected adults who are 18 years or older. A total of 424 individuals from eleven thalassaemia non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Malaysia will participate in the psychometric assessment of the items in the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) instruments. **Expected Result:** By utilising these tools, medical professionals will be able to collect vital data on thalassaemia attitudes and practices towards traditional treatment. This data has the potential to enhance thalassemia patients' compliance with treatment and reduce their levels of serum ferritin, ultimately improving their overall quality of life.

Keywords: Thalassaemia; Questionnaire; Conventional-medicine; health-related quality of life

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**A 20  
HE 005**

## **Reduced Monocular Accommodation Abilities with Laptop Usage under Scotopic Ambient Illumination**

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### **Abstract**

**Background:** Through rapid technological advancement, there is high usage of numerous electronic devices including tablets, phones, and laptops. Laptops are widely used in daily activity with more than 60% of internet users still using them for online activities, especially in the work environment. As laptops are commonly used at near distances, this involves ocular abilities to focus near, known as accommodation. **Significance:** With laptops having self-illuminating displays, people can use laptops in various ambient illuminations, be it under bright photopic lighting or even in a dark scotopic room. Different ambient illuminations may influence accommodation abilities to maintain focus with laptop usage. **Aim:** This study intends to investigate the effect of different ambient illuminations on accommodation abilities with laptop usage. **Objective:** The objective is to compare monocular accommodation statuses of amplitude, facility, and response error with laptop usage under three different illuminations of photopic, mesopic, and scotopic conditions among young university students. **Methods:** Thirty university students with a mean age of 22.70 years ( $\pm 1.58$ ) participated in the study. All subjects have

6/6 vision at 6 m distance and N5 for near visual acuity, with no history of binocular vision problems and ocular disease. Subjects read N6 reading text on a laptop at 40cm working distance for 5 minutes under three different ambient illuminations; 1 lux dark scotopic illumination, 30 lux dimmed mesopic illumination, and 300 lux bright photopic illumination. The monocular amplitude of accommodation, accommodation facility, and accommodation response error are measured for each ambient illumination after 5 minutes of laptop usage. Findings: Repeated measure ANOVA shows a significant difference in the effect of ambient illumination with laptop usage on amplitude, facility, and response error [F (1.49, 43.18) = 10.61,  $p < 0.001$ ], [F (1.65, 36.30) = 6.78,  $p = 0.005$ ] and [F (2, 56) = 3.65,  $p = 0.032$ ], respectively. The dark scotopic ambient illumination significantly reduces monocular accommodation abilities with laptop usage. Implication: Although the text on the self-illuminating laptop display is visible under all illuminations, dark ambient condition aggravates the ocular focusing system making it more difficult to see near clearly. Proper lighting is needed when working with laptops even for short duration. Limitation: The 5-minute laptop usage may be short for continuous near work in normal daily activity, thus longer duration of prolonged near work can be further explored.

Keywords: Accommodation abilities; laptop usage; scotopic illumination; photopic illumination

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## **Landscaping Environment**



**A 21**  
**LaE 002**

**Clear Views, Safer Vibes: How Planting Design  
Shapes Safety Perceptions in Neighborhood  
Parks**

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**Abstract**

This paper investigates the impact of perceived visibility and openness on safety perceptions in neighborhood parks. It presents case studies of three parks managed by the Majlis Bandaraya Subang Jaya (MBSJ): Taman Tasik Seri Serdang, Taman Tasik Puchong Perdana, and Taman Wawasan Recreational Park. As urbanization progresses and green spaces become increasingly vital for community well-being, understanding how design elements affect users' sense of safety is essential for promoting greater utilization of these public areas. The research employed a structured photo-elicitation questionnaire distributed among 300 participants. This method allowed participants to evaluate and express their preferences for five different planting designs, each varying in terms of visibility and openness. The study aimed to identify which planting configurations contribute most effectively to a sense of safety among park users. Participants were asked to rate their feelings of safety in response to the appearance of the planting designs presented to them. The findings of the study offer significant insights into the factors that influence safety perceptions in neighborhood parks. Two primary conclusions emerged. First, planting designs that feature single-layer tree arrangements providing long-distance views, as well as multi-layer configurations that offer broad, unobstructed sightlines, were found to significantly enhance the perceived safety of park users. These designs create an environment

where users feel more secure due to the ability to see and be seen from a distance, reducing the likelihood of concealed or hidden areas where potential threats might be perceived. Second, the research highlights the critical importance of clear sightlines and openness in fostering a safe park environment. Parks that are designed with visibility in mind—where sightlines are maintained, and openness is prioritized—tend to make users feel safer. The ability to visually survey the surroundings without obstruction contributes to a greater sense of security, as users are reassured by the fact that they can monitor their environment and be easily observed by others. These findings underscore the need for urban planners and landscape architects to prioritize visibility and openness in park designs to enhance perceived safety and encourage greater public use of these spaces. By focusing on these elements, parks can become more welcoming and inclusive, catering to the diverse safety needs of all community members.

**Keywords:** Visibility; Openness; Sense of safety; Safer Park Environment; Inclusive Design

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**A 22**  
**LaE 001**

## **Trends in Tree Species Selection for Urban Street Planting: A thematic review**

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### **Abstract**

In major cities, street tree failures pose on-going challenges related to user safety, tree management, and maintenance. A specific street tree selection guideline is necessary to improve practitioner competencies and ensure appropriate tree placement. This study aims to evaluate the trends in street tree selection by identifying the best practices to address urban street tree conflicts. By examining articles published between 2019 and 2024, this research explores how tree species selection is approached in urban street planting. Using thematic review (TR), keywords such as "street," "tree species," and "selection" were sourced from SCOPUS and Web of Science (WoS) databases. The thematic review of 45 articles on urban tree species selection, visualised through a geographic distribution map, reveals significant contributions from various countries, emphasising diverse approaches and criteria. The thematic analysis identifies five key themes: Urban Tree Species Diversity and Selection, Environmental and Ecosystem Services of Urban Trees, Adaptability of Urban Trees to Climate Change, Public Perception and Preferences of Urban Trees, and Challenges and Strategies in Urban Tree Management. The findings provided valuable insights for researchers and practitioners on the trends in tree species selection for urban

street planting. The thematic review on trends in urban tree species selection for street planting underscores the critical need for a multifaceted and integrated approach to urban forestry. Emphasising genetic diversity and phenotypic plasticity is essential for enhancing resilience and adaptability in urban environments. Including ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration and air pollution mitigation, in selection criteria highlights the ecological benefits of urban trees. This study recommended selection criteria to reduce conflicts and ensure appropriate tree placement. The proposed street tree selection framework is expected to address social, economic, and environmental issues related to urban street tree planting for local authorities. These findings are anticipated to contribute to future research on street tree selection models, reducing tree growth conflicts and enhancing the coexistence of humans and urban trees.

**Keywords:** Street tree, species selection, urban forestry, thematic review

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## **Rural Environment**



**A 23**  
**RuE 001**

**Critical Understanding of the Rural Actors' Behaviour for Rural Transformation: A systematic literature review**

**Nurul Alia Nasuha Samsudin<sup>1</sup>, Mohd Fadzil Abdul Rashid<sup>1</sup>, Seng Boon Lim<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhamad Asri Abdullah Kamar<sup>1</sup>, Muhamad Azrul Azwan Azman<sup>1</sup>, Wilmar Salim<sup>2</sup>**

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**Abstract**

Rural development has received less attention than urban areas yet is critically important in supplementing balanced social and environmental capital development sources. In most cases, top-down policies are implemented to assist in the transformation of rural actors' lives and quality environments. Besides the physical rural planning, rural actors' behaviour is crucial to materialising top-down policies for rural transformation. However, limited studies have clarified the meaning and conceptualised the scope of rural actors' behaviour. Therefore, this study aims to understand rural actors' behaviour towards empowering their roles in enhancing rural transformation. The systematic literature review methodology was applied where related WoS and Scopus databases were quantified, and critical themes were analysed through a qualitative thematic analysis using Atlas.ti. The findings reveal five important themes of economy, environment,

physiology, social, and technology of the behaviour of rural actors that shed light on scoping the typology of the rural transformation. The manifestation of rural actors' behaviours could lie in the spectrum of negative, neutral, and positive and mutually exclusive responses to the digital, economic, environmental, and social milieu of rural transformation. This finding underscores the complexity and diversity inherent in rural contexts, where actors encompass various entities such as individuals, communities, organisations, and institutions operating within rural settings. Multiple definitions and perspectives reflect rural communities' intricacies, multifaceted nature, and transformation directions. The discussions suggest that rural actors' behaviour cannot be simplified or reduced to a single framework or explanation. Instead, rural transformation requires a comprehensive and multidimensional approach that considers these actors' varied motivations, needs, and decision-making processes. The study highlights the significance of social networks and community ties in shaping the behaviour of rural actors and the impact of cultural norms and values on their decision-making processes. This study contributes to developing a comprehensive framework for conceptualising the meaning and scope of rural actors' behaviour in rural development initiatives. Policymakers and rural planners can consider these insights to design contextually relevant strategies promoting sustainable development, social cohesion, and well-being in rural areas in developing and developed countries.

Keywords: behavioural study; rural development; social cohesion; social network

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## **Technological Environment**



**A 24**  
**TE 004**

## **Reliability of Accuracy-Based Calibration in Quantifying Systematic Errors of Static LiDAR**

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### **Abstract**

Data quality assurance has become a crucial phase in geodetic work to preserve the quality of the final spatial information. Equipped with the ability to acquire high-precision three-dimensional data, terrestrial laser scanners (TLS) are not exempt from the calibration routine. Due to the demanding requirements of component calibration, most TLS researchers have focused on system calibration. However, in the domain of TLS system calibration, researchers have primarily concentrated on precision-based techniques that do not require reference points. Despite the cumbersome task of establishing reference points at the calibration site, the potential of accuracy-based approaches in TLS self-calibration to enhance data quality still needs to be explored. This is particularly relevant as incorporating known reference points in the calibration of other optical sensors, such as photogrammetric and laser trackers, has significantly improved the derivation of calibration parameters (CPs). Building on these advancements, this study explores the novel application of accuracy-based approaches in TLS self-

calibration using two types of constraints: i) point-based and ii) line-based. To perform constraint adjustment, reference points were established using the close-range photogrammetry (CRP) approach. Statistical analyses were performed between CPs derived from both point-based and line-based constraints and those obtained from the precision-based technique to assess the significance of these accuracy-based approaches in TLS self-calibration. The evaluation focused on four critical components: i) the derivation of CPs, ii) the correlation coefficient, iii) standard deviation, and iv) residuals. Findings indicate that while the point-based constraint showed promising accuracy enhancements, statistical analyses revealed significant deviations from benchmark values. This was further supported by analyses of standard deviation and residuals, highlighting notable disparities with the precision-based method. Conversely, results for the line-based constraint closely aligned with the benchmark, achieving an accuracy improvement of up to 60%. In conclusion, TLS self-calibration can effectively adopt an accuracy-based approach, but it is primarily limited to the line-based constraint.

**Keywords:** TLS self-calibration; Close-range photogrammetry; Point-based constraint; Line-based constraint

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## **Tourism / Hospitality Environment**



**A 25**  
**THE 001**

**Exploring the Impact of Malaysia's Culinary Heritage on Tourism and Economic Development**

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**Abstract**

This research examines the important role of Malaysia's culinary heritage in driving tourism and fostering economic development, with a particular focus on governmental interventions in this domain. The study seeks the impact of the culinary heritage of effective marketing strategies and their profound implications for long-term economic growth, using the incorporation of culinary heritage into tourism as a lens. Drawing upon a comprehensive analysis of relevant academic literature and secondary data sources, including studies that explore the utilisation of culinary heritage in the strategic promotion of Malaysian gastro diplomacy and the perceptions of tourists towards Malaysian gastronomic products this paper

presents a holistic understanding of the intricate relationship between Malaysia's culinary heritage and its tourism landscape. Aligned to leverage culinary heritage for economic progress and tourism industry development, the research addresses the government's emphasis on exploring culinary heritage. The government plays an important role in promoting Malaysian cuisine, positioning the "gastronomy paradise" and enhancing the visitor experience. However, heightened concerns about exploring the impact of Malaysia's culinary heritage arise due to existing challenges in promotional efforts, potentially acting as impediments to collaborative initiatives. Employing a comprehensive research strategy integrating a qualitative approach from the previous studies and triangulation in the future as a suggestion, the study found the government's responsibilities and their impact on the seamless integration of culinary heritage in the tourism industry. Tailored for policymakers, government entities, and tourism stakeholders, the findings contribute to knowledge on tourist and local gastronomy dynamics, and recommend a framework in future research for sustainable and culturally enriched tourism in Malaysia. This paper concludes with strategic recommendations to strengthen the synergies between Malaysia's rich culinary traditions and tourism sector, ultimately fostering sustainable economic growth and global recognition. Anticipated results are poised to contribute significantly to the existing body of knowledge on tourism, and the intricate dynamics of local gastronomy in the Malaysian context.

Keywords: culinary heritage; tourism; economic; marketing

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**A 26**  
**THE 002**

**Destination Framing and its Effect on Culinary  
Heritage Tourism from the Traveler's  
Perspective**

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**Abstract**

Culinary heritage destinations can leverage their cultural richness by highlighting unique heritage dishes and presenting the destination as a hub for culinary heritage experiences. This approach focuses on celebrating and promoting the unique culinary traditions of the region through destination framing. However, the study on the destination framing on travelers' perspectives within the culinary heritage context is not well explored particularly within the social media lens and application. Thus, this study aims to investigate how the framing of culinary heritage destinations influences traveller perceptions with a focus on social media platforms. The research utilized a qualitative approach, specifically involving in-depth, face-to-face, and semi-structured interviews to gather data. Fourteen informants with prior travel experience across Malaysia and with active social media accounts participated in the study. The findings reveal that well-framed

culinary heritage destinations significantly influence travellers, encouraging them to explore and seek information on social media, thereby increasing their likelihood of visiting. Conversely, destinations with unique culinary heritage products that are not adequately framed as important tourism products suffer from lower awareness and fewer visits from travellers, although the potential of tourism activity from culinary heritage food products is high. It is particularly to destinations that highlight another aspect of tourism products more, although equal attention should be given. The study is limited by the small sample size, which may not be representative of the broader population. Additionally, the study focuses solely on Malaysian culinary heritage destinations, limiting the generalizability of the findings to other contexts. The implications of this study suggest that destination marketers and tourism boards should prioritize the effective framing of culinary heritage products to enhance their appeal and visibility. By leveraging social media and other digital platforms, destinations can better engage potential travellers and boost tourism. Future research should consider a larger, more diverse sample and explore similar dynamics in different cultural contexts.

**Keywords:** Culinary Heritage; Destination frame; Social media; Tourism

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**A 27**  
**THE 003**

**Management of Kemiren Tourist Village based  
on Culture in Banyuwangi Regency**

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**Abstract**

Community-based tourism emphasizes the need for active community participation to improve the welfare of local communities while maintaining environmental quality and protecting social and cultural life. The benefits derived from community-based tourism can support the achievement of the three pillars of sustainability: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental sustainability. In order to ensure effective community-based tourism, conducting a thorough stakeholder analysis is essential. This involves three key steps: first, identifying relevant stakeholders; second, grouping or categorizing these stakeholders based on their roles and interests; and third, analyzing the relationships and interactions between the stakeholders to understand their influence on tourism management. This study aims to analyze the management of cultural-based tourism in Kemiren Village, Banyuwangi, with a particular focus on the role of various stakeholders in promoting economic sustainability and cultural preservation. As tourism in the region continues to develop, it becomes increasingly important to ensure that proper management strategies are in place to promote local potential, enhance the welfare of the community, and strengthen the society's cultural identity. Sustainable tourism management requires collaboration among different parties to ensure that tourism development benefits all stakeholders, while also protecting the village's cultural heritage. The research method employed in this study is qualitative, using a descriptive approach. The research involved in-depth interviews, observations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with key stakeholders such as village governments,

tourism awareness groups (pokdarwis), indigenous communities, and academics. The data collected were analyzed thematically to explore the specific roles of each stakeholder in managing the tourist village. The study results reveal that managing tourist villages in Kemiren involves collaboration and synergy among various parties. Pokdarwis plays a central role as the main manager, while traditional community institutions and village governments function as facilitators. Despite strong support from the stakeholders, there are still challenges in communication and collaboration that must be addressed to maximize the potential of tourism in the village fully. The study concludes that it is necessary to strengthen regulations and improve communication between stakeholders to ensure more effective and sustainable tourism village management. Additionally, the government and academics should take a more active role in training and supporting local communities to enhance their capabilities in managing tourism initiatives.

**Keywords:** Tourism Village Management, Culture, Stakeholders

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## **Transport / Travel Environment**



**A 28**  
**TTE 003**

## **Empowering GIG Economy: Addressing the Needs and Well-being of Delivery Riders in Malaysia**

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### **Abstract**

Originating from the music industry, the gig economy significantly encompasses short-term, on-demand, and task-centric employment, during and after the pandemic. The delivery sector, such as P-hailing (parcel delivery), E-hailing, and logistics services, has ever since benefitted Malaysian households and provided financial needs to the delivery riders, in particular. To foster a more reliable workforce, it is vital to ensure fair wages, compensation and benefits akin to conventional employees. Addressing the needs of delivery riders would enhance their overall well-being and job satisfaction, which is critical given the demanding and often stressful nature of work to meet delivery deadlines. Due to long working hours and exposure to traffic, delivery riders face various occupational hazards, including physical strain, mental stress, and health risks. Therefore, it is essential to provide supplementary support to avoid burnout and improve safety. In understanding the vital needs of the delivery rider's community, this study employed a semi-structured survey with ninety (90) delivery riders as respondents within an urban area in Shah Alam, the capital city of Selangor, Malaysia. Due to the competitive, fast-paced nature of riders' work, the study found less interest in

participating in the study. The lack of literature on the subject matter within the local context led the survey to review precedents from Southeast Asia regions. The delivery riders highlighted six (6) essential needs: proper resting area; gadget charging and service area; dual phone facilities; childcare facilities; healthcare facilities; and motorcycle workshops. In addition to the physical needs, the delivery riders also mentioned the need for upskill training in TVET courses such as motorcycle mechanics, gadget servicing, and IT, which offers more opportunities to generate additional revenue. Aligned with government initiatives to uplift the gig economy in Malaysia, it is necessary to address the diverse needs of giggers, particularly the large number of delivery riders. In summary, this study proposes the establishment of a comprehensive gig economy hub that provides all-in-one integrated solutions that fulfill the needs of the delivery riders.

**Keywords:** Needs; GIG Economy; Delivery Riders; Well-Being

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**A 29**  
**TTE 001**

**Statistical Modelling of Traffic Noise using  
Smart PLS-Sem in Urban Roads**

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**Abstract**

In urban locations across the globe, traffic noise pollution has emerged as a pervasive and detrimental environmental issue. The objectives of this study are to assess the traffic noise levels in Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, and to propose traffic noise modeling among influential traffic noise factors. There are five influential traffic noise factors (climate condition (temperature, wind speed, and relative humidity), road geometry, built environment, traffic flow, and equivalent traffic noise (LAeq)) were measured. The data were collected using a sound pressure level meter and were analyzed using PLS-SEM software (SmartPLS version 4). Statistical analysis was conducted, and the model was formulated based on data collected from 6 sampling points on two different urban roads. Using this PLS-SEM model, the relationship among all the attributes was analyzed statistically and regression analysis to determine the prediction validity and reliability of the model. Results of this study showed that high traffic noise levels on urban roads exceeded the maximum permissible limit of 60dBA during daytime, according to Malaysian guidelines. The integrated approach developed the traffic noise prediction model with specific indirect effects 0.389 built environment > climate conditions > traffic flow. This also provides evidence that the built

environment, climate condition, and traffic flow are more related to the noise levels compared to road geometry and equivalent traffic noise. All validity and reliability criteria, including internal consistency, indicator, convergent, and discriminant validity, are satisfied in the measurement model assessment. Additionally, the three parameters of degree of significance, coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), and predictive relevance (Q<sup>2</sup>) are used to evaluate the structural portion of the PLS-SEM model. With this investigation the effort to design a model that can precisely forecast traffic noise levels is a crucial resource for effectively controlling noise pollution, improving the quality of life in cities, ensuring regulatory compliance, protecting public health, and assisting in decision-making.

Keywords: Traffic noise; Modelling; Urban Roads; PLS-SEM

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**A 30**  
**TTE 002**

**User Satisfaction of Accessibility to Public  
Transportation**

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**Abstract**

Transportation refers to any means by which individuals move from one place to another, including by car, walking, or train. Urban transportation, such as buses, is a way of moving people around effectively without dealing with obstacles or congestion. However, inefficient public bus transit makes users unable to access the bus, affecting their mobility and well-being. The significance of this study is to improve the bus service so that residents who commute daily may get to the bus more easily. This study aims to find out about the factors that affect the accessibility of users to the bus. Thus, evaluating user satisfaction with accessibility to public transportation (bus) is the objective of this research study. To gather data for this study, 450 respondents completed a survey using a descriptive design and a quantitative approach. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 was used to perform descriptive (min score) and inferential analyses (factor analysis). Although the primary limitation of this research is the challenge of reaching out to the user, it is indisputable that the user requires an effective bus service to carry out their everyday activities. According to the results, the bus accessibility factor shows the lowest satisfaction score due to users being less satisfied with the item of 'waiting time for the bus is short' which only recorded a mean score=2.30, and the item of 'bus queuing system is not

efficient' recorded mean score=2.20. The individual factor received the highest because users are satisfied with their accessibility to the bus with this factor, of which the item of 'good health using the bus' recorded a mean score=3.60 and the item of 'sufficient finances using the bus' shows a mean score=3.70. The study's implications include assisting the transportation authority in enhancing bus services by addressing the items that have the lowest satisfaction ratings and providing a better public transportation to the user in the future.

Keywords: Public transport, satisfaction, accessibility, effective

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## **Urban Environment**



**A 31**  
**UE 001**

**Acceptance of the Smart City Standard by  
Local Authority: A Case Study of Majlis  
Bandaraya Diraja Klang, Selangor, Malaysia**

**Daimatul Syuhudiyah Aziz<sup>1</sup>, Seng Boon Lim<sup>1\*</sup>, Ridwan Sutriadi<sup>2</sup>**

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**Abstract**

Many countries in the developed and developing world are executing smart urbanism to achieve a sustainable urban future. Ensuring the smart city action plan's compliance with the national smart city blueprints and (ISO) international standards is crucial for dispelling scepticism and ensuring comprehensive implementation. While Malaysia's national Smart City Framework outlines the urban challenges, local authorities are struggling to translate the top-down plan and align the smart city action plan with MS ISO 37122 indicators, including the case of Majlis Bandaraya Diraja Klang (MBDK) is undetermined, leading to uncertainties. This paper aims to evaluate MBDK's smart city implementation status, analyzes ISO standards acceptance, and proposes adoption strategies. The study used quantitative survey questionnaires and a stratified random sample to gather data from 120 participants, including government officers, private officers, and the public. Key findings indicate a positive perception of smart city standards, with unanimous agreement on the importance of ISO Smart City Standards. Challenges such as high implementation costs, privacy concerns, lack of awareness, and resistance to change were identified. The study emphasizes

targeted communication, education, cost-effectiveness, data privacy, and stakeholder collaboration as essential strategies for successful smart city implementation in Klang. Implementing these recommendations can lead to a sustainable urban future, positioning Klang as a model for smart city innovation. The limitation of this study includes the relatively small sample size, the quantitative method, and the single case study. Further study may employ comparative case studies, i.e., cross-local authorities or cross countries including Indonesia, etc., and explore the acceptance factors through qualitative methods such as interviews or observation. In a nutshell, this research contributed to one of the pioneer studies in evaluating the acceptance of ISO indicators in smart city development in Malaysia, and it serves as a valuable resource for decision-makers and practitioners in smart city implementation locally and beyond.

**Keywords:** ISO Indicator, smart city action plan, smart city standard acceptance, stakeholder collaboration

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**A 32**  
**UE 002**

**Sustainable-Smart-Healthy Development  
Framework for Future Urban Imaginary: A  
systematic literature review**

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**Abstract**

Sustainable-smart-healthy (SSH) development is a popular yet challenging development trend globally. The value of sustainable urbanisation has been redefined by UN-Habitat, which, in addition to including three main aspects, namely economic, social, and environmental, sustainability also needs to be evaluated in terms of intangible and cultural values such as established institutions and cultural diversity. The holistic framework of creating such sustainable urbanisation still lacks evidence to answer the question of how to integrate the sustainable urbanisation components in building sustainable-smart-healthy social spaces. Therefore, this paper aims to propose a holistic SSH framework for urban imaginary – a sustainable-smart-healthy social space where people can live a prosperous and healthy urban lifestyle that benefits future generations. Through the systematic literature review methodology from the WoS and Scopus databases, important themes were constructed, i.e., the integration of intangible

and cultural values, urban cyber-physical ecosystems, and smart instruments. Findings reveal that cultural heritage significantly influences urban identity and community engagement, while urban cyber-physical ecosystems enhance resource management and resilience. Additionally, smart instruments facilitate data-driven decision-making, optimising urban services and improving health outcomes. The proposed SSH framework provides a holistic approach to sustainable urban development, addressing the shortcomings of previous sustainable development frameworks that focused primarily on economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The critical debate also opines both the pros and cons on the impact of integrating these elements, thereby accentuating the need for proper participatory governance frameworks that strike a delicate balance between smart technology development and healthy cultural preservation. Study limitations include possible biases in the selected literature and the exclusion of non-English sources, which may restrict the comprehensiveness of the findings. This study has contributed to the existing sustainable development body of knowledge in conceptualising the sustainable-smart-healthy nexus by integrating intangible and cultural values, urban cyber-ecosystems, smart instruments, participatory governance and healthy-cultural sensitivity in developing sustainable future urban environments.

**Keywords:** Intangible and cultural values; sustainable-smart-healthy development; urban imaginary, urban planning

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## **Working Environment**



**A 33**  
**WE 001**

**Quality of Life and Sleep Quality among  
Automotive Workers with Back Pain in Pekan  
Pahang**

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**Abstract**

Back pain is one of the most common conditions that will eventually affect an individual at some point in their lives, as pain in the back can make the quality of sleep worsen. This musculoskeletal disorder will progress to a more severe level, which will influence the quality of life of a person, especially a worker, due to the pain. This study aims to identify the sleep quality and QOL ( quality of life) among automotive workers with back pain in Pekan Pahang. Most of the research for low back pain and back pain focuses more on drivers and healthcare workers instead of labor workers in the automotive industries. One cross-sectional study was conducted to assess the sleep quality and quality of life among workers with back pain. Eighty-one workers responded to 2 types of self-administered questionnaires, which are the World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment (WHOQOL-BREF): Brief and The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Results show that there is a statistically significant relationship between automotive workers' sleep quality with three domains of quality of life which are physical health, social relationships, and environment ( $p < 0.05$ ). Besides, most

(91.4%) of our respondents experienced poor sleep. Furthermore, the results indicated that the respondent's quality of life level is moderate, ranging from 44.07 to 47.38. The limitation of this study is that the current sample population is only from one factory in Pekan Pahang. So, the results do not generalize to all the automotive workers in Malaysia as we have 22 automotive factories for manufacturing and assembly plants in Malaysia. However, the results from this study may alert health professionals to play their role in providing education emphasizing correct body mechanics and applying good ergonomics at the workplace among automotive workers to prevent back pain. Besides, more thorough research methods should be used in finding the causes of back pain that influence the sleep quality and overall quality of life of an automotive worker as the results show a high prevalence of poor sleep quality among them. Due to this, prevention and intervention at the workplace for automotive workers should be done to prevent further health issues among them.

**Keywords:** Quality of life, Sleep quality, automotive worker, back pain

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