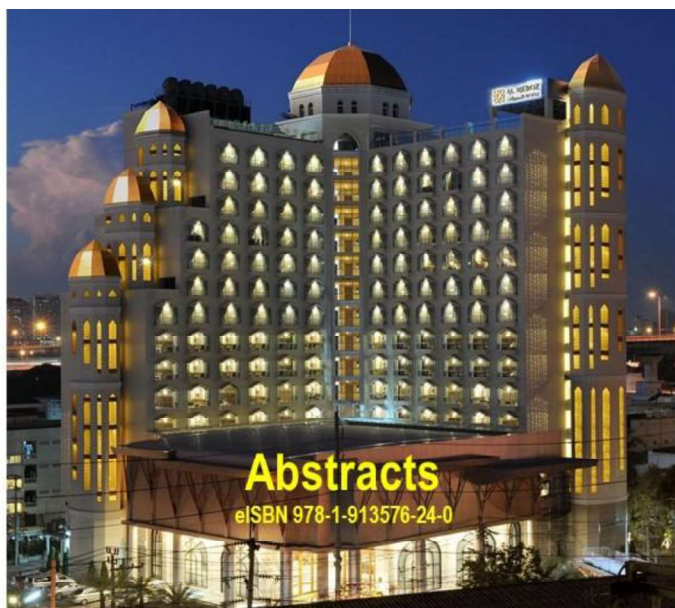




ASLI QoL2026

*A*QoL2026*Bangkok*

10th Asia-Pacific International Conference
on Quality of Life

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Al Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

04-06 Sep 2026

AMER Association of Malaysian
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eISBN 978-1-913576-24-0 © 2026, The Authors, Published for AMER by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers),

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data: Abstracts, 10th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2026, Al Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, 04-06 Sep 2026

Editor: Mohamed Yusoff Abbas 1. Environment-Behaviour Studies - Asia Pacific Area—Congresses. 2. Environmental Psychology - Asia Pacific Area—Congresses.

I. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

II. Title Cover design: emAs Typeface: Ariel Narrow, Times New Roman, Type size: 8 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 16

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

Registration No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

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

Tel: 0044 7446 100896

admin@e-iph.co.uk

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

Publication Date: 04 Sep 2026

Abstracts

eISBN 978-1-913576-24-0

ASLI QoL2026

AQoL2026

**10th Asia-Pacific International Conference
on Quality of Life**

Al Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
04-06 Sep 2026

Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Acknowledgement

The organiser, Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), wishes to extend its profound gratitude to the many for their invaluable contributions to the success of AQoL2026Bangkok. In particular, the International Breakout Chairs, International Scientific Committee / Journal Editorial Team, Abstract and Full paper contributors, Oral presenters and participants.

Thank you all !

Foreword

This 10th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2026, being held at the Al Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, from 04-06 Sep 2026, which is fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources, marks AMER's 55th international conference to be organised, and also the curtain closure for 2026 of the Annual Serial Landmark International (ASLI) Quality of Life series,

The Game Changer 2021 (#GC2021), initiated in early 2021, which requires that contributions from Malaysia include international co-authors aimed to increase the number of publications contributed by multinational authors. We believe that the initiative would significantly increase the likelihood that our publications will be indexed by more reputable indexing bodies, such as Scopus. As such, commencing in 2021, only multinational-authored contributions from Malaysia will be accepted for publication.

As anticipated, the new Clarivate Analytics ruling for publications commencing Jan 2026, which would not be automatically WoS-indexed as in previous years, has significantly reduced the number of participants. Nevertheless, AQoL2026Bangkok, still managed to attract a total of 19 approved abstracts, with authors from 9 countries. The majority of the abstracts were in collaboration with Malaysian authors (14 numbers). International contributions were obtained from Indonesia (5), Philippines (4), China (2), and 1 each from Maldives, Nepal, New Zealand, Oman, Thailand and Vietnam.

The approved abstracts were grouped into 11 subcategories, although many could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top two categories, in order of popularity, were Educational / Learning Environment (ELE) 5 numbers, followed by Communication / Social Media Environment (CSME), Children / Youth Environment (CYE), Landscaping Environment (LaE) and Urban Environment (UE) with 2 numbers each.

Hopefully, this conference will inspire and encourage more researchers to participate in our forthcoming serial conferences.

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

Looking forward.

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas, PhD.

Chair

AQoL2026Bangkok, 04-06 Sep 2026

confchair@amerabra.org

About the conference

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

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

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

Sadly, ABRA was deregistered in Mar 2023, due to the inability to conduct proper AGMs from 2015-2019. It should be noted during that period, online meetings were not yet popular. Attending the AGM physically was beyond the means of the members due to the lack of travelling fund.

Commencing 2023, the AQoL will be renamed as "Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life". It shall be fully managed by emAs (AMER Event Management Services), under emAs emAs Resources.

To date, the AQoL conferences organised are as follows:-

- 01st AQoL2014Istanbul, Turkey, 26 – 28 Dec 2014
- 02nd AQoL2015Izmir, Turkey, 09-13 Dec 2015
- 03rd AQoL2017Kuching, Malaysia, 14-16 Oct 2017
- 04th AQoL2018Istanbul, Turkey 03-06 Nov 2018
- 05th AQoL2021LangkawiIsland, Malaysia, 15-16 Dec 2021
- 06th AQoL2022Putrajaya, Malaysia, 21-22 Nov 2022
- 07th AQoL2023Bali, Indonesia, 30 Sep-02 Oct 2023
- 08th AQoL2024Izmir, Turkiye, 22-24 May 2024
- 09th AQoL2025Cherating, Malaysia, 17-18 Oct 2025

10th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2026, Al Meroz Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand, 04-06 Sep 2026

The conference focuses on current Quality of Life issues affecting the Asian/African/Arabian

communities in both their countries and others. Issues affecting other communities are also most welcomed.

Paper presenters are allowed to either present On-site (F2F) or virtually. However, only those who present F2F shall be in the running for the Best Paper awards.

The e-IPH, UK published both the Abstract Book (eISBN 978-1-913576-24-0), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 11(38) Sep 2026, issue. Upon the final publication, it will be sent to Clarivate Analytics for possible WoS-indexing.

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.

Conference Tracks

Paper contributions involved the following environments (though not exhaustive): -

Artificial Intelligence Environment
Big Data Environment
Children / Youth Environment
Climatic Environment
Commercial/Retail/Services Environment
Communication / Social Media Environment
Community Environment
Construction Environment
Design / Creative Environment
Educational / Learning Environment
Elderly Environment
Energy Environment
Financial Matters
Gender Issue
General Psychology
Governance Environment
Health / Healing Environment
Human Resources Environment
Inclusive / Less Abled Environment
Information & Communications Technology Environment
Landscaping Environment
Legal Matters
Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment
Local Heritage Environment
Management / Production Environment
Natural Environment
Policy Matters
Public Sector Environment
Residential Environment
Rural Environment

Security Environment
Sustainable Environment
Technology-related Environment
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Transport / Travel Environment
Urban Environment
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Artificial Intelligence Environment

A 01 AIE 001

Librarian's Conscience in Quality AI-Supported Library Work

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Abstract:

Quality of life in higher education rests on trustworthy digital service environments, including academic libraries that support discovery, learning, research, and information access. Artificial intelligence is embedded in these library work environments through discovery systems, metadata routines, reference support, digital instruction, research assistance, and user-facing information services. These tools expand service reach and operational speed while introducing risks such as opaque outputs, exposure of user data, biased recommendations, weak metadata judgement, and misplaced trust in automation. In these environments, librarians bring the professional judgment that connects automated outputs to institutional trust. They assess AI-generated outputs, challenge system limits, protect user data, preserve metadata quality, and determine whether automated outputs qualify for entry into institutional information routines. This paper develops the Librarian's Conscience Model to explain professional responsibility as the human accountability layer in quality AI-supported library work. The model integrates Human-Centered AI, Ethical AI, Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah, and Institutional Information

Capability. Human-Centered AI explains librarians' professional control through transparency, interpretability, human oversight, and meaningful intervention. Ethical AI explains privacy protection, fairness assessment, accountability, bias awareness, and responsible handling of AI-supported outputs. Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah deepens this ethical reading through amanah as entrusted responsibility, supported by 'adl and maṣlaḥah as fairness and public-serving benefit. Institutional Information Capability defines the institutional value of librarians' judgment through reliable information routines, responsible information behavior, metadata integrity, and trustworthy information processes. The model establishes that AI-supported library work gains institutional reliability when human judgment remains visible, situated, and professionally accountable. This judgment translates responsible AI from governance rhetoric into daily professional action through output verification, risk recognition, privacy judgment, fairness assessment, and accountable information mediation. The paper contributes to quality-of-life and environment-behavior studies by positioning the academic library as a human-AI work environment where professional judgment structures information behavior, trust, service responsibility, and information quality. It provides academic libraries with a model for strengthening AI governance, staff capability, accountable information routines, and responsible digital service transformation.

Keywords: quality human-AI work environment; information behavior; professional judgment; institutional trust; AI-supported library work; Human-Centered AI; Institutional Information Capability; responsible digital service

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Children / Youth Environment

A 02
CYE 001

**Economic Well-being and Youth Quality of
Life Insights from the Malaysian Youth Index**

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Abstract

Economic well-being is a fundamental determinant of youth quality of life, especially amid escalating living costs, employment uncertainty and financial vulnerability. Responding to these socio-economic challenges, the Malaysian Youth Index (MYI) functions as a national monitoring tool that assesses the quality of life and integrated well-being of Malaysian youth across six core domains, including the Economy domain. Although academic and institutional interest in youth well-being is increasing, there remains a lack of empirical studies that explicitly examine economic well-being in a comprehensive national quality-of-life framework. This study considers the gap by evaluating the current status of youth economic well-being and its contribution to overall quality of life, drawing on empirical evidence from the Malaysian Youth Index 2024 (MYI'24). The research adopted a quantitative approach, using descriptive and comparative assessments to evaluate the Economy domain's performance and identify trends across all six index domains. Furthermore, the study examined longitudinal changes within the Economy domain from 2021 to 2024 to identify emerging socio-economic patterns and their policy implications concerning national youth development. The results

show that the Economy domain remains an essential and highly sensitive factor in determining the overall quality of life. While several domains showed positive progress, the Economy domain presented notable fluctuations reflecting persistent structural challenges for Malaysian youth, particularly in financial security, employability and long-term economic robustness. The Economy domain recorded a score of 70.70 in MYI'24, showing a Moderate level of economic quality of life among youth. Although financial literacy was relatively high at 77.27, Lower scores in financial security (59.41), debt-free status (57.83) and youth unemployment rate (6.10) show considerable vulnerabilities. The results indicate that sustainable improvements in youth quality of life require more than macroeconomic growth; comprehensive interventions are needed to strengthen individual financial capabilities, provide high-quality employment opportunities and strengthen systemic economic robustness. The study points out the importance of integrating robust economic well-being indicators into national youth development strategies. It affirms the value of the Malaysian Youth Index as an empirical framework for ongoing national monitoring. The findings present actionable insights for decision-makers and stakeholders, supporting the development of coordinated initiatives to promote sustainable improvements in youth quality of life.

Keywords: Malaysian Youth Index; Economic Well-being; Youth Quality of Life; Economic Resilience

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A 03 CYE 002

Strengthening Youth Quality Of Life Through TVET Education

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Abstract

Quality education is an essential part of youth quality of life because it contributes significantly to individual well-being, employability and sustainable socio-economic development. Malaysian Youth Index 2024 reported a very satisfactory score for the Education Domain (86.74). However, the score of tertiary education enrolment indicator remained lower than other education indicators, which emphasizes the need to strengthen alternative educational pathways. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) has been recognised as a strategic mechanism to adept the youth with industry relevant skills at the same time improve the employment opportunities. However, empirical data exploring the impact of TVET on youth quality of life remains limited. This study contributes to youth development by integrating the national data on youth education with empirical findings regarding Malaysian youths' perceptions of TVET. Ultimately, the study could support empirical insights to inform evidence-based policies and programs that strengthen TVET as a viable pathway for advancement. The objectives of this study were specifically to examine Malaysian youths' perceptions towards TVET; determine differences in perceptions based on selected demographic characteristics; and

discuss the potential role of TVET in strengthening youth quality of life in Malaysia. A quantitative cross-sectional survey was conducted involving 1,011 Malaysian youths aged 15 to 30 years via an online questionnaire. Three key constructs were measured, including perceptions towards TVET, social influence, and career and financial prospects. This study applies descriptive statistics to summarize respondent profiles and perception levels, alongside inferential analyses to explore differences across demographic groups. The insights are then interpreted alongside the Education Domain of the Malaysian Youth Index to provide broader national context. As for limitations, this study captures a single snapshot of respondents' perceptions and cannot establish causal links between TVET participation and quality of life outcomes. The findings demonstrated high awareness of TVET (83.5%), with 77.9% reporting knowledge of available TVET courses and 76.6% expressing interest in pursuing TVET programmes. Overall perceptions towards TVET were moderately positive (Mean=3.64), supported by positive social influence (Mean=3.54). However, perceptions regarding career and financial prospects remained comparatively lower (Mean=3.33). The study points out the importance of strengthening public confidence toward the TVET pathway not only by increasing awareness but also by highlighting good perceptions regarding career advancement and long-term economic returns. Deepening collaboration between government agencies, industries and education providers is vital to positioning TVET as a reputable pathway for educational advancement, employability, and youth empowerment.

Keywords: Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET); Malaysian Youth Index; Youth Development; Education

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Communication / Social Media Environment

A 04 CSME 001

Communication Challenges in Fashion Portfolio Presentation: A Systematic Review of Malaysian Public Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

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Abstract

The transformation of fashion higher education in Malaysia under the TVET Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR4.0) now places a major emphasis on good, sustainable and efficient communication skills in fashion presentation among fashion students. Recently, the public university fashion student's scenario faced a major challenge in their career readiness. In line with these, a study was conducted to identify the communication skills challenges among undergraduate fashion design students in Malaysian public higher education institutions (HEIs). However, by doing the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is guided by the PRISMA protocol to screen and analyze academic literature from various scholarly databases. A total of 674 communication related issues reported in studies between 2021 and 2026 on portfolio presentation practices were examined through thematic analysis. The study proposed five main themes addressed the challenges of student presentation performance, communication competence, including presentation readiness, pedagogical structure, psychological factors and experiential learning. Presentation readiness, most dominant factor (45.33%, n = 306) compared to lack of training

(25.04%, n = 169, due to incomplete portfolio content preparation. In building a holistic design narrative, it has become a critical difficulty for students to integrate their visual communication knowledge and skills. In parallel, the minimum value of this study is also recorded (1.04%, n = 7), low compared to psychological issue examples of self-confidence (1.33%, n = 9) and major sentiment in experiential learning. This proves the emotional issues exist, deficiencies in structured pedagogical frameworks and significant technical unpreparedness are the main obstacles influencing the quality of student presentations. Overall, this study highlights the significant need for structured communication skills and focused the pedagogical strategies in fashion education programs in public highest education in Malaysia (HEIs). Comprehensive of rubrics evaluation tables, formative feedback-based assessments, peer critique sessions, and studio experiences are recommended that can help strengthen presentation readiness, which can increase students' confidence and their professional employability value in future.

Keywords: Fashion Communication; Fashion Design Education; Communication Issues; Pedagogy Structure

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A 05 CSME 002

Designing for the Feed: How social media shapes environmental aesthetics and urban Quality of Life

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Abstract

Urban quality of life is increasingly governed by not only the physical features of the built environment but also the way we view and experience the city via digital media. The rapid expansion of social media has changed the face of environmental aesthetics by inspiring us to create and distribute visually appealing environments for online engagement. While there are studies on the impact of social media-driven aesthetics on tourism, marketing, and brand placement, they have only recently been studied in the context of environmental aesthetics and urban quality of life. This paper aims to shed light on how social media-based aesthetics can alter environmental aesthetics and urban quality of life. It aims to determine how social media affects aesthetic perception, the relationship between online and offline spatial experience, and human health, and to build an understanding of the relationship between social media-based aesthetics and environmental aesthetics, as well as urban quality of life. The study utilizes theory-building research design by working with interdisciplinary literature from architecture, urban design,

environmental psychology, digital media studies and quality-of-life research. No empirical data or human participants were included, as the research framework is based on published scholarly sources. The synthesis concludes that social media-driven aesthetics have an impact on urban quality of life through aesthetic perception, spatial engagement, emotional attachment and social inclusivity. The findings suggest that social media can shape aesthetic preferences, spatial expectations, and how people view and evaluate cities. A visually attractive place can enhance place identity, social engagement, and positive emotions, but if the design is purely image-based, it will commodify public space and place the emphasis on visual features over inclusiveness and long-term environmental quality. As a conceptual study, the proposed framework has not yet been empirically tested, but it is suitable as a theoretical basis for future empirical work. The framework brings environmental aesthetics into the digital age and provides conceptual ideas for architects, urban designers, and policymakers to design and implement urban environments that incorporate digital visibility while remaining meaningful to human experience and sustainable in the long term.

Keywords: Environmental Aesthetics; Social Media; Urban Quality of Life; Spatial Experience

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Design / Creative Environment

A 06 DCE 001

Characteristics of Burn Pressure Garments for Long-Term Rehabilitation: A qualitative study

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Abstract

Burn pressure garments are essential therapeutic garments used in the long-term rehabilitation of burn survivors, helping to prevent hypertrophic scar formation and promote functional recovery. Despite their recognised therapeutic benefits, many burn survivors experience difficulty maintaining prolonged garment use, compromising rehabilitation outcomes and reducing quality of life. Existing research has primarily focused on the clinical effectiveness, compression levels, and material properties of burn pressure garments, while limited attention has been given to the product characteristics needed to better support sustained wear and long-term rehabilitation as informed by burn survivors' lived experiences. Addressing this knowledge gap is important for developing products that better respond to users' long-term rehabilitation needs and promote sustained wear adherence. This study aimed to explore burn survivors' lived experiences of wearing burn pressure garments during long-term rehabilitation. The objectives were to identify the product characteristics needed to better support sustained wear and long-term rehabilitation from burn survivors' experiences, and to generate patient-informed evidence to

inform future burn pressure garment development and rehabilitation practice. A qualitative research design was adopted. Using purposive sampling, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 adult burn survivors who had experience wearing burn pressure garments. The interview data were analysed using Braun and Clarke's Reflexive Thematic Analysis. As a qualitative study based on a purposively selected sample, the findings should be interpreted within the specific rehabilitation context. The analysis revealed that successful long-term use of burn pressure garments depends not only on therapeutic effectiveness but also on a range of product characteristics identified through burn survivors' experiences. These include comfort during prolonged wear, visibility of rehabilitation progress, aesthetic appearance and social acceptability, compatibility with everyday activities, opportunities to trial and select suitable garments, and convenience in long-term use and maintenance. Participants also described how improvements in these aspects would better support their rehabilitation needs and increase their willingness to continue wearing the garments over time. Synthesising these experiences and recommendations enabled the identification of key product characteristics that support sustained wear and long-term rehabilitation. The findings provide practical implications for burn pressure garment development, rehabilitation practice, and wearable medical product innovation. By translating burn survivors' lived experiences into patient-informed product characteristics, the study offers evidence to guide product development, rehabilitation support, and patient communication, ultimately promoting long-term wear adherence, improving rehabilitation outcomes, and enhancing the quality of life of burn survivors.

Keywords: Burn pressure garments; Burn Long-term rehabilitation; Perceived Product Characteristics; Qualitative research

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Educational / Learning Environment

A 07
ELE 005

Beyond the PowerPoint Classroom: Nursing students' experiences of a TPACK-Informed learning environment

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Abstract

Background: The learning environment coexists with physical and online environments as increasing attention is paid to integrating learning and living with the emerging digital world. Students' real experiences in the learning environment are influenced by how teachers teach and integrate technology and the nursing content. Contextual knowledge is built from students' knowledge, technology access, learning needs, institutional constraints, available resources and many more environmental contributing factors. **Significance:** The learning environment and lesson design greatly influence learners in nursing education. For any lesson, learners' needs are identified, thereby highlighting the vital role of pedagogy in

meeting them. The novelty of this study lies in highlighting how, in nursing education, a learning environment can be created for student nurses that addresses the essence of learning needs through redesigned lessons. This study explores students' experiences in their academic environment as they integrate knowledge of technology, pedagogy and content (TPACK) into learning context in the discipline of nursing. Objectives: To identify how TPACK-informed, nursing-designed lessons enhanced student learning. Methods: A mixed-methods sequential explanatory study was conducted at three major Maldivian nursing institutes over one academic semester in 2026. The unit of analysis is nursing students following nurse educators' implementation of TPACK-informed redesigned lessons. A sample of 26 nursing students involved in the intervention underwent focus group interviews; data were analysed thematically until saturation. Petko, Mishra, and Koehler's updated TPACK-in-context model guided interpretation, particularly its distinction between external contexts along with educators' Contextual Knowledge (XK). Limitations: A preceding quantitative student outcome serves as explanatory context, as the detailed quantitative analysis is reported separately. Findings: Themes characterised students' experiences: (1) Alignment of content, pedagogy, assessment and clinical learning; (2) purposeful educational technology integration, active/visual learning and peer participation; and (3) trend of learning environment. The study extends TPACK-in-context into nursing education by conceptualising the learning environment as an academic environment-behaviour system. Implication: External educational conditions shape educators' XK- and TPACK-informed instructional behaviour, which in turn shapes students' participation, engagement and learning experiences. Conclusion: TPACK-informed nursing education is best integrated with context-responsive learning-environment design rather than with the adoption of technology, pedagogy, and content knowledge. The implication contributes to the development of TPACK-XK in nursing, proposing TPACK-N (Framework focus for Nursing Discipline) and faculty development that strengthens nurse educators' ability to align nursing content, pedagogy, technology, learner needs and clinical context.

Keywords: TPACK; Learning Environment; Student Nurse; Lesson redesign

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A 08 ELE 002

Recitation Gatekeeping: Verifying Qur'anic information for quality learning environments

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Abstract

Quality learning environments require accurate, verified, and usable information. In primary school Qur'anic recitation preparation, guiding teachers and external Qur'anic recitation trainers translate official rules, prescribed verses, tajwid requirements, tarannum examples, fasahah refinement, voice guidance, correction notes, recordings, digital sources, and feedback into reliable pupil practice. This preparation environment combines authoritative documents with unfiltered digital, oral, and practice-based sources, including trainer expertise, qari recordings, mobile applications, online videos, AI-supported feedback, and pupil recordings. Without verification, these sources place pupils at risk of inaccurate correction, unsuitable tarannum guidance, weak feedback continuity, and preparation misaligned with judging criteria. This study develops this concept to explain how Qur'anic recitation information is verified before it guides pupil preparation for primary school musabaqah. Information verification is positioned as a critical Information Management practice. In musabaqah preparation, teachers and trainers handle official requirements, judging references, prescribed Qur'anic verses, scoring criteria, trainer expertise, digital examples, and pupil recordings.

These sources gain preparation value through professional checks for accuracy, credibility, suitability, and competition alignment. Unverified examples, mismatched tarannum patterns, inaccurate tajwid explanations, unsuitable digital content, and weak feedback records distort correction priorities, reduce preparation consistency, and weaken pupil readiness. The proposed Recitation Gatekeeping Model positions teachers and trainers as information actors who filter recitation sources through five verification checks: official alignment, source credibility, technical accuracy, pupil suitability, and preparation value. These checks convert fragmented preparation sources into trusted guidance. The model establishes that quality Qur'anic learning environments require verified information that supports accurate correction, consistent feedback, readiness review, and responsible use of digital sources. This paper contributes to studies on quality Qur'anic recitation learning environments, environment-behaviour, Islamic education, and Information Management by positioning primary school musabahaq preparation as a verified information environment. The framework strengthens teacher judgement, trainer coordination, correction reliability, digital source control, and pupil preparation quality in Qur'anic recitation learning.

Keywords: recitation gatekeeping; Qur'anic information verification; quality learning environments; teacher judgement; digital source verification.

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A 09 ELE 004

Mapping the Landscape of Parental Involvement in Education: A bibliometric review via CiteSpace

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Abstract

Parental involvement plays a crucial role in shaping children's academic achievement and literacy development, thereby affecting the achievement of educational goals in basic education. The aim of this review was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of articles on parental involvement published over the past decade in order to identify hotspots, citation networks, co-occurring concepts, emerging trends, and potential areas for future research.

1,523 articles were extracted from the Web of Science core collection using PRISMA and analysed using the visualisation software CiteSpace. This review employed network science methodologies, including co-citation and co-occurrence network analyses to identify research trends, hotspots and landscape in parental involvement studies over the past decade

The result of the review underscores the significance of parental involvement in education, highlighting its role in boosting academic achievement, fostering home-school collaboration, and supporting children's cognitive, emotional, and social development. The evolving field of parental involvement research is marked by interdisciplinary integration, technological application, multicultural considerations, and a focus on long-term developmental impacts, reflecting a dynamic and expanding research area aimed at enhancing educational strategies and child development outcomes.

The contribution of this review is in the use of the visualisation tool CiteSpace to conduct a bibliometric analysis using different metrics, focusing on the temporal and dynamic developments specifically in the field of parental involvement in children's education in the last decade. The findings highlight the vital role of parental involvement in boosting student success, enhancing home-school collaboration, and supporting children's development. This review primarily relies on co-occurrence and co-citation analysis using CiteSpace, and thus fails to deeply explore the theoretical contributions and contextual findings from qualitative literature in parental involvement research. Future studies could incorporate systematic reviews or meta-analyses to address this limitation. Given that the parental involvement in research fields is increasingly emphasizing interdisciplinary integration, technological empowerment, and long-term effect assessment, future education policymakers should incorporate home-school partnership into the systematic framework of educational governance. By establishing a parent education training system and a mechanism for integrating community resources, they can promote the transformation of parental involvement from "periodic activities" to "continuous and institutionalized practices", thereby helping to achieve the goals of educational equity and sustainability.

Keywords: CiteSpace; Parental Involvement; Bibliometric Analysis; Citation Analysis

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A 10 ELE 003

Mobile-Based Sloper Courseware for Pattern Drafting: A Malaysian IPTS study

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Abstract

Pattern drafting is one of the basic skills taught in fashion design courses, but in Malaysian private higher education institutions (IPTS), students are still having problems in learning pattern drafting as it is not consistently included in the curriculum and there is a limited opportunity for them to practice it, which indicates that the students need to understand the challenges they are encountering in learning pattern drafting effectively, in order to design an effective intervention. This study will be used to highlight the major problems that face fashion design students in learning pattern drafting at Malaysian IPTS. The four constructs, namely, Curriculum Learning, Curriculum Development, Learning Style and Preference, and Technology Enhanced Learning were measured using a structured questionnaire with responses collected from 275 students (N = 290) at five IPTS institutions in Klang Valley namely UCSI University, Management and Science University, UNITAR International University, City University and Raffles University, with IBM SPSS describing the results. In relation to the study objective the following important findings arose. To begin with, students found there were existing structural gaps in the way pattern drafting is currently being taught (M = 4.01–4.09), even though they also showed high engagement with course content. Second,

current digital tools adopted in pattern drafting teaching were felt to be limited in their ability to facilitate effective learning, although student's responses towards the digital teaching approaches were positive ($M = 4.13$). Third, students reported that limited resources for drafting, ineffective teaching methods, and the time were the three most important factors that affect the student's ability to learn pattern drafting. Regression analysis further showed that curriculum development, learning style and preference, and technology-enhanced learning significantly predicted student's curriculum learning outcomes ($p < .001$), with curriculum development emerging as the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.473$). The results of this study suggest that the factors of curriculum gaps and lack of resources are the main constraints in learning pattern drafting, not the lack of student motivation. The study concludes that these gaps in curriculum and materials are important in improving the technical competency of students in the field of fashion design, and serves as an empirical basis for the next step to develop fashion pattern drafting courseware for pattern drafting learning in IPTS in Malaysia that will be supported by using mobile technology.

Keywords: mobile learning, sloper courseware, pattern drafting, fashion design education

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A 11 ELE 001

Recitation Gatekeeping: Verifying Qur'anic information for quality learning environments

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Abstract

Quality learning environments require accurate, verified, and usable information. In primary school Qur'anic recitation preparation, guiding teachers and external Qur'anic recitation trainers translate official rules, prescribed verses, tajwid requirements, tarannum examples, fasahah refinement, voice guidance, correction notes, recordings, digital sources, and feedback into reliable pupil practice. This preparation environment combines authoritative documents with unfiltered digital, oral, and practice-based sources, including trainer expertise, qari recordings, mobile applications, online videos, AI-supported feedback, and pupil recordings. Without verification, these sources place pupils at risk of inaccurate correction, unsuitable tarannum guidance, weak feedback continuity, and preparation misaligned with judging criteria. This study develops this concept to explain how Qur'anic recitation information is verified before it guides pupil preparation for primary school musabaqah. Information verification is positioned as a critical Information Management practice. In musabaqah preparation, teachers and trainers handle official requirements, judging references, prescribed Qur'anic verses, scoring criteria, trainer expertise, digital examples, and pupil recordings.

These sources gain preparation value through professional checks for accuracy, credibility, suitability, and competition alignment. Unverified examples, mismatched tarannum patterns, inaccurate tajwid explanations, unsuitable digital content, and weak feedback records distort correction priorities, reduce preparation consistency, and weaken pupil readiness. The proposed Recitation Gatekeeping Model positions teachers and trainers as information actors who filter recitation sources through five verification checks: official alignment, source credibility, technical accuracy, pupil suitability, and preparation value. These checks convert fragmented preparation sources into trusted guidance. The model establishes that quality Qur'anic learning environments require verified information that supports accurate correction, consistent feedback, readiness review, and responsible use of digital sources. This paper contributes to studies on quality Qur'anic recitation learning environments, environment-behaviour, Islamic education, and Information Management by positioning primary school musabaaqah preparation as a verified information environment. The framework strengthens teacher judgement, trainer coordination, correction reliability, digital source control, and pupil preparation quality in Qur'anic recitation learning.

Keywords: recitation gatekeeping; Qur'anic information verification; quality learning environments; teacher judgement; digital source verification.

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Financial Matters

A 12 FM 001

Business Interruption Insurance Adoption: A Behavioral Pathway to Agropreneurs' Quality of Life

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Abstract

Malaysian agropreneurs encounter different and complex challenges every day. The current phenomenon such as unpredictable commodity prices, changing consumer trends and aggressive competition had limits their profit margin. Without robust financial resilience, any operational accidents or incident can cause heavy financial loss and force business to close. This long-term financial difficulty and extreme financial stress lead to severe fatigue, burnout, and declining mental health among agropreneur. Hence, many approaches are being employed including financial and risk management strategy to manage these vulnerabilities and concurrently influence quality of life. Even though Business Interruption Insurance (BI) is recognized as a strategic risk management mechanism for mitigating income

losses during operational disruptions, its adoption level among Malaysian agropreneur remains relatively low. Existing studies have predominantly examined personal, health, and life insurance, while empirical evidence on the behavioral drivers of Business Interruption Insurance adoption remains scarce, particularly within the agropreneur context. Adopting the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to investigate the effects of attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control on agropreneur' intention to purchase BII. Data were collected from 350 Malaysian agropreneur using a structured questionnaire and analysed through Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM). The structural model explained 59.2% of the variance in purchase intention ($R^2 = 0.592$). The findings indicate that attitude ($\beta = 0.458$, $p < 0.001$) and perceived behavioural control ($\beta = 0.336$, $p < 0.001$) significantly influence agropreneurs' intention to purchase BII, whereas subjective norm ($\beta = 0.082$, $p = 0.118$) demonstrates a non-significant effect. The study offers new insights into behavioural decision-making in business risk protection. The findings provide practical implications for insurers, agricultural agencies, and policymakers in designing targeted interventions to strengthen insurance participation, thereby enhancing agriculture business resilience, and the quality of life of agropreneurs. Beyond extending the Theory of Planned Behavior to an underexplored insurance context, the study demonstrates behavioural decision making in business risk protection. The findings suggest that BII adoption is primarily driven by agropreneurs' personal evaluation of insurance benefits and their perceived capability to obtain protection rather than by social influence. The study extends the application of TPB to Business Interruption Insurance adoption within the agropreneurship context and offers new practical insights for insurers and policymakers to strengthen business resilience, business sustainability, and ultimately improve the quality of life of agropreneurs.

Keywords: Business Interruption Insurance; Agropreneurs; Theory of Planned Behavior; Quality of Life.

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Health / Healing Environment

A 13 HE 001

Discovering Mental Health of Malaysian Youth: A perspective from their Quality of Life study

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Abstract

Throughout these recent issues, mental health has becomes one of the most concerning topic that somehow affects the quality of life, as one of the critical components in youth development. Evidence-based-policy refers to findings from such research to forecast the strategic and systematic related initiatives. As Malaysian Youth Index (MYI) serves as the national tool for measuring youth quality of life, the level of youth mental health is at level of Very Satisfactory with score 71.59 in 2024 but limited to certain areas of study. Nevertheless, the Malaysian Youth Mental Health Index (MyMHI) in the same year reported the overall score is at the level of Moderately Satisfactory which is 71.91. This is the first dedicated research in Malaysia that focusses on youth mental health and is designed as benchmark for measuring the level of youth mental health and aimed to be monitored on a regular basis. Both studies applied a quantitative method by collecting data in deployed score, basically the same target age youth 15 to 30 years old and reporting through scores of 1 to 100 form less satisfactory to very

satisfactory level. However, MYI had varied facets of youth wellbeing whereas MyMHI narrowed to a mental health study amongst Malaysian youth. The focus of MyMHI are consists of seven domains which are coping mechanism; healthy mind; lifestyle; surrounding environment; personal characteristics; social support and life experience. Each of these domains also has their own indicator that contribute to the final score. Result showed that all six domains are at level of moderately satisfactory while domain of life experience scored at satisfactory level. These interrelated comprehensive studies gathered several pieces of information that need to be taken into account to guarantee the quality of live and wellbeing of Malaysian youth, together with suggesting approach of intervention programmes to promote sustainable development of youth.

Keywords: Malaysian Youth Index; Malaysian Youth Mental Health Index, Well-being; Youth Quality of Life; domains and indicators

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Inclusive / Less Abled Environment

A 14 IE 001

Are Facilities Enough? Quality Access for Disabled Users in Academic Library Spaces

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Abstract

Academic library spaces shape disabled users' quality of life in higher education by organising how they enter, move, search, interact, receive assistance, and participate in academic work. Access involves more than entry, ramps, lifts, signage, and accommodation statements. It also depends on reliable service routines, usable digital systems, assistive tools, trained staff response, privacy, dignity, confidence, participation, and institutional belonging. For disabled users in higher education, the academic library serves as a learning environment in which service quality can support or constrain academic participation. This paper reframes academic library accessibility as quality access for disabled users in Malaysian higher education. Malaysian disability policy and inclusive higher education guidance assign direct responsibility for access to higher education institutions, while international library accessibility standards define professional expectations for inclusive library services. Academic library documents translate these responsibilities into facilities, assistance, and access statements. These documents devote less explicit attention to service routines, staff accountability, assistive

support procedures, accessible digital interaction, and quality-of-life dimensions at the library service level. The study analyses 12 policy, guideline, and institutional documents identified through structured searches covering Malaysian disability and inclusive higher education sources, international library accessibility guidance, and Malaysian university and academic library websites. The study applies deductive document analysis through SERVQUAL-informed service domains as an analytical lens. The analysis traces how documents position visible access, service reliability, responsive assistance, staff assurance, and user-centred empathy in relation to disabled users' autonomy, dignity, confidence, participation, and institutional belonging. The study argues that academic library accessibility requires quality access: reliable service routines, trained staff roles, accessible digital systems, assistive support, and service-level accountability that connects library provision with disabled users' academic participation. It develops a quality-access framing that links disability inclusion, service quality, and quality-of-life dimensions in academic library spaces. This framing offers an analytical basis for assessing whether academic library accessibility moves beyond formal provision toward dignity-centred academic participation.

Keywords: *Quality access; disabled users; academic library spaces; service quality; quality of life*

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Landscaping Environment

A 15 LaE 001

Epistemological Chirality in Landscape Pedagogy: A Dual-Method studio at Angkor Wat Temple

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Abstract

Contemporary landscape architecture education remains largely shaped by Western-centric epistemologies that privilege measurable observation and behavioral quantification over lived experience, relational meaning, and culturally embedded ways of knowing. This imbalance is particularly consequential in living-heritage landscapes such as Angkor Wat, where spatial use cannot be fully understood through behavioral counts alone. In response, this paper advances epistemological chirality as a pedagogical and analytical framework for examining two knowledge systems that are comparable yet non-superimposable: a Western-centric behavioral-metric approach and an Indigenous-informed narrative inquiry approach. The central research question is: How does a dual-method studio reveal tensions between quantitative observations and qualitative lived experience in a complex cultural landscape? Specifically, the research aims to: (1) identify the types of insights generated by each method across selected stations at Angkor Wat Temple, Cambodia; (2) determine the degree of convergence, complementarity or

dissonance between the two epistemic streams; and (3) establish the value of these divergences for landscape architecture pedagogy. A dual-method studio was conducted with eight Master of Tropical Landscape Architecture students, divided into two parallel groups. Across four stations, each group completed two 10-minute scans per station. One group applied a modified System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) to record observable activity, roles, and environmental conditions, while the other employed narrative inquiry, sensory mapping, and micro-interviews to document atmosphere, meanings, and lived experience. The resulting datasets were synthesized using a Chiral Matrix and interpreted with a Chiral Divergence Index (CDI), which classified the relationship between the two streams as low, moderate, or high divergence. Findings show that ritual nodes produced low CDI, where measured activity and cultural meaning largely aligned; a transitional area produced moderate CDI, where two methods offered complementary but not identical readings; and one station generated high CDI, where quantitative observation suggested activity presence, but narrative accounts described emptiness, detachment or weak cultural resonance. These results indicate that divergence is not a methodological failure but an interpretive resource. The study is limited by its single-site focus and the time-bound nature of the scans, which constrain generalizability. Nevertheless, the findings suggest that integrating chiral comparison into studio teaching can humanize landscape architecture education by strengthening methodological reflexivity, ethical translation, operational empathy, process transparency, co-presence design, and culturally responsive design thinking.

Keywords: Landscape architecture; Pedagogy; Narrative inquiry; SOPARC

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A 16 LaE 002

Evaluating Spaces of Leisure and Pleasure: Theme Park Visit Motivations, Experiences, memory, and attachment at Enchanted Kingdom, Sta. Rosa, Laguna, Philippines

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Abstract

Hedonic landscapes such as theme parks serve as important places for leisure, entertainment, and pleasure-seeking experiences. In the Philippines, it emerged from pre-colonial spiritual and ritualized spaces that were later shaped by colonial influences into church plazas and fairgrounds - the imprints of contemporary Philippine amusement parks. While a substantial body of literature examines these leisure spaces in Western contexts, studies of local amusement parks and recreational experiences remain underexplored. To bridge this gap, this study examines the motivations, experiences, memories, and attachments of Filipinos when visiting theme parks. These are grounded in Push-Pull Theory, about the internal needs and desires of an individual (push) and features of the destination itself (pull); the concepts of Four Realms of Experience, about the dimensions of

Entertainment, Educational, Escapism, and Esthetic; and the concept of Collective Memory, about Satisfaction, Memory, Emotion, and Revisit Intention. Enchanted Kingdom (EK) theme park, located in the city of Sta. Rosa, Laguna, was selected as the study site. Opened in 1995, it remains the country's first and only world-class theme park, attracting nearly two million visitors annually. The theme park offers nine themed zones with over 40 rides and attractions, among other experiences. Using a quantitative research approach, data were collected from Filipino respondents (n=412) via an online survey using non-probability convenience sampling and snowball sampling methods. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, logistic regression, and linear regression to examine the relationships among variables. The findings revealed that across all factors examined, theme parks remain relevant to Filipinos as spaces for escape, novelty, entertainment, celebration, and social bonding across generations, contributing to overall well-being and quality of life. These findings further contribute to the scholarship on local leisure and recreation and provide insights for researchers, planners, and tourism stakeholders seeking to enhance visitor experiences and strengthen the cultural relevance of theme parks. Future research may explore the continued relevance by extending the study to other underexplored locations and geographic contexts, allowing for comparative analyses across different settings.

Keywords: hedonic landscapes, theme parks, leisure experiences

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Urban Environment

A 17 UE 002

Finding Urban Happiness: Resident's happiness based on socio-spatial landscape of Naga City, Philippines

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Abstract

Understanding the complex relationship between urban landscapes and human well-being has become increasingly important in the fast-paced urban environments of today's society. Naga City, located in Camarines Sur in Southern Luzon, Philippines, provides a compelling setting for examining urban happiness. Being known for its rich cultural heritage, strong religious identity, and community-centered values, the city serves as a major regional hub for commerce, education, governance, and religion. The City of Naga presents a unique combination of rapid urbanization, active civic engagement, and rich cultural heritage, but with an emerging urban challenge. These characteristics make it an ideal case for investigating how socio-spatial environments influence the happiness and well-being of urban residents. The study explores the impact of urban landscapes on the happiness of residents, adopting a multidimensional perception of happiness that extends beyond socio-spatial urban elements to include emotional well-being, social connectedness, and overall quality of life. A survey of 312 respondents was conducted to examine the relationships among demographic characteristics,

mobility options, access to recreational spaces, and perceived happiness. The survey gathered information on demographic and family profiles, disability status, mobility patterns, public space utilization, recreational activities, community engagement, perceptions of open spaces, and walking habits. The findings revealed that demographic factors, including age, employment status, and household income, significantly influence satisfaction with living arrangements and overall happiness. Respondents reported generally positive levels of satisfaction with their living arrangements, leisure opportunities, and transportation options. Access to recreational spaces, including parks, nature areas, sports facilities, and public open spaces, emerged as a critical contributor to well-being. A substantial majority of respondents agreed that accessible, open, and recreational spaces contribute to physical fitness, social interaction, mental well-being, and overall happiness. Walking also emerged as a significant contributor to happiness, with respondents indicating that walking with friends and family and walking in natural environments positively affect their well-being. Likewise, walking in neighborhoods, malls, and to work or school was perceived to enhance happiness. Furthermore, respondents identified financial stability, quality living conditions, work-life balance, social relationships, personal fulfillment, and environmental quality as essential determinants of overall happiness. This study highlights the importance of integrating accessible recreational spaces, walkable environments, strong social connections, and people-centered urban design strategies into urban planning initiatives. The findings contribute to a better understanding of urban happiness in emerging Philippine cities and provide insights for creating healthier, more inclusive, and more livable urban communities.

Keywords: Urban Happiness, Urban Landscape, Well-being, Naga City

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A 18
UE 001

**Reimagining Urban Riverfront Revitalization:
Extracting Pasig River's Common Landscape
Characteristics on Instagram for GenAI Prompt
Engineering**

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Abstract

Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI), particularly text-to-image technology, is becoming more accessible and prevalent. It has become a tool for reimagining urban landscape scenarios (ULSs), in which landscape elements and forms reflect ideal urban living quality for urban landscape studies. This study examines how a generative model can address emerging urban needs, focusing on the Pasig River in Manila, Philippines—the backbone of the city's urban development. To do so, the study explored the depths of landscape aesthetics using a relevant source of landscape information—the online commons—grounded in Post-media Aesthetics and Social Capital theories. Four methods were employed in this study: data mining, AI object detection, prompt engineering, and ULS generation. Using

Instagram, image posts with the #PasigRiver hashtag and geotagged within the City of Manila, from pre- and post-Pasig River Development Project Phase 1, were extracted and screened based on a set of landscape characteristics criteria. VisionAI v2.1-2.5 and ChatGPT-4o mini were used to extract and generate summarized visual descriptions from the images. Using an established scene format prompt, extracted summarized visual prompts, and standardized advance prompts, combined prompts were formed. The Midjourney application via a Discord bot was used to process and test the combined prompts to generate the ULSs. The ULS final sampling revealed a landscape composition of a vibrant urban river scenery at night, a prominent bridge, various river-related activities, and linear parks- figuratively reflecting the common landscape characteristics of urban riverfront revitalization. We argue that the use of GenAI image-to-text, text-to-text, and text-to-image technologies can visualize data from the digital realm, demonstrating that the engineering process captures visual cues and emerging meanings from the study area. Ultimately, the multi-method GenAI processes introduced in the study enable GenAI users to facilitate digital placemaking that visually communicates their shifting landscape preferences for URR developments.

Keywords: GenAI, Pasig River, revitalization, urban landscape

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Working Environment

A 19 WE 001

Intellectual Capital, Service Innovation, and Generation Z Performance: A systematic review

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Abstract

The banking industry is undergoing a profound transformation driven by digitalization, financial technology (FinTech), evolving customer expectations, and the growing participation of Generation Z (Gen Z) employees in the workforce. In this dynamic environment, intellectual capital has emerged as a critical strategic resource for enhancing organizational capabilities, while service innovation has become a key mechanism for sustaining competitiveness and improving employee performance. Although an expanding body of research has examined the relationships among intellectual capital, service innovation, and organizational performance, the literature remains fragmented, with limited understanding of how these constructs collectively influence Gen Z employee performance within the banking sector. Furthermore, evidence from Malaysia and Indonesia, two rapidly digitalizing banking markets in Southeast Asia, has not been systematically synthesized. This systematic review examines how intellectual capital and service innovation impact employee performance in banking, focusing on Gen Z and the banking sectors of Malaysia and Indonesia. It addresses three main questions: (1)

How do intellectual capital and service innovation affect Gen Z employee performance? (2) What theories and methods are used in existing research in Malaysia and Indonesia? (3) What research gaps exist regarding Gen Z and regional comparisons? Following PRISMA 2020 guidelines, the review analyzes peer-reviewed articles from 2015–2026 found in Scopus, using set search criteria. Studies are screened and synthesized through bibliometric and thematic analyses, covering publication trends, theories, methods, intellectual capital, service innovation, employee outcomes, and regional patterns. The anticipated findings suggest that human, structural, and relational capital are key drivers of service innovation and improved employee performance in banking. However, there is a lack of comprehensive studies examining how these factors, together with service innovation, affect Gen Z employees. This gap limits understanding of Gen Z's unique influence on intellectual capital and service innovation outcomes. The review also highlights the scarcity of research focused on Gen Z and the lack of comparative studies between Malaysian and Indonesian banks, making it difficult to generalize findings or create region-specific strategies. By integrating fragmented evidence and identifying gaps, this review aims to advance the literature and encourage further research into generational and regional factors. The findings will support banking managers seeking to boost innovation and Gen Z workforce performance and provide direction for future studies in digital and knowledge-driven banking.

Keywords: Generation Z; intellectual capital; service innovation; performance

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<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

Published by:

e-IPH, UK

E-International Publishing House, Ltd

(Reg No: 10062603, for England & Wales)

18, Westpoint, 58 West Street

S1 4EZ Sheffield

United Kingdom

admin@e-iph.co.uk

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