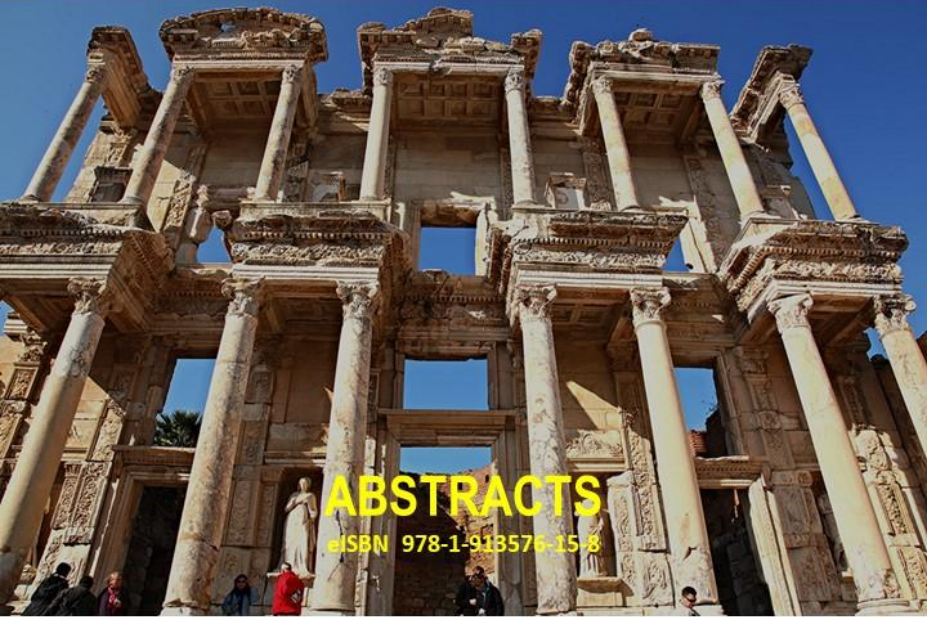


ASLI QoL 2024
Annual Serial Landmark International

*A*QoL2024*Izmir*

08th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life

<https://amerabra.org/>



Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkiye
22-24 May 2024



AMER



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

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment- Behaviour Studies), College Built Environment (CBE), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data
Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, (AQoL2024), Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkiye, 22-24 May 2024
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, Typesize: 8 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 14 / 16 / 18 / 36

Published by:

e-International Publishing House (e-IPH), 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>

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8

Publication Date: 22 May 2024

Abstracts

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8

AQoL2024Izmir

**08th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of
Life**

Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkiye
22-24 May 2024

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, Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul Universitesi, Izmir, Turkiye, wish to extend their gratitude to the many that made this conference possible. In particular, to Prof. Dr. Tutku Didem Altun, the Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul Universitesi, Izmir, Turkiye; and the Keynote Speakers, Breakout Chairs, International Scientific Committee / Journal Editorial Team, and Abstract / Full paper contributors.

Thank you all !

Foreword

This 08th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2024, being co-hosted and held at the Faculty of Architecture, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkiye on 22-24 May 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 46th 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 increase 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.

AQoL2024Izmir managed to attract an overall total of initially 33 numbers of abstracts, of which 2 later withdrew. Of the abstracts approved, authors from 12 countries contributed. Majority of the abstracts were in collaboration with Malaysian authors. The most were together with Indonesia (13 numbers); China, Thailand (3 each); Australia (2), followed by Maldives, Oman, Philippines, United Kingdom, Vietnam, and West Africa (1 each). Sole nations were contributed by Turkiye (3 numbers), and Australia (1 number).

Thanks again for your continuous support and contributions as always,

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Chair

AQoL2024Izmir, Turkiye, 22-24 May 2024

confchair@amerabra.org

About the Conference

Background

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

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

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

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". The anchor theme of the conference being "Quality of Life in the Built & Natural Environment".

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

- 1st AQoL2014Istanbul, Turkey, 26 – 28 Dec 2014
- 2nd AQoL2015Izmir, Turkey, 09-13 Dec 2015
- 3rd AQoL2017Kuching, Malaysia, 14-16 Oct 2017
- 4th AQoL2018Istanbul, Turkey 03-06 Nov 2018
- 5th AQoL2021Langkawiland, Malaysia, 15-16 Dec 2021
- 6th AQoL2022Putrajaya, Malaysia, 21-22 Nov 2022
- 07th AQoL2023Bali, Indonesia, 30 Sep-02 Oct 2023

08th Asia-Pacific International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2024Izmir, Turkiye, 22-24 May 2024

The conference focuses on QoL 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 978-1-913576-14-1), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 9(28) Jun 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;
Workplace Environment

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	ii
Foreword	iii
About the Conference	iv
Table of Contents	vii
List of Abstracts	viii
Authors Index	97

List of Abstracts

No.	Code	Title / Author / <i>Affiliation</i> / Email	Pg
Climate Change Environment			1
A.01	CCE 001	<p>Climate Change Adaptation Strategies among Coastal Community Haijon Gunggut1*, Poline Bala2, Gaim James Lunkapis3, Roger W. Harris4 <i>1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 88997 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. 2 Director, Institute of Borneo Studies, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Humanities, Arts and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, 4 Roger Harris Associates, Hong Kong.</i> haijo553@uitm.edu.my, bpoline@unimas.my, gaim.ums@gmail.com, roger.harris@rogharris.org</p>	.3
Community Environment			5
A.02	ComE 001	<p>Reflections on Identity, Positionality and Power in Community-Based Participatory Flood Research Foong Sin Lam1, Jer Vui Lee2, Yeok Meng Ngeow3 <i>1 Department of Civil Engineering, LKC Faculty of Engineering & Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia, 2 Department of Mechatronics and BioMedical, LKC Faculty of Engineering & Science, Malaysia, 3 Department of General Studies, Faculty of Creative Industries, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia.</i> lamfs@utar.edu.my, leejev@utar.edu.my, ngeowym@utar.edu.my, ongph@utar.edu.my</p>	.7
Design / Creative Environment			9
A.03	DCE 001	<p>Theorizing Visitor Learning: A manual for museum exhibition design Shamsidar Ahmad1, Mohd Zafrullah Mohd Taib1, Prabu Wardono2 <i>1 Interior Architecture Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Interior Design Program, Faculty of Computer Science, President University, Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia</i> sham68ahmad@yahoo.com.my, drzaff99@gmail.com, prabu.wardono@president.ac.id</p>	11
Educational / Learning Environment			13

A.04	ELE 001	A Motivational Factor of Lifelong Learning among Late Bloomer Youths in Malaysia Nor Azrul Mohd Zin1*, Noraini Ahmad1, Rohana Sham1, Charli Sitinjak2 <i>1 School of Marketing and Management, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Psychology, University of Esa Unggul, West Jakarta, Indonesia</i> norazrul.zin@apu.edu.my, noraini@apu.edu.my, rohana.sham@apu.edu.my, charli.sitinjak@esaunggul.ac.id	15
A.05	ELE 003	Bridging Heart and Mind: Exploring emotional intelligence among undergraduates in the age of artificial intelligence Guo Wei1,2, Zhao Xiran2, Lee Phaik Gai2, Ke Liang1 <i>1 Faculty of Preschool Education, Shaanxi Xueqian Normal University, Shaanxi Province, China, 2 Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology and Music, SEGi University, Kota Damansara, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia</i> 27772740@qq.com, 358473419@qq.com, leephaikgai@segi.edu.my, lao1_1234@foxmail.com	17
A.06	ELE 002	Exploring the Nexus of Service-Learning Initiatives and Quadruple Helix Stakeholders in Malaysia Sharipah Ruzaina Syed Aris1, Rafeah Wahi 2,3, Ani Mazlina Dewi Mohamed1, Zulinda Ayu Zulkipli 1, Rosna Awang Hashim4, Rene Il Mediana Babiera5 <i>1 Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Selangor Branch, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia, 3 Qadim Hub, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia, 4 School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia 5 College of Teacher Education, University of the Immaculate Conception, Philippines</i> sruzaina@uitm.edu.my; wrafeah@unimas.my; anima107@uitm.edu.my; zulinda@uitm.edu.my; rosna@uum.edu.my; rbabiera@uic.edu.ph	19
Elderly Environment			21
A.07	EE 001	Falling Forward: Tracing technological solutions for fall prevention in older adults (1996–2024) Azliyana Azizan1, Andy Sirada2, Nova Relida Samosir3 <i>1 Centre of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, 2 Department of Physiotherapy, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta (UPNVJ), Indonesia, 3 Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Abdurrab, Riau, Indonesia.</i> azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; andy.sirada@upnvj.ac.id; nova.relida@univrab.ac.id	23
A.08	EE 003	Obesity and Stress as Synergistic Drivers of Knee Osteoarthritis in the Aging Population Sulfandi1, Azliyana Azizan2, Zarina Zahari2, Wahyuni Dwi Cahya3	25

1 Institute of Health Technology and Science Wiyata Husada Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, 2 Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Medicine, Mulawarman University.Indonesia.

sulfandi@itkeswhs.ac.id; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my;
zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my; wahyunicahaya@fk.unmul.ac.id

- A.09 EE 202 Physical Function and Quality of Life in Elderly Treated with Combined Rehabilitation and Anti-Osteoporosis Medication following Fragility Fracture: A secondary fragility fracture prevention 27**

Nur Suraya Abd Kahar^{1,2}, Siti Muawanah^{1,3}, Noor Azliyana Azizan¹, Sabarul Afian Mokhtar⁴

1 Center for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Science, Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya Selangor³ Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Abdurrah University, Indonesia, 4 Fracture Liaison Service / Orthopedic and Traumatology/ Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

surayaAKahar@yahoo.com; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my;
siti.muawanah@univrab.ac.id; drsam2020@gmail.com

Financial Matters 29

- A.10 FM 001 Cash Waqf: Ethical & sustainable Qard Hasan Microfinancing in Malaysia for B40 & M40 Inclusion 31**

Zulkefly Ibrahim¹, Nur Farhah Mahadi¹, Habeebullah Zakariyah¹, Aznan Hasan¹, Junarti Bahtiar²

1 Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance, International Islamic University, Malaysia, 2 Ahmad Dahlan Institute of Technology and Business, Jakarta, Indonesia.

zulkefly78@yahoo.com; farhahmahadi@iium.edu.my;
habzak@iium.edu.my; haznan@iium.edu.my; junarti@itb-ad.ac.id

Health / Healing Environment 33

- A.11 HE 005 Development of Medical Imaging: Islamic personality model 35**

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

1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, 3 Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta Indonesia.

hairena@uitm.edu.my, sitinoor123@uitm.edu.my,
m_zulkifli@uitm.edu.my, asihpujuti@unisayogya.ac.id

A.12	HE 002	Influential Factors on Consumer Purchase Intentions for Plant-Based Meat Products Norazmir Md Nor ¹ , Rosmaliza Muhammad ² , Muhammad Faiz Saedun ² , Mukhlas Fikri ³ <i>1 Centre for Dietetics Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia 2 Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel Tourism & Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia 3 Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia.</i> azmir2790@uitm.edu.my; rosmaliza35@uitm.edu.my; faizsaedun@gmail.com; mukhlas.fikri@fikes.unsika.ac.id	37
A.13	HE 004	Physiotherapy Management Combined with Blood Flow Restriction: A single case study Aslinda Fuhad ¹ , Zarina Zahari ¹ , Maria Justine ¹ , Suci Wahyu Ismiyasa ² <i>1 Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences Veteran National Development University, Jakarta, Indonesia.</i> lindalance87@gmail.com, zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, maria205@uitm.edu.my, Suciwahyuismiyasa@upnvj.ac.id	39
Inclusive / Less Abled Environment			41
A.14	IE 001	Viability of 3D Printing in Customised Orthoses for UITM Special Needs Students Azhari Md Hashim ¹ , Razif Muhammed Nordin ² , Norhayati Mat Yusoff ³ , Palang Wongtanasuporn ⁴ <i>1 Industrial Design Department, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia 2 Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia 3 Faculty of Hotel and Tourism, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia 4 Faculty of Industrial Technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand</i> azhari033@uitm.edu.my, razifmn@uitm.edu.my, norhayati.my@uitm.edu.my, palang.wo@ssru.ac.th	43
Landscaping Environment			45
A.15	LaE 001	Determining user Preferences for some Natural Astragalus Species distributed in Ankara İlker Kızılkın ¹ , Zuhâl Dilaver ¹ , Ekin Oktay ² <i>1 Ankara University, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, Turkey, 2 Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey</i> ilkerkizilkan@gmail.com, dilaver@agri.ankara.edu.tr, ekinoktay@hotmail.com	47
Legal Matters			49

A.16	LM 001	Determination of Child Maintenance after divorce in Malaysian Syariah Courts	51
		Nurhidayah Muhammad Hashim1*, Tim Lindsey2, Zuliza Mohd Kusrin3, Aishah Mohd Nor1 <i>1 Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 Law School, The University of Melbourne, Australia, 3 Research Centre for Shariah, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Bangi, Malaysia</i> nurhi923@uitm.edu.my, t.lindsey@unimelb.edu.au, zuli@ukm.edu.my, aishahmnor@uitm.edu.my	

	Local Heritage Environment	53
--	-----------------------------------	-----------

A.17	LHE 001	'High-Value Culture' of Igal: Mirroring 'DAKEN21' Promoting 'Malaysia MADANI'	55
		Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman1, Norzizi Zulkafii1, Ahmad Kamal Basyah Sallehuddin1, Abdullah Hayeesaid2 <i>1 College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM Malaysia, 2 Socio-economic Development Departments, Islamic Bank of Thailand, Pattani Centre, Thailand</i> mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, norzizi@uitm.edu.my, akamalbasyah@uitm.edu.my, abduallahayeesaid@gmail.com	

A.18	LHE 002	An Integrated Approach towards Conservation of Traditional Patterns in Chinese Traditional Villages: A systematic literature review	57
		Lihui Gao1, Noor Fazamimah Mohd. Ariffin1, Mohd Kher Hussein1, Shan Liu1, Beibei Wang2 <i>1 Landscape Architecture Department, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Education and Modern Art, Shangqiu Institute of Technology, China.</i> gs62624@student.upm.edu.my, fazamimah@upm.edu.my, mohdkher@upm.edu.my, gs62685@student.upm.edu.my, 963738971@qq.com	

	Sustainable Environment	59
--	--------------------------------	-----------

A.19	SuE 002	Effectiveness of the Community Service Programme between Malaysia and Indonesia	61
		Izyan Farhana Zulkarnain1, Siti Suraya Abd Razak2, Rudi Alfian3, Hanum Mukti Rahayu4 <i>1 Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Sarawak, Kampus Samarahan 2, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Management, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia, 3 Aquaculture Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Pontianak, Indonesia, 4 Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Pontianak, Indonesia.</i>	

izyanfz@uitm.edu.my, sitisuraya@utm.my, rudi.alfian@unmuhpnk.ac.id, hanumunmuhpontianak@gmail.com

A.20	SuE 003	<p>Initiatives in Enhancing the Digital Community In Sarawak</p> <p>Nur Farhani Samasu1*, Elizabeth Caroline Augustine1, Kuldip Singh1, Manjit Singh Sandhu2</p> <p><i>1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Study, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, 2 Business School, RMIT University, Vietnam</i></p> <p>farhanisamasu@uitm.edu.my, elizabeth@uitm.edu.my, kuldip@uitm.edu.my, manjit.sandhu@rmit.edu.vn</p>	63
A.21	SuE 001	<p>Unveiling Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Challenges and Recommendations by NGOs</p> <p>Nennie Trianna Rosli1, Dewi Octaviani2, Khurshid Abdul Jabbar3, Yuli Rindyawati4, Yanti Rosli5</p> <p><i>1 School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, 2 School of Computing, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, 3 School of Technology, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, 4 Research School of Finance, Actuarial Studies and Statistics, Australian National University, Australia, 5 Centre for Toxicology and Health Risk Studies (CORE), Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia</i></p> <p>trianna.rosli@apu.edu.my, dewi.octaviani@apu.edu.my, khurshid@apu.edu.my, yuli.rindyawati@anu.edu.au, yanti_rosli@ukm.edu.my</p>	65

Technological Environment 67

A.22	TE 001	<p>Technological Adaptation and User Behaviours in Screen Time: A bibliometric investigation</p> <p>Shazana Sahrani1, Azliyana Azizan2*, Azreen Omar1, Nova Samosir3</p> <p><i>1 Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Centre Clinical and Rehabilitation Exercise Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Universitas Abdurrab, Indonesia.</i></p> <p>sitihazanasahrani@gmail.com, azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my, lady mudspidy82@gmail.com, nova.relinda@univrab.ac.id</p>	69
-------------	-------------------	---	----

Tourism / Hospitality Environment 71

A.23	THE 001	<p>Challenges Faced by Women in Progressing their Career in the Tourism Industry in Maldives</p> <p>Nooraneda Mutalip Laidey1, Aishath Imthinan2</p> <p><i>1 School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 Housing Development Corporation, Hulhumale, Maldives</i></p> <p>aneda@apu.edu.my, aishathimthinan18.ai@gmail.com</p>	73
-------------	--------------------	--	----

Transport / Travel Environment **75**

A.24	TTE 001	Tackling Tomorrow's Challenges with NFC Mobile Payment in Public Transport System	77
		Dazmin Daud ¹ , Rohana Sham ² , Lee Kah Mun ¹ , Chong Kar Weng ¹ , Maricel Co ³ <i>1 School of Business, Faculty of Business and Management, UCSI University, 2 School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, 3 Supply Chain Performance Section, Property Control and Inventory Unit, United Nations, West Africa.</i> dazmindaud@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, rohana.sham@apu.edu.my, 1001852304@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, 1001953110@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, com@un.org	

A.25	TTE 002	Traffic Violation and Risk of Road Crash between Male and Female Young Drivers	79
		Mohamad Ghazali Masuri ¹ , 2, Nurul Emylia Rosman ¹ , Muhammad Hidayat Sahid ³ , Gunawan Wicaksono ³ , Ratna Darjanti Haryad ⁴ , Adrianto Sugiarto Wiyono ⁵ <i>1 Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam, Malaysia. 2 KGB Local Services & Training Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia. 3 Department of Occupational Therapy, Universitas Indonesia. 4 Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Dr Soetomo General Hospital, University of Airlangga, Indonesia. 5 Politeknik APP Jakarta, Jl. Timbul No.34, RT.6/RW.5, Cipedak, Kec. Jagakarsa, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12630, Indonesia.</i> mghazali@uitm.edu.my, nurulemylia211@gmail.com, hidayatsahid@ui.ac.id, gunawan.w@ui.ac.id, rdsoebadi@gmail.com, rian_asw@poltekapp.ac.id	

Urban Environment **81**

A.26	UE 002	Examining Spatial Clustering of Abandoned Buildings in Historic Environments	83
		Kemal Mert Çubukçu ¹ , Emine Duygu Kahraman ² <i>1 Prof. Dr., Department of City and Regional Planning, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. 2 Dr., Department of City and Regional Planning, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey.</i> mert.cubukcu@deu.edu.tr, duygu.kahraman@deu.edu.tr	

A.27	UE 001	Preferences for the Old Towns Centres: Antalya Kaleiçi	85
		Hilmi Ekin Oktay ¹ , Hacer Mutlu Danacı ² <i>1 Asst. Prof. Dr., Landscape Architecture, Architecture and Design Faculty, Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey, 2 Prof. Dr., Architecture Department, Architecture Faculty, Akdeniz University, Turkey</i> ekinoktay@gmail.com, hacermutlu@gmail.com	

A.28	UE 003	<p>Sustainable Smartscales: Architectural Intelligence (ArchAI) evolution for tomorrow's cities</p> <p>Salmiah Aziz 1,2,3, Siti Maryam Sharun3, Khairul Rijal Wagiman4, Chumphon Murapan5</p> <p><i>1 Architectural Technology & Management Group, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia. 2 Institute for Artificial Intelligence and Big Data, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Innovative Design & Technology, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia. 4 Renewable Energy Technology Focus Group, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, Malaysia. 5 Department of Interior Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Thailand.</i></p> <p>salmiah.a@umk.edu.my, sitimaryam@unisza.edu.my, khairulrw@utm.edu.my, moorapun@yahoo.com</p>	87
A.29	UE 004	<p>Youth-Friendly Streets: Promoting well-being in Malaysian cities</p> <p>Norhafizah Abdul Rahman1, Izham Ghani1, Ruwaidah Borhan1, Tim Heath2</p> <p><i>1 Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Malaysia, 2 Department of Architecture & Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom.</i></p> <p>norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, aidah866@uitm.edu.my tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk</p>	.89
Working Environment			91
A.30	WE 001	<p>Dimensional Impact of Emotional Intelligence in Malaysia's Multigenerational Workforce</p> <p>Veronica Anak Anyot1, Noraini Ahmad2, Jugindar Singh Kartar Singh3, Najiya Alhajri4</p> <p><i>1 School of Business Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3 School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 4 Business Studies Department, University Technology of Applied Science, Muscat, Oman</i></p> <p>TP064968@mail.apu.edu.my, noraini@apu.edu.my, jugindar.singh@apu.edu.my, Najiya.Alhajri@utas.edu.om</p>	93
A.31	WE 002	<p>Enhancing Student Employability through Authentic Assessment</p> <p>Mei Lim</p> <p><i>UniSA Business, University of South Australia, Australia</i></p> <p>mei.lim@unisa.edu.au</p>	.95

Climate Change Environment

A 01 CCE 001

Climate Change Adaptation Strategies among Coastal Community

Haijon Gunggut1*, Poline Bala2,
Gaim James Lunkapis3, Roger W. Harris4

1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 88997 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. 2 Director, Institute of Borneo Studies, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Humanities, Arts and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, 4 Roger Harris Associates, Hong Kong.

haijo553@uitm.edu.my, bpoline@unimas.my, gaim.ums@gmail.com, roger.harris@rogharris.org
Tel: +60138639623

Abstract

Global warming has resulted in many effects, such as droughts and floods. However, the impacts of climate change are unequal. The impacts are more severe in places such as forests and other vulnerable environments inhabited mainly by indigenous peoples. People affected by climate change use various adaptation strategies to cope with the negative impacts of climate change. Sabah is one of the states in Malaysia located in Borneo. Sabah is inhabited by various indigenous communities including the Bajaus who reside mostly in the coastal areas such as the Bajaus in Lok Nunuk, a small coastal village (kampung) on the West Coast of Sabah within the Tuaran district. Due to limited studies related to climate adaptation in Sabah, more studies are needed to increase our understanding of impacts of climate change and adaptation strategies, particularly from the framework of more comprehensive adaptation strategies. This study aims to examine the strategies for adaptation among the Bajau community in Lok Nunuk to cope with the impacts of climate change in the area using seven themes of adaptability strategies (technology assisted, traditional and local knowledge, livelihood diversity, government and organizations support, food and water securities, social related activities and physical infrastructure) drawn from existing literature. A total of 60 questionnaires were distributed to heads of household. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze and summarize the data. The results suggest that not all

adaptation strategies suggested by previous literature were equally important. The four relevant adaptation strategies identified in this study are social-related activities, physical infrastructure, technology assisted, and government and organization support. This fact does not suggest that other adaptation strategies identified from the literature are unimportant but less relevant in Lok Nunuk as a fishing community. The high incidents of poverty among the respondents suggest that local adaptation strategies are not enough to improve income among the indigenous people in the area. The local adaptation strategies must be integrated into broader socioeconomic development programs and environment management levels. The generalizability of the findings in this research is limited since the study only focuses on the Bajaus in one specific location.

Keywords: Climate change; Adaptability strategies; Indigenous; Bajau

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Community Environment

A 02 ComE 001

Reflections on Identity, Positionality and Power in Community-Based Participatory Flood Research

Foong Sin Lam¹, Jer Vui Lee², Yeok Meng Ngeow³

¹ Department of Civil Engineering, LKC Faculty of Engineering & Science, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia, ² Department of Mechatronics and BioMedical, LKC Faculty of Engineering & Science, Malaysia, ³ Department of General Studies, Faculty of Creative Industries, Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysia

lamfs@utar.edu.my, leejev@utar.edu.my, ngeowym@utar.edu.my, ongph@utar.edu.my
Tel : +603-90860288

Abstract

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) has become integral in flood risk management (FRM) research, emphasizing co-design and partnership. This approach, focusing on the involvement of diverse stakeholders throughout the research process, enhances the relevance, quality, and impact of FRM. This research highlights the critical need to address socio-cultural identities and positionalities, power dynamics and promote equitable involvement across all levels of research participation, ensuring that diverse community insights are integrated into FRM strategies to foster effective partnerships and address community-specific needs. Our research methodology integrates auto-ethnography within a Community-Based Participatory Flood Research (CBPFR) study, enabling an in-depth exploration of both researchers' and stakeholders' identities. By documenting the collaborative process and reflecting on the engagement with community partners, this method enriches the research and ensures a more equitable approach to addressing specific community needs such as flood risk management. Our study emphasizes the importance of recognizing and addressing unequal power dynamics and the role of diverse identities in shaping research processes. The composition of CBPFR teams, encompassing interdisciplinary collaboration, cultural competence, varied experience levels and stakeholder engagement influence partnership dynamics and the development of effective and equitable flood risk management strategies. Building trust and fostering strong

relationships with CBPR stakeholders are essential to enhance communication and cooperation, ensuring that all partners' contributions are valued and effectively integrated. Throughout this article, we provide examples of how these concepts have been considered and applied by researchers while conducting their CBPR research studies across multiple locations in Selangor and Pahang, Malaysia through a structured research cycle, illustrating their practical application. The reflective and narrative-based nature of auto-ethnography may introduce subjective biases in interpreting data, potentially affecting the generalizability of the findings across different regions and cultures. The dynamics of power and identity may also influence data interpretation and partnership equity. The findings from our study advocate for a systematic approach to documenting and reflecting on CBPR practices within the specific context of flood research. This includes the need for continuous feedback loops that address the evolving challenges and dynamics observed in flood-affected areas. By recommending that future FRM research initiatives integrate these reflective and participatory approaches, we aim to achieve a more equitable distribution of power among stakeholders, thereby enhancing the impact and applicability of research outcomes. Implementing these methodologies can lead to more effective and community-adapted flood mitigation strategies, ultimately contributing to more resilient infrastructures and safer, more prepared communities.

Keywords: Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR); Flood Risk Management (FRM); Power Dynamics; Stakeholder Engagement

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Design / Creative Environment

A 03 DCE 001

Theorizing Visitor Learning: A manual for museum exhibition design

Shamsidar Ahmad¹, Mohd Zafrullah Mohd Taib¹, Prabu Wardono²

¹ Interior Architecture Studies, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Interior Design Program, Faculty of Computer Science, President University, Bekasi Regency, West Java, Indonesia

sham68ahmad@yahoo.com.my, drzaff99@gmail.com, prabu.wardono@president.ac.id
Tel: +6019-278 9231

Abstract

Museums are progressively placing themselves in the market as places for creative learning intelligence experiences. Current museum learning theories emphasize the meanings of individual understanding of learning created based on their intelligence experiences, which motivated the formulation of a method of exhibition design. This vital part of visitors must recover their learning from an individual's perspective. Asitors' way of exploring the meaning of learning is to teach themselves through museum experiences by connecting their intelligence experience with how they perceive themselves. This paper serves as a scholarly beacon, illuminating the intricate fabric of museum-based learning theories. Deciphering the nuanced interplay between visitor intelligence and experiential comprehension underscores how these dynamics synergize to yield innovative and efficacious exhibition methodologies. Ultimately, this exploration cultivates a heightened understanding of how the fusion of visitor intellect and museum milieu can give rise to a mode of transformative educational encounters, setting the stage for an enriched

landscape of creative learning intelligence experiences. In recent years, museums have transcended their traditional role as mere artifact repositories, evolving into dynamic learning spaces. They have embraced their role as facilitators of knowledge creation and understanding, offering visitors immersive, interactive experiences that cater to diverse learning styles. A vital aspect of this shift is recognizing museums as venues for intellectual exploration and discovery. Visitors are no longer passive recipients of information but active collaborators in knowledge construction. By tailoring exhibitions to the specific needs of their visitors, museums can create more meaningful and impactful learning experiences. In summary, museums are pivotal in shaping our understanding of the world. Through innovative exhibition design and a visitor-centered approach, museums can continue to ignite curiosity, stimulate intellectual growth, and cultivate a deeper appreciation of our cultural heritage.

Keywords: Museum; Exhibition design; Intelligence experience; Theorizing

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Educational / Learning Environment

A 04
ELE 001

A Motivational Factor of Lifelong Learning among Late Bloomer Youths in Malaysia

**Nor Azrul Mohd Zin^{1*}, Noraini Ahmad¹,
Rohana Sham¹, Charli Sitinjak²**

** Corresponding Author*

¹ School of Marketing and Management, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

² Faculty of Psychology, University of Esa Unggul, West Jakarta, Indonesia

norazrul.zin@apu.edu.my, noraini@apu.edu.my, rohana.sham@apu.edu.my,
charli.sitinjak@esaunggul.ac.id
Tel: +603 8996 1000

Abstract

The concept of lifelong learning has gained considerable attention in global educational discussions and is acknowledged as an essential motivator for personal and societal progress. Furthermore, introducing the andragogy idea within the realm of lifelong learning entails a systematic approach aimed at cultivating the curiosity and motivation of adults to actively participate in purposeful endeavours that contribute to their personal and career growth. Motivational support also plays a crucial role in fostering long-lasting learning strategies among young individuals who subsequently acquire these skills. Therefore, this study aims to explore the motivational factors contributing to the advancement of lifelong education among late-bloomer youths to continue their study at university at a later age. This study employs qualitative methods and conducts in-depth interviews with twelve (12) participants studying at the National University of Malaysia. The informants are selected through purposive and snowball sampling, based on predetermined criteria such as 1) Age between 25 to 40 years old, 2) A household income below RM4,000. 3) Citizenship of Malaysia and residing in urban regions, 4) Individuals pursuing 1st degree level at the UKM. Thematic analysis was conducted on the study data, employing three distinct levels of encoding: 1) Open coding, 2) Axial coding, and 3) Selective coding. The findings stated three (3) major

motivational factors contributed to the interest of late bloomers youth to continue their study at later ages, which are: 1) self-motivation and passion in education, 2) family and peer support, and 3) career growth and organisational support. In addition, data triangulation has been conducted on each theme to ensure that the data collected is accurate. Furthermore, the purpose of this research is to improve the educational experience of late bloomers by providing individuals with guidance and the ability to comprehend a variety of support-centered ideas. By utilising these all-encompassing educational strategies, young people are given the ability to develop their human capital competitively.

Keywords: Adult learner, Late bloomer, Lifelong learning, Motivational factors

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 05 ELE 003

Bridging Heart and Mind: Exploring Emotional Intelligence among undergraduates in the age of Artificial Intelligence

Guo Wei^{1,2}, Zhao Xiran², Lee Phaik Gaik², Ke Liang¹

¹ Faculty of Preschool Education, Shaanxi Xueqian Normal University, Shaanxi Province, China, ² Faculty of Education, Languages, Psychology and Music, SEGi University, Kota Damansara, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia

27772740@qq.com, 358473419@qq.com, leephaikgaik@segi.edu.my, lao1_1234@foxmail.com
Tel : 86-15691865059

Abstract

In today's rapidly evolving educational landscape, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology presents both opportunities and challenges for educators, particularly undergraduates who are at the forefront of education. Emotional intelligence (EI) is increasingly recognized as indispensable in the age of AI, with its impact on resilience being a crucial factor. However, the understanding of how resilience influences EI remains relatively unexplored among undergraduates. This study seeks to delve into the intricate relationship between resilience (RI), emotional intelligence, and the evolving AI landscape among Chinese undergraduates. This study aims to shed light on EI's significance within the evolving AI landscape among Chinese undergraduates. This study reviewed EI, RI, and the relationship between EI and RI. After reviewed related studies, a sample of 420 undergraduates was surveyed from different grades, gender, and majors in X university, China. This university is focusing on training undergraduates and located in the middle of China. This study utilized two questionnaires (Self-report Emotional Intelligence Test and Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale) for collecting the quantitative data. Using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) via Smart PLS 4.0 software, the study examines undergraduates' emotional intelligence levels, explores factors influencing EI development, and identifies predictors contributing to EI proficiency. Results reveal a

high level of emotional intelligence among undergraduates, particularly in emotional regulation. Moreover, a significant positive relationship between resilience and emotional intelligence is observed, highlighting the role of resilience in coping with AI-driven educational challenges. Specifically, aspects of resilience such as hardiness and self-improvement emerge as significant predictors of emotional intelligence, indicating the importance of perseverance and continuous learning in enhancing emotional competencies. However, optimism does not significantly predict emotional intelligence, suggesting the need for further exploration in the context of AI integration. These findings underscore the importance of cultivating socio-emotional skills among educators to effectively navigate the complexities of AI-driven educational environments and enhance student learning outcomes. By understanding the intricate relationship between emotional intelligence, resilience, and AI integration, educators can better prepare themselves to meet the diverse needs of their students and adapt to the dynamic nature of contemporary teaching practices.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, resilience, undergraduates, artificial intelligence

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 06 ELE 002

Exploring the Nexus of Service Learning Initiatives and Quadruple Helix Stakeholders in Malaysia

Sharipah Ruzaina Syed Aris¹, Rafeah Wahi^{2,3}, Ani Mazlina Dewi Mohamed¹, Zulinda Ayu Zulkipli¹, Rosna Awang Hashim⁴, Rene Il Mediana Babiera⁵

¹ Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Selangor Branch, Malaysia

² Faculty of Resource Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia, ³ Qadim Hub, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Malaysia,

⁴ School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Malaysia ⁵ College of Teacher Education, University of the Immaculate Conception, Philippines

sruzaina@uitm.edu.my; wrafeah@unimas.my; anima107@uitm.edu.my; zulinda@uitm.edu.my; rosna@uum.edu.my; rbabiera@uic.edu.ph

Abstract

Service learning is a pedagogical approach that improves students' learning by integrating experiential learning opportunities within the community, at the same time addressing relevant community issues in their field of study. The implementation of service learning in higher education has been formalized in Malaysia at the national level since 2015, as a part of high impact educational practices in curriculum. An ideal Service Learning Malaysia: University for Society (SULAM) model involves quadruple collaboration among university, community, government bodies and industry. Many studies have focused on the impact of service learning on the achievement of students' learning outcomes and soft skills development. However, very little in-depth studies were published regarding the impact of service learning on various stakeholders involved within the quadruple helix collaboration. Thus, this paper aims to explore the dynamics of SULAM initiatives in Malaysia and their impact on quadruple helix stakeholders. Specifically, this study examined how SULAM initiatives by Malaysian universities impact positively on community, students, and lecturers. Additionally, this

study identified the perceived benefits experienced by communities, agencies and industries within the SULAM ecosystem. A qualitative approach was employed which involved interviewing 11 lecturers and 16 community participants to inquire about how SULAM initiatives by Malaysian universities impact the students, lecturers, communities, agencies and industries within the SULAM ecosystem. Data from this study was analyzed thematically. Findings indicated that the nexus of service learning initiatives and quadruple helix stakeholders includes five main themes: University-Industry Collaboration, Government-Academia Partnership, Community Engagement and Empowerment, Skill Development and Human Capital, and Socioeconomic Impact. The findings also highlighted on the essentiality of equal partnership among the stakeholders which emphasizes mutual respect and involvement of community in the co-creation of SULAM project design, implementation and monitoring to ensure sustainability of these initiatives. The findings suggest the importance of quadruple helix collaboration for impactful and sustainable SULAM initiatives in the community.

Keywords: Service learning; quadruple helix; community impact; community environment

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Elderly Environment

A 07
EE 001

Falling Forward: Tracing technological solutions for fall prevention in older adults (1996–2024)

Azliyana Azizan¹, Andy Sirada², Nova Relida Samosir³

¹ Centre of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, ² Department of Physiotherapy, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta (UPNVJ), Indonesia, ³ Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Abdurrab, Riau, Indonesia

azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; andy.sirada@upnvj.ac.id; nova.relida@univrab.ac.id;
Tel : +60104591591

Abstract

Background: Falls pose a serious public health challenge, especially for older adults, resulting in significant health issues, loss of life, and substantial healthcare costs. Encouragingly, technological innovations have emerged as a promising approach to address the multifaceted complexities of fall prevention in this population. Aims: This study undertook a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to investigate the current state of research on technological solutions for fall prevention in older adults. Methods: Employing a bibliometric methodology, the researchers utilized the Web of Science (WoS) database to retrieve relevant research articles published between 1996 and 2024. Bibliometric analyses were conducted using Biblioshiny and VOSviewer software, examining publication trends, key contributors, research hotspots, thematic areas, highly influential articles, and emerging research topics. Results: The analysis encompassed 105 articles, revealing a gradual yet fluctuating growth pattern in this field after 2012. BMC Geriatrics, Gerontology, and JMIR Uhealth and Mhealth were identified as the most prominent publication outlets. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia emerged as the leading countries driving this research. Key research hotspots included virtual reality, digital health, eHealth, mHealth, falls, and balance training programs. Three primary research themes were discerned: 1) the use of virtual reality and balance training to reduce fall risk, 2) the development and application of digital tools for fall risk assessment and prevention, and 3) the

investigation of multidisciplinary interventions and their impact on older adults' overall well-being and quality of life. The top 10 cited articles underscored the significance of virtual reality, wearable devices, smartphone technology, and fall prevention education and interventions. The emerging research topics were dominated by the application of virtual reality and augmented reality for balance training, smartphone-based fall detection and risk assessment, wearable monitoring devices, mHealth and telehealth interventions, digital feedback and exergames, home-based programs, and the exploration of digital biomarkers and gait analysis for fall risk prediction. Limitations: The study was confined to articles indexed in the WoS database, potentially excluding other relevant publications in the field. Findings: This bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive overview of the current research landscape in the field of technological solutions for fall prevention in older adults, identifying key research themes, emerging topics, and the most influential studies.

Implications: The findings of this study can inform future research directions, guide the development and evaluation of technological interventions, and support the translation of evidence-based strategies into clinical practice to enhance fall prevention efforts for the older adult population.

Keywords: Fall; Older; Virtual Reality; Wearable sensor

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 08 EE 003

Obesity and Stress as Synergistic Drivers of Knee Osteoarthritis in the Aging Population

Sulfandi¹, Azliyana Azizan², Zarina Zahari², Wahyuni Dwi Cahya³

¹ Institute of Health Technology and Science Wiyata Husada Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, ² Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Medicine, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

sulfandi@itkeswhs.ac.id; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my;
wahyunicahya@fk.unmul.ac.id
Tel : +6285242755764

Abstract

Background: Knee osteoarthritis (OA) is a prevalent degenerative joint disorder characterized by structural changes, including subchondral bone destruction, articular cartilage erosion, inflammation, and new bone formation. Key risk factors for knee OA include age, mechanical stress, anatomical factors, genetics, trauma, endocrine disorders, and body mass index (BMI). Understanding the relationship between modifiable risk factors, such as obesity and stress, and their impact on the development of knee OA is crucial for targeted prevention and management strategies. **Aims:** To investigate the association between obesity, stress, and the risk of knee OA among the elderly population in Sempaja, Samarinda, Indonesia.

Methods: This cross-sectional analytical observational study included 60 elderly participants (aged 65 years and above) from the Sempaja district in Samarinda, Indonesia. Participants were assessed for obesity using BMI measurements (obesity defined as BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²), stress using the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS), and knee OA severity was measured using the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC). An experienced physician clinically diagnosed knee OA based on radiographic and physical examination findings. Chi-square statistical analysis was performed to examine the relationship between obesity, stress, and the risk of knee OA. **Results:** There are statistically significant association between obesity, stress, and the risk of knee OA (p-value < 0.05). Both obesity and

high-stress levels were found to be independent risk factors for the development of knee OA in the elderly population. Participants with obesity had a 2.5-fold increased risk of developing knee OA compared to those with a healthy BMI, while those experiencing high-stress levels had a 3-fold increased risk of knee OA. **Findings:** The findings highlight the importance of the interplay between obesity and stress as significant contributors to the risk of knee OA among the elderly. This underscores the need for a comprehensive assessment and intervention approach by physiotherapists to address these modifiable risk factors. **Limitations:** The current study is limited by the relatively small sample size and the cross-sectional design, which precludes the establishment of causal relationships. **Implications:** Understanding the relationship between obesity, stress, and knee OA risk can guide physiotherapists in adopting a holistic patient management approach. Routine screening and assessment of these risk factors can help raise awareness among patients and facilitate a better understanding of their comorbid conditions and prognosis.

Keywords: Knee Osteoarthritis; Obesity; Stress; Elderly

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

**A 09
EE 002**

Physical Function and Quality of Life in Elderly Treated with Combined Rehabilitation and Anti-Osteoporosis Medication following Fragility Fracture: A secondary fragility fracture prevention

**Nur Suraya Abd Kahar^{1,2}, Siti Muawanah^{1,3},
Noor Azliyana Azizan¹, Sabarul Afian Mokhtar⁴**

¹ Center for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam Selangor, Malaysia.

² Department of Physiotherapy, Faculty of Health Science, Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya Selangor, Malaysia.

³ Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Abdurrah University, Indonesia

⁴ Fracture Liaison Service / Orthopedic and Traumatology/ Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

surayaAKahar@yahoo.com; azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my; siti.muawanah@univrab.ac.id; dksam2020@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Older adults who experience a fragility fracture are at significantly increased risk of suffering additional fractures, leading to further impairment of physical function, mobility, and independence. Treating the underlying osteoporosis through secondary fracture prevention measures, including pharmacologic interventions and rehabilitation, is crucial to reduce the risk of future fractures and maintain quality of life.

Aims: This study aims to investigate the physical performance and quality of life outcomes among elderly patients receiving combined rehabilitation and anti-osteoporosis medication following a fragility fracture incident. **Methods:** A prospective study was conducted from June 2022 to December 2022, involving 73 elderly patients aged 60 years and above with a history of fragility fracture. Patient data on anti-

osteoporosis medication use and rehabilitation attendance were collected from the Fracture Liaison Service (FLS) database. Physical performance was assessed using the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB), and quality of life was evaluated using the EQ-5D-5L questionnaire. Findings: Of the 73 participants (61 females, 12 males), 61 were receiving anti-osteoporotic medications and calcium/vitamin D supplements, while 54 were attending physiotherapy rehabilitation following their fracture. The majority of participants (69.6%) reported no severe problems with mobility and had an overall health-related quality of life score that was relatively high, as measured by the EQ-5D-5L visual analogue scale. Furthermore, the participants displayed good physical performance, with 69.9% scoring within the good function range on the SPPB. Implications: The findings highlight the importance of a comprehensive, coordinator-based approach to secondary fracture prevention, such as the Fracture Liaison Service model. The combination of anti-osteoporosis medication and early rehabilitation appears to be effective in maintaining physical function and quality of life among elderly patients following a fragile fracture. These results suggest that implementing a multidisciplinary strategy to address the underlying osteoporosis and promote physical rehabilitation can significantly reduce the risk of future fractures and improve overall health outcomes in the elderly population. Limitations The relatively small sample size of this study may limit the generalizability of the findings, and further research with larger cohorts is warranted to corroborate these results.

Keywords: fragility fracture; physical performance; osteoporosis; quality of life

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Financial Matters

A 10 FM 001

Cash Waqf: Ethical & Sustainable Qard Hasan Microfinancing in Malaysia for B40 & M40 Inclusion

**Zulkefly Ibrahim¹, Nur Farhah Mahadi¹, Habeebullah Zakariyah¹,
Aznan Hasan¹, Junarti Bahtiar²**

¹ Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance, International Islamic University, Malaysia,

² Ahmad Dahlan Institute of Technology and Business, Jakarta, Indonesia.

zulkefly78@yahoo.com; farhahmahadi@iium.edu.my; habzak@iium.edu.my; haznan@iium.edu.my;
junarti@itb-ad.ac.id
Tel: +60105575341

Abstract

This research initiates a novel method to facilitate interest-free loans, known as Qard Hasan, to aid Malaysia's low- and middle-income demographics through Islamic banking channels. The necessity for such innovation stems from worsened difficulties accessing traditional loans during the pandemic, primarily due to stringent documentation requirements. Out of qualitative interviews and curious investigation, the study discloses that the proposed Cash Waqf-based model holds promise in providing a sustainable microfinancing path, thereby reducing existing constraints, especially after an economic crisis like COVID-19. Through interviews with banking practitioners, the engagement of both shareholders and stakeholders is crucial in ensuring the successful implementation and operation of the model. Furthermore, the Qard Hasan and Cash Waqf (QHCW) framework promotes financial inclusivity and philanthropy, thus enhancing resilience among vulnerable segments of communities. This combination of Islamic finance principles and philanthropic motives facilitates the reduction of socio-economic gaps and strengthens societal cohesion. The QHCW model represents significant progress in the field of Malaysian microfinancing. By combining the ethical foundations of Islamic finance and leveraging philanthropic principles, the model addresses the challenges posed by the pandemic and contributes concretely to achieving broader developmental goals within the nation. Thus, the

QHCW model epitomizes a harmonious coalition of financial innovation and social responsibility, underscoring Malaysia's commitment to navigating contemporary challenges while advancing its developmental agenda. The analysis of responses from 106 participants in this study reveals a rich tapestry of insights into perceptions and suggestions regarding the proposed model. Despite a subset of 41 participants providing substantive opinions, the breadth of emerging themes underscores the depth of engagement among respondents. The dominance of the suggestion theme, accompanied by expressions of amazement and knowledge dissemination, highlights a keen interest in contributing to the refinement of the model. Moreover, the uniform distribution of themes such as hope and motivation among respondents suggests a shared understanding of the study's objectives and the significance of its outcomes. The proposal for a unique trust council with an advanced loan system is particularly noteworthy, emphasizing the importance of pragmatic solutions beyond theoretical discourse. This study illuminates the nuanced perspectives of participants and underscores the collaborative spirit driving advancements in the field.

Keywords: Cash Waqf; Ethical Microfinancing; Financial Inclusion; Qard Hasan

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Health / Healing Environment

A 11 HE 005

Development of Medical Imaging: Islamic personality model

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

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, ² Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, ³ *Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan*, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta Indonesia

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

Abstract

Integrating ethics into radiation protection practice through an Islamic personality approach necessitates the presence of assessment tools specifically designed to systematically evaluate the commitment of radiographers to Islamic ethical standards. To address this critical gap, the development of Islamic personality tests tailored to the unique nature of the medical imaging field and radiation protection practice holds significant importance. Such tailored assessments would not only facilitate a comprehensive understanding of how Islamic values influence ethical decision-making within this specific context but also provide a structured framework for fostering ethical excellence and patient care that respects the nuances of Islamic culture and beliefs. In the development and validation of an Islamic Personality assessment tool specific to the field of Medical Imaging, the underpinning theory holds paramount importance. By grounding the assessment tool in a solid theoretical foundation, it not only enhances the validity and reliability of the instrument but also facilitates its applicability within the context of radiation protection and ethical practices in Medical Imaging. Aiming to integrate ethics into radiation protection practice through the Islamic Personality approach involves drawing upon several foundational theories and concepts. The integration of Maqasid Shariah, Muslim Professional Traits and Al-Ghazali's Theory of Islamic Personality serve as a comprehensive framework for promoting ethical behavior

and decision-making within the field of radiation protection. In healthcare, the ultimate aim of Maqasid al-Shariah is "harm reduction" and "promotion of wellbeing". While the Muslim professional personality traits in medical imaging encompass a set of nineteen qualities derived from both professional guidelines and Islamic values. These traits, integral to the Islamic Personality, emphasize moral and psychological qualities rooted in the belief in Allah and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him). Al-Ghazali, a distinguished Islamic scholar, emphasized the impact of spiritual state on human behavior, perceiving personality as a combination of physical outward form and spiritual inward self. This comprehensive view highlights the interplay between spiritual state and personality traits, shaping an individual's behavior and moral orientation. This integration is critical for guiding ethical practice, shaping professional disposition, and influencing decision-making, thereby ensuring adherence to radiation protection guidelines.

Keywords: Ethics; Radiation Protection; Islamic Personality; Medical Imaging

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 12 HE 002

Influential Factors on Consumer Purchase Intentions for Plant-Based Meat Products

Norazmir Md Nor¹, Rosmaliza Muhammad²,
Muhammad Faiz Saedun², Mukhlas Fikri³

¹ Centre for Dietetics Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia ² Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel Tourism & Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia ³ Department of Nutrition, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia.

azmir2790@uitm.edu.my; rosmaliza35@uitm.edu.my; faizsaedun@gmail.com;
mukhlas.fikri@fikes.unsika.ac.id
Tel : +6019-6664534;

Abstract

The consumption of meat as a primary source of protein is deeply ingrained in dietary habits worldwide, including Malaysia. However, with growing concerns about the health and environmental impacts of animal-based diets, there is a growing interest in plant-based alternatives. This study delves into the factors influencing Malaysian consumers' willingness to purchase plant-based meat products, recognizing the need for a shift towards more sustainable dietary choices. Meat is widely acknowledged as a high-quality protein source due to its nutritional benefits and sensory appeal. Nevertheless, current dietary patterns, characterized by excessive consumption of animal-based foods, pose significant challenges to human health and the environment. To address these challenges, promoting plant-based diets low in salt, saturated fats, and added sugars has been recommended as a means to improve health outcomes and mitigate environmental impact. The study employs a quantitative research approach, utilizing purposeful sampling to gather data from 220 Malaysian individuals aged 18 to 64 who frequently consume meat but have not previously purchased plant-based meat products. Data collection was conducted through a self-administered questionnaire available in both English and Malay languages. Analysis of the data using SPSS version 29 reveals several key findings. The study identifies five factors influencing

consumer intentions to purchase plant-based beef: attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control, environmental concern, and health consciousness. Furthermore, product knowledge emerges as a mediating variable in shaping consumer preferences. Notably, Malaysia boasts a diverse range of plant-based food options, including meat substitutes, yoghurts, and beverages. However, understanding the specific factors driving consumer behaviour in this context is crucial for the successful adoption of plant-based alternatives. The findings underscore the importance of addressing consumer attitudes, social influences, and perceived control over purchasing decisions when promoting plant-based meat products in Malaysia. By identifying and understanding these factors, policymakers and marketers can develop targeted strategies to encourage the adoption of more sustainable dietary choices. In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the factors influencing Malaysian consumers' willingness to purchase plant-based meat products. By recognizing the importance of addressing consumer attitudes and perceptions, it contributes to the development of strategies aimed at promoting sustainable dietary habits and mitigating the adverse effects of current dietary patterns on both human health and the environment.

Keywords: Plant-based meat; consumer intention; sustainable diet

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 13 HE 004

Physiotherapy Management Combined with Blood Flow Restriction: A single case study

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

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

lindalance87@gmail.com, zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, maria205@uitm.edu.my,
Suciwahyuismiyasa@upnvj.ac.id
Tel: 016-9818007

Abstract

Background: Patellofemoral pain (PFP), a prevalent issue among young individuals, affects approximately one in six people at any given moment. Because typical physiotherapy evaluations focus primarily on assessing specific structural abnormalities, it remains unknown whether the treatment approach is the most advantageous for the long-term management of PFP. Currently, a different approach to assessment and therapy shifts the focus from a biology and tissue pathology paradigm to one that emphasizes physiological functions and education. **Significance:** This case study underlines the necessity for additional investigation into exercise regimes for patients with patellofemoral pain (PFP) using physiotherapy management with blood flow restrictions. **Objective:** To investigate the effects of physiotherapy management and blood flow restriction on patellofemoral pain. **Aim:** This case report provides further information on the current literature and proposes avenues for investigating the efficacy of BFR in conjunction with physiotherapy for individuals with patellofemoral discomfort. **Method:** The 27-year-old man has been suffering from left patellofemoral pain (PFP) for a year and is unable to participate in sports because he followed previous advice from multiple healthcare professionals to avoid strenuous

activities. Focused structural testing evaluates muscle strength, muscle length, foot positioning, patella movement and positioning, and movement patterns. During this trial, he participated in Blood flow restriction and physiotherapy activities thrice a week for four weeks. The assessment of the patient was conducted at the onset of the treatment and after the session. **Findings:** This data would consist of the measurements taken before and after the intervention for each variable. The subject demonstrated a 1% enhancement in each variable after one month of blood flow restriction (BFR) training in conjunction with physiotherapy treatment. **Conclusion** The patient could return to independent physical exercise with improved quadriceps and overall physiological function. The results indicate that the combination of BFR and physiotherapy exercise was viable, secure, and successful. Combining BFR with physiotherapy exercise shows potential and justifies additional research.

Keywords: Patellofemoral pain, blood flow restriction, physiotherapy management, muscle physiology

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Inclusive / Less Abled Environment

A 14 IE 001

The viability of 3D printing in customised orthoses for UiTM Special Needs Students

**Azhari Md Hashim¹, Razif Muhammed Nordin²,
Norhayati Mat Yusoff³, Palang Wongtanasuporn⁴**

¹ Industrial Design Department, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia ² Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia ³ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia ⁴ Faculty of Industrial Technology, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Thailand

azhari033@uitm.edu.my, razifmn@uitm.edu.my, norhayati.my@uitm.edu.my, palang.wo@ssru.ac.th

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to explore the viability of utilizing 3D printing technology to assist in the development of customized orthoses for UiTM Special Education Needs (SEN) students who encounter physical difficulties. The study aims to develop a personalized orthosis through a problem-solving design approach for selected SEN students and produce a prototype of the orthosis that caters to their current requirements, thereby facilitating their learning environment. The issue occurs when UiTM (SEN) students with physical disabilities encounter difficulty in finding suitable solutions for their orthoses. They often have to rely on conventional products available in the market, which must be customized to meet their needs and anthropometric measurements. The absence of data about the specific sorts of orthoses utilized by UiTM (SEN) students in recent admissions was identified as a significant issue in this study. More consideration needs to be given to ergonomics in the design of the premade orthoses to avoid pain and difficulties for students with special educational needs. Consequently, by utilizing data from the present admission year, the requirements for orthoses and physical barriers criteria may be documented in a database. This research mainly focused on selected students with Special Educational needs (SEN) to create customized orthoses that consider the importance and feasibility of their demands. This study utilized the design process research (DDR) technique, which involved conducting six case studies using qualitative research. The

project's objective was to develop a design prototype that would aid students with special educational needs (SEN) in their learning processes, improve accessibility in campus environments, and provide support throughout their university life. Furthermore, the results of this study provide insight into the specific needs and difficulties experienced by students with special educational needs (SEN) at UiTM. These findings can assist the university administration in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the issue and taking appropriate measures to enhance the learning approaches for special educational needs students in the future. The study offers insights to the UiTM administration on prospective strategies to enhance opportunities and support services for future students with special educational needs (SEN) who aspire to pursue their academic goals at higher education institutions equipped with secure and suitable facilities.

Keywords: Special Education Needs Student (SEN); 3D printing; personalized orthoses

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Landscaping Environment

A 15 LaE 001

Determining user Preferences for some Natural Astragalus Species distributed in Ankara

İlker Kızıllıkan¹, Zuhâl Dilaver¹, Hilmi Ekin Oktay²

¹ Ankara University, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, Turkey, ² Van Yuzuncu Yıl University, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Turkey

ilkerkizillikan@gmail.com, dilaver@agri.ankara.edu.tr, ekinoktay@hotmail.com
Tel: 0532 268 38 54

Abstract

Turkey has a rich plant diversity with 11,707 plant taxa, 3649 of which are endemic, according to the Turkish Plants List. However, landscape architecture studies tend to favor foreign plants over native species. To promote the use of natural plant species, it is essential first to raise awareness among users and promote their preference for these species. This study was conducted as a phase of the doctoral thesis entitled 'Determination of the Use Potential of Some Astragalus Species Distributed in Ankara in Landscape Architecture Studies' at the Department of Landscape Architecture, Ankara University. Astragalus, the largest genus in the Fabaceae family, can adapt to various habitats, particularly steppes. It can grow in arid and cold conditions, as well as on stony and infertile soils. The taxa within the genus can be thorny or thornless, herbaceous or bushy, and annual or perennial taxa with flowers of varying colors and sizes. This plant possesses essential features that make it suitable for evaluation in various fields of landscape architecture. Ankara province is home to 86 Astragalus taxa, 33 endemic. This study focuses on 21 of these taxa, which are distributed in various forms in areas with different characters and attract attention in terms of their aesthetic and functional features, were discussed. Nine of the selected taxa are endemic, 3 of which are local endemic. Ten are shrubs, 11 are herbaceous, and all are perennial. The study applied a photo-based survey to 130 participants from various professions, education, and age levels who were working in different units at the Central campus of the Agriculture and Forest Ministry.

The aim was to determine user preferences for the 21 selected *Astragalus* taxa. For each species, three photographs were presented, resulting in a total of 63 images that were liked. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to categorize the photographs into three different categories. The one-way ANOVA test was used to compare the averages of the categories, revealing a significant difference between the three. Therefore, *Astragalus anthylloides* was identified as the most popular species. The next stage aims to reveal the usage criteria and landscape value of *Astragalus anthylloides*, which is highly appreciated, and determine the most suitable production methods. This will ultimately contribute to using natural species in landscape architecture studies.

Keywords: *Astragalus*; milkvetch; Landscape Architecture; Ankara

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Legal Matters

A 16 LM 001

Determination of Child Maintenance after divorce in Malaysian Syariah Courts

Nurhidayah Muhammad Hashim^{1*}, Tim Lindsey²,
Zuliza Mohd Kusrin³, Aishah Mohd Nor¹

**Corresponding Author*

¹Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, ²Law School, The University of Melbourne, Australia,³ Research Centre for Shariah, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Bangi, Malaysia

nurhi923@uitm.edu.my, t.lindsey@unimelb.edu.au,zuli@ukm.edu.my, aishahmnor@uitm.edu.my
Tel: +6013-3606369

Abstract

The term 'child maintenance,' or in Arabic is called 'nafkah' refers to the amount of money allocated to cover the needs of the children, including the cost of food, clothes, accommodation, medication and education. Muslim scholars in general agree that this responsibility is the inherent liability of a man as a father to his children, during the marriage or after the divorce. In Malaysia, marriage and divorce affairs of Muslims including child maintenance applications are under the jurisdiction of the Syariah courts, whereas the civil courts handle cases, involving non-Muslims. Unfortunately, issues arise involving child maintenance applications in the Syariah courts centering on challenges in the court's application process, the low amount decided by the court, and the rate of compliance of the court order by the father which affect the quality of life of the children involved in the dispute. This study examines the practices of the Syariah court in Malaysia to identify the approaches of the Syariah courts in assessing the applications that led to the decision made. This research adopts qualitative legal research with doctrinal and non-doctrinal approaches where data was collected from relevant legislation and child maintenance cases decided by the courts, which were then analyzed descriptively and thematically. The study reveals significant findings on the practice in assessing and determining the needs of the children, the father's financial ability, and the proof needed to be presented by the plaintiff. It is also found

that the absence of guidelines for judges has resulted in an inconsistent approach and insufficient amount decided for the children as it is left almost entirely to judicial discretion, which varies from case to case. This study suggests binding guidelines in assessing the needs of the child, the father's financial ability as well as proof needed in child maintenance applications to be introduced. Such improvement would be in consistency with Islamic principles of social justice, which require that the welfare and quality of life of children to have sufficient maintenance could be protected appropriately after divorce.

Keywords: divorce, child maintenance, Malaysia Syariah courts

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Local Heritage Environment

A 17 LHE 001

'High-Value Culture' of *Igal*: Mirroring 'DAKEN21' Promoting 'Malaysia MADANI'

Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman¹, Norzizi Zulkafli¹, Ahmad Kamal Basyah Sallehuddin¹, Abdullah Hayeesaid²

¹ College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM Malaysia, ² Socio-economic Development Departments, Islamic Bank of Thailand, Pattani Centre, Thailand

mohdkipli@uitm.edu.my, norzizi@uitm.edu.my, akamalbasyah@uitm.edu.my, abduallahhayeesaid@gmail.com

Tel: 0194755365

Abstract

This paper explores the *igal* ritual theatre performance practised by the Bajau ethnic group, especially in Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia. From a traditional context, *igal* ritual theatre is performed to heal for the community's well-being. Therefore, its importance as a vehicle for the community's well-being should be re-examined in the current context. Thus, this study focuses on the concept of high-value culture in *igal* ritual theatre, which goes hand in hand with the thrust of Madani Malaysia. High-value culture and pure practices in religion and culture are fundamental principles in the National Cultural Policy 2021 (DAKEN21), which supports procedures, etiquette and the level of intellectuality as the main elements. DAKEN21 outlines ten shared values that support a culture of high values that go hand in hand with the six core values of Madani Malaysia: compactness, well-being, creativity, respect, confidence and courtesy. Accordingly, the ethnographic method is applied through an 'inductive phenomenological character' approach involving descriptive research design exploration and case studies. *Ethnography* is a research strategy created by anthropologists that focuses on the relationship between behaviour and culture. The phenomenological character approach is an ethnographer's effort to understand the emic perspective, which explains a cultural phenomenon through the perspective of the

studied community. It is designed to describe and interpret social phenomena from the point of view of the protagonist himself. The application of the inductive character approach is based on experience and direct exploration of the social environment. Participant observation and interviews with informants are the main techniques for obtaining data on *igal* ritual theatre performances. The focus of data collection is on the elements of *igal* ritual theatre performance and the meaning behind its performance. From the information gathered, conceptual categories were created to create order and connection between high-value culture, *igal* ritual theatre and the concept of Madani Malaysia. As a result, a series of hypotheses and concepts were formed that explained the reality of the object of study. The purpose is to demonstrate that the high-value culture of *igal* ritual theatre is aligned with Malaysia Madani's goal for the community's well-being.

Keywords: *Igal*; High-value Culture; DAKEN21; Malaysia MADANI

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 18 LHE 002

An Integrated Approach towards Conservation of Traditional Patterns in Chinese Traditional Villages: A systematic literature review

Lihui Gao¹, Noor Fazamimah Mohd. Ariffin¹, Mohd Kher Hussein¹,
Shan Liu¹, Beibei Wang²

¹ Landscape Architecture Department, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Education and Modern Art, Shangqiu Institute of Technology, China

gs62624@student.upm.edu.my, fazamimah@upm.edu.my, mohdkher@upm.edu.my,
gs62685@student.upm.edu.my, 963738971@qq.com
Tel:0123674894

Abstract

Traditional villages represent China's profound historical civilization, encapsulating rich cultural heritage and collective memories, serving as vital repositories of tangible and intangible cultural legacies. Despite numerous policies and regulations introduced by the Chinese government at both national and local levels in recent years, the persistent challenge of conserving and effectively utilizing traditional village patterns remains largely unresolved. In reviewing the conservation of traditional patterns in traditional villages, the conservation paths and techniques usually rely on the existing conservation documents; however, updating specific measures and strategies involving the conservation documents at the local level is often lagging. For this reason, this paper explores and summarizes traditional villages' conservation methods and paths through systematic literature to establish an integrated approach applicable to the conservation of traditional villages. The initial search of this study was conducted in Scopus and Web of Science databases; however, the above two databases contain fewer articles in the field of traditional pattern conservation of traditional villages; therefore, this study supplements the CNKI database and only selects the articles in the PKU Core collection, CSSCI, CSCD in the CNKI database. By screening the documents following PRISMA, 37 documents were screened, and the conservation

documents related to traditional villages formed the final document collection. The study shows that adopting necessary measures for the protection and maintenance of traditional villages, coordinating the conflicts between legislations and local policies with stakeholders, formulating reasonable financial measures, increasing the enthusiasm of public participation of local communities, and expanding the forms of participation, strengthening the education and training of professionals and local communities, and formulating the measures for the revitalization of the use and the differentiation of the use can promote the sustainability of the conservation and development of the traditional villages.

Meanwhile, this study will provide recommendations for policymakers and project management at the local level to improve and refine the measures and strategies for the conservation and utilization of traditional patterns of traditional villages. However, this study has limitations. First, this paper does not explore the applicability of specific preventive conservation measures in traditional village conservation. Second, "one household with two residences" does not investigate the willingness of the stakeholders and formulate the criteria. Thirdly, specific measures for public participation by stakeholders need to be developed after investigation in the rural areas.

Keywords: Traditional village conservation; Traditional patterns; Conservation approaches

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Sustainable Environment

A 19 SuE 002

Effectiveness of the Community Service Programme between Malaysia and Indonesia

Izyan Farhana Zulkarnain¹, Siti Suraya Abd Razak²,
Rudi Alfian³, Hanum Mukti Rahayu⁴

¹ Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Sarawak, Kampus Samarahan 2, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Management, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia, ³ Aquaculture Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Pontianak, Indonesia, ⁴ Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Pontianak, Indonesia.

izyanfz@uitm.edu.my, sitisuraya@utm.my, rudi.alfian@unmuhpnk.ac.id,
hanumunmuhpontianak@gmail.com
Tel: +60176304894

Abstract

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations Member States in 2015 have become the initiatives taken by the government to improve the livelihood and lifestyle of the community. In essence, Malaysia and Indonesia are among the countries which adopted these initiatives to improve quality of life through many programmes such as 'Community Service' and 'Go Green'. The university is one of the places which have been supporting these initiatives by encouraging the students to organize suitable and relevant programmes for the betterment of the community. This study aimed to explore the effectiveness of the cross-border community service programme called as "Caring Hearts: MAL-Indo, One for All" which was organized by a group of UiTM Cawangan Sarawak students in early 2024; in collaboration with Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, Indonesia. This programme involved a particular community in Pontianak, Indonesia and among the objectives was to provide good education and expose the students to the outside world. In addition to that, 3 of the 17 SDGs were identified and achieved after the programme, namely; Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Goal 4 (Quality Education) and Goal 9

(Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure). A survey was conducted involving 76 participants to examine the effectiveness of the programme. The result shows that the students have benefited positively from the programme in terms of knowledge and interaction with the community. Nonetheless, this type of programme has certain limitations; mainly the financial resources. It is undeniable that the programme is good in a way that it motivated the students to interact with the community and challenge themselves to improve the quality of their lives through education. In addition, the students directly involved and assisted the community throughout the programme; and this boosted their confidence level. However, it is important to note that support from all institutions including the government entities and private sectors is needed in ensuring that this type of programme could achieve its objectives in future.

Keywords: Community Engagement; Cross-border Programme; Educational Environment, SDGs

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 20 SuE 003

Initiatives in Enhancing the Digital Community in Sarawak

Nur Farhani Samasu^{1*}, Elizabeth Caroline Augustine¹,
Kuldip Singh¹, Manjit Singh Sandhu²

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Study, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Sarawak, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia, ² Business School, RMIT University, Vietnam

farhanisamasu@uitm.edu.my, elizabeth@uitm.edu.my, kuldip@uitm.edu.my, manjit.sandhu@rmit.edu.vn
Tel: +601125012990

Abstract

This paper discusses the effective ways to build a stronger community through initiatives by the local government based on the digitalization method. Digitalization is crucial in the development process as the world is running toward globalization and modernization. The element of digitalization in local government initiatives can be a milestone for future directing the new government. Moreover, digitalization in local government is purposely to enhance the pillars of Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, and Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities. This paper will help the local government in ensuring the effective process of reshaping the local communities through the existence of digital communities around the cities. Besides, the initiatives will surely be affected in building a strong institution of community for facing the challenges and competitiveness in this new era of digitalization. This paper is capable of helping the local government in building the digital community in the future. Furthermore, this paper is to show the effective implementation and initiatives by the local government sector to restructure the community for better improvement aligned with SDGs' initiatives by highlighting the initiatives made by the Sarawak government in enhancing the community towards the digital community. The initiatives were identified via a systematic literature review (SLR). They were then determined through in-depth interviews (IDIs) with the Local Government officers in charge directly of the governance system in Sarawak. NVivo was used to analyze the IDIs from the respective respondents. The information from the literature search and IDIs were triangulated to

ratify the initiatives that can build a stronger community of digitalization. The theme for this paper is highlighting the local authority matters. Future researchers are highly recommended to apply these initiatives in reshaping the digital communities for improvement toward the globalization process. For future research, consideration is to look at the readiness of the local community in rural areas to support the initiatives as they might face connectivity issues in certain areas. Another direction of future research is to develop the module and structure into design and evaluation tools to measure the effectiveness of the new initiative toward the digital community transformation.

Keywords: Government Initiatives; Digital Community; Sustainable Development Goals; Globalization

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 21 SuE 001

Unveiling Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Challenges and Recommendations by NGOs

Nennie Trianna Rosli¹, Dewi Octaviani², Khurshid Abdul Jabbar³,
Yuli Rindyawati⁴, Yanti Rosli⁵

¹ School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, ² School of Computing, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, ³ School of Technology, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, ⁴ Research School of Finance, Actuarial Studies and Statistics, Australian National, University, Australia, ⁵ Centre for Toxicology and Health Risk Studies (CORE), Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

: trianna.rosli@apu.edu.my, dewi.octaviani@apu.edu.my, khurshid@apu.edu.my,
yuli.rindyawati@anu.edu.au, yanti_rosli@ukm.edu.my
Tel: 6012-6909071

Abstract

Background: Accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires a collaborative effort from all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs). NGOs have distinct abilities and make a substantial contribution to sustainability initiatives. However, although there was the existence of government pressure, policies, and frameworks for evaluating progress in SDGs were commonly cited, prior studies have shown a consistent disparity between the available resources and the ability to implement SDGs. Hence, these issues impede their ability to contribute significant change despite the pressing SDG needs. Given these critical issues, these obstacles must be better understood and surmounted to increase their efficacy in supporting and promoting SDG.

Objective: This research explores the external factors and challenges hindering NGOs' advancement towards achieving SDGs. It aims to explore their constraints and identify the potential solutions using group interviews to improve NGOs' operations effectiveness in implementing SDG.

Methodology: This research focused on a collaborative project effort between Asia Pacific University and two Malaysian NGOs. It utilized a qualitative approach to gain first-hand observations by conducting group interviews with key leaders from partnering NGOs. The research aims to enhance the existing literature on detailed comprehension of the complexities at play and offer important possible remedies for overcoming SDG obstacles.

Results: Thematic analysis revealed five primary barriers hindering effective SDG implementation. The research discovered that the NGOs had limited awareness, personal resistance, perceived importance, operation capability, and stakeholder adherence. Operational capability has three sub-themes, namely, funds, soft skills, and human capital. Whereas, stakeholder adherence has five sub-themes, namely, government mandates and policy, government intervention, stakeholders' collaboration and coordination, pressure, and commitment. Nevertheless, this research corresponds with the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF) in emphasizing the importance of establishing a conducive strategy for addressing these shortcomings.

Limitation: This research used an A-B single-case approach which may hinder generalization by not accounting for individual elements such as personalities or values that may impact behavior. Relying only on participants' self-reported interventions may not be an effective strategy to specifically address the challenges in various settings or demographics. Hence, additional research using a variety of factors and theories is necessary to gain more comprehensive insights.

Implication: This research sheds light on implementation issues encountered by NGOs in SDG projects, addressing a significant gap in knowledge and supporting more effective strategies to progress towards sustainable development. Furthermore, stakeholders can strengthen NGO capacities by recognizing and addressing these barriers.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Non-governmental Organizations, SDGs Challenges, SDGs Implementation

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Technological Environment

A 22 TE 001

Technological Adaptation and User Behaviours in Screen Time: A bibliometric investigation

**Shazana Sahrani¹, Azliyana Azizan^{2*},
Azreen Omar¹, Nova Relida Samosir³**

**Corresponding Author*

¹ Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ² Centre Clinical and Rehabilitation Exercise Research Group, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Pharmacy and Health Sciences, Universitas Abdurrah, Indonesia

sitishazanasahrani@gmail.com, azliyana9338@uitm.edu.my, ladyumdspidy82@gmail.com,
nova.relinda@univrab.ac.id
Tel: +60 10 459 1591

Abstract

The development of inventive technologies has had a considerable impact on the way individuals interact with screens, resulting in substantial changes in daily routines to adapt to and navigate these advancements in the world of screen time. Understanding the dynamics of screen time is essential for individuals in the long run, as it empowers us to make informed choices regarding our screen usage patterns, potentially enhancing our overall well-being and quality of life. This bibliometric research endeavours to delve into the evolving trends of screen time over time. This study aims to track the evolution of publications and citations in screen time research, identify influential articles, identify leading countries for collaboration, and analyse keyword evolution to identify gaps in current research that require further exploration in the future. The study utilizes descriptive bibliometrics to gather scientific production data from Scopus and Web of Science databases, analysing it using Scientopy and VoSviewer. A query string focusing on "screen time", "screen use" and "screen exposure" identified 1,816 papers for comprehensive examination. The study relies solely on Scopus and Web of Science databases, excluding other potential sources of information and perspectives in screen time research. Over the past 49 years, the field

of screen time research has seen a continuous increase, reaching its peak in 2023 with 341 published papers. The most cited paper was published in 2018, with 792 citations. The United States led the publication trends in this domain with 489 publications and 15,587 citations, followed by Canada and China. Research papers from 2018 to 2021 showed a dynamic evolution in focus areas and research trajectories, expanding from sedentary behaviour, body weight, and television consumption to include children, parents, and media usage patterns. A peak in studies exploring the health implications of screen exposure was observed in 2020, followed by a surge in interest in mental health, social media, and COVID-19 pandemic impacts in 2021. The analysis reveals a global increase in research on screen time trends, indicating a sustained interest in this subject. However, a spike in citations for certain articles highlights the importance of specific research contributions. The evolving technology landscape, particularly with social media applications, may introduce new addiction forms and challenges. Future studies may explore the effects of screen time across generations or the impact of upcoming technologies on screen time behaviours and outcomes.

Keywords: Bibliometric; Screen time; Technologies; Behaviour

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Tourism / Hospitality Environment

A 23 THE 001

Challenges Faced by Women in Progressing their Career in the Tourism Industry in Maldives

Nooraneda Mutalip Laidey¹, Aishath Imthinan²

¹ School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ² Housing Development Corporation, Hulhumale, Maldives

aneda@apu.edu.my, aishathimthinan18.ai@gmail.com
Tel : +60389961000

Abstract

In the Maldives, tourism industry continues to grow and is the major contributing sector to the country's GDP. The tourism industry is a significant employer in the country. However, there is disparity in the labour force participation between men and women. Data shows that labour force participation rate for women is much lower compared to men, especially in the tourism industry. Data also showed that women received lower salary compared to men. This research therefore shed light into the reasons behind the low level of local women's participation in the tourism industry in the Maldives by examining how society view women's' involvement and roles in various positions in the tourism industry and explored the obstacles that women encounter in pursuing and advancing their career in the tourism industry. This research employes qualitative method primarily utilizing semi-structured interviews as the data collection method. 7 local women that are working in the tourism industry were interviewed. Interviews were recorded verbatim, and data was then transcribed and coded using thematic analysis. The main findings highlighted that although the socio-cultural perception towards women in the tourism industry has improved, it is still a major factor that discourages women from pursuing or furthering their careers in the tourism industry in the Maldives. Furthermore, factors such as work environment, skills, training and mentorship, and work-life balance were also identified as significant barriers women face in the tourism industry. The results of the research also indicated that by shifting social and cultural perspectives through awareness and by implementing inclusive policies in both the organizational and governmental levels, the participation of women in the tourism

industry of Maldives can be improved. Furthermore, resorts must also ensure a safe and secure working environment for women. It is also suggested that there is a need to have more women representation in the top-level planning and decision making to help increase women participation in the tourism industry in the Maldives by creating more inclusive working environments. This research will significantly contribute to the relatively scarce literature on the challenges local women faced in progressing their career in the tourism industry in Maldives.

Keywords: Gender Roles; Societal Perception; Tourism Environment; Women

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Transport / Travel Environment

A 24 TTE 001

Tackling Tomorrow's Challenges with NFC Mobile Payment in Public Transport System

Dazmin Daud¹, Rohana Sham², Lee Kah Mun¹,
Chong Kar Weng¹, Maricel Co³

¹ School of Business, Faculty of Business and Management, UCSI University, ² School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology and Innovation, Malaysia, ³ Supply Chain Performance Section, Property Control and Inventory Unit, United Nations, West Africa.

dazmindaud@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, rohana.sham@apu.edu.my, 1001852304@ucsiuniversity.edu.my,
1001953110@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, com@un.org
Tel: 0125570602

Abstract

This comprehensive study investigates the potential integration of Near Field Communication (NFC) mobile payment for public transportation in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with a specific focus on understanding public awareness and attitudes towards this emerging technology. Employing an online survey, the research gathered a robust dataset consisting of 333 completed questionnaires from the surrounding residents of Kuala Lumpur who live and ride on public transport. These surveys serve as a critical foundation for analysing the viability and potential acceptance of NFC mobile payment within the context of Kuala Lumpur's public transit system. Using SPSS software, a range of analytical methods were utilised, encompassing Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test, Spearman's Correlation Coefficient Analysis, Descriptive Analysis, and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The results of the study uncovered significant positive correlations among awareness, attitude, and the inclination to adopt NFC mobile payment for public transportation, indicating a strong relationship between these variables. Additionally, the application of Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test confirmed the reliability and consistency of the data collected, providing a solid basis for further analysis and interpretation of the findings. Correlation Analysis enabled the exploration of relationships between dependent and independent variables, providing a deeper

understanding of how factors such as public awareness and attitude relate to the intention to use NFC mobile payment for public transportation in Kuala Lumpur. Additionally, Multiple Linear Regression Analysis not only provided insights into these relationships but also offered predictive capabilities, allowing researchers to anticipate potential outcomes and trends based on the identified variables, thereby enhancing the study's interpretive and decision-making value. The results underscore a robust association between attitude and the inclination to embrace NFC mobile payment for public transport, indicating widespread awareness and a favourable predisposition toward adoption within the Kuala Lumpur community. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and industry stakeholders seeking to promote the integration of NFC technology within the public transportation system.

Keywords: Mobile; Payment; Awareness; Public Transport

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 25 TTE 002

Traffic Violation and Risk of Road Crash between Male and Female Young Drivers

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri^{1, 2}, Nurul Emylia Rosman¹, Muhammad Hidayat Sahid³, Gunawan Wicaksono³, Ratna Darjanti Haryad⁴, Adrianto Sugiarto Wiyono⁵

¹ Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam, Malaysia. ² KGB Local Services & Training Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia. ³ Department of Occupational Therapy, Universitas Indonesia. ⁴ Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Dr Soetomo General Hospital, University of Airlangga, Indonesia. ⁵ Politeknik APP Jakarta, Jl. Timbul No.34, RT.6/RW.5, Cipedak, Kec. Jagakarsa, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12630, Indonesia

mghazali@uitm.edu.my, nurulemylia211@gmail.com, hidayatsahid@ui.ac.id, gunawan.w@ui.ac.id, rdsoebadi@gmail.com, rian_asw@poltekapp.ac.id
Tel : 0196259314

Abstract

Background: The driver's attitude is always the leading cause of road crashes in Malaysia or worldwide. Various efforts have been and will be made by the government to deal with this issue. One of the most challenging issues in Malaysia is traffic violations. Traffic contravention or violation is an action of breaching the rules, and it is synonymous among Malaysians. Traffic offences such as speeding, running a red light, tailgating, and using an emergency lane will endanger other road users and may result in an accident. According to the statistics of road traffic accidents from the Road Safety Department of Malaysia, road crashes rose from 215,632 in 1997 to 533,875 in 2017. **Aim:** This study aims to explore the violation rate and risk of road crashes between male and female young adults. **Objective:** The objectives of this study are to identify the common traffic contraventions in male and female young adults and to determine the correlation between the age of young adult drivers and the risk of road crashes. **Methodology:** This study is a cross-sectional study. A validated questionnaire, the Attitude Towards Safe Driving Scale (ASDS46/SaringSikap), was randomly distributed

to potential participants in Johor, Selangor, and Perak using the Google platform. A total of 240 participants completed and returned the survey questions. Findings: The result showed that the most common road traffic violations among male respondents 56 (64.4%) were speeding while female respondents 66 (43.1%) were not using safety belts. Speed above the limit was listed as one of the most significant causes of the accident. There is a concern that young adults may be easily distracted, which can lead to road crashes. Implication: The results of this study can support the development process of the existing intervention module known as SIKAP101 for drivers with attitude problems. Gender-appropriate interventions can also be developed later. The result of this study can also be used to help the government plan more cost-effective campaigns. Limitations: The results of this study are not a true reflection of the state of drivers in this country. A more extensive cross-sectional study needs to be conducted to get a true picture of the Malaysian driver population. Such studies require a large budget and support from the authorities. Researchers, from time to time, are always in contact with the authorities to get support and help from them.

Keywords: Road Crash; Traffic Violation; Young Adult, ASDS46/SaringSikap

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Urban Environment

A 26 UE 002

Examining Spatial Clustering of Abandoned Buildings in Historic Environments

Kemal Mert Çubukçu¹, Emine Duygu Kahraman²

¹ Prof. Dr., Department of City and Regional Planning, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey.

² Dr., Department of City and Regional Planning, Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey.

:mert.cubukcu@deu.edu.tr, duygu.kahraman@deu.edu.tr

Tel : 0 232 301 84 79

Abstract

Abandonment presents a significant challenge in historical urban areas worldwide, including Turkey and other developing nations, despite robust historical context and legal protections. This analogy, equating abandonment to cancer metastasis, underscores its pervasive and insidious nature. Just as cancer can spread, abandonment in one property can trigger a domino effect, impacting neighboring structures and the broader urban fabric. This metaphor underlines the urgent need for a comprehensive analysis of the spatial characteristics of abandonment in historic urban areas. This study aims to analyze the spatial distribution of abandonment within Bayındır's protected urban area using spatial autocorrelation method in GIS, identifying clusters of low and high abandonment and their relationship with conserved buildings. Bayındır, a mid-sized city in western Turkey, was chosen due to its historical significance and significant abandonment issues. The investigation revealed an estimated abandonment rate of approximately 20% within Bayındır's protected urban area, with Moran's I method used to detect statistically significant clusters of abandoned buildings. The spatial autocorrelation method known as Moran's I is a powerful tool for detecting clustering patterns of abandonment. This method assesses whether neighboring locations have similar values for a particular variable, in this case, abandonment rates. By applying spatial autocorrelation, this study identified clusters of buildings with both low and high abandonment rates, indicating areas of potential concern and highlighting the spatial patterns of abandonment within Bayındır's

protected urban area. Furthermore, the study used mapping techniques to visualize the identified clusters and assess their correspondence with conserved buildings. This spatial analysis revealed insights into how abandonment clusters relate to the preservation efforts in Bayindir. The findings suggest that certain areas with high abandonment rates are also areas where conservation efforts are concentrated, indicating potential challenges and opportunities for intervention. Understanding abandonment clusters is crucial for policymakers and urban planners, as it provides insights into the factors driving urban decay and enables targeted interventions to preserve and revitalize historically significant urban areas.

Keywords: Abandonment; Spatial Autocorrelation; Moran's I; Urban Conservation Area

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 27
UE 001

Preferences for the Old Towns Centres: Antalya Kaleiçi

Hilmi Ekin Oktay¹, Hacer Mutlu Danaci²

¹ Asst. Prof. Dr., Landscape Architecture, Architecture and Design Faculty, Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey, ² Prof. Dr., Architecture Department, Architecture Faculty, Akdeniz University, Turkey

ekinoktay@gmail.com, hacermutlu@gmail.com
Tel :+905365512646

Abstract

Historical city centers are essential for reflecting traditional architecture and forming the basis for urban identity. The planning, design, and management of these spaces require attention. In addition, it is essential to know how the built environment is evaluated and perceived by the users. The old city center in the city of Antalya, known as "Kaleiçi," is an important tourism center for Antalya and Turkey. Kaleiçi is an attractive historic city center that has taken its current shape with the urban transformations it has experienced recently. It seems essential to determine user preferences for this area. For this aim a study researched to determine how the users perceive the Kaleiçi settlement in Antalya. For this, a survey consisting of 33 photographs characterizing the area was carried out. While selecting the 33 photographs used in the survey, attention was paid to the homogeneous distribution of the photographs in the Kaleiçi region and to characterize the areas taken from the streets and regions. In the survey, users indicated their liking preferences for photos. A total of 310 people participated in the survey and indicated their preferences. In order to better understand the preferences expressed by the users in the survey and to reveal the relationships between the photos more clearly, categorization processes were applied for preferences with the help of factor analysis. In the categorization process, factor analysis yielded five distinct factors, meaning five user preference categories. Later, the "One-way Anova" test was carried out to understand the differentiation between these categories. The results of the "one-way ANOVA" test showed that there

was a significant difference between the five categories ($F=15.829$, $p<0.001$). Accordingly, suggestions for the future will indicate the interpretations of the photographs and their contents. The study is thought to contribute to the holistic development of the "Kaleiçi" region. Future developments will be more accurate and moral in terms of the paper.

Keywords: Antalya; Categorization, Factor Analysis, Historic Town Centers

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 28
UE 003

Sustainable Smartscales: Architectural Intelligence (ArcAI) evolution for tomorrow's cities

**Salmiah Aziz¹, Siti Maryam Sharun²,
Khairul Rijal Wagiman³, Chumphon Murapan⁴**

¹ Architectural Technology & Management Group, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, ¹
Institute for Artificial Intelligence and Big Data, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, ^{1,2}
Faculty of Innovative Design & Technology, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, ³
Renewable Energy Technology Focus Group, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn, ⁴
Department of Interior Architecture, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology
Ladkrabang

salmiah.a@umk.edu.my, sitimaryam@unisza.edu.my, khairulrw@utm.edu.my, moorapun@yahoo.com
Tel : 601128804219

Abstract

Rapid urbanization and growing environmental concerns have highlighted the importance of sustainable design solutions in urban spaces. This research explores the concept of sustainable smartscales, which to build urban environments that are not only ecologically friendly but also responsive to the demands of their inhabitants through the integration of sustainable practices and smart technologies. The study investigates the fundamental ideas and techniques that underpin sustainable smartscales, focusing on the integration of green infrastructure, renewable energy systems, and smart urban design parameters. This research explores the effectiveness of these strategies in improving sustainability and resilience in urban contexts using a thorough literature review and case studies of existing smartscales projects. Furthermore, the research focuses on the function of new technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and data analytics in improving the performance and efficiency of smartscales. To get in-depth information on sustainable smartscales and architectural intelligence (ArcAI), the researchers used qualitative

research approaches, combining case studies, structured interview questions, and literature review (secondary data mining). This approach facilitated a nuanced understanding of the intricate dynamics and multifaceted aspects of the subjects, enabling a deeper exploration into the intersection of sustainable urban design and advanced architectural technologies. Through meticulous data collection and analysis, the researchers aimed to uncover valuable insights that could inform future developments in sustainable architecture and urban planning. Smartscales, which use real-time data and predictive analytics, can optimize resource management, boost infrastructure use, and improve the overall quality of life for urban residents. This study also explores the social and economic implications of sustainable smartscales, such as their ability to generate jobs, encourage economic growth, and promote community engagement. Smartscales promote inclusivity and accessibility, resulting in the creation of lively and livable urban environments that meet the different requirements of their inhabitants. Through its interdisciplinary approach, this research contributes to the advancement of knowledge in the fields of sustainable urban development and architectural evolution. By synthesizing insights from architecture, urban planning, environmental science, and technology, the study provides valuable insights into the design, implementation, and impact of sustainable smartscales in shaping the cities of tomorrow.

Keywords: Architectural Intelligence (ArchAI), Biocentric architecture, Sustainable Smartscales, Urban environment

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 29 UE 004

Youth-Friendly Streets: Promoting well-being in Malaysian cities

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

¹ Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Malaysia, ² Department of Architecture & Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

norha776@uitm.edu.my, izham025@uitm.edu.my, aidah866@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk
Tel : 60125141789

Abstract

The street is one of the main public spaces in urban elements that supports sociability, place attachment and well-being. When designing streets, it is crucial to consider the needs and aspirations of young people as they are an integral part of the community. Urban environments can have a significant impact on the well-being and development of young people, and understanding their needs and perceptions is crucial for creating inclusive and empowering spaces. This paper examines the qualities of comfort and convenience that meet the needs of youth groups on urban commercial streets in Malaysia. By conducting surveys and site observations with youth from diverse urban backgrounds, this study seeks to identify common themes and differences in how young people interact with and experience urban streets. One hundred youths were randomly selected as survey respondents. The findings indicated that the main criteria which bring comfort and encourage youth groups to use the streets are freedom from pollution, noise, smell, and vibration, and protection from the sun and the rain, such as sufficient covered verandas and shaded walkways. The results also highlighted that greenery elements, such as trees and shrubs, and seating places adjacent to pedestrian flow are also the main criteria that provide convenience to the youths. The findings of this research can inform urban planners, policymakers, and community

leaders on how to design and improve urban streets to meet the needs of the youth. These findings contribute to the gap in the knowledge concerning youths' needs and perceptions of a friendly commercial street in Malaysia context. By considering these criteria in urban design, we can create street environments that prioritise youths' well-being and foster physical, social, and emotional comfort while promoting a sense of belonging in the community. Overall, this paper contributes to the ongoing dialogue on youth-friendly urban design and aims to advocate for the active involvement of youth in shaping the future of urban streets.

Keywords: Youth, Environmental Qualities, Friendly Commercial Street, Well-being, Quality of Life

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Working Environment

A 30 WE 001

Dimensional Impact of Emotional Intelligence in Malaysia's Multigenerational Workforce

**Veronica Anak Anyot¹, Noraini Ahmad²,
Jugindar Singh Kartar Singh³, Najiya Alhajri⁴**

¹ School of Business Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ² School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ³ School of Business, Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ⁴ Business Studies Department, University Technology of Applied Science, Muscat, Oman

TP064968@mail.apu.edu.my, noraini@apu.edu.my, jugindar.singh@apu.edu.my,
Najiya.Alhajri@utas.edu.om
Tel: +60389961000

Abstract

Employers nowadays must foster an atmosphere that encourages employee innovation and creativity while maintaining productivity. Creating an atmosphere that fosters employee innovation and productivity requires a strategic approach that aligns organizational goals with employee empowerment and creativity. However, studies that empirically looked at the dimensional effects of emotional intelligence (EI) on creativity and innovative behaviour are scarce. This study filled the gap by looking at the multigenerational workforce in Malaysia and the dimensional effects of EI creativity and innovation. This quantitative study used a survey questionnaire to gather information from 132 Kuala Lumpur-based financial industry employees. Using the SPSS and SmartPLS version 4, the goodness of the data and the hypothesis were tested. The findings demonstrated that the only factor affecting employees' creativity significantly and favourably was the use of emotions dimension (UOE). There was no significant effect on creativity in the Self Emotional Appraisal (SEA), Regulation of Emotion (ROE), or Others' Emotions Appraisal (OEA) dimensions. Furthermore, it was discovered that the association between all four dimensions of EI and creativity was not moderated by age. Employee inventiveness was significantly impacted by creativity as well.

Organizations and human resource managers may find the findings helpful in their recruiting and training procedures. Furthermore, fresh perspectives were added to the corpus of existing knowledge. In addition, new insights were added to the current body of knowledge. To the knowledge of the researcher, this is the first study of its kind that examined the impact of the dimensions of EI on creativity among multigenerational employees in the financial sector in Kuala Lumpur. The study limited to UOE, SEA, ROE and OEA only. Other variables that could influence the relationship between emotional intelligence and its impact on the multigenerational workforce, such as organizational culture, leadership styles, or job satisfaction could be implemented for future research.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence; Multigenerational Workforce;

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 31
WE 002

Enhancing Student Employability through Authentic Assessment

Mei Lim

UniSA Business,
University of South Australia, Australia

mei.lim@unisa.edu.au
Tel : 618 411 171 889

Abstract

This study explores the implementation of authentic assessment to enhance student employability through participating in interviews with real-world employers. This assessed exercise is designed as a learning experience to give students opportunities to connect with and have a 'real world' authentic recruitment/interview experience, a first for some students. It provides the opportunity for senior prospective employers from leading accounting firms to interview the students and provide feedback for improvement. Industry-leading employers conduct mock interviews with students to allow them to sharpen their interview skills and assist in understanding the expectations of prospective employers. A key finding of the study is that students who are equipped with the necessary training for interview skills and career development of learning will gain confidence and self-esteem for both interview and soft skills, therefore preparing them for answering interview questions and enabling an environment for students to feel confident in real-world interviews. This assessment fast tracks the process for both parties as the recruiting process which can take up to 6 months including online assessment, digital interview, and face-to-face interview, can be shortened to under one week in most cases, within 24 hours after students attend their interviews before a job employment is being offered. This study contributes to empowering pathways to enhance students' employability and employers' recruitment of talents to achieve a win-win situation for all parties. The assessment helps solve the imbalance between supply and demand of accounting professionals which has unfavourable implications for the global economic recovery. The probability of securing talent that employers want is

higher through this assessment with the recruitment process is expedited to a maximum of one week instead of the ordinary recruitment process of taking up to six months before a talent is recruited. A limitation of this study is that participants were postgraduate accounting students, the findings of this study may not be generalizable to other disciplines.

Keywords: student employability, authentic assessment, interview

eISBN 978-1-913576-15-8 © 2024. The Authors. Published for AMER and cE-Bs 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), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), College of Built Environment, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Authors Index

Abdullah Hayeesaid	55
Adrianto Sugiarto Wiyono	79
Ahmad Kamal Basyah Sallehuddin	55
Aishah Mohd Nor	51
Aishath Imthinan	73
Andy Sirada	23
Ani Mazlina Dewi Mohamed	19
Aslinda Fuhad	39
Azhari Md Hashim	43
Azliyana Azizan	23, 25, 69
Aznan Hasan	31
Azreen Omar	69
Beibei Wang	57
Charli Sitinjak	15
Chong Kar Weng	77
Chumphon Murapan	87
Cintami Farmawati	35
Dazmin Daud	77
Dewi Octaviani	65
Elizabeth Caroline Augustine	63
Emine Duygu Kahraman	83
Foong Sin Lam	7
Gaim James Lunkapis	3
Gunawan Wicaksono	79
Guo Wei	17
Habeebullah Zakariyah	31
Hacer Mutlu Danaci	85
Hajjon Gunggut	3
Hairenanorashikin Sharip	35
Hanum Mukti Rahayu	61
Hilmi Ekin Oktay	47, 85
İlker Kızılkın	47
Izham Ghani	89
Izyan Farhana Zulkarnain	61
Jer Vui Lee	7
Jugindar Singh Kartar Singh	93
Junarti Bahtiar	31
Ke Liang	17
Kemal Mert Çubukçu	83
Khairul Rijal Wagiman	87

Khurshid Abdul Jabbar	65
Kuldip Singh	63
Lee Kah Mun	77
Lee Phaik Gaik	17
Lihui Gao	57
Manjit Singh Sandhu	63
Maria Justine	39
Maricel Co	77
Mei Lim	95
Mohamad Ghazali Masuri	79
Mohd Kher Hussein	57
Mohd Kipli Abdul Rahman	55
Mohd Zafrullah Mohd Taib	11
Mohd Zulkifli Abdullah	35
Muhammad Faiz Saedun	37
Muhammad Hidayat Sahid	79
Mukhlas Fikri	37
Najiya Alhajri	93
Nennie Trianna Rosli	65
Noor Azliyana Azizan	27
Noor Fazamimah Mohd. Ariffin	57
Nooraneda Mutalip Laidey	73
Nor Azrul Mohd Zin	15
Noraini Ahmad	15, 93
Norazmir Md Nor	37
Norhafizah Abdul Rahman	89
Norhayati Mat Yusoff	43
Norzizi Zulkaffi	55
Nova Relida Samosir	23, 69
Nur Farhah Mahadi	31
Nur Farhani Samasu	63
Nur Suraya Abd Kahar	27
Nurhidayah Muhammad Hashim	51
Nurul Emylia Rosman	79
Palang Wongtanasuporn	43
Poline Bala	3
Prabu Wardono	11
Rafeah Wahi	19
Ratna Darjanti Haryad	79

Razif Muhammed Nordin	43
Rene Il Mediana Babiera	19
Roger W. Harris	3
Rohana Sham	15, 77
Rosmaliza Muhammad	37
Rosna Awang Hashim	19
Rudi Alfian	61
Ruwaidah Borhan	89
Sabarul Afian Mokhtar	27
Salmiah Aziz	87
Shamsidar Ahmad	11
Shan Liu	57
Sharipah Ruzaina Syed Aris	19
Shazana Sahrani	69
Siti Maryam Sharun	87
Siti Muawanah	27
Siti Noorsuriani Ma'on	35
Siti Suraya Abd Razak	61
Suci Wahyu Ismiyasa	39
Sulfandi	25
Tim Heath	89
Tim Lindsey	51
Veronica Anak Anyot	93
Wahyuni Dwi Cahya	25
Yanti Rosli	65
Yeok Meng Ngeow	7
Yuli Rindyawati	65
Zarina Zahari	25, 39
Zhao Xiran	17
Zuhal Dilaver	47
Zulinda Ayu Zulkipli	19
Zuliza Mohd Kusrin	51
Zulkefly Ibrahim	31

Another international event managed by:



AMER Event Management & Services

Emas Emas Resources
(Reg No: SA0426951-D)
X2-26-A, Blok K, Pusat Komersial Seksyen 7
40000 Shah Alam
Selangor D.E.
Malaysia
<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

Published by:



E-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>