

Abstracts

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6



***A**cE-Bs2022**C**herating*

10th Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies
Holiday Villa Cherating, Pahang, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022

...you can count on us ! That's what friends are for...



eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians / Africans / Arabians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

10th Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, Holiday Villa Cherating, Pahang, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022

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

Published by e-IPH Ltd., UK

e-International Publishing House, Limited

(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 978-1-913576-06-6

Publication date: 08 Jun 2022

Abstracts

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6

AcE-Bs2022Cherating

10th Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies
Holiday Villa Cherating, Pahang, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022

Editor

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Acknowledgement

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser, with the co-organisers, ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians/Africans/Arabians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, congratulate all 64 approved abstract contributors for making this publication possible.

Thank you all !

Foreword

This 10th Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies, Holiday Villa Cherating, Pahang, Malaysia. 08-09 Jun 2022 our 37th international conference to be organised, managed to attract an overall total of 69 numbers of abstracts. Out of the total, 3 abstracts were rejected due to non-compliance, while 2 abstracts withdrew.

The #GC2021 initiative seemed to have continuously borne fruits. Of the 64 abstracts approved, authors from 15 countries contributed. All the abstracts were contributed by Malaysia as the first authors. Countries which co-authored with Malaysia involved Indonesia (32 numbers), Saudi Arabia (7), Australia, Turkey (3 each), Iran, Philippines, Thailand (2 each), China, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Oman, UK and USA (1 each).

The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 16 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top three categories in order of popularity involved the following environments: -

Health / Healing Environment, 15 numbers (23%), Commercial / Retail / Services Environment, 6 numbers, and Children / Youth Environment, Design / Creative Environment, and Educational / Learning Environment, all 4 numbers each.

The list of all the approved abstracts are as listed in the content.

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas
Editor
AcE-Bs2022Cherating, Malaysia, 08-09 Jun 2022
admin@e-iph.co.uk

08 Jun 2022

About the Conference

Background

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

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

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

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

- 9th AcE-Bs2021KotaBahru, Malaysia, 28-29 Jul 2021
- 8th AcE-Bs2019Langkawiland, Malaysia, 18-19 Dec 2019
- 7th AcE-Bs2016Taipei, Taiwan, 09-10 Apr 2016
- 6th AcE-Bs2015Tehran, Iran, 21 – 23 Feb 2015
- 5th AcE-Bs2014Seoul, South Korea, 25-27 Aug 2014
- 4th AcE-Bs2013Hanoi, Vietnam, 19-22 Mar 2013
- 3rd AcE-Bs2012Bangkok, Thailand, 16-18 Jul 2012
- 2nd AcE-Bs2011Bandung, Indonesia, 15-17 Jun 2011
- 1st AcE-Bs2010Kuching, Malaysia, 07-08 Jul 2010

10th AcE-Bs2022Cherating, Malaysia

Our 37th international conference, the WoS-indexed AcE-Bs2022 (10th Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies), shall be held from 08-09 Jun 2022. The hybrid (both Face-to-face, F2F and Virtual) conference is held at the Holiday Villa Beach Resort & Spa, Cherating, Pahang, Malaysia.

The AcE-Bs2022 focuses on Environment-Behaviour issues affecting the Asian/African/Arabian communities in both their countries and nons. Issues affecting other communities are also most welcomed.

Paper presenters are allowed to either present F2F or virtually. However, only those who present F2F (non-Malaysians exempted) shall be in the running for the Best Paper awards, with up for

grabs an overall total of more than Cash USD 2,385.00 (RM10,000.00)+ Free Registration Fees for future conferences.

AcE-Bs2022 is organised by AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians/Africans/Arabians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia). The event is fully managed by AMER's subsidiary, emAs (AMER Event Management & Services) under emAs emAs Resources.

The e-IPH, UK publishes both the Abstract Book (eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6), and the Proceeding in the E-BPJ (Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal), eISSN 2398-4287, 7(20) Jun 2022 issue. Currently, the E-BPJ is indexed in Clavirate Analytics Web of Science (WoS) and ScienceOpen. Extended versions of the selected papers shall be published as freely accessible articles, online, in our other international journals – AjBeS, AjQoL, ajE-Bs or jABs, @ no publication charges.

Special note for FSPU, UiTM postgrad students: – UiTM Senate has recognised both AjQoL and ajE-Bs as your publication platforms prior to your graduation.

Continuing with our Game Changer 2021 initiative, #GC2021 – only **internationally-authored* (for Malaysians)** papers shall be considered for publications in the Proceedings (E-BPJ), and in our other four international journals.

(At least one of the authors must be from abroad; Failing which, a 100% additional surcharge of the published Registration Fees shall apply. Those from abroad must not be Malaysians, nor non-Malaysians working in Malaysia. The co-author from abroad must also not co-authored in another paper. Failing which all the papers they co-authored will be disqualified in the running for the Best Paper awards.)*

Conference Tracks

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

Children / Youth Environment

Climatic Environment

Commercial/Retail/Services Environment

Communication / Social Media Environment

Community Environment / Social Psychology

Construction Environment

Design & Creative Environment

Educational / Learning Environment

Elderly Environment

Energy Environment

General Psychology

Green Environment

Healthcare / Healing Environment

Hospitality / Tourism Environment

Inclusive Environment

Landscaping Environment

Legal Matters

Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment

Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Management & Production Environment

Natural Environment

Policy Matters

Public Sector Environment

Residential Environment

Rural Environment / Rural Psychology

Sustainable Environment

Technology-related Environment

Transportation / Travelling Environment

Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Workplace Environment

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	ii
Foreword	iii
About the Conference	iv
Table of Contents	vii
List of Abstracts	viii
Authors Index	161

List of Abstracts

No.	Code	Topic / Authors / Affiliations / Email	Pg
		Children / Youth Environment	1
A.01	CYE 001	<i>Generation Z's Perception of Fast Food's Product Safety, Nutrition, and Health</i> Nor Suziwana Tahir 1, Yarina Ahmad 2, Mohammad Reevely Bustami 3, Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid 4, Nor Ezatie Mukminah Muhammad Zamri 1, Ratna Mulyany 5 1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 Institute of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 3 Centre for Policy Research & International Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia, 4 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, 5 Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia <i>suziwana@uitm.edu.my, yarina@uitm.edu.my, reevany@usm.my, fathanah@uitm.edu.my, ezatie44@gmail.com, ummuhaziq@unsyiah.ac.id</i>	3
A.02	CYE 002	<i>Malaysian Young Adult Readers: An Overview of their reading interest, habits, and attitudes</i> Farina Tajjan1, Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli 1, Rofiza Aboo Bakar 2, Colette Drouillard3 1 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, 2 Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh Malaysia, 3 Department of Library and Information Studies, Valdosta State University, Florida, USA <i>farina762@uitm.edu.my, norfa707@uitm.edu.my, rofiza@uitm.edu.my, cldrouillard@valdosta.edu</i>	5
A.03	CYE 004	<i>Rural Children Perceptions and Definition of Nature</i> Nor Diyana Mustapa 1, Mohamad Rusdi Mohammad Nasir 1, Mohd Azri Mohd Jain Nordin1, Wenny Arminda2 1 Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia 2 Department of Architecture, Institut Teknologi Sumatera, Indonesia <i>diyana.m@umk.edu.my, rusdi.mn@umk.edu.my, azri.mjn@umk.edu.my, armindawenny@gmail.com</i>	7
A.04	CYE 005	<i>Social Support and Stress among Parents with Autism Spectrum Disorder Children</i> Rosilah Wahab 1, Kamilia Asyiqin Mohd Fahmy 1, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim1, Winnie Philip 2 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. <i>rosil806@uitm.edu.my, kamiliaasyiqin2308@gmail.com, syamsu2893@uitm.edu.my, philipw@ksau-hs.edu.sa</i>	9

- A.05 CYE ***The Behavioral Techniques for Children with Intellectual Disabilities: A scoping review*** **11**
 003 **Akehsan Dahlan 1, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim 1, Nur Aina Asyiqin Binti Mohd Nazmi 2, Ninik Nurhidayah 3**
 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Kelantan Foundation for Disabled (YOKUK), 16100 Kota Bharu, Malaysia, 3 Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Polytechnics, Surakarta, Indonesia.
akehsan@uitm.edu.my, nurainaasyiqin96@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, niniknurhidayah@gmail.com
- Commercial / Retail / Services Environment** **13**
- A.06 CRSE ***A Systematic Review on Company Strategies to Cope With Covid-19 Crisis*** **15**
 001 **Memiyanty Abdul Rahim 1,2, Nurulathira Anati Malek 1, Qurratu Aini Mat @ Muhammad 1, Denies Priantinah 3**
 1 Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, 2 Institute of Big Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence (IBDAAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 Finance and Accounting Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
memiyanty@uitm.edu.my, n.athiraanati@gmail.com, aini0995@gmail.com, denies_priantinah@uny.ac.id
- A.07 CRSE ***A Systematic Review on the Small and Medium Business Resilience Framework*** **17**
 002 **Norraidah Abu Hasan 1,2, Jannatul Syifa Noor Aizan 1, Nurul Natasya Izzetty Mohd Nor Azamri 1, Nur'aeni 3**
 1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 2 Institute of Continuing Education & Professional Studies (iCEPS), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Communication Knowledge, Universitas Subang, Indonesia
norraidah@uitm.edu.my, jannatulsyifaizan@gmail.com, nurulashadif@gmail.com, nuraeni.fikom79@gmail.com
- A.08 CRSE ***Factors affecting the Tax Compliance among Small and Medium Enterprises' Business Owners in Malaysia*** **19**
 005 **Nazirah Aziz 1, Syed Mahadzir Fadaak Syed Jamil Fadaak 1, Nor Azrina Yusof 1, Santi Novita 2**
 1 Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia 2 Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 2 Accounting Department, Airlangga University, Indonesia
nazirahaziz@uitm.edu.my; smfadaak@gmail.com; yina1437@uitm.edu.my; santi.novita@feb.unair.ac.id
- A.09 CRSE ***Increase the Resilience of Small-Scale Food Entrepreneurs in the New Normal through Government Assistance in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era*** **21**
 006 **Harifah Mohd Noor 1, Rima Abdul Rahman 2, Adilah Mohd Ramli 3, Tatas Hardo Brotosudarmo 4**
 1 Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FSSK), 2 Centre for Postgraduate Studies, 3 Faculty of Food Sciences and Nutrition, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 4 Faculty of Tourism, Ciputra University, Surabaya, Indonesia
harifah@ums.edu.my, rimar7299@gmail.com, m_adilah@ums.edu.my, tatas.brotosudarmo@ciputra.ac.id

- A.10 CRSE 003** ***Strategies among Women Entrepreneurs to cope and Sustain Businesses: A systematic review*** **23**
Saidah Hamizah Ahmad 1, Nursyamimi Izzati Mohd Kamal 1, Azira Idris 1, Ani Widayati 2
1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 2 Accounting Education Department, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
saidah2515@uitm.edu.my, Nursyamimi98izzati@gmail.com, aziraidris2598@gmail.com, ani_widayati@uny.ac.id
- A.11 CRSE 004** ***The Solution Strategics Framework for Missing Person Property in Malaysia*** **25**
Muhammad Azwan Sulaiman 1, Nur Nadirah Akmar Mokhtar 1, Nurul Nadiah Zainol 1, Amilia Hasbullah 2
1 Faculty Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Economics, University Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, Indonesia
azwan@uitm.edu.my, nadakma@gmail.com, nadiahzainol@uitm.edu.my, amilia@unkris.ac.id

Community Environment

27

- A.12 ComE 002** ***Integration of Islamic Personality in Radiation Protection Practice among Muslim Radiographers*** **29**
Hairenanorashikin Sharip 1,2, Siti Noorsuriani Ma'on 1, Mohd Zulkifli Abdullah 1, Cintami Farnawati 3
1 Faculty of Business and Management, 2 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab and Da'wah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalongan (IAINP) Indonesia
hairena@uitm.edu.my, sitinoor123@uitm.edu.my, m_zulkifli@uitm.edu.my, cintamifarnawati@gmail.com
- A.13 ComE 003** ***The Acceptance of Cryptocurrency for Zakat Transactions: Experts' view on its issues readiness*** **31**
Mohd Faiz Mohd Yaakob 1, Aliff Nawi 1, Raja Rizal Iskandar 1, Akhmad Habibi 2
1 School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia. 2 Faculty of Teaching Education, Jambi University, Indonesia
mohd.faiz@uum.edu.my; aliffnawi@yahoo.com; rajarizal@uum.edu.my; akhmad.habibi@unja.ac.id
- A.14 ComE 001** ***The Malay Settlement: A Vanishing World?*** **33**
Azli Abdullah1, Julaihi Wahid 2, Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi 3, Engku Nasri Engku Mohd Ariffin 4
1 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistic, University Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia. 2 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia. 3 College of Architecture and Planning, Al-Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. 4 Arkitek Teras Sdn Bhd, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia.
azli.ab@umk.edu.my, wjulaihi@unimas.my, n.lansi@qu.edu.sa, arkitekteras@gmail.com

Design / Creative Environment		35	
A.15	DCE 001	<p><i>An Assessment to Determine the Typology of Spaces for a Flood Evacuation Centre in Malaysia</i> Muhammad Noriman Mohd Fadzi 1, Mohd Tajul Izrin Tajul Hasnan 1, Nurul Liyana Hanapi 1, Sharona Ghorbani 2 1 Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam, Malaysia, 2 Head of Architecture and Design Studies & International Researcher, Parseh Higher Education Institute, Iran noriman402@gmail.com, liyanahanapi@uitm.edu.my, tajulizrin@uitm.edu.my, Scharona@gmail.com</p>	37
A.16	DCE 003	<p><i>Ergonomic Kitchen Design in Malaysian Low-Cost Housing</i> Ahmad Ridzwan Othman1, Nik Mastura Nik Mohammad1, Natasha Iman Muhamad Razib2, Wahyuni Zahrah3 1 Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara, 43200 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Assistant Architect, A3 Projects, 51000 Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 3 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan 20155, Indonesia dwana_arc7@yahoo.com, nik.izgroup@gmail.com, ntshmanrzib@gmail.com, Wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id</p>	39
A.17	DCE 004	<p><i>Place Identity of Fishermen Water Village in Malaysia</i> Nur Liyana Rosli 1, Nurul Liyana Hanapi 1, Mohd Tajul Izrin Tajul Hasnan 1, Amirhosein Valizadeh 2 1 Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam, Malaysia, 2 Tehran University of Art, Iran liyanarosli10@gmail.com, liyanahanapi@uitm.edu.my, tajulizrin@uitm.edu.my, amir1.valizadeh1@gmail.com</p>	41
A.18	DCE 005	<p><i>Reviewing General Building Standards to Integrate Disaster-Resilience Strategies</i> Aainaa Suhardi 1, Nur Syawallina Azman 1, Intan Liana Samsuddin 1, Yakubu Amino Dodo 2 1 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering Technology and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia, 2 Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey aainaa@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, intan@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, yadodo@gelisim.edu.tr</p>	43
A.19	DCE 006	<p><i>Blue-spaces Characteristics towards Stress Reduction by Architecture : EEG investigation</i> Ammar Ayman Zaino 1, Aishath Rasiya1, Maryam Banaei 3,4 , Jamalunlaili Abdullah 2, Mohamed Yusoff Abbas 1 , Hassan Azman 1 1 Centre of Studies, Architecture, 2 Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 3 The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Australia.. 4 University of Technology Sydney, Australia. Ammar_zaino@hotmail.com, Thayishaar@gmail.com, Maryam.banaei@florey.edu.au, Jamal858@uitm.edu.my , Myusoff801@uitm.edu.my, azman692@uitm.edu.my</p>	45

Educational / Learning Environment		47	
A.20	ELE 001	<i>MyARTS: Towards enhancing users' engagement and motivation in learning articles</i> Tengku Nazatul Shima Tengku Paris 1, Hanani Mohamed Hamdan 1, Khamizatul Baizura Idris3, Khalid Mat Pardi 1, Ahmad Firdaos Syauqi Ahmad Sidiki 1, Lo Mun Ling 2 1 Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Pahang, Raub Campus, Malaysia, 2 Lo & Lo Educational Consultancy Ltd., Hong Kong. tnshima@uitm.edu.my , hananihamdan@uitm.edu.my , khamizatul@uitm.edu.my , khalidmp@uitm.edu.my , firdaossyauqi@uitm.edu.my , munling.lo@gmail.com	49
A.21	ELE 002	<i>Open Distance Learning (ODL) during Covid-19: Obstacles Faced by Nursing Students and its Effect on their Attitudes</i> Rosuzeita Fauzi 1, Dian Syafinaz Abdullah 1, Nurul Fazela Mat Saad 1, Septa Katmawanti 2 1 Centre of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia., 2 Public Health Department, Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, East Java, Indonesia. rosuzeita@uitm.edu.my , dianabdullah98@gmail.com , nurulfazela98@gmail.com , septakatma.fik@um.ac.id	51
A.22	ELE 003	<i>The Creation of a Concept Mapping Care Plan for Evaluating Students' Clinical Performance</i> Rusnani Ab Latif 1, Mohd Zarawi Mat Nor 2, Wan Ismahanisa Ismai 1, Yoyok Bekt Prasetyo 3 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Campus Bertam, 13200, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. 2 Department of Medical Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia. rusnani@uitm.edu.my , zarawi@usm.my , ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my , yoyok@umm.ac.id	53
A.23	ELE 004	<i>The Essential Characteristics of Knowledge Transfer Program: A review</i> Saidah Hamizah Ahmad 1, Norraidah Abu Hasan 1, Abdul Rauf Muthokhir 1, Adi Cilik Pierewan 2 1 Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia saidah2515@uitm.edu.my , norraidah@uitm.edu.my , abraufmuthokhir@gmail.com , adicilik@uny.ac.id	55
A.24	ELE 005	<i>University Administrator's Retention: The moderating roles of organisational justice and generational diversity</i> Shariff Harun 1, Ibrahim Ahmad 2 1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Royal College of Medicine Perak, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia shariffharun@uitm.edu.my , ibrahima@unikl.edu.my	57

Elderly Environment		59	
A.25	EE 001	<p><i>Environmental Hazards and Falls among Elderly with Low Back Pain</i> Zarina Zahari 1, Muhammad Faizal Abd Rahim 2, Maria Justine 1, Sulfandi 3 1 Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Unit of Physiotherapy, Hospital Bahagia Ulu Kinta, Jalan Besar, Tanjung Rambutan, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia. 3 Institute of Health and Science Technology Wiyata Husada Samarinda, Kadrie Oening Street, Gang Monalisa, No 77, Air Hitam, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, Indonesia zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, fisiomatrix@yahoo.com, maria205@uitm.edu.my, sulfandi@itkeswhs.ac.id</p>	61
A.26	EE 002	<p><i>Fall Concern among Carers of an Older Person</i> Nur Aina Asyiqin Mohd Nazmi 1, Akehsan Dahlan 2, Muhammad Hidayat Sahid 3 1 Kelantan Foundation for Disabled (YOKUK), 16100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia. 2 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 University of Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia), Depok City, West Java, 16424, Indonesia. nurainaasyiqin96@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my, hidayatsahid@ui.ac.id</p>	63
A.27	EE 003	<p><i>Accessibility Factor of the Elderly in Achieve Mobility Requirements: Case Study in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah</i> Harifah Mohd Noor 1, Chai Ai Jing 2, Adilah Md Ramli 3, Joko Sulisty 4 1 Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 2 Center for Postgraduate Studies, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition, 4 Faculty of Tourism, Ciputra University, Surabaya harifah@ums.edu.my, Chaiaijing@gmail.com, m_adilah@ums.edu.my, qsmsultan@gmail.com</p>	65
A.28	EE 004	<p><i>Perceived Social Support and Depression Level among Elderly Living in Institution</i> Nur Atiqah Azman ¹, Ayu Azila Mohd Isa ¹, Padma A. Rahman 1, Supat Chupradit 2 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, 50200, Thailand atiqahazman@uitm.edu.my, padma553@uitm.edu.my, ayuzila94@yahoo.com, supat.c@cmu.ac.th</p>	67
Health / Healing Environment		69	
A.29	HE 001	<p><i>Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) and its Relation with Depression and Anxiety among University Students</i> Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim 1, Nur Wahida Mahmud Pauzi 2, Akehsan Dahlan 1, Jayachandran Vetrayan 3 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Kiwanis Down Syndrome Foundation – National Centre, Jalan Jenjarum, Taman Sea, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.</p>	71

Malaysia.3 College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, nurwahida2297@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my,
vetrayanj@ksau-hs.edu.sa

- A.30 HE 002** **Caregiver Burden of Children with Chronic Disease at Teaching Hospital** **73**
Noraini Hashim 1, Norlizah Turiman 1,2, Nur'shafinaz Salehen 1,2, Suryanto Suryanto3
1Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2Nursing Department, Universiti Malaya Medical Centre, Malaysia, 3 School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia
hnoraini@uitm.edu.my, norlizah.turiman@gmail.com, shafinaz211@gmail.com,
suryanto.s@ub.ac.id
- A.31 HE 003** **Confinement Diet, Physical Activity and Well-Being of Mothers with a Preterm Infant: A qualitative study** **75**
Nur Islami Mohd Fahmi Teng1, Noor Fairuzi Suhana Yahya1, Norfarhana Md Said1, Rachmanida Nuzrina 2
1 Centre for Dietetic Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Malaysia, 2 Nutrition Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia.
nurislami@uitm.edu.my, fairuzisuhana@gmail.com, norfarhana74@uitm.edu.my,
rachmanida.nuzrina@esaunggul.ac.id
- A.32 HE 004** **Cutting Board Hygiene Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Food Handlers at Home during COVID-19 Pandemic In Selangor** **77**
Nadiatul Syima Mohd Shahid 1, Rabi'atul' Adawiyah Abdul Wahab 2, Shantakumari Rajan 2, Nasar-Abbas, S.M. 3
1 Department of Environmental Health, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200 Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia., 2 Centre of Environmental Health and Safety, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), UiTM Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., 3 School of Molecular and Life Sciences, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Curtin University, Bentley, Western Australia, 6102, Australia.
nadiatul@uitm.edu.my, rabiatulwahab16@gmail.com, shanta@uitm.edu.my,
s.abbas@curtin.edu.au
- A.33 HE 005** **Illness Acceptance and Quality of Life among Hemodialysis Patients** **79**
Fatimah Sham 1, Karina Abdul Wahid Pereira 2, Nurulhafizza Abdul Latif 3, Ayat Al-Sawad 4
1 Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor, 2 Nefrology Department, University of Malaya Medical Centre, 59100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 3 Hospital UiTM, 42300, Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 4 Department of Nursing, King Fahd Hospital of the University, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia
fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, kanne4780@gmail.com, mynameis_nurul@yahoo.com,
ayat.alsawad@gmail.com
- A.34 HE 006** **Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards Handling Covid-19 among Nurses in a Teaching Hospital** **81**
Roslinda Isa 1, Noor Hafazieran Hamzah 1, Norzanni Sharmila Jaffar 1, Dwi Priyantini 2

- 1 Centre of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia., 2 Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Hang Tuah Surabaya, Indonesia.
roslinda@uitm.edu.my, puteriembun8707@gmail.com,
norzannisharmila@gmail.com, dwpriyantini3097@gmail.com
- A.35 HE 007** ***Men Health Seeking Behaviour: A literature review*** **83**
Nik Nairan Abdullah 1, Mohd Haffis Mohd Arsat 1, Noor Rafizah Aminah Aziz 2, Waqar Al-Kubaisy 3
1 Public Health Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Kuala Selangor District Health Office, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 Faculty of Medicine, Mutah University, AlKark, Jordan
niknairan@gmail.com; haffisarsat@gmail.com; rafizah76@gmail.com; waqar_abd@yahoo.co.uk
- A.36 HE 008** ***Mobile Games among University Students: A risk for carpal tunnel syndrome*** **85**
Norhaini Majid 1, Mohamad Aidiel Emran Ismail 1, Muhammad Luqman Masar 1, Sitti Syabariyah 2
1 Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Departement of Medical Bedah, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia
majidnorhaini@gmail.com, apek2973@gmail.com, luqman.mr.21@gmail.com,
sittisyabariyah@unisa-bandung.ac.id
- A.37 HE 009** ***Musculoskeletal Disorders, Pain and Fatigue among String and Wind Music Students*** **87**
Ahmad Zamir Che Daud 1, Nadiyah Fauzi 1, Mohamad Qayum Mohamad Sabri 1, Kounosuke Tomori 2
1 Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, 2 Major of Occupational Therapy, Department of Rehabilitation, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology, Japan
zamir5853@uitm.edu.my, nadiyah.fauzi@gmail.com, qayumsabri@gmail.com,
tomoriks@stf.teu.ac.jp
- A.38 HE 010** ***Relief for Psychiatric Patients in Malaysia: Results from expert interviews*** **89**
Nur Zafifa Kamaruzaman1, Mazlan Che Soh1, Liu Jia2, Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani1
1 Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 I.T.U. Women Studies Center in Science Engineering and Technology, ITU Faculty of Mines, No: E 322, Ayazaga Campus, 34469 Maslak, Istanbul, Turkey
nurzafifa@uitm.edu.my, mazlan3161@uitm.edu.my, jjaliu@itu.edu.tr,
dalilah790@gmail.com
- A.39 HE 012** ***Socioeconomic Factors, Parental Stress and Mental Health among Mothers of Children with ADHD*** **91**
Qarem Mohamed Mustafa 1, Pramesti Pradna Paramita 2, Trias Mahmudiono 3
1 Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, 2 Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, 3 Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
qarem@uitm.edu.my; pramesti.paramita@psikologi.unair.ac.id; trias-m@fkm.unair.ac.id

A.40	HE 013	<p><i>Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Dengue Cases in Peninsular Malaysia, 2016 to 2020</i></p> <p>Khushairi Muhd Nor 1, Nazri Che Dom 1,2, Samsuri Abdullah 3 Nopadol Precha 4</p> <p>1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, UITM Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Ocean Engineering Technology and Informatics, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia, 4 Department of Environmental Health and Technology, School of Public Health, Walailak University, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand</p> <p>2021146657@student.uitm.edu.my, nazricd@uitm.edu.my, samsuri@umt.edu.my, nopadol.pr@wu.ac.th</p>	93
A.41	HE 014	<p><i>Urban Park Characteristics as a Key Element for Mental Health Restoration In Malaysia</i></p> <p>Nor Izana Mohd Shobri 1, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman 1, Nor Hisham Md Saman 1, Juneman Abraham 2</p> <p>1 Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, 32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. 2 Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bina Nusantara University, DKI Jakarta 11480, Indonesia</p> <p>izana980@uitm.edu.my, norha776@uitm.edu.my, norhi559@uitm.edu.my, juneman@binus.ac.id</p>	95
A.42	HE 015	<p><i>Use of Mind Body Complementary Therapies (MBCT) among Thalassemia Patients</i></p> <p>Wan Ismahanisa Ismail 1, Maryam Farooqui 2, Rusnani Ab Latif 4 , Roksanah Shaukat Ali 3</p> <p>1 Department of Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, 2 Department of Pharmacy Practice, Unaizah College of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Qassim, Saudi Arabia. 3. Department of Pharmacy, Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Kedah, Malaysia, 4. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia</p> <p>ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my; M.Farooqui@qu.edu.sa; rusnani@uitm.edu.my, roksanah.sa@gmail.com</p>	97
A.43	HE 016	<p><i>Dietary Behaviour and Mental Health Status among Students of Higher Education Institutes in Malaysia</i></p> <p>Naleena Devi Muniandy 1, Sharifah Nurhuzira Syed Azhar 1, Agil Dhiemitra Aulia Dewi 2 , Dhiya' Nurfatimah Ibrahim1</p> <p>1 Centre of Dietetics Study, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>naleena@uitm.edu.my, snurhuzira@gmail.com, agildhiemitra@unisayogyaa.ac.id, dhiyanurfatimah@gmail.com.</p>	99
Hospitality / Tourism Environment			101
A.44	HTE. 001	<p><i>The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Business among Resort Entrepreneurs</i></p> <p>Memiyanty Abdul Rahim 1,2, Nur Yasmin Sofiya Ahmad Kamal 1, Abdul Rauf Muthokhir 1, Sri Hardiningsih 3</p>	103

- 1 Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, 2 Institute for Big Data Analytica and Artificial Intelligence (IBDAAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 Accounting Department, Politeknik Negeri Semarang, Indonesia.
memiyanty@uitm.edu.my, yasminsofiya1912@gmail.com, abraufmuthokhir@gmail.com, sri.hardiningsih@polines.ac.id
- A.45 HTE. 002** ***Graduates Dilemma: To be or not to be a chef*** **105**
Amir Manshoor 1, Norhaya Hanum Mohamad 1, Nur Amanina Idris 1, Sari Lenggogeni 2
 1 Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. 2 Tourism Development Centre, Andalas University, Indonesia.
amirmanshoor@uitm.edu.my, norhayahanum@uitm.edu.my, amaninaidris@uitm.edu.my, sarilenggogeni@eb.unand.ac.id
- Landscaping Environment** **107**
- A.46 LaE 001** ***Evaluation of the Cost Implication on Public Park Maintenance*** **109**
Zulkefle Ayob, Suriati Ahmad
 Landscape Architecture Program, Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, 32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia.
zulke191@uitm.edu.my, suria564@uitm.edu.my
- A.47 LaE 002** ***Identification of Plant Species for the Outdoor Student e-Centre project*** **111**
Atikah Fukaihah Amir 1, Ruwaidah Borhan 1, Helmi Hamzah 1, Fatemeh Khozaei Ravari 1
 1 Program of Landscape Architecture, Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, 32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. 2 Department of Architectural Engineering, Dhofar University, Salalah, Sultanate of Oman
atika250@uitm.edu.my, aidah866@uitm.edu.my, helmi692@uitm.edu.my, fatemehkhozaei@du.edu.om
- Legal Matters** **113**
- A.48 LM 001** ***Strengthening Al-Khums (Islamic Tax) towards National Economic Sustainability*** **115**
Mohd Solahuddin Shahrudin 1, Ahmad Zuhdi Ismail 2, Syaimea' Asbullah 3, Abdul Hadi Nawawi 4
 1 Lecturer, 3 Research Assistant, Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS), 4 Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Lecturer, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
msolahuddin@uitm.edu.my, f7zuhdi@um.edu.my, syaimaasbullah@gmail.com, abdul274@uitm.edu.my
- A.49 LM 003** ***Women's Economic Empowerment and Protection Social Rights in Preventing Domestic Violence*** **117**
Nadzrah Ahmad 1, Rahmawati Mohd Yusoff 2, Abdul Quddus 3
 1 Associate Professor, Department of Qur'an and Sunnah, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia,

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2 Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, University Teknologi MARA, Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, 3 Professor, Department of Organization and Management, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (Campus Bergen), Bergen, Norway.
anadzrah@iium.edu.my, rahmawatimy@uitm.edu.my, Abdul.Quddus@hvl.no

- A.50 LM 004** ***Regulating Third-Party Funding in Arbitration: A comparative review*** **119**
Abdul Mu'iz Abdul Razak 1, Nur Ezan Rahmat 2, Shahrizal Mohd Zin 3, I Nyoman Putu Budiarta 4

1 Lecturer, 2 Associate Professor, 3 Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia, 4 Professor, Faculty of Law, Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.
abdmuiz@uitm.edu.my, nurezan@uitm.edu.my, shahrizalzain@uitm.edu.my,
budiarta59@gmail.com

Management / Production Environment **121**

- A.51 MPE 001** ***The Implementation of Best Practice Model in Tenancy Management*** **123**
Mona Isa, Nurul Nadiyah Zainol, Muhamad Saiful Alizan Nordin, Muhammad Azwan Sulaiman

Centre of Studies for Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
monai503@uitm.edu.my, nadiyahzainol@uitm.edu.my, saifulalizan@uitm.edu.my,
azwan@uitm.edu.my

Residential Environment **125**

- A.52 RE 001** ***Developing an Eco-Home Prototype as an Affordable Housing Solution in Malaysia*** **127**

Ong Sharon 1, Nangkula Utaberta IAI 2, Aainaa Suhardi 1, Wong Zen Dar 3
 1 Lecturer & Research Fellow, UCSI University, 3 Research Assistant, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering Technology and Built Environment, Malaysia. 2 Research Fellow, Centre of Islamic Architecture (PSAI), Architecture Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Senior Advisor, Centre of Islamic Architecture from Sunnah (CIAS), Islamic State University of Malang (UIN Maliki), Malang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia.
ongsharon@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, aainaa@ucsiuniversity.edu.my,
nangkulautaberta@gmail.com, wongzendar@gmail.com

Sustainable Environment **129**

- A.53 SuE 001** ***Environmental Conservation in Malaysian Local Government: Issues and recommendation*** **131**
Farah Adilla Ab Rahman 1, Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof 1, Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail 2, Normaira Abdul Rahman 3, Dwi Harsono 4

1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Malaysia. 2 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia. 3 Seberang Perai City Council, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. 4 Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia
 farah855@uitm.edu.my, idham708@uitm.edu.my, tnsya800@uitm.edu.my, normaira@mbasp.gov.my, dwiharsono@uny.ac.id

- A.54 SuE 002** **SDG17 in Environmental Conservation Activities at Malaysian Local Government** **133**
Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof 1, Farah Adilla Ab Rahman 1, Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail 2, Normaira Abdul Rahman 3, Sulikah Asmorowati 4

1 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Malaysia. 2 Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia. 3 Seberang Perai City Council, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. 4 Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
 idham708@uitm.edu.my, farah855@uitm.edu.my, tnsya800@uitm.edu.my, normaira@mbasp.gov.my, sulikah.asmorowati@fisip.unair.ac.id

- A.55 SuE 003** **Sustainable Campus: An installation of typographic landscape design in campus outdoor spaces** **135**

Norita Abdul Kadir 1, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman 2, Nur Hisham Ibrahim 3, Tim Heath 4
 1 Centre of Graduate Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch) Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia . 2 Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch) Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia. 3 Department of Graphic Design and Digital Media, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch), Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia. 4 Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, United Kingdom
 noritaabdulkadir@gmail.com, norha776@uitm.edu.my, nurhi540@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk

- A.56 SuE 004** **The Adaptability of PVC Mesh as Recycled Textile Waste towards Innovative Tropical Building Façade** **137**

Azlan Ariff Ali Ariff 1, Muhammad Zharfan Mazdi 2, Ana Paula Delos Santos Ilagan 3
 1 Centre of Studies for Postgraduates, Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Shah Alam, 40450, Malaysia. 2 Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 College of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology, University of Perpetual Help System DALTA, Alabang-Zapote Avenue, Pamplona 3, Las Piñas City, 1740 Philippines
 azlanariffwork@gmail.com, mzharfanm@gmail.com, ilaganap@gmail.com

Transport / Travel Environment **139**

- A.57 TTE 001** **Interrelation of Transit-Oriented Development with Land Use Planning** **141**
Yusfida Ayu Abdullah 1, Nor Baizura Jamaluddin 2, Hamizah Yakob 1, Yu Wang 3

1 Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2,3 Centre of Study for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2,3 Responsive Environmental Department (RED) Research Group, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 4 School of Architecture, Tianjin University, China
 yusfida@uitm.edu.my; norbaizurajamaluddin@gmail.com;
 hamizahyakob@uitm.edu.my; yu_wang2019@tju.edu.cn

Technological Environment 143

- A.58 TE 001 **Technology Application among Teachers from Rural Schools in Johor** 145
Mohd Hafizan Musa 1, Nurul Aien Abd Aziz 2, Noreen Noor Abd Aziz 2, Rusnani Mohamad Khalid 1, Shaherah Abdul Malik 2, Nurliana Nasution ST MKom 3
 1 Centre of Study for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. Responsive Environmental Department (RED) Research Group, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 3 School of Architecture, Tianjin University, China
 mohdh233@uitm.edu.my, nurul106@uitm.edu.my, noree974@uitm.edu.my, rusna162@uitm.edu.my, shahe314@uitm.edu.my, nurliananst@unilak.ac.id

Working Environment 147

- A.59 WE 001 **A Scoping Review on Kindness in the Work Environment** 149
Gy R. Hashim 1, Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin 1, Ahmad Zuhairi Zainuddin 1, Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali 1, Prabu Wardono 2
 1 Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia
 gy@uitm.edu.my, pmzaidi@yahoo.com.my, ahmadzuhairi@uitm.edu.my, ayuroh2956@uitm.edu.my, pwardono@yahoo.com
- A.60 WE 002 **A Systematic Review on the Pattern of Psychosocial Challenges among Oil & Gas Workers** 151
Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani 1, Nur Zaffa Kamarunzaman 1, Liu Jiu 2
 1 Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. 2 I.T.U. Women Studies Center in Science Engineering and Technology, I.T.U. Faculty of Mines, No: E 322, Ayazaga Campus, 34469 Maslak, Istanbul, Turkey
 dalilah790@gmail.com, nurzaffa@uitm.edu.my, jjaliu@itu.edu.tr, dila89_smkqr@yahoo.com
- A.61 WE 003 **Employers Practice towards Managing Psychosocial Risk in the Workplace: IMAGE Star Rating System** 153
Mohamad Ghazali Masuri1,2,3,4, Khairil Anuar Md Isa1,2,3,4, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj 5, Mohd Shukri Mohd Aris 1, Ismaniza Ismail 6

1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Human Factors & Ergonomics unit, Centre for Occupational Safety, Health and Wellbeing (COSHAW), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 3 Associate fellows, Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia 4Occupational Performance and Behaviour Measurement Group (OPERA) RIG, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia 5 College of Applied Medical Sciences King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 6School of Chemistry and Environment, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
 mghazali@uitm.edu.my, khairil996@uitm.edu.my, paulrajs@ksau-hs.edu.sa, myshukri@uitm.edu.my, ismaniza@uitm.edu.my

- A.62 WE 004** ***Insulin Adherences and HbA1c among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at Primary Care Clinic*** **155**
Roswati Nordin 1, Nur Shazwaniza Yahya 2, Azlina Awang ², Anggriyana Tri Widianti 3
 1 Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, 2 Klinik Kesihatan Sungai Buluh, Ministry of Health, Malaysia, 3 Faculty of Health Science, 'Aisyiyah Bandung University, Indonesia
 roswati2809@uitm.edu.my, nurshazwaniza.yahya@gmail.com, azlinaazhad82@gmail.com, anggriyana.unisa@gmail.com
- A.63 WE 005** ***Managing Family and Work: The search for the ideal work-life balance*** **157**
Mazni Saad 1, Aishah Nawwarah Jaafar 1, Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong 2, Eni Yulinda 3, Mokana Muthu Kumarasamy 4
 1 Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Languages and Management, International Islamic University Malaysia, Edu Hub Pagoh, 84600 Muar, Johor, Malaysia., 2 Department of Statistics and Decision Sciences, Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor (Kampus Segamat), 85000 Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, 3 Department of Fisheries Socio Economic, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine, University of Riau, Kampus Bina Widya, KM. 12.5 Simpangbaru Tampan, 28293 Pekanbaru, Province of Riau, Indonesia., 4 Department of Administrative Management and Human Resources, Faculty of Business and Accountancy, Universiti Selangor, Malaysia
 ms_mazni1971@yahoo.com, maznisaad@iium.edu.my, nawwarahjay1909@gmail.com, napieong@uitm.edu.my, eni.yulinda@lecturer.unri.ac.id, mokana@unisel.edu.my
- A.64 WE 007** ***The Effectiveness of EIA Ergonomics Training towards Individual Environmental Control, Musculoskeletal Pain and Workplace Stress among Office Workers*** **159**
Erna Faryza Mohd Poot 1, Mohd Suleiman Murad 1, Ghazali Masuri 1 Oinam Gokulchandra Singh 2
 1 Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor. 2 College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
 ernafaryza@uitm.edu.my, sulaiman450@uitm.edu.my, mghazali@uitm.edu.my, oinamg@ksau-hs.edu.sa

Children / Youth Environment

A 01
CYE 001

Generation Z's Perception of Fast Food's Product Safety, Nutrition, and Health

Nor Suziwana Tahir ¹, Yarina Ahmad ², Mohammad Reevany Bustami ³, Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid ⁴, Nor Ezatie Mukminah Muhammad Zamri ¹, Ratna Mulyany ⁵

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia, ² Institute of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ³ Centre for Policy Research & International Studies, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia, ⁴ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, ⁵ Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

suziwana@uitm.edu.my, yarina@uitm.edu.my, reevany@usm.my, fathanah@uitm.edu.my, ezatie44@gmail.com, ummuhaziq@unsyiah.ac.id
Tel: +6019-2391774

Abstract

Eating outside has become a common trend among Malaysians due to urbanization, changing lifestyles, increased household income, and increasing working mother numbers. The rapid growth of the fast-food industry is associated with an extravagant trend of fast food consumption, especially among the young generation. This study investigates how the young generation, specifically Generation Z perceives the key factors to determine fast food's product safety, nutrition, and health. The theory of Stakeholder is employed to explain the responsibility of businesses to their stakeholders by creating shared value with them by meeting their interests and ethical demands, and priorities symbiotic relationship. For example, fast food restaurants are socially responsible by implementing health-related CSR activities (i.e., increasing the availability of healthier food options and nutrition labeling) to meet the higher demand for healthier food. Fast food is popular among Generation Z, and they have an awareness of their health status which subsequently demands the fast food to improve the food quality and service. Hence, key factors, including economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic are adapted from Carroll's CSR pyramid to examine the perception of Generation Z towards fast food's product safety, nutrition, and health. A self-administered online survey was distributed to 330 respondents who fulfilled the eligibility

criteria of this study. Respondents between 18 – and 26 years old and currently staying or working in the Klang Valley area are eligible to respond to the survey. The result reveals that economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic elicited significantly positive to fast food's product safety, nutrition, and health. Lack of study conducted to investigate Generation Z's perception toward fast food's product safety, nutrition, and health. By understanding Generation Z's perception, this study provides valuable information to fast food managers to devise an accurate CSR strategy to provide customers with safe, nutritious, and healthy products. This study is limited to Generation Z staying or working only in the Klang Valley area. Future researchers are recommended to construct the same research in a new location or context, such as comparing Generation Y and Z perspectives.

Keywords: Generation Z, Fast food, Nutrition, Health

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 02
CYE 002

Malaysian Young Adult Readers: An Overview of their reading interest, habits, and attitudes

Farina Tazijan¹, Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli ¹, Rofiza Aboo Bakar ², Colette Drouillard³

¹ Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia, ² Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Permatang Pauh Malaysia. ³ Department of Library and Information Studies, Valdosta State University, Florida, USA

farina762@uitm.edu.my, norfa707@uitm.edu.my, rofiza@uitm.edu.my, cldrouillard@valdosta.edu
Tel: 0192524834

Abstract

Young adults or known as Generation Z (those born after 1993) noted for their digital habits nevertheless, not many studies underwrite studies of reading habits, especially among Malaysian young adults. The reading trend has enormously changed from reading printed materials to reading online. These led to significant changes in the reading habits, attitudes, and interests of the young adult readers. Therefore, this study was undertaken to investigate the changes in the reading habits, interests, and attitudes of young adults in Malaysia. The present study uses a purposive sampling of 238 young adults of a higher institution in Malaysia with samples born between 1993 to 1995 (18- 24 years old during the research) who grew up in Malaysia and were readers of online and offline reading materials. A mixed-method explanatory approach was adopted whereby a set of questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were given to the samples to determine the reading interests, habits, and attitudes of these young adult readers. Data were analyzed using Drouillard's (2009) framework to identify their reading interests, habits, and attitudes. The results have several potentially critical implications for young adult readers. The study revealed that frequency, preferences, and characterization of reading among young adults. Such as

factors identified as motivation for young adults to read intrinsically with association with friends, features of online reading, and online social discussion on the internet were identified. Another implication of the finding showed that online comments from the online readers and reading materials such as fan fiction, visual novels, and Wattpad as the main interest in reading among young Malaysian adults. Nevertheless, the findings also pointed out that avid readers among the young Malaysian adults conveyed that reading materials with transmedia features were preferred. With this in view, it is hoped that the need for more research regarding the multidimensionality of reading among young adults in Malaysia.

Keywords: reading habits, reading interests, habits, attitudes, young adults

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 03
CYE 004

Rural Children Perceptions and Definition of Nature

Nor Diyana Mustapa¹, Mohamad Rusdi Mohammad Nasir¹, Mohd Azri Mohd Jain Nordin¹, Wenny Arminda²

¹ Faculty of Architecture and Ekistics, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia ² Department of Architecture, Institut Teknologi Sumatera, Indonesia

diyana.m@umk.edu.my, rusdi.mn@umk.edu.my, azri.mjn@umk.edu.my, armindawenny@gmail.com
Tel: +01110859544

Abstract

Connectedness to nature (CTN) developed during childhood is vital as its effects endure until they become adult. Frequent experiences with and in nature are the most significant factor that contributes to an individual's CTN, which subsequently influences their environmental concerns and behaviours. However, the number of children playing in the outdoor environment where nature exists in both urban and rural areas is rapidly declining. The phenomenon of the disconnection with the natural world leads to changes in children's quality of life. Gaps between children and nature may also breed apathy towards the natural environment. Hence, it is crucial to understand how children perceive and define nature. Most studies related to children and nature have been conducted in Western countries, and few have been conducted in Asian countries. It is important to fill this gap because studies have found that people with different cultures have a different engagement with nature. Therefore, this study aims to explore children's perceptions and definition of nature. This study employed a qualitative approach to achieve the aims of this study. Data collection was conducted using drawing and focus group discussion that involved 25 children aged 10-12 years old residing in Kampung Baru Hujung Repek, Bachok, Kelantan. Content analysis was used for data analysis. The results showed there are six themes emerged, namely: vegetation, landform, earth elements, animal, and activities. The findings support biophilia typology that children described nature by referring to utilitarian, naturalistic, humanistic, ecologicistic-scientific, and negativistic. This study found that children view nature in different perspectives based on their knowledge

and experiences with nature. Also, study found that children see nature in direct manner and not in abstract ways. This study also confirms that children from different cultures respond differently towards nature and supports the biophilia hypothesis that culture also affects children's relationship with nature.

Keywords: Children, perception, definition, nature

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 04
CYE 005

**Social Support and Stress among Parents
with Autism Spectrum Disorder Children**

Rosilah Wahab¹, Kamilia Asyiqin Mohd Fahmy¹, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim¹, Winnie Philip²

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

rosil806@uitm.edu.my, kamiliaasyiqin2308@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, philipw@ksau-hs.edu.sa
Tel: +6012-6717576

Abstract

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is defined by common social interaction obstacles and restricted and repetitive behaviour patterns. Similarly, many children with autism show insufficient adaptive behaviours and worsening behaviour problems. Physical health problems Parents have to concentrate and devote a significant amount of time to raising their children; however, if the parent has children with physical or mental disabilities, the rearing process becomes more complex and challenging for the parents because they are obligated to commit more time in raising their children causing them to look for, develop, and use strategies to deal with these stresses. The duty to care for the children impacts the parents' social lives, affecting their relationships with family and friends. Having a robust social network allows parents to share responsibilities and worries with others to get emotional support and stress management from people they know like friends, family and neighbours). The pressure of caring for a kid with ASD is greater than that of caring for a child with another developmental delay. Hence, this study aims to determine the relationship between the social support of parents with ASD children (age 4-6 years old) and their parental stress. Parents of children with ASD were sampled at the National Autism Society of

Malaysia (NASOM) in Klang Valley. A demographic questionnaire, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and Parental Stress Scale (PSS) were used to obtain data. The stress level of parents with ASD children was measured using the Parental Stress Scale (PSS). Perceived social support was measured using the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). The findings revealed that parents with ASD were experiencing high social support, and there was a significant negative relationship between perceived social support and parental stress ($p < 0.05$). The results implied that a larger sample size of ASD children's parents is recommended to obtain more comprehensive data.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Parental Stress, social support

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 05
CYE 003

The Behavioral Techniques for Children with Intellectual Disabilities: A scoping review

Akehsan Dahlan ¹, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim ¹, Nur Aina Asyiqin Binti Mohd Nazmi ², Ninik Nurhidayah ³

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Kelantan Foundation for Disabled (YOKUK), 16100 Kota Bharu, Malaysia, ³ Department of Occupational Therapy, School of Health Polytechnics, Surakarta, Indonesia.

akehsan@uitm.edu.my, nurainaasyiqin96@gmail.com, syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, niniknurhidayah@gmail.com
Tel: +6019-2557376

Abstract

Children with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) such as mental retardation, Down syndrome, and autism often have difficulty in performing their activities of daily living (ADL) due to issues related to behaviour and challenges in learning new skills related to daily activities. The ability to independently participate in ADL significantly impacts their growth, educational opportunities and quality of life. In addition, a child with ID may lead to problematic family functioning, less marital satisfaction, and an increased burden on the caregiver. Parents usually become more worried about the child's future and become overprotective. Having a child with ID has been stated to have adverse effects on the families' economic, social, and emotional functioning. To date, there are many behavioural techniques used to improve the performance of ADL among children with ID. However, there is a limited review of how many and most effective behavioural techniques are. This scoping review aims to investigate (i) the differences in behavioural techniques used to improve the performance in ADL among various types of ID; (ii) the behavioural interventions that can help in improving the performance in ADL, (iii) the trend of behavioural techniques used to improve ADL among children with ID.

The method of this scoping review is based on the established scoping review framework. Google Scholar and six different databases (SCOPUS, Web of Science (WoS), Willey Library, Cochrane Library, EBSCO-Medline, and Clinical Key) were used in identifying the interventions from the year 2000 to 2020 by using the related searching terms as outlined in the Medical Subject

Heading (MeSH). The inclusion criteria of this scoping review are (i) children, ages ranging from 0 to 12 years old; (ii) diagnosed with ID; (iii) having difficulty performing ADL; (iv) research article published in English language only. After examining 1,739 articles, 30 articles were included in the final review. Results. Most studies indicate the use of positive reinforcement, task analysis, modelling and chaining, shaping, negative reinforcement, and action-based learning. The study found that the most consistent trend in behaviour techniques is the positive reinforcement prompting task analysis and shaping. Health care professionals dealing with children with ID could implement the best and most effective behaviour techniques to ensure the effectiveness of the intervention to improve the performance of daily activity among children with ID.

Keywords: Scoping review, behaviour techniques, intellectual disabilities.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Commercial / Retail / Services Environment

A 06
CRSE 001

**A Systematic Review on Company Strategies to Cope
With Covid-19 Crisis**

**Memiyanty Abdul Rahim ^{1,2}, Nurulathira Anati Malek ¹, Qurratu Aini Mat @
Muhammad ¹, Denies Priantinah ³**

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, ² Institute of Big Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence (IBDAAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.³ Finance and Accounting Faculty of Economics, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

memiyanty@uitm.edu.my, n.athiraanati@gmail.com, aini0995@gmail.com, denies_priantinah@uny.ac.id
Tel : 019 559 9915

Abstract

In the competitive world of business, companies need always be prepared to face external threats that could put their sustainability in danger. The most recent crisis that has put businesses under threat is the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in December 2019. Due to the short period from the beginning of the pandemic until the time this systematic review was conducted, there were insufficient studies on the existing review of the strategies used by companies during the pandemic crisis. Hence, the purpose of the systematic review is to analyse the strategy adopted by companies to cope with COVID-19 to attain business sustainability. The study used the PRISMA review protocol. The source of articles used in this study derived from two databases using, Scopus and Web of Science. The systematic review process involves four main stages. The first phase was the identification of related keywords for the search for relevant articles. The second process was screening through all the results shown on the databases. This stage removed 171 articles out of 512 articles. The next stage was eligibility which involves examining the full articles. The last stage of review resulted in 15 out of 32 articles for the systematic literature review, as some of the articles did not focus on corporate social responsibility strategies. The databases extracted 15 related articles and studies, resulting in three main themes and six sub-themes. Based on the review conducted, several recommendations are highlighted, such as conducting research on a more specific area with a longer period and adding in the comparison between pre-pandemic and post-pandemic situations. The companies' common strategies during the pandemic are going digital, diversifying the supply chain, practising teleworking, adhering to

government regulations, modifying the existing company policy, giving donations and production support.

Keywords: Covid-19, business sustainability, strategy, threat, company

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 07 CRSE 002

A Systematic Review on the Small and Medium Business Resilience Framework

Norraidah Abu Hasan^{1,2}, Jannatul Syifa Noor Aizan¹, Nurul Natasya Izzetty Mohd Nor Azamri¹, Nur'aeni³

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. ² Institute of Continuing Education & Professional Studies (ICEPS), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. ³ Faculty of Communication Knowledge, Universitas Subang, Indonesia

norraidah@uitm.edu.my, jannatulsyifaizan@gmail.com, nurulashadif@gmail.com, nuraeni.fikom79@gmail.com
Tel : 012-9739737

Abstract

Small and medium-sized businesses are being urged to scale up and accelerate their business resilience strategies in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, which has resulted in economic volatility and dramatic environmental changes. A business resilience framework can be defined as an organization's ability to generate responses to uncertain events, eventually adapting to be more competitive and on par with large profit-making companies. This systematic literature review will focus on the business resilience framework among small and medium-sized entrepreneurs (SMEs) to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic and sustain business performance. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have contributed to the nation's economic growth since they were initially oriented towards productivity and development. Despite having limited resources and opportunities to grow, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) could still strive for complex growth paths to bolster competitiveness. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are having difficulty sustaining the development and sustainability of their companies due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this study aims to review several past studies on the variables of business resilience framework and policy implementation during and after COVID-19, which can be recognized as the factors in determining business performance and sustainability. Throughout the study, the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) have been utilized in this review. Two central journal databases such as Scopus and Web of Science (WoS), were used in this systematic literature review to derive previous studies regarding the issue concerned. For research purposes, twenty-three articles have also been extracted from

the journal databases to be analyzed rigorously for the research purpose. This review identifies three main themes: business model innovation, crisis management, and government initiatives. Although the study could not cover all SMEs in Malaysia due to a lack of reporting, it is still significant. The study could assist businesses in developing resilience strategies through which they can respond to uncertain environments.

Keywords: SMEs; resilience; sustainability; systematic literature review.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 08
CRSE 005

Factors affecting the Tax Compliance among Small and Medium Enterprises' Business Owners in Malaysia

Nazirah Aziz ¹, Syed Mahadzir Fadaak Syed Jamil Fadaak ¹, Nor Azrina Yusof ¹, Santi Novita ²

¹ Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia ² Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. ² Accounting Department, Airlangga University, Indonesia

nazirahaziz@uitm.edu.my; smfadaak@gmail.com ; yina1437@uitm.edu.my ; santi.novita@feb.unair.ac.id
Tel : 03-32587498

Abstract

An increase in the number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Malaysia has a positive impact on the economy and growth of the country since more tax revenue is collected from SME business owners. While this may be accurate in the case of authority, the nature of SME businesses that operate without being registered with the tax office may make it more challenging to assess taxes on them. This study provides an insight into the factors that affect Malaysian SME owners' tax compliance. Tax revenues are critical since they fund all government programs and federal employee pay. The tax revenue is used to pay for all necessary public structures and administrations. Tax revenue is substantial because it may help close budget deficits while supporting economic development and wealth. Tax income is critical because it may assist in eliminating fiscal deficits and boosting economic growth and wealth. This study investigates the effect of tax morale, tax complexity, and tax knowledge on tax compliance. This study adopted the online survey form of Google form to distribute the questionnaire, and 110 SME business owners responded. The regression analysis using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the data. According to the findings, tax morale and tax knowledge all have a significant impact on tax compliance. The findings of this study could assist IRBM in improving tax compliance among Malaysians, particularly those who manage SMEs. Many of those polled in this study were unsure about tax compliance. Based on the findings of this study, IRBM may need to revisit the techniques to assess their efficacy in reaching all target respondents. Some respondents also suggested that IRBM-managed programs and the taxation system's simplicity increase their morale to comply with taxation rules. Furthermore, this study may give scholars insight into what to look for when assessing tax compliance. Previous research

used a range of metrics for evaluating tax compliance and non-compliance. The scope of the measurement was expanded in this study to include SME owners. This study provides ideas and evidence for further research into tax compliance challenges among Malaysian SME owners. Low tax compliance indicates that something needs to be done to improve Malaysia's tax system and tax attitude if the country becomes a developed country in the future.

Keywords: Tax compliance, tax morale, tax complexity, tax knowledge, Small Medium Enterprise

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 09
CRSE 006

**Increase the Resilience of Small-Scale Food
Entrepreneurs in the New Normal through Government
Assistance in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era**

**Harifah Mohd Noor ¹, Rima Abdul Rahman ², Adilah Mohd Ramli ³, Tatas
Hardo Brotosudarmo ⁴**

¹ Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (FSSK), ² Centre for Postgraduate Studies, ³
Faculty of Food Sciences and Nutrition, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ⁴ Faculty of
Tourism, Ciputra University, Surabaya, Indonesia

harifah@ums.edu.my, rimar7299@gmail.com, m_adilah@ums.edu.my, tatas.brotosudarmo@ciputra.ac.id
Tel : 019-8161163

Abstract

Small enterprises are defined by annual income and the number of employees in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The existence of small-scale food enterprises helps a lot in increasing the country's income, as well as providing many employment opportunities to the community. This study was to examine how small-scale food entrepreneurs strive to survive in situations facing the effects of COVID-19 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The study has two objectives ; namely, i) to identify the resilience practised by small-scale food entrepreneurs to defend their companies in a pandemic era, and ii) to examine the assistance needed to increase resilience from government agencies. For this objective study, the researchers applied a quantitative approach and were supported by a qualitative one. The quantitative approach is based on a questionnaire survey method involving a total of 476 respondents, small-scale food entrepreneurs, consisting of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) and Kota Kinabalu City Hall (DBKK). Purposeful sampling techniques and snowballs were conducted to obtain respondents. Questionnaire data were analyzed descriptively, namely frequency, percentage, mean value, and factor analysis, with the help of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Interview data were analyzed using content analysis in support of the questionnaire data. Moreover, the limitation of the study was the difficulty of obtaining respondents when the implemented Movement Control Order. The findings of the study showed that respondents adopted the 'self-identity factor' (mean score = 4.40) and 'skills-added factor'

(mean score = 4.20) as their main resilience to defend companies affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, small-scale food entrepreneurs need to increase their resilience through assistance from the government, such as needing guidance on 'expanding the market through online advertising' (mean = 4.40), marketing assistance from the government (mean = 4.30), and how to create a web product (min = 4.10). Therefore, the findings of this study help small-scale entrepreneurs face various challenges in their company through the resilience they practice, as well as provide an opportunity for the authorities to assist entrepreneurs in increasing their resilience.

Keywords: Food Entrepreneurs, New Norms, Resilience, Government Assistance

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 10 CRSE 003

Strategies among Women Entrepreneurs to Cope and Sustain Businesses: A systematic review

Saidah Hamizah Ahmad ¹, Nursyamimi Izzati Mohd Kamal ¹, Azira Idris ¹,
Ani Widayati ²

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. ²
Accounting Education Department, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

saidah2515@uitm.edu.my, Nursyamimi98izzati@gmail.com, aziraaidris2598@gmail.com, ani_widayati@uny.ac.id
Tel : 0199900035

Abstract

Sustainable development of the countries appears to be contributed by women who engage in entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Pursuing a career in entrepreneurship is a big challenge for women during an economic crisis, and they are struggling for their business continuity and achieve growth. This paper has used PRISMA as a review protocol. The PRISMA guidelines consist of four phases of the flow diagram, which are the identification of the article through several databases and search strings, screening the articles based on the assessment criteria which have been set beforehand, the eligibility of the data through extraction and the inclusion of relevant article according to the topics. This paper reviews the existing article journal, research papers and case studies on the theory of entrepreneurship and woman entrepreneurship using the review protocol to analyse the strategy used by entrepreneurs in a challenging environment and the current issue to achieve sustainable development during an economic crisis. The analysis reveals that women entrepreneurs have contributed positive attributes to the economy and development of the country by promoting sustainable practices socially and economically. This paper has identified three successful strategies among women entrepreneurs to cope and sustain businesses during the pandemic crisis. The first strategy is the financial aspect, either derived internally or externally. Secondly, social networking skills, either offline or online. Lastly, personal development strategies involve inner and outer motivation. These strategies can contribute a framework not only to women entrepreneurs but also to the other parties that own small and medium enterprises to exercise the methods to establish the firm's direction and create longevity of the business. Despite the varied

challenges faced by women entrepreneurs and the different unfavourable industry environments, they need to balance their businesses by adopting suitable strategies accordingly. Therefore, women entrepreneurs must assess their firm's current position to identify their strengths and weaknesses to ensure the right choices are made as it will influence the implementation of the new strategic planning.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurs, Sustain Business, Strategies

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. They are published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 11 CRSE 004

The Solution Strategics Framework for Missing Person Property in Malaysia

Muhammad Azwan Sulaiman ¹, Nur Nadirah Akmar Mokhtar ¹, Nurul Nadiah Zainol ¹, Amilia Hasbullah ²

¹ Faculty Architure, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Selangor,

² Faculty of Economics, University Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta, Indonesia.,

azwan@uitm.edu.my,,nadakma@gmail.com, nadiahzainol@uitm.edu.my, amilia@unkris.ac.id

Tel: +6016-6638479

Abstract

Missing Person property issues in Malaysia have become one of the more hotly debated. The missing person property issues happen when the owner of which cannot be traced or missing, and in Islamic law, generally known as Al-Mafqud. Until 2021, the missing person's property value is estimated to reach billions of ringgit, which is significant. If these issues still no have any action has been taken, it will have an impact not only on society but also on economic and national development. An efficient property management system that had to be set up will undoubtedly positively impact. Therefore, there is a need to take drastic action to find a comprehensive solution and alternatives for solving this issue. Hence, effective management and efficient estate planning towards missing personal property must be practiced to ensure a smooth property management operation. Some factors contribute to the issues of unclaimed properties in Malaysia; legislation, social status, behavior, and the related agency's strength and weaknesses should be considered. In this paper. The results of this study are based on data gathered through in-depth interviews with respondents for agencies such as the Malaysian Civil and Shariah Courts, Small Estate Distribution Unit in the District Land Office, Department of Director General of Lands and Mines, and Amanah Raya Berhad as well as the heirs of missing persons. The information of the missing person's heirs was collected from Royal Malaysia Police (RMP), and the information was clarified as confidential. In general, the result shows that four strategies should be taken for this issue, firstly, enhance the legal aspect & create new law for missing person property. Secondly, set up a special task force. Thirdly, create a new agency to handle missing person property, and the last one is education and awareness camping. These results are expected to be the catalyst to further

action by the government to solve this issue in Malaysia and concurrently contribute to enhancing the quality of property management based on the highest and best use concept.

Keywords: Missing Person, Property, management, Solution framework

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Community Environment

A 12 ComE 002

Integration of Islamic Personality in Radiation Protection Practice among Muslim Radiographers

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 Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab and Da'wah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalongan (IAIN) Indonesia

hairena@uitm.edu.my, sitinoor123@uitm.edu.my, m_zulkifli@uitm.edu.my, cintamifarmawati@gmail.com
Tel : +60332584484

Abstract

This paper discusses the integration of Islamic personality elements in radiation protection practices among Muslim radiographers. Although many guidelines have been introduced to ensure adherence to radiation protection practice, however, the problem of non-compliance still occurs, which will introduce extra radiation doses, especially for the patient. Furthermore, current guidelines are lacking in terms of punitive measures for non-compliance cases. There is no separation between religious life and professional life as a radiographer in Islam. Islam teaches its believer to be virtuous in all aspects of life. Any good deeds and righteous acts will be rewarded by God and any bad deeds and sinful acts will be punished. Compliance with radiation protection practice is a kind of good deed and righteous act, as it complies with the concept of *Maqasid Shariah* (preservation of life). Personalization of Islamic Personality among Muslim radiographers is an alternative and solution to the issue of non-compliance and lack of punitive measures in radiation protection guidelines. Regarding Islamic Personality from Al-Ghazali's perspective, there are four essential elements in Islamic Personality which are Al-Qalb, Ar-Ruh, An-Nafs, and Al-'Aql. There are some differences between Al Ghazali's concept of personality with the concept of western personality, namely the theories of Psychoanalysis, Behaviourism, and Humanistic. According to Al Ghazali, developing a good personality requires two elements: *Mujahadatunnafs* (get rid of bad characteristics) and *Riadah Al Nafs* (worship and nurturing good deeds). Previous researchers have developed many Islamic personality tests. However, there exists no developed Islamic personality test to be used by radiographers in the field of medical imaging. There is a need to develop a specific Islamic Personality inventory to measure the level of Islamic personality

among Muslim radiographers. This Islamic Personality inventory can be used as a tool to reflect Muslim radiographers' practice in the adaptation of Islamic personality within radiation protection practice. This Islamic Personality inventory can also be used as an educational tool to increase the level of knowledge and awareness among Muslim radiographers towards the integration of Islamic Personality in radiation protection practice.

Keywords: Radiation protection, Muslim radiographers, Islamic Personality, Compliance

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 13 ComE 003

The Acceptance of Cryptocurrency for Zakat Transactions: Experts' View on Its Issues Readiness

Mohd Faiz Mohd Yaakob ¹, Aliff Nawi ¹, Raja Rizal Iskandar ¹, Akhmad Habibi ²

¹ School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia. ² Faculty of Teaching Education, Jambi University, Indonesia

mohd.faiz@uum.edu.my; aliffnawi@yahoo.com; rajarizal@uum.edu.my; akhmad.habibi@unja.ac.id
Tel: 0060194977161

Abstract

Islam as a way of life. It has guided humankind in managing all matters of life in this world and hereafter, and so do financial matters. Cryptocurrency is a digital way of exchanging currency and a digital payment network based on blockchain technology. Over the last several decades, the technological and digital revolution has resulted in the creation and deployment of novel payment systems, with cryptocurrency being one of the most significant breakthrough payment methods for both commercial and personal use. Digital finance, specifically cryptocurrency, has become a phenomenon in the 21st century. Cryptocurrency is perceived as ready to be an alternative to fiat currency. This study discussed themes that can be used as guidelines for Islamic financial institutions (IFIs) to get themselves equipped once legally accepted globally. Despite the fact that there are currently over 2,000 cryptocurrencies on the market, Bitcoin is still the most well-known and was the first cryptocurrency coin to go mainstream. The problem for Muslims is whether cryptocurrency payment platforms are halal in Allah's and in accordance with Shariah principles. Blockchain technology should not be blamed as a cause for this matter. Blockchains function as a ledger system, and the fact that it is practically impossible to hack, modify, or cheat the blockchain platform or marketplace is why this technology is so significant. The use of blockchain technology eliminates the necessity for centralised financial organisations and businesses, as no central control is necessary. It even becomes a matter of kifayah obligations for Muslims to master it. However, it raises Shariah's concerns on cryptocurrency's validity due to control and gharar issues. This study employed a qualitative approach to gather information about issues of readiness using cryptocurrency for zakat. Ten experts who were actively involved as

academicians and industry participated in a semi-structured interview session. The study's findings discovered five major tenets, namely Knowledge, Security, economics, Improvisation, and Technology, that was successfully explored to the saturation point and is used as a guideline for the readiness to accept cryptocurrency in zakat transaction. This research contributes to the scientific advancement of cryptocurrency from the Shariah perspective and IFIs' readiness to deal with such matters.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency; zakat; Shariah; readiness

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 14 ComE 001

The Malay Settlement: A Vanishing World?

Azli Abdullah¹, Julaihi Wahid², Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi³, Engku Nasri Engku Mohd Ariffin⁴

¹ Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Ekistic, University Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia. ² Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia. ³ College of Architecture and Planning, Al-Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. ⁴ Arkitek Teras Sdn Bhd, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia.

azli.ab@umk.edu.my, wjulaihi@unimas.my, n.alansi@qu.edu.sa, arkitekteras@gmail.com
Tel: +6012-9675054

Abstract

The questions aroused regarding urbanization in Malay culture are forgotten. Is it possible for Malay settlements to provide a sustainable environment for current and future generations in order to meet basic needs and socio-cultural development on an ongoing basis? Or is any strategy available to assist the Malay community in enhancing their cultural identities to allow the local culture to be actively involved with the pace of urbanization? How can the Malay community establish a 'tool' for cultural survival? Concomitantly, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) have propagated a discussion of urban sustainability. However, it did not postulate the Malay community's need to sustain its activities, life and culture. This paper explores the impact of urbanization and the lost of Malay settlements', including their culture and architectural values in Kelantan. This exploratory research applied a mixed-method technique in the Social Sciences in order to dismantle the issues of the Malay settlements in the Industrial Revolution 4.0. This research implemented the case studies in the Malay settlements of Kota Bharu. Eight settlements were selected during the reconnaissance survey conducted in 2019. Three hundred fifty questionnaires were distributed and analyzed using an IBM SPSS V26 to support the findings associated with observations and photo-tracking performed by drones M.J.I. Hence, random interviews provided a more precise explanation of the Malay community in the real world. Traditionally, this settlement is inhabited by Malays and is well known for its high culture and architectural values. However, urbanization has eroded Malay identities and cultures slowly without realizing it. This study found that urbanization has critically influenced Malay communities' culture and identity in their settlements. They have no choice but to live, either to cope with the

new urbanization experience or to leave the settlement area. The demise of the Malay settlements led to the vanishing of the Malay culture and identity.

Keywords: Malay community, Malay settlement, Malay culture, urbanization

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Design / Creative Environment

A 15
DCE 001

**An Assessment to Determine the Typology of Spaces
for a Flood Evacuation Centre in Malaysia**

**Muhammad Noriman Mohd Fadzi ¹, Mohd Tajul Izrin Tajul Hasnan ¹, Nurul
Liyana Hanapi ¹, Sharona Ghorbani ²**

¹ Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, University
Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam, Malaysia, ²Head of Architecture and Design Studies &
International Researcher, Parseh Higher Education Institute, Iran

noriman402@gmail.com, liyanahanapi@uitm.edu.my, tajulizrin@uitm.edu.my, Scharona@gmail.com
Tel: 019 396 5334

Abstract

Flooding is a disaster that occurs every year in Malaysia and has dominated since the 1880s. November through March are known as the monsoon season, with heavier-than-usual rainfall recorded. The states of Kelantan, Terengganu, and Pahang are frequently affected by the monsoon season, which causes extreme floods. As a result, the demand for evacuation centres to protect people's lives during disasters rises. An evacuation centre is an important location during disaster occurrence where all critical services such as food, lodging, information, and other services are supplied to evacuees over days or weeks. However, a review from the previous study claims that most of Malaysia's evacuation centres in flood-prone areas have been criticized for having issues, particularly with space management and insufficient relief operations. A successful evacuation centre can be achieved if proper initiatives are taken to identify ideal spaces for the building to counter the problems. Therefore, the research aims to develop a recommended typology of spaces model for a permanent or temporary flood evacuation centre in Malaysia based on local agreement and perception. The objectives of this study are: i) To highlight the local perception of Malaysia's current flood evacuation centre, ii) To analyse human needs, disaster management cycle and type of services for a flood evacuation centre, and iii) To determine the typology of spaces that are recommended for a flood evacuation centre. The study employs literature analysis as secondary data followed by a quantitative approach for primary data collection. Likert scale questionnaires were distributed to the public who had been affected by a flood disaster, assessing their level of perception of the recommended typology of spaces based

on literature review findings. The findings show that various criteria, including space typology, must be addressed when designing or selecting an evacuation centre. Hence, excellent design planning for a flood evacuation centre is essential in order to meet the needs of the occupants and fulfil the purpose of the building.

Keywords: flood disaster, evacuation centre, typology of spaces.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 16
DCE 003

Ergonomic Kitchen Design in Malaysian Low-Cost Housing

**Ahmad Ridzwan Othman¹, Nik Mastura Nik Mohammad¹,
Natasha Iman Muhamad Razib², Wahyuni Zahrah³**

¹ Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara, 43200 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

² Assistant Architect, A3 Projects, 51000 Sentul, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

³ Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan 20155, Indonesia

dwan_arc7@yahoo.com, nik.izgroup@gmail.com, ntshmanrzib@gmail.com, Wahyuni.zahra@usu.ac.id
Tel: +60192241631

Abstract

The most intimate human experience begins at home, and the kitchen is said to be the core of the house that plays a role in every household. The kitchen is where family members gather and household chores are primarily done, highlighting the importance of a quality kitchen design. With society evolving, space has also made a lot of progress from being isolated to a communal area. Hence, designing a kitchen involves more than just a technical exercise that considers prospective modifications and technological advancements. The kitchen design should consider the consumers' philosophy of life and the possibilities of lifestyle and social relationship modifications. The purpose of the study is to highlight the issue of the comfort of Malaysian low-cost housing kitchens. It is the space commonly disregarded and has been a cause for many other issues relating to health, safety, and cleanliness. To propose a better design strategy accommodating today's users, a basic understanding of the underlying principles and design development is pertinent to extracting the key elements that make up a good kitchen. Other than that, including the users' preferences themselves in the research design. Hence, the data collection will be done through online interviews among the general public categorized under the B-40 group. This research will serve as a basis for a revised guideline for kitchen plan layout, particularly in Malaysian low-cost housings. For that reason, this paper has identified some means of achieving optimal comfort and efficiency in kitchens. With regards to the storage space, people

are so fixated on thinking that adding shelves would instantly solve the issue, but it does not. It usually ends up in two ways; either wasted areas or narrowing the kitchen space. Although there are already numerous storage solutions, none seems to completely solve the issue because they were not designed to fit the local context and people. Generally, Malaysians have extra and heavier kitchen appliances; logically, they need pre-installed cabinets that could also be dismantled for other purposes. Finally, designers should consider the spatial layout and the problem with food waste passing through living areas; designers should consider having a designated rubbish area close to the exit. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that the objective of this research is to aid the designers as part of their kitchen design strategy for future reference.

Keywords: Ergonomics; Kitchen Design; Low-cost; Minimal Space

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 17
DCE 004

Place Identity of Fishermen Water Village in Malaysia

**Nur Liyana Rosli ¹, Nurul Liyana Hanapi ¹, Mohd Tajul Izrin Tajul Hasnan ¹,
Amirhosein Valizadeh ²**

¹ Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, University Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam, Malaysia, ² Tehran University of Art, Iran

liyanarosli10@gmail.com, liyanahanapi@uitm.edu.my, tajulizrin@uitm.edu.my, amir1.valizadeh1@gmail.com
Tel : 014 629 1506

Abstract

Malaysia's coastal region is noted for its rich culture and tradition, fishery activities, seafood, and local fisheries products that are owned, operated, and sustained by fisherman villages. Only the descendants of the initial immigrants live in the villages, and the historical culture has been passed down through the centuries. Uncontrolled coastal development in Malaysia, on the other hand, has put the local fisherman village's identity and culture at threat. Due to modern coastal development that does not connect with the local context and culture in Malaysia, particularly in fishers' village areas, it has lost its identity, and a lack of environmental consciousness has resulted in local economic and ecological damage. For the past few months, the flooding event in Selangor has caused significant loss and damage to the fishers' water village. Regarding the current situation and damage to the fishers' water village in Selangor due to floods, identifying the critical elements of the fishers' village is essential to rebuild and retain the village's identity and promote local fishermen's culture. The research aimed to construct a guideline in recreating the identity place of fishers' water village in Malaysia through its influential culture and characteristics. The research objectives were to describe the elements of cultural identity and characteristics of water village culture, identify the cultural identity and characteristics of the water village in Malaysia, and evaluate significant culture of water villages in Malaysia. After analyzing the literature on the topic, a theoretical framework was established in this study. As a result, the elements that can identify the identity of the place of fishers' water village have been studied using a qualitative technique. Data were collected through observation and case studies of fishers' villages from a few active fishers villages in Pulau Pinang, Johor and Perak. The checklist method was performed to analyze qualitative data. As a result, this research dissertation predicts that by

including these aspects in coastal development, fishing villages' value and significant identity may be built and maintained without compromising their ability to adapt to future coastal development. Plus, the essence of the fishermen water village in Selangor can be recreate through the data gather from other states (Pulau Pinang, Johor and Perak).

Keywords: fishermen water village, sense of place, cultural identity

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 18
DCE 005

Reviewing General Building Standards to Integrate Disaster-Resilience Strategies

**Aainaa Suhardi ¹, Nur Syawallina Azman ¹, Intan Liana Samsuddin ¹,
Yakubu Amino Dodo ²**

¹ Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering Technology and Built Environment, UCSI University, Malaysia, ² Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Istanbul Gelisim University, Istanbul, Turkey

aainaa@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, syawallina@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, intan@ucsiuniversity.edu.my,
yadodo@gelisim.edu.tr

Tel : +60122909740

Abstract

The Malaysian Uniform Building By-Laws (UBBL), 1984 is an integral part of the building industry, whether the building is built on different scales, it still serves the same purpose. It tends to follow the same building standards authorised in the Building By-Laws. For example, disaster evacuation centres in Malaysia are no different from the other buildings because they are selected among general buildings, such as schools and community halls. However, the nature of a disaster evacuation centre needs more than an empty hall.

A centre requires additional building capacities to run for 24 hours daily during a disaster event. It needs elements of resilience to be incorporated in the spatial requirements and services to reduce the risks of disaster. Therefore, the current building standards of these general buildings shall be revisited to implement disaster-resilience strategies. As a result, existing buildings can be further assessed and retrofitted to prepare for the shortcoming disaster events.

The research primarily looks into the Multidisciplinary Centre of Earthquake Engineering Research or MCEER 4R resilience framework by Bruneau et al. (2003) on robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness, and rapidity to conceptualise disaster resilience strategies in general buildings. Bruneau et al (2003) .'s MCEER 4R resilience framework is being studied in order to adopt and adapt resilience measures into existing building standards.

The research's aim is to identify the general building standards stated in the UBBL which incorporate disaster resilience through document review method. Following that, the study

reviews Singapore and Phillipine's building standards to understand the enforcement of disaster resilience in the respective countries. Finally, the study makes comparative analysis on all three building standards adopting the 4R resilience properties.

Building standards around the world have advanced toward disaster risk reduction and disaster management in response to the challenges posed by the frequency of disaster events. The inability to provide actions to improve the current state of our buildings has raised the issue of resilience. Although these standards have been established to be sufficient for our climatic conditions, their accuracy in terms of disaster resilience is questionable.

Keywords: building standards, disaster resilience

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 19
DCE 006

**Blue-spaces Characteristics towards Stress Reduction
by Architecture: EEG investigation**

**Ammar Ayman Zaino¹, Aishath Rasiya¹, Maryam Banaei^{3,4} Jamalunlaili
Abdullah², Mohamed Yusoff Abbas¹, Hassan Azman¹**

¹ Centre of Studies, Architecture, ² Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia. ³ The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Australia.. ⁴ University of Technology Sydney, Australia.

Ammar_zaino@hotmail.com, Thayishaar@gmail.com, Maryam.banaei@florey.edu.au, Jamal858@uitm.edu.my,
Myusoff801@uitm.edu.my, azman692@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +96073375340

Abstract

Mental health disorders are increasing. The projected world's most global crisis in 2030 is not cancer or diabetes but depression, mental disorders and stress (WHO 2012). Also, many studies around the world have concluded that the current COVID-19 pandemic is a unique factor in increasing rates of stress and depression. Professors Dimosthenis A. and Sarigiannis (2014), working at WHO, reported statistics that 80% to 90% of our time is spent indoors, and other researchers confirmed that, such as Gray (2018), The Royal Institute of British Architects RIBA (2020) confirms that fact too, that architectural design impacts and influences human well-being. That's why architecture is a definite contributor to stress factors and well-being. It has been scientifically proven that the environment affects/change us. It changes our brain, emotions and behaviour. Hundreds of experimental researches were conducted. These papers all agree and prove one point, which is the scientific impact of architecture on well-being. The concept of blue space architecture helps in reducing stress levels indoors or outdoors. There is a gap in determining the most effective ways of designing blue spaces to maximise stress reduction (not all blue spaces are equal). Therefore, this paper aims to determine the most effective ways of designing blue space. The objectives of this study are, firstly, to synthesise the characteristics that affect blue space's ability to reduce stress. Secondly, to examine and measure the characteristics' effectiveness on human psychology and emotions. Thirdly, to analyse the results and draw a conclusion. The methodology uses a quantitative approach to reduce biases, and it

will be conducted in three phases. First, the literature will be reviewed to determine the characteristics of the blue spaces. Then, stress will be evaluated while viewing images of blue spaces. Finally, the emotional state will be measured using low-cost Electroencephalography in conjunction with the survey. We are expecting to draw a conclusion on determining the characteristics that affect blue space's ability to reduce stress

Keywords: Stress; Neuroarchitecture; Emotion; Mental health; EEG

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Educational / Learning Environment

A 20 ELE 001

MyARTS: Towards enhancing users' engagement and motivation in learning articles

**Tengku Nazatul Shima Tengku Paris¹, Hanani Mohamed Hamdan¹,
Khamizatul Baizura Idris³, Khalid Mat Pardi¹, Ahmad Firdaos Syauqi
Ahmad Sidiki¹, Lo Mun Ling²**

¹ Academy of Language Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara Pahang, Raub Campus, Malaysia, ² Lo & Lo Educational Consultancy Ltd., Hong Kong.

tnshima@uitm.edu.my, hananihamdan@uitm.edu.my, khamizatul@uitm.edu.my, khalidmp@uitm.edu.my,
firdaoussyauqi@uitm.edu.my, munling.lo@gmail.com
Tel : 0199515668

Abstract

My Articles or MyARTS, an interactive English language mobile game application intended for teaching grammar articles, is the subject of the study. This digital game is exclusively designed according to the Theory of Variation (TOV), one of the prominent learning theories. According to this theory, learners understand, experience and think differently. Therefore, the investigation of learners' previous knowledge is necessary before the development of the questions in the MyARTS game. The theory propagates, that it is majorly critical to look into learners' prior knowledge of the learning object in order to see how different it is from the teacher's perspective. The focus of the theory is more on learners' plight in learning and how teaching can be enhanced to optimize learning. Contrast, separation, generalization, and fusion were the four patterns of variation used in this study. Because variations in the learning outcome are imperative, the game provides a variety of combinations and structures of grammatical articles to expose learners to the different aspects of articles "a, an, and the." The aim is to encourage learners to learn rather than the teachers teaching. As The Blueprint of The Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021-2025) emphasises the use of information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching and learning processes, it is an innovative effort to incorporate the use of ICT in language learning. Hence, the objective of this study is to examine the elements that support the design of the questions in the MyARTS digital game using Mobile-Assisted Language Learning (MALL) based on TOV. To illuminate the concepts of the ToV in the design of the grammar exercises in the game, the

researchers used qualitative content analysis. As a result, the study reveals that the features in the ToV guiding the game's tasks can have a positive impact on learners' ability to discern grammatical articles. A digital game tailored to the learner's level of English can be an engaging technique in the learning process, especially when it comes to teaching and learning English grammar.

Keywords: Grammar Articles, The Theory of Variation, Interactive games, Discernment

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 21 ELE 002

Open Distance Learning (ODL) during Covid-19: Obstacles Faced by Nursing Students and its Effect on their Attitudes

Rosuzeita Fauzi ¹, Dian Syafinaz Abdullah ¹, Nurul Fazela Mat Saad ¹, Septa Katmawanti ²

¹ Centre of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia., ² Public Health Department, Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

rosuzeita@uitm.edu.my, dianabdullah98@gmail.com, nurulfazela98@gmail.com, septakatma.fik@um.ac.id
Tel : +60 0113923 2623

Abstract

Background: Covid-19 pandemic has severely impacted higher education as universities closed their premises. An unexpected shift from face-to-face to online learning has given a massive challenge to the students. These have resulted in students facing many obstacles during their studies. Aim: To determine the common obstacles and their effect on nursing students' attitudes towards open and distance learning (ODL) during Covid-19. Methods: The study employed a quantitative research design conducted at the Faculty of Health Science, UiTM Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor. Purposive sampling was used in sample selection from the full-time nursing student. A self-administered online questionnaire was used to collect data on students' obstacles faced during ODL and their attitudes towards ODL. Results: 2% of nursing students had obstacles during ODL, while 98% reported the absence of obstacles towards the ODL. The most common dimension of ODL obstacles was curriculum content (16.45±5.04). In addition, 90.6% of students had a negative attitude towards using ODL. Moreover, there was a statistically significant $p=0.013$, negative and poor correlation ($r=-0.22$) between obstacles faced and their attitude towards ODL. However, there was an association between their attitudes and device use in ODL during the Covid-19 ($X^2=19.53$, $p=0.02$). Conclusions: Nursing students encounter no difficulties during the ODL. However, their attitudes were greatly affected throughout

the ODL. Thus, it had an impact on students' performance and motivation to learn. The study regarding ODL during pandemics should be replicated. So, more references can be made in future, especially for new researchers in Malaysia and worldwide.

Keywords: Obstacle(s), Attitude, Open Distance Learning (ODL), Covid-19, Nursing Student(s).

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Univer

A 22 ELE 003

The Creation of a Concept Mapping Care Plan for Evaluating Students' Clinical Performance

Rusnani Ab Latif¹, Mohd Zarawi Mat Nor², Wan Ismahanisa Ismai³, Yoyok Bekti Prasetyo⁴

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Campus Bertam, 13200, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

² Department of Medical Education, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 16150, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan, Malaysia.

³ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Campus Bertam, 13200, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

⁴ Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia.

rusnani@uitm.edu.my, zarawi@usm.my, ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my, yoyok@umm.ac.id
Tel : +6-0139104522

Abstract

Introduction: The expectation that today's nursing students must master a continually expanding body of knowledge and apply complex skills in a rapidly changing environment is portrayed in the concept mapping care plan (CMCP). Attachment to clinical settings is an essential part of nursing education. Students gain more experience, responsibility, and understanding inpatient care due to their involvement in clinical practices. The aim of using concept mapping as a teaching approach in clinical setting is for students to be able to integrate theoretical knowledge and apply it in a clinical settings. The learning process will become more meaningful as a consequence of this approach. Therefore, the researcher wants to create a concept mapping care plan to evaluate nursing student's academic performance in clinical practices. The researchers developed the concept mapping care plan, which was then validated in three rounds by ten expert panels using the Delphi technique. The student's academic achievement in clinical settings was evaluated through the construction of concept mapping care plans. Methodology: This study was used a two-group quasi-experimental design with pre and post-tests. A multi-stage sampling method was applied to choose a representative sample for the research. The population of the study was chosen based on zones from four nursing colleges: Institusi Latihan Kementerian Kesihatan

Malaysia (ILKKM) Kubang Kerian (Kejururawatan), Kelantan, ILKKM Pulau Pinang, Penang, Kolej Sains Kesihatan Bersekutu (KSKB) Sungai Buluh, and ILKKM Melaka are all located in the East Zone. There were 218 respondents that participated in the survey. Concept mapping and lecture approach were used to educate the experimental and control groups, respectively. Inferential and descriptive method was used to analyze the data. Significant p-values were considered as those less than 0.05. Result: The mean score of CMCP during clinical practices for experimental group was 65.23 as compared with the control group which was 59.33. Using a paired t-test, revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between experimental and control groups, and a p-value <0.05. Conclusion: CMCP is a practical assessment tool for nursing educators to prepare nursing students to think critically and perform effectively after graduation. CMCP helps nursing students by allowing them to determine the problems of patients, improve nursing students' knowledge and understanding, and improve the quality of clinical education. This is following the vision and objective of the Ministry of Health, ILKKM, which is to produce competent and knowledgeable nurses.

Keywords: Concept mapping care plan (CMCP), clinical practices, nursing students

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Univer

A 23
ELE 004

The Essential Characteristics of Knowledge Transfer Program: A review

Saidah Hamizah Ahmad ¹, Norraidah Abu Hasan ¹, Abdul Rauf Muthokhir ¹, Adi Cilik Pierewan ²

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

saidah2515@uitm.edu.my, norraidah@uitm.edu.my, abraufmuthokhir@gmail.com, adicilik@uny.ac.id
Tel : 019 990 0035

Abstract

Over the year, the university, industry, and community collaboration increased, and it is a fundamental pillar for a successful knowledge transfer project. The platform provides the exchange of ideas and information such as skills, knowledge, experience and others. The increasing number of knowledge transfer projects shows that the output of the project contributes to the certain parties involved since the Ministry of Higher Education and the Government of Malaysia have put a high effort to push the human capital capabilities in Malaysia to make sure it is reliable to boost the economy. However, there are still insufficient studies on knowledge transfer. Hence, the article conducted a systematic literature review on knowledge transfer in Malaysia. The study employed ROSES as the way to identify, select, screen and analyse the data. Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar is the database that has been applied in the study to look for an article that is related to the title. The thematic analysis that has been conducted shows that there are three themes found, namely knowledge management, innovation, and quality, which are the relevant and significant themes used for the article. The significance of the study will provide a contribution to the practitioner, body of knowledge, policymaker and others. Knowledge transfer is significant for the student and the community and industry to meet the knowledge-based economy that creates innovation for future needs. Knowledge transfer can be considered the main way to utilise the asset that has by the organisation to meet its competitive advantage. Next, quality is important for the continuous improvement of the organisation to meet zero waste on the asset. Higher education institutions need to address the issue of human capital

as the rate shows a worsening trend, and knowledge transfer should be implemented in order to meet the capabilities of students dealing with community and industry.

Keywords: Systematic review, knowledge transfer, competitive advantage, university

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 24
ELE 005

**University Administrators Retention: The Moderating
Roles of Organisational Justice and Generational
Diversity**

Shariff Harun ¹, Ibrahim Ahmad ²

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Puncak Alam,
Selangor, Malaysia

² Royal College of Medicine Perak, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia

shariffharun@uitm.edu.my, ibrahima@unikl.edu.my
Tel: +603-32585007

Abstract

Despite its wide acceptance as a theoretically important element in an organisation, organisational justice and generational diversity are neglected research areas, especially within the higher learning institutions context. The limited literature has restricted the Malaysian higher learning institutions' understanding of both variables' importance and has created a gap that needs to be addressed objectively. Thus, this study intends to fill the knowledge gap by analysing the moderating roles of organisational justice and generational diversity on Malaysian universities' HRM practices and their effect on the administrator's intention to stay. Consistent with the findings of past researchers, this study utilises recruitment and selection, training and development, performance appraisal, and compensation and benefits as HRM practices variables. Subsequently, the organisational justice variables studied were distributive justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice. The purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data for this study, whereby 272 universities administrators from the rank of officers above took part in the survey. The study found that Justice – Management Practice and Distributive Justice - Reward are statistically significant moderators that can strengthen or diminish the administrators' intention to stay. In contrast, generational diversity was found to be an insignificant moderator. Empirically, it can be concluded that organisational justice elements such as justice - management practices and distributive justice – reward are influential moderators of intention to stay to university administrators. When the administrators perceive that their management is fair in making job decisions, intreating the employees, and practising equal rights to the employees, especially in

the distribution of pay and rewards, the administrators will reciprocate by obliging to remain with their present employer. Thus, to entice the administrators to stay longer, the university must be perceived as fair in job decisions and the distribution of pay and rewards. The findings from this study are substantial and in line with the United Nations Sustainable Developments Goals of good health and well-being (Goal 3), quality education (Goal 4), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16).

Keywords: Organisational Justice, Generational Diversity, HRM Practices, University Administrators Retention

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Elderly Environment

A 25
EE 001

Environmental Hazards and Falls among Elderly with Low Back Pain

Zarina Zahari ¹, Muhammad Faizal Abd Rahim ², Maria Justine ¹, Sulfandi ³

¹ Centre for Physiotherapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor, Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Unit of Physiotherapy, Hospital Bahagia Ulu Kinta, Jalan Besar, Tanjung Rambutan, Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia. ³ Institute of Health and Science Technology Wiyata Husada Samarinda, Kadrie Oening Street, Gang Monalisa, No 77, Air Hitam, Kec. Samarinda Ulu, Samarinda City, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

zarinazahari@uitm.edu.my, fisiomatrix@yahoo.com, maria205@uitm.edu.my, sulfandi@itkeswhs.ac.id

Tel : +6013-2094170

Abstract

Background: The growing number of the elderly and their subsequent health problems cause many implications for the healthcare systems. Elderly with low back pain usually present with neuromuscular changes, including decreased force generation capacity, altered muscle fiber-type proportion, and slower motor unit firing rate. Consequently, this contributes to weaker, less resilient muscles and an increased rate of falls. **Significance:** Environmental hazards are the contributing factors to the risk of falls. Most institutionalized centers for the elderly in Malaysia contain potential hazards such as slippery floor surfaces, poor lighting, and loose mats. However, the existence of hazards alone is insufficient to cause falls, and the interaction between the physical abilities of the elderly and their exposure to environmental hazards appears to be more vital. **Objectives:** (1) To identify the existing environmental hazards in institutionalized centers for the elderly (2) To determine the association between environmental factors and falls among elderly with low back pain. **Method:** A cross-sectional survey involving older people in institutionalized centers for the elderly in peninsular Malaysia. This study used Raosoft calculator software to calculate the sample size with parameters set at 95% CI, type 1 error of 0.05, effect size at 0.5, and the sample size estimated as 218. However, when considering 30% drop out, the total sample size became 284. The instruments measured included the demographic data, Fall Risk Assessment Tools (FRAT), and Home Falls and Accident Screening Tools (HOME FAST). **Limitations:** There was a time constraint in the accomplishment of the survey since some of the participants had difficulties reading, writing, and understanding the questionnaires and required

assistance. **Findings:** There were 234 respondents included for analysis. The majority of participants were male and of Malay ethnicity. Most hazards reported were no slip-resistant mats in the bathroom (73.5%), difficulty with bath transfers (1.7%), and inadequate/absent step/stair rails outdoors (1.7%) was the lowest frequency of hazards. The association between environmental hazards and falls among elderly living in institutions with low, medium, and high risk was non-significant ($p > 0.05$). **Implication:** Environmental factors are not the crucial cause of most falls, but the interaction between an environmental hazard (extrinsic factors) and the elderly physical abilities (intrinsic factors) seem to play a significant role in falls. Thus, frequent education on preventive measures for falls may be needed to increase awareness among the elderly with low back pain.

Keywords: Environmental hazards, Fall, Elderly, Low back pain

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 26
EE 002

Fall Concern among Carers of an Older Person

Nur Aina Asyiqin Binti Mohd Nazmi ¹, Akehsan Dahlan ², Seng Giap Marcus Ang ³

¹ Kelantan Foundation for Disabled (YOKUK), 16100 Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia. ² Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor. Malaysia. ³ School of Nursing & Midwifery, Edith Cowan University, Australia

nurainaasyiqin96@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my, s.ang@ecu.edu.au
Tel: + 6017-956 2234

Abstract

Many older people fall at least once a year. The fall may lead to many complications such as hip fracture, loss of consciousness, head injury and even death. The complications are not only experienced by the older person but also by the carers. Previous studies indicate that many carers of an older person worry about falls and fall-related injury to the person they cared for. Information about falls and fall-related issues among older people is well established. However, there are gaps in knowledge in concern of falls among older person to carers and its relationship with social support, depression, anxiety, stress and strain. Hence, there is a need for this study to be conducted among carers of the elderly population in Malaysia. Methodology: A cross-sectional study design was conducted. The study involves 590 carers of an older person. Carers' Fall Concern Instrument, Caregiver Strain index, Multi-dimension social supports, Depression, Anxiety and Stress (DASS) was used. The results indicate that there is a high level of concern about falls among carers of the older person as the fall may lead to many negative consequences for the older person and the carers. There is a positive relationship between concern with depression, stress and anxiety and strain, and there is a positive relationship between concern with age, the number of falls among the older person, and the best predictor for the concern

is the number of falls. Conclusion: The study suggests that a multidisciplinary health team plays a significant role in helping the older person and the carers. A preventative program should be conducted for the carers to minimise the impact of caring for an older person. In addition, an occupational therapist could play a significant role in preventing falls among the older person.

Keywords: fall, carers, fall concerns, elderly

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 27
EE 003

Accessibility Factor of the Elderly in Achieve Mobility Requirements: Case Study in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah

Harifah Mohd Noor ¹, Chai Ai Jing ², Adilah Md Ramli ³, Joko Sulistyio ⁴

¹ Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ² Center for Postgraduate Studies, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition, ⁴ Faculty of Tourism, Ciputra University, Surabaya

harifah@ums.edu.my, Chaiaijing@gmail.com, m_adilah@ums.edu.my, gsmsultan@gmail.com

Tel : 0198161163

Abstract

The ageing population is a phenomenon that arises in both emerging and developing countries, particularly in developing countries, due to changes in modernization and globalization. The elderly face various accessibility issues that are important in determining their mobility ability. The elderly will be marginalized from the local community when isolated at home and travel less due to the inaccessibility to the essential need later in life. This research examines the accessibility factor related to the travel pattern of the elderly. This study delivered a set of questionnaires to 400 senior citizens aged 60 and above in Kota Kinabalu District that used a simple random sampling method. Factor Analysis is used to analyze 29 parameters of the factor implemented accessibility of the elderly towards their living requirements. This study succeeded in developing four main factors, which are personal, land use, transportation facilities, and temporal. Land use factor is the most dominant factor concerned by the elderly because of the weakness of physical ability. The research findings can assist Local Authorities and the Department of Social Welfare plan and implementing policies and strategies to fulfil the mobility needs of the elderly to preserve activity and involvement in the community and achieve active ageing.

Keywords: Accessibility, the elderly, land use, mobility

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers),

ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 28
EE 004

Perceived Social Support and Depression Level among Elderly Living in Institution

Nur Atiqah Azman ¹, Ayu Azila Mohd Isa ¹, Padma A. Rahman ¹, Supat Chupradit ²

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, 50200, Thailand

atiqahazman@uitm.edu.my, padma553@uitm.edu.my, ayuazila94@yahoo.com, supat.c@cmu.ac.th
+6013-2003607

Abstract

Background: Elderly is among the population who is commonly withdrawn and live alone. This situation possibly affects social support received by the elderly and becomes an underlying factor in psychological issues such as depression. Social support is a feeling that leads the subject to believe that he is loved and cared for by others. The association between social support and depression among the general population have been well studied globally. Nevertheless, literature evidence in the perspective of the elderly population was slightly less explored and published. **Aim:** This study was conducted to (i) identify the relationship between demographic characteristics and perceived social support, (ii) to identify the relationship between demographic characteristics and level of depression and (iii) to determine the association between levels of significant other support, family support and friend support with the depression level. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted involving 92 participants living in a governmental elderly institution, Rumah Seri Kenangan (RSK) Cheng, Malacca, Malaysia. All the participants were required to answer a set of questionnaires which consisted of demographic characteristics, Multidimensional

Scale for Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) to measure levels of social support and levels of depression, respectively. Results: From 92 participants, 56.5% of participants are male (n=52), and 43.5% of participants are female (n=40). An independent sample t-test and one-way ANOVA determined that there is no significant relationship between demographic characteristics with social support and depression level. There was also no significant association between levels of significant other support, family support and friend support with the depression level. However, low social support from significant other and moderate social support from family and friends have a higher mean (S.D.) which are 2.28 (0.982), 2.29 (0.806), and 2.41 (0.939), respectively, indicating that these can contribute to a high level of depression. Conclusion: Low social support from significant others and moderate social support from family and friends had affected the level of depression in the elderly population in RSK Cheng. This finding as a baseline data to urge and support the government on the provision of intervention programs to enhance wider social support and network for the elderly and occupational therapy practice may help in providing support group activity besides preventive measures towards psychological issues among the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, institutionalization, social support, depression, psychological issues.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Health / Healing Environment

A 29
HE 001

Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) and its Relation with Depression and Anxiety among University Students

Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim ¹, Nur Wahida Mahmud Pauzi ², Akehsan Dahlan ¹, Jayachandran Vetrayan ³

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Kiwanis Down Syndrome Foundation – National Centre, Jalan Jenjarum, Taman Sea, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia. ³ College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

syamsul2893@uitm.edu.my, nurwahida2297@gmail.com, akehsan@uitm.edu.my, vetrayanj@ksau-hs.edu.sa
Tel: +6019-5661965

Abstract

In the growing era of technology, the desire and demand for having a smartphone contributed to the need in keeping contact with others. Many people are curious about what others are doing, which will lead to smartphone addiction or attachment to social media. Consequently, they would likely experience an aversive feeling of missing out on current yet unattended events. FoMO stands for "Fear of Missing Out", which refers to the "pervasive apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which one is absent". Statistics show that greater FoMO reports a high level of depression and anxiety. There is currently a shortage of research on FoMO and its relation to depression and anxiety among university students in Malaysia. Therefore, this cross-sectional study aims to identify the relationship of FoMO with depression and anxiety among university students in Malaysia. The current study also aimed to determine the level of FoMO, depression, and anxiety and explore any differences between gender and level of FoMO among university students. Two hundred eighty-one participants in a public university participated in this study through self-reported

questionnaires distributed using the online platform. Two main instruments were used in this study, the Fear of Missing out Scale (FoMOs) and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21), in obtaining information related to the fear of missing out, depression and anxiety among university students. The findings of this study indicated that most of the participants had a low level of FoMO and normally scored on depression and anxiety. A significant positive relationship was found between FoMO and psychological variables, which indicates that a person with a high level of FoMO tends to develop depressive and anxiety symptoms. Findings also highlighted significant gender differences in which female students scored much higher than male students in FoMO. This study provides some positive implications as it may provide insight and further understanding about the phenomenon and how FoMO is fulfilling the relatedness needs and leading to psychological distress, especially for university students. Apart from that, findings have reaffirmed that FoMO can become a significant component when determining related psychological issues. There is a limitation in this study where most of the participants were female, and this research is confined to only one public university. Therefore, a wide range might be necessary, and the longitudinal type of study for generalization purposes.

Keywords: Fear of missing out, depression, anxiety, university students

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 30
HE 002

Caregiver Burden of Children with Chronic Disease at Teaching Hospital

Noraini Hashim¹, Norlizah Turiman^{1,2}, Nur'shafinaz Salehen^{1,2}, Suryanto Suryanto³

¹Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi *MARA*, *Malaysia*,

²Nursing Department, Universiti Malaya Medical Centre, *Malaysia*, ³School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

hnoraini@uitm.edu.my, norlizah.turiman@gmail.com, shafinaz211@gmail.com, suryanto.s@ub.ac.id
Tel : +60196671709

Abstract

The chronic disease requires ongoing medical care and restricts a child's daily activities. Caregivers show an important role in the healthcare system by taking care of their chronic illnesses children at home. Managing children with chronic diseases may negatively impact their quality of life, indirectly increasing their parental burden. This study's objective is to identify caregiver burdens while taking care of their child with chronic disease. A cross-sectional study using convenience sampling was conducted among 230 caregivers who bring their children with chronic diseases for continuous follow-up in the Pediatric Outpatient Unit at one of the teaching hospitals in Kuala Lumpur. PedsQI Family Impact Module self-administer questionnaire was used to identify the caregiver burden. The data was analysed using IBM SPSS Version 26. The result indicates that the parent is the primary caregiver for most children with chronic diseases. The participants perceived a burden associated with managing their chronically ill child (67%, n=154). Worry (1.89 0.99), followed by daily activities (1.6430 1.04), is the most significant dimension of the family's impact on the caregiver burden. There was no significant association between caregiver burden and age ($p=0.64$), education ($p=0.08$), and occupation ($p=0.08$). The study's limitation is that it was conducted in a single setting within a teaching hospital, and the convenience sampling

methods used in this study may have introduced bias into the sample. The sample chosen may not represent the entire population of caregivers of chronically ill children, which includes caregivers from both community and private medical centres. In conclusion, caregivers perceived the burden of caring for children with chronic diseases. On the other hand, the caregiver burden has no relationship to demographic data. That shows it could be other reasons that may affect the caregiver's burden. Thus, interviewing caregivers to ascertain their burden in the future is essential. Future studies should include additional variables that rule out caregiver functioning and coping mechanisms that are more closely related to their well-being performance. Therefore, consistent support, coping strategies, and increased understanding from healthcare providers may aid in reducing the caregiver burden.

Keywords: caregiver, burden, children, chronic disease

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 31
HE 003

Confinement Diet, Physical Activity and Well-Being of Mothers with a Preterm Infant: A qualitative study

Nur Islami Mohd Fahmi Teng¹, Noor Fairuzi Suhana Yahya¹, Norfarhana Md Said¹, Rachmanida Nuzrina²

¹ Centre for Dietetic Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Malaysia, ² Nutrition Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Esa Unggul University, Indonesia.

nurislami@uitm.edu.my, fairuzisuhana@gmail.com, norfarhana74@uitm.edu.my, rachmanida.nuzrina@esaunggul.ac.id
Tel : +(60)332584540

Abstract

The confinement period is significant among postpartum Asian mothers. It is part of the culture whereby traditional beliefs and practices confound mothers after delivery. However, it is not fully understood how this practice affects women's health. For mothers with difficult experiences during delivery, such as premature delivery and NICU (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit) admission, it is doubtful whether they can practice this belief, hence the outcome to their mental, health, and social well-being. This study aims to explore confinement diet and physical activity that may influence the psychosocial well-being of mothers. Our objective is to identify how confinement practices among mothers with preterm infants affect their mental health. A qualitative approach using focus group discussion was conducted on 22 Malay mothers with infants delivered prematurely and admitted to the NICU. Purposive sampling was used to select mothers within six months of delivery and child-bearing age. Data was collected through focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews. Data were analyzed thematically. Four main themes were derived from the analysis; 1) healthy diet, 2) food restriction, 3) fitness and strength 4) barriers. Mothers indicated that the confinement diet is healthier and boosts their mood in continuing the breastfeeding journey. Restriction in particular food, especially 'cold' food, is believed to avoid health consequences such as pain and "wind." Although mothers agree that physical activity may increase fitness, reduce weight and increase happiness, the challenges to adhere to physical activity recommendation is notable. Our findings suggest that emphasizing a healthy lifestyle during the confinement period is necessary. Healthcare should include strategies education to change the traditional perspective of confinement, specifically on healthy food consumption and

physical activity recommendation during the confinement period. The limitation of this study is focusing on a single ethnicity in Malaysia. It is suggested to explore other ethnics practices as well.

Keywords: breastfeeding, confinement diet, postpartum mothers, well-being

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 32
HE 004

Cutting Board Hygiene Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Food Handlers at Home during COVID-19 Pandemic in Selangor

Nadiatul Syima Mohd Shahid ¹, Rabi'atul' Adawiyah Abdul Wahab ², Shantakumari Rajan ², Nasar-Abbas, S.M. ³

¹ Department of Environmental Health, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Kampus Bertam, 13200 Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.,

² Centre of Environmental Health and Safety, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), UiTM Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.,

³ School of Molecular and Life Sciences, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Curtin University, Bentley, Western Australia, 6102, Australia.

nadiatul@uitm.edu.my, rabiatulwahab16@gmail.com, shanta@uitm.edu.my, s.abbas@curtin.edu.au
Tel : +601111977619

Abstract

The microbial quality of cutting boards used in the kitchen is an indicator of hygiene conditions. Approximately 40% of foodborne illnesses occur in the home, making it a significant public health concern. This study was conducted to evaluate the hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices on cutting boards among food handlers at home during the COVID-19 pandemic in Selangor. Hundreds of food handlers participated in the online survey selected using specific criteria using a validated self-administered questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises four sections: demographic characteristics, hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices. Food handlers were mostly female (88%), age within 21 – 30 years (97%), with tertiary education (97%), the most income of the family household is under RM 4,360 (63%), daily food preparation at home (76%) and 73% have never received any training on food safety. The result shows that most respondents had insufficient hygiene knowledge on cutting boards 26.51 ± 8.47 (56.40%), with the mean value of 9.50 ± 4.05 (55.88%) and 7.01 ± 2.71 (50.07%), attitudes and practices were below a satisfactory level. A statistically significant correlation was found between hygiene knowledge and practices ($r = 0.59$, $p < 0.05$). The relationship between household income (B40 and M40) and knowledge, attitudes and practices was not significant. However, ranking the income of the

households, M40 had the highest knowledge on chopping board hygiene (47.23), but had the lowest attitudes (44.75) and practices (40.85) towards cutting board hygiene compared to household in the B40 income category. Food handlers had insufficient KAP scores, which is a concerning trend during the pandemic. These findings emphasize the need for educating the food handlers at home on food hygiene and safety in effective ways to improve and increase their food safety knowledge, behaviour and practices to reduce food poisoning and cross-contamination risks.

Keywords: Cutting board; hygiene; knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP); food handlers

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 33
HE 005

Illness Acceptance and Quality of Life among Hemodialysis Patients

Fatimah Sham ¹, Karina Abdul Wahid Pereira ², Nurulhafizza Abdul Latif ³,
Ayat Al-Sawad ⁴

¹ Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Selangor, ² Nefrology Department, University of Malaya Medical Centre, 59100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. ³ Hospital UiTM, 42300, Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ⁴ Department of Nursing, King Fahd Hospital of the University, Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia

fatimah2886@uitm.edu.my, kanne4780@gmail.com, mynameis_nurul@yahoo.com, ayat.alsawad@gmail.com
Tel: +6016-3612630

Abstract

Background: Hemodialysis is one of the treatments that has been used for end-stage renal disease (ESRD). Hence, patients' acceptance and quality of life are affected by the illness and the continuous treatment.

Objective: Therefore, this study is to assess the illness acceptance and quality of life (QoL) of End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients undergoing hemodialysis in Selangor, Malaysia.

Significance of the study: The results of this study are important to help identify spaces and opportunities to help improve patient QoL and compliance with appropriate care for patients which will help to reduce mortality and morbidity rates as well as reduce treatment costs.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted among 337 patients at nine dialysis centers representing all the districts in Selangor, Malaysia. The self-administered questionnaire used consists of demographic characteristics of the respondents, KDQOL SF-36, and the Acceptance of Illness Scale questionnaire. The data were analyzed using chi-square and Pearson's correlation coefficients analyses.

Result: The mean (SD) age was 54.65 (14.03) years and was represented by almost equal numbers for both genders. Most of them were single (63.5%), unemployed (62.6%), secondary level of education (53.1), and on AVF (86.6). The mean duration of diagnosis with CKD was 4.99 years (2.82) while the duration of diagnosis with ESRD for 4.83 years (3.01). The level of illness acceptance was moderate (69.1%). The total score of SF-36 was 68.43±18.52, while the score

for the mental and physical components was 52.86 ± 16.69 and 68.27 ± 16.27 , respectively. There is a significant association between the level of illness acceptance and the demographic characteristic of the respondents, which most of the male patients having the lowest level of illness acceptance. In addition, there was a relationship between the level of illness acceptance and QoL, especially in the physical status and the disease-specific core.

Conclusion: There were clear effects of illness acceptance on the QoL of the hemodialysis patients. Multidisciplinary intervention should be targeted to address the physical status and the disease-specific core to reduce further health complications and improve quality of life.

Keywords: illness acceptance, quality of life, hemodialysis, end-stage renal disease

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 34
HE 006

**Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards Handling
Covid-19 among Nurses in a Teaching Hospital**

Roslinda Isa ¹, Noor Hafazieran Hamzah ¹, Norzanni Sharmila Jaffar ¹, Dwi Priyantini ²

¹ Centre of Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Kuala Selangor, Selangor, Malaysia., ² Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Hang Tuah Surabaya -Indonesia.

rosbindaisa@uitm.edu.my, puteriembun8707@gmail.com, norzannisharmila@gmail.com, dwipriyantini@stikeshangtuah-sby.ac.id.

Tel : +60 01121826220

Abstract

Background: A new coronavirus was discovered in China in late December 2019 that causes severe respiratory diseases, including pneumonia. As healthcare workers, nurses play an essential role in handling patients with COVID-19. COVID-19 has posed severe occupational health risks to healthcare workers due to their frequent exposure to infected individuals. The greater the healthcare worker's knowledge, the more confident they were in defeating the virus. Hence, this study aims to assess nurses' level of knowledge, attitude, and practice in handling COVID-19. Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was done with a purposive sampling technique. The sample was 123 nurses from the Emergency department and infectious disease ward at University Malaya Medical Centre (UMMC). The questionnaire was divided into four parts: part one consists of six questions on demographic data, part two consists of 13 questions on knowledge, part three consists of 11 questions on attitude, and part four consists of nine questions on practice regarding handling COVID-19 among nurses. Result: The majority of nurses (99.2%, n=115) have a good knowledge of COVID-19. This study also found that 61.0% (n=75) of the nurses had a negative attitude while only 39.0% (n=48) had a positive attitude toward COVID-19. In terms of practice, 65.9% (n=81) of nurses had good practice handling patients with COVID-19. In a relationship between knowledge, attitude, and practice towards handling COVID-19 among nurses, this study found a significant but weak correlation between attitude and practice ($p=$

0.024, $r = 0.204$). Conclusion: This study shows that most nurses have a good knowledge and practice about COVID-19. Meanwhile, the nurses still need to improve their attitude to increase the level of care and prevent the spreading of COVID-19. A targeted training program for healthcare workers, particularly nurses, can improve nurses' understanding of COVID-19 infection risk and prevention techniques, allowing them to care for their patients and protect themselves from infection adequately.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, practice, COVID-19.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 35 HE 007

Men Health Seeking Behaviour: A literature review

Nik Nairan Abdullah ¹, Mohd Haffis Mohd Arsat ¹, Noor Rafizah Aminah Aziz ², Waqar Al-Kubaisy ³

¹ Public Health Medicine Department, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Kuala Selangor District Health Office, Selangor, Malaysia. ³ Faculty of Medicine, Mutah University, AlKark, Jordan

niknairan@gmail.com; haffisarsat@gmail.com; rafizah76@gmail.com; waqar_abd@yahoo.co.uk
Tel: 0060361267214

Abstract

Background: Gender equality between males and females is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that the nation must address. However, compared to women, the health status of men lags. Men have shorter life expectancy than women. Health seeking behaviour is any action undertaken by individuals who perceive themselves to have a health problem or be ill to find an appropriate remedy. Health seeking behaviour among men is poorer than among women. Previous studies showed that men are less likely than women to visit a family physician regarding their physical and mental health problems; hence the utilization is low. Healthcare services focus on individuals' predisposition, factors that enable or impede use, and care needs. Thus, to increase the utilization of health services among men, identifying factors that become the barrier or facilitator of health-seeking behaviour is important for developing public health intervention. **Significance:** This review can highlight the current research findings and understanding of health-seeking behaviour among men and the factors that influence it. The study aims to describe factors that influence men's health-seeking behaviour. The **objectives** are to describe and summarize the factors that influence men's health-seeking behaviour in various health problems from published literature. **Methods:** Literature search was performed using online databases in Scopus and Web of Science. The keywords used were factors, predictors, health-seeking, help-seeking, treatment-seeking, men, and male. The search only included primary and secondary English language studies published from 2017 until 2022. Articles were assessed, and data extracted and synthesized. **Findings:** In a total of 22 studies that fulfilled the inclusion criteria, the factors identified were predisposing factors (socio-demographic, traditional masculine belief, health-related knowledge, attitude toward treatment,

coping mechanism, perceived benefit), enabling factors (family members and partners, community and affordability, accessibility, confidentiality of health facilities and services), and need factors (perceived need). This study has some **limitations**, where some of the study designs were qualitative and used convenience sampling, thus unable to be generalized to the male population. **Implications:** Stratification of factors that influence health-seeking behaviour among men allows targeted public health intervention so that the SDG can be achieved.

Keywords: Men, Health-seeking, Factors, Review.

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

**A 36
HE 008**

Mobile Games among University Students: A risk for Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

Norhaini Majid ¹, Mohamad Aidiel Emran Ismail ¹, Muhammad Luqman Masar ¹, Sitti Syabariyah ²

¹ Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Selangor, Malaysia, ² Departement of Medical Bedah, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Aisyiyah Bandung, Indonesia

majidnorhaini@gmail.com, apek2973@gmail.com, luqman.mr.21@gmail.com, sittisyabariyah@unisa-bandung.ac.id
Te: +60162384423

Abstract

Carpal Tunnel Syndrome (CTS), the chronic trapping of the median nerve on the wrist, is the most common peripheral lesion in the nerve. Patients usually experience nocturnal discomfort, paraesthesia and admiration affecting the innervated digits of the median nerve. The pain always radiates up the arm in or past the elbow. A study found that students used electronic devices over three hours per day and reported musculoskeletal pain. The prolonged and abnormal handed motions were involved in the cause and development of the CTS. This study aims to determine the risk of carpal tunnel syndrome by playing mobile games among undergraduate students in one of the public universities in Selangor. This study is a cross-sectional study design using questionnaires. A Boston Carpal Syndrome Questionnaire was used in the study. The questionnaire consists of a symptoms severity scale of -11 items and a functional severity scale – of eight items. The questionnaires were distributed to 373 undergraduate university students aged between 18 till 25. Findings indicate a significant association between the symptoms severity of CTS and the socio-demographic except dominant hand, and there was a significant association between the functional severity of CTS and the socio-demographic except dominant hand and age. The majority of the respondents reported that they have mild symptoms of CTS, such as numbness and tingling. This study showed that most of the respondents had mild symptoms and functional severity of CTS. The study also found a substantial link between experience level and symptom severity, implying that the higher the amount of mobile gaming experience, the worse the symptom severity. In conclusion, students need to realize that playing

mobile games does risk them developing the symptoms of CTS. Therefore, it is necessary to create awareness among the students from an early age to educate them about the risk of playing mobile games.

Keywords: Risk, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, mobile games

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 37 HE 009

Musculoskeletal Disorders, Pain and Fatigue among String and Wind Music Students

Ahmad Zamir Che Daud¹, **Nadiah Fauzi**¹, **Mohamad Qayum Mohamad Sabri**¹, **Kounosuke Tomori**²

¹ Centre for Occupational Therapy Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, ² Major of Occupational Therapy, Department of Rehabilitation, School of Health Sciences, Tokyo University of Technology, Japan

zamir5853@uitm.edu.my , nadiah.fauzi@gmail.com , qayumsabri@gmail.com , tomoriks@stf.teu.ac.jp
Tel : +60119277577

Abstract

Background: Studies showed that music students were more likely to get Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) than non-music students. A study reported that MSDs among university students in Malaysia were parallel in other parts of the world. A limited study compared pain, fatigue, and MSD between different groups of instrumental players in Malaysia. **Aim:** This study aimed to determine the level of pain, fatigue, and MSDs among Malaysian university music students and their association with the type of musical instruments they use. **Method:** A cross-sectional study via online survey was done among UiTM wind and string instrument music students. Music students who were enrolled in a course that required them to play winds or strings instruments were included in the study. Their primary instrument must be a wind or string instrument, and they must be able to understand English to complete the questionnaire. Students who only play instruments for leisure and had a history of hand disorder or impairments due to specific illnesses, disorders, or diseases were excluded from this study. Data collection was done via an online survey using Microsoft Form with questions written in English to maintain the validity and reliability of the instruments. Numerical Rating Scale (NRS), Chalder Fatigue Scale (CFS), and Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaires (NMQ) were the instruments that were used to assess pain, fatigue, and MSD, respectively. Approval to conduct the study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of Universiti Teknologi MARA. **Results:** One hundred three participants responded to the questionnaire. The median of pain was 1 at rest and 4 during activity, while CFQ average score was 13.71 ± 5.733 . The most affected parts by MSDs were the neck, upper back, and lower back. Both pain and fatigue were not statistically different between the wind and string

groups. However, more wind players experienced MSDs in the wrist and hand area than string players. **Conclusion:** This study suggests that the types of music instruments influence MSDs level among music students. Those playing wind instruments are more likely to have MSDs, especially in the wrist and hand area.

Keywords: Musical instruments, pain, fatigue, musculoskeletal disorder

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 38
HE 010

Relief for Psychiatric Patients in Malaysia: Results from expert interviews

Nur Zafifa Kamarunzaman¹, Mazlan Che Soh¹, Liu Jia², Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani¹

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

² I.T.U. Women Studies Center in Science Engineering and Technology, ITU Faculty of Mines, No: E 322, Ayazaga Campus, 34469 Maslak, Istanbul

nurzafifa@uitm.edu.my, mazlan3161@uitm.edu.my, jialiu@itu.edu.tr, dalilah790@gmail.com
Tel : +60192198914

Abstract

Mental illness is classified as one of the non-communicable diseases and has marked a staggering number. Often, the sufferers experienced systematic discrimination and were not heard in defending their rights. Social support is indeed essential to uplift their livelihood. The Malaysian government's initiation to provide sustainable development with just, fair and inclusive income distribution, however, aid for psychiatric patients is making strides is still inconclusive. At the same time, many researchers have addressed integrated health care that benefits the sustainability of the health providers and the recipients' gain but a dearth study identified investigating integrated psychiatric care. Thus, this paper aims two-fold, 1) to identify and describe agencies' role in helping psychiatric patients, 2) to evaluate whether there is a synergy in building a concrete framework for the patients. This study has conducted semi-structured interviews with eight experts and practitioners in the mental health area, including government officials, psychiatrists, academicians, and non-governmental agency leaders. The study was limited to experts and practitioners in Klang Valley who perceived as change agents. The data gathered through online meetings via the Google Meet app, which later transcribed and analyzed using NVivo software. Thematic analysis was employed to issue sub-themes and themes contained in the data set. Findings identified that empowering the patients was one of the strategies to help them to gain social mobility however, agencies should be cognizant of the mental disorders various spectrums that defined the patients' unique needs. Besides, the government agency tends to adopt a one-fits-all approach for providing social aid to the patients, which might fail to

fulfil their livelihood. Concurrently, the results highlighted that multisectoral collaboration did not translate well within the aid networks, although the government agencies showed some effort to bridge their services to the patients. Research implications suggested that there should be a body that integrates all services (health and social services) for psychiatric patients to avoid redundancy of services and instil synergies between the agencies. Besides, patients' assimilation could be undertaken more successfully if these agencies could work concurrently, leveraging the available resources and networks.

Keywords: Psychiatric Care, Aid Agencies, Integration Strategy, Collaboration Networks

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA CE-Bs by E-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open-access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians), and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 39
HE 012

Socioeconomic Factors, Parental Stress and Mental Health among Mothers of Children with ADHD

Qarem Mohamed Mustafa¹, Pramesti Pradna Paramita², Trias Mahmudiono³

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia, ³ Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

qarem@uitm.edu.my; pramesti.paramita@psikologi.unair.ac.id; trias-m@fkm.unair.ac.id
Tel: 03-56423514

Abstract

The increased prevalence of children with ADHD signals the increase of mothers who have to take care of those children. The stress experience by the mothers is suggested to differ than those who are caring for typically developed children and other disabilities. This will then put the mothers at risk of various mental health issues consequently impacting their ability to care for their children who need their support. The objectives of this study are to identify the parental stress experience by mothers of children with ADHD and examine the relationship between sociodemographic variables and parental stress with their mental health. The findings will then provide the theoretical support for the relationship between those variable and an empirical justification for policies changes to support the parents. This is a cross-sectional study participated by 104 mothers from Kuala Lumpur who met the inclusion criteria. Purposive sampling was used due to the specific characteristics of the population of interest. A questionnaire consisting sections for socioeconomic information, Parental Stress Inventory, and Center for Epidemiological Study-Depression was used to measure the parental stress and mental health of the participants. A significant negative relationship was found between age of mothers and parental expectations ($r=-2.67$, $p<.01$), while a significant positive relationship was found between level of education and behavioural expression ($r=.271$, $p<.01$). Only parental sacrifice was found to have a significant relationship with reports of depressive symptoms ($r=.412$, $p<.01$). Increase of parental sacrifice was also found so significantly predict the increase of depressive symptoms ($B=.635$, $p<.001$). The findings highlights the importance of ensuring parental stress experience by mothers of children with ADHD are managed as it increases the risk of mental health issues. Specifically, it is important to ensure that the sacrifices made by these mothers are within their capacity and is

valued by not only the family members but also by the community. Furthermore, policies should be in place to ensure that the mothers are able to gather additional resources if it is depleted due to sacrifices made.

Keywords: strain, caregivers, depression, well-being

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

**A 40
HE 013**

Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Dengue Cases in Peninsular Malaysia, 2016 to 2020

Khushairi Muhd Nor ¹, Nazri Che Dom ^{1,2}, Samsuri Abdullah ³ Nopadol Precha ⁴

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300, UITM Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Ocean Engineering Technology and Informatics, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu, 21030 Kuala Nerus, Terengganu, Malaysia, ⁴ Department of Environmental Health and Technology, School of Public Health, Walailak University, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand

2021146657@student.uitm.edu.my, nazricd@uitm.edu.my, samsuri@umt.edu.my, nopadol.pr@wu.ac.th
Tel : 03-32584300

Abstract

Dengue is known as one of the most prominent vectors borne diseases transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*. The study of dengue distribution patterns is significant in aid of dengue surveillance and management. Due to dengue disease still not having an approved vaccine, the outbreak is reduced by controlling the vectors. However, the prediction of a dengue outbreak is complicated due to multiple uncontrolled factors. This study examines the distribution pattern of dengue cases in Peninsular Malaysia by spatial and temporal. The study's objectives are to assess the prevalence of dengue cases across 91 districts in Peninsular Malaysia from 2016 to 2020 and, hence, to identify dengue disease's hotspot and cold spot regions. By using ArcGIS, summarized yearly data of dengue cases from 2016 to 2020 in Peninsular Malaysia were analyzed. Identification districts of the hotspot and cold spot locations were determined. This study is limited to a few limitations, such as the period of study remains only five years, and other mosquito-borne diseases will be excluded. The study results showed the prevalence of dengue cases mainly occurred in the central region of Peninsular Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya, and Selangor), with more than 7,000 cases every year during the study period. Gombak, Kepong, Petaling, Hulu Langat, Putrajaya, Sepang, and Klang were found to be hotspot locations meanwhile Kota Setar, Besut, Cameron Highlands, Lipis, Temerloh, Kuala Terengganu, Dungun, Jempol, and Tampin were found to be in cold spot locations. The trend of dengue cases

descriptively was detected in this study for the study period. The findings can be used by the local authority in managing dengue cases, especially denoting the hotspot regions for the public health concern. The implication of the study and strategy to control the dengue outbreak must be combined with the characteristics of the epidemiological data.

Keywords: GIS. Vector-borne disease. Aedes. Spatial epidemiology

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A41
HE 014

Urban Park Characteristics as a Key Element for Mental Health Restoration In Malaysia

Nor Izana Mohd Shobri ¹, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman ¹, Nor Hisham Md Saman ¹, Juneman Abraham ²

¹ Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, 32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. ² Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bina Nusantara University, DKI Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

izana980@uitm.edu.my, norha776@uitm.edu.my, norhi559@uitm.edu.my, juneman@binus.ac.id
Tel : 012 6774002

Abstract

A recent study has reported that the Malaysian urban population faces mental health problems such as depression and anxiety symptoms due to the impact of urbanisation. People who have a mental health problems have been expected to be helped through exposure to nature as it is a restorative environment, especially for those in an urban area. Many studies are dominated by a focus on the restorative experience between the urban and natural environment. However, there is still little knowledge regarding the characteristic in the restorative environment that promotes mental health restoration in Malaysia, especially in an urban parks. Therefore, using the Perceived Sensory Dimension, PSD model for the urban park characteristic, and the Restorative Scale, RS is for mental health restorative experience, this study assesses how PSD relates to urban park users' mental health restoration experience. This study used a quantitative method where a survey questionnaire was distributed among urban park users in Perdana Botanical Park and Titiwangsa Lake Park on weekdays and weekends. The Perceived Sensory Dimension (PSD) model, which includes Nature, Serene, Space, Prospect, Refuge, Culture, Social, and Rich In Species dimensions, was designed with five Likert scales to analyse the preference rating. Meanwhile, the dimension of emotion, physiology, cognition, and behaviour was designed with four Likert scales for the Restorative Scale. Correspondingly, using the 382 screened questionnaires, a structural model of mental health restoration was developed using the Partial Least Square Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM). An extensive analysis was conducted with

PLS-SEM to interpret the result of the relationship between the urban park characteristics and mental health restoration experience. The result from the structural model analysis showed that the Serene and Nature dimension are the significant factors that give mental health restorative experience among park users. This research points out that urban park users have a stronger feeling of being free from everyday pressure with the presence of Nature, including a silent and calm environment (Serene). These findings can assist landscape architects and planners in advocating for creating the urban park as a resource for psychological healing and mental health relief.

Keywords: mental health; restoration experience; perceived sensory dimension, restorative environment

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 42 HE 015

Use of Mind Body Complementary Therapies (MBCT) among Thalassemia patients.

¹ Wan Ismahanisa Ismail, ² Maryam Farooqui, ⁴Rusnani Ab Latif ,³ Roksanah Shaukat Ali

1 Department of Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

2 Department of Pharmacy Practice, Unaizah College of Pharmacy, Qassim University, Qassim, Saudi Arabia

3. Department of Pharmacy, Hospital Sultan Abdul Halim, Kedah, Malaysia

4. Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia

ismahanisa@uitm.edu.my; M.Farooqui@qu.edu.sa; rusnani@uitm.edu.my; ;roksanah.sa@gmail.com
Tel : +60184026428

Abstract

Mind-body complementary therapies (MBCT) such as prayers, spiritual therapies, yoga, and music therapies are reported to be used by thalassemia patients. The use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is increasing worldwide and is used primarily among chronic patients with illnesses including thalassemia. This study aimed to determine the pattern use and their experiences of MBCT use in Thalassemia patients in the Northern region of Malaysia. A validated questionnaire was distributed among 390 thalassemia respondents at the Kedah Thalassemia society. Results showed that 313 (80.26%) reported using CAM. The data showed a significant association with age ($p=0.001$), education level ($p=0.020$), and household income ($p=0.037$). A significant association was observed between CAM use and the type of thalassemia diagnosed ($p=0.048$). The MBCT was mainly used among thalassemia patients, with 292 respondents (93.29%). The most common MBCT used by Thalassemia patients was prayer (61%), followed by spiritual healing (50%). A total of 208 respondents were not certain of the amount of expenditure allocated for CAM, and 215 respondents (68.7%) said the sources information that their main motivation to use CAM was their own will to increase the quality of life. This finding was hardly surprising because the other studies showed the use of spirituality for health and treating illness. Most patients who practiced prayer as a CAM treatment are patients with Beta thalassemia major (50%). Patients with this illness must undergo various treatments and face

various side effects and symptoms. Prayers have positive impacts related on the physical and mental well-being of patients. When patients have an illness, especially a critical illness like thalassemia, they are more inclined to perform more prayers and frequently fulfill their religious practices. Spiritual methods are used by thalassemia patients as coping methods in wellness and are used to increase hope and improve skills among patients. This suggests MBCT helps deal with stress and can be used in chronic management.

Keywords: thalassemia, complementary and alternative medicine, mind-body complementary therapies, chronic

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 43
HE 016

Dietary Behaviour and Mental Health Status among Students of Higher Education Institutes in Malaysia

Naleena Devi Muniandy^{1*}, Sharifah Nurhuzira Syed Azhar¹, Agil Dhiemitra Aulia Dewi² Dhiya¹ Nurfatimah Ibrahim¹,

¹ Centre of Dietetics Study, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Selangor, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

² Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta

naleena@uitm.edu.my, snurhuzira@gmail.com, agildhiemitra@unisayogya.ac.id dhiyanurfatimah@gmail.com,
Tel: 0192241434, 0174013275, 0179613186

Abstract

A steep increase in mental health issues among students in higher education institutes globally has been reported in the past decade. Statistics indicated that 1.5% of global death due to suicidal cases were among a population aged 20 to 25 years old, in which 80% of these deaths were from the lower- and middle-income countries. An abrupt change in environment and the dietary intake during this phase of life were highlighted as factors influencing this issue. Hence, this study was designed to explore students' eating behaviour in higher education institutes in Malaysia and the ecological factors that influence them with regard to their mental health. A mixed-method sequential study was conducted in two phases. In phase one, a cross-sectional study design was employed using online questionnaires that measured their mental health status using, The Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21) and eating behaviour using, The Eating Behavior Patterns Questionnaire (EBPQ) in 438 students. In the second phase, a grounded theory method was used, in which 13 students were interviewed using in-depth interviews. Findings indicated that 224 (51.1%) of the students were depressed, 293 (66.9%) were anxious, and 188 (42.9%) were stressed. Meal skipping and snacking was significantly associated with family income. In comparison to those with higher income, those with lower income are more likely to skip meals (OR =0.24, % CI 0.07-0.83, p = 0.024) and indulge in snacking (OR =0.29, % CI 0.10-0.90, p = 0.031). The emerging themes that were identified according to the layers in the Bronfenbrenner Ecological Model include; microsystem (individual characteristics, family and peers influence, residency characteristics, and institutional lifestyle), exosystem (extended family, economic status, transportation, mass media, and government policy) and macrosystem (cultural

and religious beliefs). The qualitative findings revealed family income at the ecosystem level (economic status), which may have influenced the students' residence, lifestyle, and mode of transportation, resulting in the significant association identified in the first phase. This study suggests, prospective intervention should focus on longitudinal studies targeted at identifying targets for therapeutic intervention in managing poor dietary behaviour among students in higher education institutions.

Keywords: eating behaviour, mental health, ecological factors, higher education institutes

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Hospitality / Tourism Environment

A 44
HTE 001

The Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Business among Resort Entrepreneurs

Memiyanty Abdul Rahim^{1,2}, Nur Yasmin Sofiya Ahmad Kamal¹, Abdul Rauf Muthokhir¹, Sri Hardiningsih³

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, ² Institute for Big Data Analytica and Artificial Intelligence (IBDAAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ³ Accounting Department, Politeknik Negeri Semarang, Indonesia.

memiyanty@uitm.edu.my, yasminsofiya1912@gmail.com, abraufmuthokhir@gmail.com, sri.hardiningsih@polines.ac.id
Tel : 019 559 9915

Abstract

Since 2020, the Covid-19 outbreak has hugely affected the whole world, and it was the worst nightmare. The business resort owner is one of the groups hugely impacted by the Covid-19. This article aims to determine the implications of the pandemic to business resort owners and whether they have taken any new strategies or changes for the survival of their business. A focus group discussion has been conducted at Pulau Pangkor, Lumut, adopting a qualitative research approach. A total of seven business resort owners have been interviewed. The impacts of Covid-19 on business resort owners and strategies have been deliberated and divided into two sections: the entrepreneur perspective on Covid-19 and their current view and approach to facing the pandemic. The challenges they face have been expressed as vast costs of maintenance and financial loan, the need to expand the business to other types of business, and inadequate government incentives. They have identified that self-strength needed during the crisis is passion, self-reflection, hard-working, and teamwork have been deliberated as current approaches in coping with the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, they need to change their business methods and strategies in reducing costs to maintain the resorts or hotels. This study will contribute to government as well as the business resort owner to recover faster in running the business. They need government to assist them in the recovery period as government and policymaker play a significant role in order to tackle the economic crisis as most of the business resorts collapsed due to the Covid-19 outbreak. Strategic planning for business recovery during the situation is needed as Malaysia is moving towards the endemic phase. Hence, the government needs to

design a comprehensive management strategy to ensure it can successfully boost the Malaysian economy as the economic sector is currently moving gradually.

Keywords: Covid-19, business resort owner, business, strategy

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 45 HTE 002

Graduates Dilemma: To be or not to be a chef

Amir Manshoor ¹, Norhaya Hanum Mohamad ¹, Nur Amanina Idris ¹, Sari Lenggogeni ²

¹ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia. ² Tourism Development Centre, Andalas University, Indonesia.

amirmanshoor@uitm.edu.my, norhayahanum@uitm.edu.my, amaninaidris@uitm.edu.my,
sarilenggogeni@eb.unand.ac.id
Tel : +6019 354 3220

Abstract

Vast numbers of higher institutions that offer culinary programs show that the culinary program is quite popular among younger Malaysians. Nevertheless, not many of them seem interested in being in the hospitality industry, especially chefs. In the critical occupation list 2018/2019 report by the Ministry of Human Resources, a chef is one of the occupations made in the critical occupation list. This study seeks an in-depth understanding of the decisions made by culinary graduates whether or not to work as a chef in the hospitality industry, focusing on two relevant factors, namely motivational and psychological. The low number of culinary graduates pursuing a career as a chef is becoming a severe issue amongst culinary learning institutions and stakeholders. Thus, the industry must rely on foreign workers to combat the culinary labour shortage. This study is qualitative in nature, involving twelve culinary graduate respondents from Klang Valley using semi-structured interviews. Data collected was decoded by NVivo software and analysed using thematic analysis. This study found a couple of themes for each motivational and psychological factor. The environment in the workplace and nature of work are motivational factors that influence the graduates' decisions, while passion and external influence psychological factors. In addition, the demographic of the respondents moderates the impact of motivational and psychological factors. Nonetheless, the generalizability of the study is limited. The small number of participants from each group might not represent the majority of culinary graduates. Half of the non-chef respondents are former chefs; thus, the result might not be rigorous. Future research can be conducted in a different workplace setting and should include a larger sample size. Future research could further explore the role of gender in influencing culinary graduates'

career decisions. Culinary institutions and stakeholders should use the result as a stepping stone to investigate the problem and thus grasp a solution.

Keywords: Culinary Graduates, Chef, Motivational Factor, Psychological Factor

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Landscaping Environment

A 46
LaE 001

Evaluation of the Cost Implication on Public Park Maintenance

Zulkefle Ayob, Suriati Ahmad

Landscape Architecture Program, Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology,
Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch,
32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia.

zulke191@uitm.edu.my, suria564@uitm.edu.my
Tel : 05 3743216 / +60194055528

Abstract

The upkeeping of urban public parks involves tedious maintenance tasks and detailed processes in ensuring their functionality and purpose. It is complicated as it involves vast landscape areas, funds limitations, and political aspirations of the local authority. The style and intensity of maintenance significantly affect the cost of upkeep than the organization or efficiency of carrying it out. The detail or complexity of a site's layout influences its maintenance cost, apart from the type of landscape and its degree of formality. In Malaysia, a large amount of money was spent on developing urban parks, including the facilities; and an immense amount was spent yearly to maintain our public parks. Currently, there are countless parks and open spaces that have been built with excellent facilities but are poorly maintained and deteriorated due to the maintenance cost. Considering the importance of the public park to the community and how this is a critical link to landscape maintenance, there is a need for a cost-efficiency study to strategise that best works to mitigate this issue. This mixed-methodology research first established a checklist of maintenance standard procedures via Literature Investigations to be verified by the expert. The verified checklist assists in

developing the basis and context for Semi-structured Interviews with elected professionals and practitioners. The gathered data were analysed in establishing the themes, parameters, and attributes for cost-effective maintenance using statistical and the Percentage of Consensus of Agreement (PoCoA) analysis. The summary of these findings has wrapped up the expert's validation process for Phase 1 assessment and conclusion. The phase two study that expanded from phase one findings highlights issues related to the current landscape maintenance practice and its operational cost. An in-depth discussion about cost efficiency associated with effective maintenance suggests six components that link effective maintenance with cost efficiency. Through modern maintenance tools and equipment and appropriate modern machinery, new technology can support maintenance activities to expedite maintenance work. In conclusion, the current maintenance procedure is indeed ineffective and costly. Therefore, this research proposes sustainable landscape maintenance criteria for a more cost-effective and sustainable maintenance approach. Future research directions that expand this research offer another dimension of venturing into landscape waste management and sustainable landscape design focus.

Keywords: Urban Parks, Maintenance Procedure, Cost Effective, Sustainable Maintenance Process

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 47
LaE 002

Identification of Plant Species for the Outdoor Student e-Centre project

Atikah Fukaihah Amir¹, Ruwaidah Borhan¹, Helmi Hamzah¹, Fatemeh Khozaei Ravari¹

¹ Program of Landscape Architecture, Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, 32610, Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia. ² Department of Architectural Engineering, Dhofar University, Salalah, Sultanate of Oman

atika250@uitm.edu.my, aidah866@uitm.edu.my, helmi692@uitm.edu.my, fatemehkhozaei@du.edu.om
Tel : +60 19 401 3784

Abstract

Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar campus is planning to develop an Outdoor Student e-Centre project at Dataran Usahawan. The proposed project consists of a 3,600m² area with various tree species and a building known as Dataran Usahawan. Therefore, to develop this project, many phases are being strategized; one is identifying tree species. This identification composes as part of the site inventory and site analysis process under the study of the biological attributes. This phase also included a further ecological investigation to understand the basic ground need of many habitats around. Thus, the research aims to investigate the tree species and their condition in the Outdoor Student e-Centre Project proposal plot area. This research seeks to identify the tree plant species and location of the tree on-site to suit the design. The second objective is to implement the Outdoor Student e-Centre project's strategy to minimize the impact of tree cutting. A Geographic Information System (GIS) to locate the existing trees was applied as part of the planning process. This phase also involves the investigation of tree conditions for conservation. After the tree plant species are identified and recorded in the herbarium book, the maps are generated by using AutoCAD for overlay map purposes. Throughout the site study, the researcher followed the client's suggestion regarding budget and thus limited the design proposal. The researcher came out with two (2) design alternatives that offer different design perspectives. At the end of the observations, the researcher identified seven (7) tree species with 61 number in the designated plot. *Swietenia macrophylla* tree is the highest

number (31 nos) of tree found in the site. Followed with *Mimusops elengi* (10 nos) and *Pongamia pinnata* (10 nos), *Cinnamomum iners* (4 nos) and *Syzigium sp.* (4 nos), *Michelia champaca* (1 nos) and one new tree that just has been planted *Annona muricata*. The researcher proposes the design with zero (0) tree cutting from the map layering process. The method uses an existing tree as a site complimentary. The project also proposes three number (5%) of trees.

Keywords: Plant Community, Plant Identification, Map Overlay, Geographic Information System (GIS)

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Legal Matters

A 48
LM 001

Strengthening Al-Khums (Islamic Tax) towards National Economic Sustainability

**Mohd Solahuddin Shahrudin¹, Dr. Ahmad Zuhdi Ismail², Syaimaa³
Asbullah³, Prof. Sr. Ts. Dr. Abdul Hadi Nawawi⁴**

¹ Lecturer, Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS), University of Technology MARA (UiTM) 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Lecturer, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ³ Research Assistant, Academy of Contemporary Islamic Studies (ACIS) University of Technology MARA (UiTM) 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ⁴ Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University of Technology MARA (UiTM) 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

msolahuddin@uitm.edu.my, f7zuhdi@um.edu.my, syaimaasbullah@gmail.com, abdul274@uitm.edu.my.
Tel : +6013-6288776

Abstract

Allah SWT has revealed a comprehensive economic system that details all aspects of economic life, including government revenues and taxation. In origin, the permanent sources of revenue for the Bait-ul-Mal (State Treasury) should be sufficient to cover the obligatory expenditure of the Islamic State. However, based on the increase of the Muslim population worldwide, Bait-ul-Mal alone as the source of state treasury is not enough. Thus, there is Al-Khums also known as Islamic tax, which refers to the required religious obligation of any Muslims to pay one-fifth of their acquired wealth from certain sources toward specified causes. Al-Khums is highlighted in this article as a contributor to the country's economic growth. Moreover, the possibility of getting Al-Khums has clarified the concept of a Muslim's obedience to Rasulullah SAW as the then president of the government.

Nonetheless, disagreements over the Al-Khums principle have led to a significant shift among Muslims today. Objectively, Al-Khums is obligatory for every citizen to maintain the country's sustainable development as taxes are one of the sources of economic growth. Thus, this article used qualitative research methods. The data were analysed descriptively. The finding shows that contemporary economic development has already established Zakat as fardhu (obligatory) for Muslim individuals. Also, the tax collection practised by the government provides tax deductions for individuals who are already qualified. Therefore, the tax system, policies, and structures have

been one of the significant factors that directly affect any nation's social and economic activities. Nevertheless, according to the national presentation budget, the existing taxes cannot cover the strength of the national expenditure. In this situation, the local authority must remember that Islam has been able and successful in practising Al-Khums as the country's economic growth and as a symbol of obedience to Allah and His Messenger.

Keywords: Al-Khums, Islamic Tax, National Economy

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 49
LM 003

Women's Economic Empowerment and Protection Social Rights in Preventing Domestic Violence

Nadzrah Ahmad ¹, Rahmawati Mohd Yusoff ², Abdul Quddus ³

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Qur'an and Sunnah, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, ² Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, University Teknologi MARA, Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, ³ Professor, Department of Organization and Management, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences (Campus Bergen), Bergen, Norway.

anadzrah@iiu.edu.my, rahmawatimy@uitm.edu.my, Abdul.Quddus@hvl.no
Tel : 0192415929, 01158673713, +4798005509.

Abstract

Gender equality in terms of economic participation and social standing of women appears to have contributed to violations of women's rights. Compared to their peers with higher social positions, women with poor financial and social status are more likely to be victims of domestic violence and abuse. As a result, women's economic empowerment became critical to ensuring equal social treatment. Inequality in gender treatment can lead to abuse, harassment, and violence in the future. Female labor force participation in Malaysia is low compared to male labor force participation. Perhaps because women in Malaysia are economically under-empowered and have a social standing equivalent to men, they are more vulnerable to abuse. Hence, this paper aims to examine the economic empowerment of women in Malaysia and the preservation of their social rights in the face of domestic violence. This study aims to examine the current framework for women's economic empowerment and the protection of their social rights against domestic violence, as well as the challenges of implementing it, and to propose a framework for women's economic empowerment and the protection of their social rights against domestic violence as part of Malaysian government inclusive development. The analysis is based on a qualitative and descriptive cross-sectional analysis of the governing statutes, reported cases, and data gathered from the respective administrative authorities. The research found that prejudice and oppression against women are not sufficiently addressed in Malaysia due to low economic participation and insufficient observance of social rights. Women in Malaysia are still susceptible to various forms of violence perpetrated by their spouses, despite international concern about violence as a crime

against humanity. Therefore, the research seeks to produce a new model of women's inclusive development that promotes greater economic participation and protects their social rights from domestic violence. The findings of this study are expected to serve as a guide for the government in addressing national concerns about gender equality and gender-based violence, particularly against women.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Economy Involvement, Social Rights, Domestic Violence

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 50
LM 004

Regulating Third-Party Funding in Arbitration: A comparative review

Abdul Mu'iz Abdul Razak¹, Nur Ezan Rahmat², Shahrizal Mohd Zin³, I Nyoman Putu Budiarta⁴

¹ Lecturer, ² Associate Professor, ³ Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia, ⁴ Professor, Faculty of Law, Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia.

abdmuiz@uitm.edu.my, nurezan@uitm.edu.my, shahrizalzin@uitm.edu.my, budiarta59@gmail.com
Tel: +60136019634

Abstract

Arbitration in commercial disputes has become an increasingly preferred dispute resolution mechanism, primarily because arbitration agreements are joint in standard form contracts. Judicial response to commercial contracts with added arbitration agreements has leaned towards upholding such agreements and staying with court procedure. The popularity of arbitration comes with it the cost and funding of arbitration proceedings. Both international and domestic arbitration has seen an increase in cost proceedings. Third-party funding for arbitration proceedings is seen as a solution to the issue of the cost related to arbitration. The background of this study analyses the application of regulatory mechanisms of third-party funding for arbitral proceedings, explicitly looking at commercial dispute resolution. The position of the law in commonwealth countries on this issue has been governed by the common law doctrine of maintenance and Champerty. Maintenance is described as providing financial assistance to a party to a dispute without any expectation of receiving a share out of the proceeds of the dispute if the outcome is in the funded party's favour.

On the other hand, Champerty is the practice to provide financial assistance to a dispute with an arrangement to give the funder a portion of the proceeds of the outcome of the dispute. This study aims to delve into the reality of the laws and regulations of third-party funding for arbitration in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Qualitative research methodology examines the issues revolving around the laws and rules on third-party funding for arbitration and how the abovementioned countries dealt with the problems. A focus group discussion will be conducted involving five respondents who are experts in the arbitration to support the doctrinal data. The combination of primary and secondary data will help the researchers to find a solution for the

issues involved in this study. This study aims to review the appropriate regulatory mechanism that would ensure the challenge to finance a dispute through arbitration proceedings would not hinder the pursuit of meritorious claims. This study concludes with recommendations to adopt a friendlier regulatory mechanism for third-party funding for arbitration proceedings to supplement the increased use of arbitration as a dispute resolution. The finding of this study will help the policymakers to make some changes to the current position in Malaysia relating to third-party funding.

Keywords: Third-Party Funding, Arbitration, Commercial Contract, Cost

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Management / Production Environment

A 51 MPE 001

The Implementation of Best Practice Model in Tenancy Management

Mona Isa, Nurul Nadiyah Zainol, Muhamad Saiful Alizan Nordin, Muhammad Azwan Sulaiman

Centre of Studies for Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

monai503@uitm.edu.my, nadiahzainol@uitm.edu.my, saifulalizan@uitm.edu.my, azwan@uitm.edu.my
Tel : +603-55444377

Abstract

Guidelines for property tenancy management in Malaysia have been set out in the Malaysian Property Management Standards and several property-related acts in Malaysia. However, the implementation approach of property tenancy management used by public and private practices differ according to the organization's functions and objectives. Efficient management methods are significant in overcoming the financial problems due to rent arrears, poor management and administration system, tenant-relationship issues, and enforcement. Therefore, this study aims to develop the Best Practice Model in Tenancy Management for Property of Mayor Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL). Qualitative data collection through three (3) series of structured focus group discussions (FGDs) consisting of 15 panels of property industry experts and 15 DBKL's executing staff involved in tenancy management conducted in developing the best practice model for tenancy management. The first and second series FGDs were held to develop the framework of the model, while the third FGD was conducted to validate the model. As a result, the Best Practice Model in Tenancy Management for Property of Mayor Kuala Lumpur, DBKL has been developed consists of 3 tenancy phases, namely, (i) Pre-Tenancy Phase, (ii) Tenancy Execution Phase, and (iii) Post-Tenancy Phase, whereas there are 10 criteria and 29 attributes under the said phases. The 10 criteria of the model have been identified as 1) determination at the departmental level; 2) selection of tenants; 3) pre-tenancy training; 4) handover of keys; 5) owner responsibilities; 6) tenant responsibilities; 7) enforcement; 8) tenancy renewal; 9) termination of tenancy contract; and 10) tenancy review. The case study is limited to the property of Mayor Kuala Lumpur, managed by the Department of Valuation and Property Management,

DBKL. Despite the said limitation, the study has successfully developed the first best practice model of tenancy management in Malaysia and will assist tenancy management practice in the public and private sectors.

Keywords: tenancy, management; best practice model;

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Residential Environment

A 52
RE 001

Developing an Eco-Home Prototype as an Affordable Housing Solution in Malaysia

Ong Sharon ¹, Nangkula Utaberta IAI ², Aainaa Suhardi ¹, Wong Zen Dar ³

¹ Lecturer & Research Fellow, UCSI University, ³ Research Assistant, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering Technology and Built Environment, Malaysia. ² Research Fellow, Centre of Islamic Architecture (PSAI), Architecture Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Senior Advisor, Centre of Islamic Architecture from Sunnah (CIAS), Islamic State University of Malang (UIN Maliki), Malang, Jawa Timur, Indonesia.

ongsharon@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, aainaa@ucsiuniversity.edu.my, nangkulautaberta@gmail.com,
wongzendar@gmail.com
Tel : +60 12-284 6230

Abstract

Housing development should be designed to address peoples' needs so that healthy livelihood could mediate between household individuals and the society. Nonetheless, the reality is, the unaffordability of housing crisis prevents the possibility and viability of fulfilling the need of people to possess their domains of safe, comfort and intimacy.

The research tends to make a hypothesis on developing an eco-home prototype to resolve the housing crisis, without compromising livelihood and wellness. Ultimately, it aims to successfully materialise an eco-living model in support of sustainable livelihoods. It will also represent a holistic technical solution to an eco-dwelling design by promoting a comprehensive living model as an alternate answer to the issues raised.

Together with this research, a team of eco-living construction specialists have been working closely to test this idea on the field. The on-site design and build practice take on the eco-home unit as a single household unit, designing with green technology approach, utilising low-technology local materials and local skills, and understanding the climate, socio-cultural surroundings and architectural aesthetics. Existing eco-home prototypes are being tested with selected occupants (under B40 household category) within a chosen neighbourhood.

This research will report the results of a qualitative research, based on phenomenological and action research methods. Researchers will investigate the designed phenomenon by data

collecting, documenting, describing and analysing participants' lived experiences, whilst participants work collaboratively with researchers to answer the research questions through live practices. The targeted findings would be on the ideas of materiality values of an eco-home and its interdependencies to social well-being of the occupants.

As a result, a building prototype with a creative architectural approach that responds to human behaviours, anthropometry, wellbeing, and environmental issues will conclude this research. The outcome is intended for testing and commissioning in a larger context in the market, therefore the study will constitute the basis for further continuous development and more interdisciplinary collaborations with stakeholders at different levels.

Keywords: Affordable housing, Eco-home, Eco-living, Prototyping

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Sustainable Environment

A 53
SuE 001

Environmental Conservation in Malaysian Local Government: Issues and recommendation

Farah Adilla Ab Rahman ¹, Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof ¹, Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail ², Normaira Abdul Rahman ³, Dwi Harsono ⁴

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Malaysia. ² Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia. ³ Seberang Perai City Council, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. ⁴ Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

farah855@uitm.edu.my, idham708@uitm.edu.my, tnsya800@uitm.edu.my, normaira@mbsp.gov.my, dwiharsono@uny.ac.id
Tel : 016-3908156

Abstract

is constantly committed and responsive to environmental conservation and sustainable development activities. The spirit of the global environmental agreement toward the conservation and protection of the earth has been applied to the Malaysian context through measures such as an environmental policy framework and gazetted reserves area. Being a developing country, Malaysia makes significant efforts at the local government level to conserve the environment. For example, the government has begun to localise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and delegated responsibility for achieving the SDGs linked to the environment to local governments. Active community participation and environmental stewardship could strengthen local environmental conservation efforts. One of the success elements is empowering the local community to participate as the owner and manager of a specific conservation project. Earlier research has established that communities are aware of potential environmental threats and challenges. However, their lack of participation in environmental protection results from time constraints, a lack of community interest, and a lack of environmental literacy. To enrich the literature, this research explores environmental conservation activities at the local government levels and the challenges that arise when involving the community. The specific objectives are as follows: a) to identify community participation methods in environmental conservation initiatives, b) to identify issues and barriers to community participation in environmental conservation initiatives, and c) to recommend the most effective strategies for community participation in

environmental conservation initiatives. This is a qualitative study. Three levels of local governance were purposely chosen as case studies: City Council, Municipal Council, and District Council. To uncover novel discoveries, a cross-case analysis was conducted. Three important informants were interviewed in-depth about their responses to environmental and community programmes at three distinct local governments. The interview procedure adheres to ethical standards by maintaining the informant's anonymity. Once the data was saturated, NVivo was used to organise the findings. Coding, categorising, and thematising were subsequent steps in developing an adequate study proposition. This study found that Malaysia's local government determined to undertake environmental protection efforts. The programmes' success is contingent upon financial factors, community enthusiasm, and the local government's willingness to empower the community. This study's findings cannot be generalised, which is one of the study's shortcomings. As a result, a more comprehensive study involving the selection of local governments depending on the region in Malaysia may yield more exhaustive and conclusive results.

Keywords: Community participation, environmental conservation, local government, Malaysia, SDGs

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 54
SuE 002

**SDG17 in Environmental Conservation Activities at
Malaysian Local Government**

**Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof ¹, Farah Adilla Ab Rahman ¹, Tuan Nooriani Tuan
Ismail ², Normaira Abdul Rahman ³, Sulikah Asmorowati ⁴**

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Seremban Campus, Malaysia. ² Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia. ³ Seberang Perai City Council, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. ⁴ Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

idham708@uitm.edu.my, farah855@uitm.edu.my, tnsya800@uitm.edu.my, normaira@mbsp.gov.my,
sulikah.asmorowati@fisip.unair.ac.id
Tel : 010-7175565

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations (UN) consist of environmental, social and economic pillars aiming for better livelihood of current and future generations. One of the SDGs' key priorities is environmental protection under a multi-level governance structure (i.e. national, sub-national and local levels). As the lowest level of government, local governments have also been tasked with the responsibility of conserving the environment in their immediate vicinity. As a result, local governments must address a variety of ecological deficiencies. This study is essential to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Both goals are critical for bringing the SDGs locally and fostering community-based efforts to increase environmental stewardship. This paper aims to explore the partnership formed by three local governments associated with SDGs related to the environment. To be specific, the following are the objectives of the study: a) to identify the different forms of environmental conservation activities conducted at the local government level; and b) to assess the different types of partnerships and stakeholder groups involved in environmental conservation activities conducted at the local government level. Three Malaysian local governments from Peninsular Malaysia were chosen using the purposive sampling technique, representing the City Council, Municipal Council, and District Council categories. As a qualitative case study, data were gathered through in-depth interviews with six key officials from the

respective local governments in charge of environmental programmes. Face-to-face interviews were conducted, and online interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim. After saturated, data were organised, coded, and categorised using NVivo. Thematic analysis was the next step in achieving the research objective. The study's findings revealed a resemblance to the environmental programmes in the selected local government. Their implementation will need collaboration with various stakeholders, including community members, government agencies, and the private sector. These findings are consistent with the Stakeholder Theory underlying the local government's sustainability programmes, which states that stakeholders exist both within and beyond the local government institution, necessitating vertical and horizontal integration. The study's conclusions cannot be generalised due to the limited number of local governments selected as the case study. Nonetheless, it provides an insightful appraisal of the country's current status of environmental commitment at the lowest tier of government. Additionally, it enriches the SDG's localisation literature. Future research may include comparisons of the environmental commitments of local governments in Sabah and Sarawak.

Keywords: SDG17, Local Government, Environmental Conservation, Malaysia

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 55
SuE 003

Sustainable Campus: An installation of typographic landscape design in campus outdoor spaces

**Norita Abdul Kadir ¹, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman ², Nur Hisham Ibrahim ³,
Tim Heath ⁴**

¹ Centre of Graduate Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch) Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia . ² Department of Built Environment Studies and Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch) Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia. ³ Department of Graphic Design and Digital Media, College of Creative Arts, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak Branch), Seri Iskandar Campus, Seri Iskandar, 32610, Perak, Malaysia. ⁴ Department of Architecture and Built Environment, Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, United Kingdom

noritaabdulkadir@gmail.com, norha776@uitm.edu.my, nurhi540@uitm.edu.my, tim.heath@nottingham.ac.uk
Tel: +60165489119

Abstract

The issue of lacking outdoor spaces for the convenience of the student campus has occurred in several other local and foreign universities. This vital issue highlights the role of open spaces in supporting sustainable development for campus communities. Sustainable landscape design in open space covers a broad range of areas. Therefore, this study focuses on enhancing landscape issues in the campus open space through the idea of Typographic Landscape Design (TLD) implementation. The significance of this study will be beneficial to all universities, researchers, designers and architects. This study investigates the students' perception of the integration of TLD in campus open spaces that will give adequate spaces for students' quality of life. The objective is to determine the preferred area of TLD in campus open spaces. This research integrates the sustainability of a campus design specializing in two areas: typography and landscape. Three elements have been considered: comfort, aesthetic value, and amenities taken from the main pillars of sustainability (environmental, social, and economic) were used as benchmarks (sustainable criteria) to justify the issue. In detail, a sustainable design proposed is a functional typographical installation, expressed in a three-dimensional format to interact with

the campus landscape. The function is a seat where students can spend their time for outdoor activities. One hundred sixty respondents from the Faculty of Art and Design (FSSR 2), UiTM Seri Iskandar, Perak participated in this study. They were given a photo questionnaire viewing five (5) potential areas suggested by the researcher. A generated 3D visual for the alphabets of FSSR using 3D Studio Max Software combined with Adobe Photoshop CC Software has been used to capture the accurate visual of the TLD idea. The data were analyzed quantitatively and summarized using IBM "Statistical Package for Social Science" (SPSS) Statistic 25 software. Findings indicate that each open space proposed for the TLD installation can be a sustainable gathering space for respondents to conduct outdoor activities. Guided by three elements (comfort, aesthetic value and amenities) that represent the criteria of campus sustainability, Area 1 has received the highest ranking among the five areas. The installation of the TLD in this area will complement the sustainability element of the campus landscape, which can work well for the benefit of students' well-being and upgraded the image identity of the university through the TLD installation. This study has implications for educational institutions in supporting the green practices in meeting the criteria of the Ui Green Matric World University Ranking and this idea can also be expanded to the level of other educational institutions such as in schools, kindergartens, nurseries (as outdoor edutainment) and public recreational spaces.

Keywords: sustainable campus, typographic landscape design, landscape design, campus outdoor space

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 56
SuE 004

The Adaptability of PVC Mesh as Recycled Textile Waste towards Innovative Tropical Building Façade

Azlan Ariff Ali Ariff ¹, Muhammad Zharfan Mazdi ², Ana Paula Delos Santos Ilagan ³

¹ Centre of Studies for Postgraduates, Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Shah Alam, 40450, Malaysia. ² Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning, and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Kampus Puncak Alam, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ³ College of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology, University of Perpetual Help System DALTA, Alabang-Zapote Avenue, Pamplona 3, Las Piñas City, 1740 Philippines

azlanariffwork@gmail.com, mzharfanm@gmail.com, ilaganap@gmail.com
Tel: 019-2552151

Abstract

Textile fibres are commodity materials that will continue to be required by society for various uses in vast numbers. According to Okafor et al. (2021), the textile industry is responsible for 10% of global carbon emissions, placing second as the world's most polluting sector, represented by a troublesome and complex waste stream from the perspective of the entire lifecycle of textile products from manufacture to disposal. The need to reduce energy consumption is proportionate to the reduction of energy demands. The fashion industry in Malaysia has adopted recycling waste from textile products as a sustainable trend in which certain products are constructed from repurposed clothing. This practice comes into view when Malaysia is battling excessive fabrics wastes issues. Concerning this potential, textile waste could be adapted for building construction purposes by upcycling the textile product through coating application. Textile facade coatings are made of static polyvinyl chloride (PVC) mesh, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) laminates, mesh and aesthetic materials, and imported textile products with the certified aluminium structure for steel construction. The research aims to establish the use of PVC mesh textile waste as an innovative material for textile facades for buildings in Malaysia. A series of objectives accompany the aim of this study; to study the use of façades in response to the tropical climate and to identify and analyse the properties and the best form of textile façade that can be used for buildings in Malaysia. The study uses a comparative case study on selected buildings that use textile façades

as the main building skin. The limitation of this study is mainly due to travel restrictions in adherence to standard operating procedure (SOP) of the pandemic, where local site visits are restricted, thus opening the consideration of foreign building case studies as part of this study for comparison and contrast purpose. The study evaluates the textile façade construction and architectural functions, including lightweight tensioned membrane and coated fabric and foils. By combining these aspects, the overall result of the study concludes that textile PVC mesh as an innovative building façade covers all of the aspects in balance with responding to the needs of the tropical climate setting in Malaysia. This finding would contribute towards the consideration of the use of PVC mesh as part of viable façade material for Malaysian building skin.

Keywords: Textile waste, Building façade, Recycled Material, Textile facade

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Transport / Travel Environment

A 57
TTE 001

Interrelation of Transit-Oriented Development with Land Use Planning

Yusfida Ayu Abdullah ¹, Nor Baizura Jamaluddin ², Hamizah Yakob ¹, Yu Wang ³

¹ Centre of Study for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. Responsive Environmental Department (RED) Research Group, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ³ School of Architecture, Tianjin University, China

yusfida@uitm.edu.my; norbaizurajamaluddin@gmail.com; hamizahyakob@uitm.edu.my; yu_wang2019@tju.edu.cn
Tel: +603-3258 6158 or +60183680243

Abstract

This paper imparts the notion of land use integration with rail-based public transport. Malaysia is known for increased private vehicle ownership, thus resulting in high congestion, mainly in the urban areas. Although the current public transportation policies and planning were practically strategized in several government plans, there are still issues concerning the planning of rail-based transport, which causes ineffectiveness of the public transport and discourage the participation of people from using public transport. To reduce the dependency on private vehicles, the transportation systems and land use planning need to be more practical and systematic. Therefore, the Malaysian government now strives to increase the use of public transportation by incorporating transit planning into land-use planning and development. Moreover, the current National Physical Plan (NPP4) has emphasized the two main focuses, including enhancing the connectivity between areas and maximizing land use, which is relatively in line with the principles for land use planning in the transit-oriented area. This study explores the land use characteristics that need to be considered while planning for transit-oriented development (TOD), particularly for the rail-based public transportation system. Therefore, this study intends to establish an ideal concept for land use criteria needed while planning rail-based transit. The method systematically reviewed the land use characteristics and equations for transit-oriented development. The data required for this study were obtained from previous studies and scholars that demonstrate the

integration between land use and transit planning. The analysis employed the Thematic Analysis by applying scoping techniques to identify research trends on the subject matter. The study revealed that the equations for land use characteristics required for transit-oriented development are presently based on the specific TOD guideline. It was then discovered that there are limitations from the TOD aspects for specific equations on the rail-based station. The result also demonstrated that several factors are constantly being considered as indicators in measuring TOD areas, including the population's density, diversity of the land use type, design quality, and accessibility. This study anticipates suggesting an ideal conceptual idea for integrating land use characteristics into rail-based transit-oriented development as a guide for decision-makers and practitioners when designing rail-based development through the integration of land use, thus encouraging a friendlier and functional rail-based public transport for users.

Keywords: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), rail-based, land use integration, land use characteristics

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Technological Environment

A 58
TE 001

Technology Application among Teachers from Rural Schools in Johor

**Mohd Hafizan Musa ¹, Nurul Aien Abd Aziz ², Noreen Noor Abd Aziz ²,
Rusnani Mohamad Khalid ¹, Shaherah Abdul Malik ², Nurliana Nasution ST
MKom ³**

¹ Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor, Kampus Segamat, Malaysia, ² Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor, Kampus Segamat, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Computer Sciences, Universiti Lancang Kuning-Pekanbaru-Riau, Indonesia

mohdh233@uitm.edu.my, nurul106@uitm.edu.my, noree974@uitm.edu.my, rusna162@uitm.edu.my,
shahe314@uitm.edu.my, nurliananst@unilak.ac.id
Tel : 07-9352200

Abstract

The presence of the Covid 19 pandemic has disrupted the world education system, including Malaysia. This disruption has affected about 1.6 billion students in more than 200 countries. The closure of educational institutions has caused the world population and changed all aspects of our lives. Physical, social distance and movement have limited educational practices where previously collaborative learning sessions were traditionally implemented in schools. The reopening of schools also caused many standard operating procedures to be implemented, and teaching sessions could not be fully implemented. Pandemic Covid 19 also triggered educational institutions to implement different learning approaches. The current needs have caused schools to implement innovations in learning and teaching methods by introducing digital learning. This paper analyzes the regression relationship between institutional support, perceptions of usefulness, personal innovation, perceived social pressure, and age with the application of technology among teachers from rural schools in Johor. A total of 110 teachers were involved in this study. Selection of respondents using a random sampling technique. To achieve the objectives of the study, there were 2 analyzes conducted. The first Pearson correlation and multiple regression will be used to investigate the relationship and impact of institutional support, perceptions of usefulness, personal innovation, perceived social pressure, and age with the

application of technology among teachers from rural schools in Johor. On the other hand, this study also examines the effect of age (demographic factor) on the application of technology among teachers from rural schools in Johor to determine either younger teachers or older teachers who can better apply technology in teaching. This study will have a positive impact on school management by improving their online teaching methods in the future. In addition, this decision also contributes to the Ministry of Higher Education in formulating appropriate policies to utilize technology in education.

Keywords: Adoption, e-learning, technology

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Working Environment

A 59
WE 001

A Scoping Review on Kindness in the Work Environment

Gy R. Hashim ¹, Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin ¹, Ahmad Zuhairi Zainuddin ¹, Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali ¹, Prabu Wardono ²

¹ Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Selangor, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

gy@uitm.edu.my, pmzaidi@yahoo.com.my, ahmadzuhairi@uitm.edu.my, ayuroh2956@uitm.edu.my, pwardono@yahoo.com
Tel : 0133852288

Abstract

The Digital Era and the pandemic lockdowns in the past two years have reduced face-to-face human interactions. Electronic devices and gadgets have aggravated the situation, particularly among the younger set. Now that we are in the endemic phase, human interactions have almost returned to normal, especially in the workplace. However, social distancing is still practiced where employee relationships and human sociology have become awkward. During and after office hours, communication has heavily relied on social media applications, thus creating a gap in collegiality, civility, and kindness among employees. Studies have shown that a range of kindness acts and activities will boost happiness. The act of kindness has become an elusive behavior or trait, particularly at work. The paper aims to identify elements of kindness or non-kindness in the workplace and explain the increase in incivility at work through a scoping review and a preliminary survey. The project uses the scoping review technique to synthesize and map the literature on kindness in the workplace. Scoping the literature will provide the parameters to identify key concepts and research gaps. The justification for the scoping review is "when a body of literature has not yet comprehensively reviewed or exhibits a large, complex or heterogeneous nature not amenable to a more precise systematic review." A total of 20 studies of controversial benefits, including grey literature, were systematically reviewed. The findings through the mapping of the results from the investigation will inform policy-makers and practitioners on the importance of kindness, civility, and collegiality in the workplace. The project's limitations are that the literature review does not provide the empirical evidence required to support the critical concepts of

kindness. The findings showed that kindness at the workplace has significantly eroded as the digital workplace does not allow physical contact and face-to-face interactions between another human beings. The implications of the findings provide the basis for further studies through proper research with appropriate sample size. In addition, the office-built environment plays an essential role in the employees' behavior at work. Ensuring that the work, built environment is conducive to employees' kind behavior should be a continued program. Lastly, the study is significant as happiness in the work environment is vital in maintaining solid bonds and collegiality in line with Sustainable Development Goal #3 on good health and well-being.

Keywords: Kindness, Civility, Work Environment, Built Environment, Well-being

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 60
WE 002

A Systematic Review on the Pattern of Psychosocial Challenges among Oil & Gas Workers

Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani ¹, Nur Zafifa Kamarunzaman ¹, Liu Jiu ²

¹ Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia. ² I.T.U. Women Studies Center in Science Engineering and Technology, I.T.U. Faculty of Mines, No: E 322, Ayazaga Campus, 34469 Maslak, Istanbul, Turkey

nurdalilah790@gmail.com, nurzafifa@uitm.edu.my, jialiu@itu.edu.tr
Tel: +60136879307

Abstract

The oil and gas (O&G) job specifications demand precision operation, production targets, and cost optimization. This is due to the nature of the competitive and money-making industry. Therefore, they are consistently facing critical competition within the industry to produce energy at the lowest cost with less emission. Such insistence has put the employees in a great tense work environment alongside physical and psychosocial hazards that might affect their mental wellbeing. However, based on the literature, the physical threat has better coverage of discussion with its recommendations promoted in the company's policies. Meanwhile, the discussion of psychosocial hazards, which leads to mental distress, has less attention in the literature, especially in the O&G industry. Thus, the objective of this paper is to highlight the patterns of psychosocial challenges confronting O&G employees that resulted in mental health issues worldwide through a systematic review from notable academic databases, such as Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), and Dimensions.ai. The present study integrated multiple research designs, and the review was based on the publication standard, namely ROSES (RepOrting standards for Systematic Evidence Syntheses). ROSES provided four vital steps of article selection, namely identification, screening, eligibility and quality appraisal. Based on the results, 17 articles fulfilled the criteria set by ROSES. Thematic analysis was undertaken to see the emerging theme that is in line with the research question. There were four emerging themes based on the investigation, which were 1) demographic factors, 2) personality, 3) psychosocial risks, and 4) health conditions. The findings on demographic factors identified that age, B.M.I., being single, low social level and education, and the type of work assigned was associated with fatigue and stress among the O&G

workers. However, based on the findings, the marriage did not pose a high impact on anxiety as the workers could manage activities with their loved ones while at home. The psychosocial factors include the work shift and work environment, explicit work circumstances (climate change, unexpected postponement, work processes and time pressure), task intensity, and long working hours. Meanwhile, the health conditions highlighted musculoskeletal and physical pain, mental health issues, arterial pressure, and high blood pressure. Having suitable personalities such as resilience and hardiness would help reduce frustration and be bully-proof at the workplace. The findings have contributed to several theoretical and practical implications, which are important for researchers in O&G subjects and policymakers.

Keywords: Psychosocial Risks; Demographic Factors; Personality; Well-being; Oil & Gas

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 61
WE 003

Employers Practice towards Managing Psychosocial Risk in the Workplace: IMAGE Star Rating System

Mohamad Ghazali Masuri^{1,2,3,4}, Khairil Anuar Md Isa^{1,2,3,4}, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj⁵, Mohd Shukri Mohd Aris¹, Ismaniza Ismail⁶

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Human Factors & Ergonomics unit, Centre for Occupational Safety, Health and Wellbeing (COSHAW), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ³ Associate fellows, Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia ⁴Occupational Performance and Behaviour Measurement Group (OPERA) RIG, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia ⁵ College of Applied Medical Sciences King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ⁶School of Chemistry and Environment, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

mghazali@uitm.edu.my, khairil996@uitm.edu.my, paulrajs@ksau-hs.edu.sa, myshukri@uitm.edu.my, ismaniza@uitm.edu.my
Tel : 60196259314,

Abstract

Background: The management of employee mental health in the workplace is essential. Good management by employers can increase the productivity of employees and directly improve their quality of life. Significance: Regarding sources in today's electronic media, employee mental health issues such as stress and depression are of particular concern. Some of the employee complaints refer to the lack of support by employers, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Accordingly, this study is critical to look at the current state of employers' practices on the psychosocial issues of their employees. Aim: This study aims to explore the use of more objective evaluators in formulating employers' action plans on workplace psychosocial risks. Objectives: The first objective is to identify the level of employer practices in Malaysia on the management of workplace psychosocial risk, followed by determining the base value of these employers' existing practice ratings. Method: This survey was conducted using an employer practice evaluation form

developed under a grant from the Department of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH) Malaysia. This form contains two sections: employer information and 25 questions related to employer practices. This form is distributed online for two months to all employers in Malaysia using the official DOSH website. Employers were asked to fill in the value of their practice according to the 1-5 Likert Scale. Limitations: The study was conducted in a limited time, and the response from employers was also small. This primary survey still requires some comparison in terms of employer practices globally. Findings: there are 77 employers who have filled out this survey voluntarily. There were 20 employers (27%) who earned only one star. There were 21 employers (27.3%) who earned two stars, followed by 18 employers (23.4%) three stars, 11 employers (14.3%) four stars, and seven employers (9.1%) five stars. This star rating translates to IMAGE, where one to five stars carry the meaning of Inadequate-I, followed by Moderate-M, Average-A, Good-G, and Excellent-E. Implications: the main effect to be shared from this study is the star rating, which can be a measure of employers' practice towards managing psychosocial risk in the Workplace in Malaysia. In addition, this assessment can be done simultaneously using the *Skala Kemungkinan Pekerjaan & Persekitaran terhadap status kesihatan mental pekerja (SKiPP)* form. However, a validation process needs to be done to validate the results obtained.

Keywords: Psychosocial risk; Workplace management; Employers practice; SKiPP

eISBN 978-1-913576-05-9 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 62
WE 004

Insulin Adherences and HbA1c among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at Primary Care Clinic

Roswati Nordin ¹, Nur Shazwaniza Yahya ², Azlina Awang ², Anggriyana Tri Widianti ³

¹ Centre for Nursing Studies, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300, Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, ² Klinik Kesihatan Sungai Buluh, Ministry of Health, Malaysia, ³ Faculty of Health Science, 'Aisyiyah Bandung University, Indonesia

roswati2809@uitm.edu.my, nurshazwaniza.yahya@gmail.com, azlinaazhad82@gmail.com, anggriyana.unisa@gmail.com
Tel: +60193725859

Abstract

Diabetes is a chronic disease that occurs either when the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or when the body cannot use the resulting insulin effectively. Insulin is a hormone that regulates blood sugar. Hyperglycemia, or increased blood sugar, is a common effect of uncontrolled diabetes and, after a while, severe damage to many-body systems, especially nerves and blood vessels. Most patients who develop type 2 diabetes mellitus have some degree of endogenous insulin production where the production is insufficient for sustaining usual carbohydrates homeostasis. More than 95% of people with diabetes have type 2 diabetes. Managing type 2 diabetes includes a mix of lifestyle changes and medication. Insulin therapy is one of the recommended treatments among diabetes patients, and adherence to the treatment is one of the keys to achieving controlled glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c). According to a statistic from the National Diabetes shows, the number of insulin users increased by 40% out of active patients who received insulin therapy as an option for their diabetes treatment. Therefore, this study aimed to identify an association between adherence to insulin therapy and HbA1c among type 2 diabetes patients. Furthermore, the objectives of this study are to determine the level of HbA1c and insulin adherence among type 2 diabetes patients. A descriptive with retrospective study design was chosen in conducting the study at Klinik Kesihatan Sungai Buloh, Selangor. About 300 samples were selected using a non-probability with the convenience sampling method. The questionnaire was adapted from the eight-item Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS 8) to assess insulin adherence. The Chi-Square test was used to determine the association

between adherence to insulin therapy and HbA1c. The finding shows that 11(3.7%) respondents were categorized into good adherence, followed by 109 (36.3%) moderate adherence; and 180 (60%) poor adherence. Most respondents had uncontrolled HbA1c (HbA1c $\geq 8\%$) levels before and after insulin therapy. There is a significant association between insulin therapy adherence and HbA1c ($\alpha = p < 0.05$). In conclusion, high adherence to insulin therapy and better glycaemic control can help patients maintain sugar levels and improve their quality of life.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin Adherence, Glycated Haemoglobin (HbA1c),

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA cE-Bs by e-International Publishing House, Ltd., U.K. This is an open access publication under the CC BYNC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>). Peer-review under responsibility of AMER (Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 63
WE 005

Managing Family and Work: The Search for the ideal work-life balance

Mazni Saad ¹, Aishah Nawwarah Jaafar ¹, Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong ², Eni Yulinda ³, Mokana Muthu Kumarasamy ⁴

¹ Department of Tourism, Kulliyah of Languages and Management, International Islamic University Malaysia, Edu Hub Pagoh, 84600 Muar, Johor, Malaysia., ² Department of Statistics and Decision Sciences, Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Johor (Kampus Segamat), 85000 Segamat, Johor, Malaysia, ³ Department of Fisheries Socio Economic, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine, University of Riau, Kampus Bina Widya, KM. 12.5 Simpangbaru Tampan, 28293 Pekanbaru, Province of Riau, Indonesia., ⁴ Department of Administrative Management and Human Resources, Faculty of Business and Accountancy, Universiti Selangor, Malaysia

maznisaad@iium.edu.my, aishahnawwarahj@gmail.com, napieong@uitm.edu.my, eni.yulinda@lecturer.unri.ac.id, mokana@unisel.edu.my
Tel : 60178787543

Abstract

This study is essential as it highlights the quality of life (QOL) of food and beverage (F&B) employees, and how family matters are important to their work-life balance (WLB). The WLB of F&B employees is critical because they are one of the driving forces of global economic growth, accounting for one in every eleven jobs. Since, hospitality is a labour-intensive field, where employers in the F&B industry require many high-skilled and well-trained professionals in this sector. However, the nature of employment in this business is deeply rooted in low remuneration, anti-social hours, insecurity, limited access to training, and poor career advancement. Workers are often exploited in the industry, where they are forced to endure heavy daily workloads. Working in the backbone of the Malaysian economy, employees need to juggle these roles and responsibilities 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This study aims to answer if personal health, personal time management, and family matters affect the WLB of F&B employees. The mediating role of family matters was tested as the main hypothesis. The majority of the respondents in this study were mainly below 25 years old, where 108 responses were received and computed. Exploratory Factor Analysis (i.e., EFA) measures the validity of the items used from factor loading

and communalities values and grouped items. Subsequently, this study assessed the indirect effect of family matters through the PROCESS analysis and Sobel's Test. Using the framework provided by Baron and Kenny (1986), the regression analysis shows that family matters are a mediator of the relationship between personal health and personal time management and WLB. Family matters are therefore vital in ensuring a healthy WLB among employees in the F&B sector. The present study recommends that staff care programmes be implemented, including free family/psychological problems consultations to aid employees with difficulty getting access to medical and professional counselling to help them cope with their problems. Our findings imply that achieving SDG-8 requires prioritising job creation in economic policy and development plans to promote sustainable development. In addition, the hospitality sector must develop and implement sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes indigenous culture and products by 2030.

Keywords: Family matters; Hospitality; Quality of life; Work-life balance

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

A 64
WE 007

The Effectiveness of EIA Ergonomics Training towards Individual Environmental Control, Musculoskeletal Pain and Workplace Stress among Office Workers

Erna Faryza Mohd Poot ¹, Mohd Suleiman Murad ¹, Ghazali Masuri ¹ Oinam Gokulchandra Singh ²

¹ Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor. ² College of Applied Medical Sciences, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

ernafaryza@uitm.edu.my, sulaiman450@uitm.edu.my, mghazali@uitm.edu.my, oinamg@ksau-hs.edu.sa
+6016-3333957

Abstract

Office workers are commonly affected by musculoskeletal pain and workplace stress. Ergonomics training is often seen as the best solution, but there is still a lack of evidence of suitable approaches in ergonomics training implementation among office workers to overcome this problem. Hence, this study was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of the EIA ergonomics training consisting integration of 3 models, which are the environmental control model (E), the instructional design model (I) and the adult learning model (A). Furthermore, this study also intended to compare the EIA ergonomics training with the conventional ergonomics training (didactic approach) in the occurrence frequency of musculoskeletal pain and level of workplace stress among office workers. In this study, sixty-eight participants (n=68) of office workers with similar work tasks, typically clerical work tasks, were recruited. Participants were divided into two groups, the control group (n=34) and the intervention group (n=34), in a quasi-experimental study design. Self-report questionnaires consist of 3 sections; Demographic Data, Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaires Extended (NMQ-E)

and Workplace Stress Scale were used in this study to examine the effectiveness of two ergonomics training after one week (post-intervention 1) and three months (post-intervention 2) implementation. The intervention group received the EIA ergonomics training meanwhile the control group received the conventional ergonomics training. The EIA ergonomics training was shown to be more effective compared to conventional ergonomics training, where a significant difference shows in reducing the occurrence frequency of musculoskeletal pain in the intervention group during post-intervention 1 ($p < 0.05$) and post-intervention 2 ($p < 0.05$). In addition, a significant difference in results in reducing workplace stress scores was also shown in the intervention group during post-intervention 1 ($p < 0.05$) and post-intervention 2 ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, the combination of 3 models of EIA ergonomics training was found effective in reducing the occurrence of musculoskeletal pain and level of work stress among office workers. Occupational therapists, industrial training centres and companies are recommended to use this EIA ergonomics training approach in reducing the occurrence frequency of musculoskeletal pain and workplace stress among office workers.

Keywords: Musculoskeletal pain, Office workers, Workplace stress, Office ergonomics, Ergonomics training

eISBN 978-1-913576-06-6 © 2022. The Authors. Published for AMER ABRA 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), ABRA (Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians) and cE-Bs (Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia.

Authors Index

Aainaa Suhardi	43, 127
Abdul Hadi Nawawi	115
Abdul Mu'iz Abdul Razak	119
Abdul Quddus	117
Abdul Rauf Muthokhir	55, 103
Adi Cilik Pierewan	55
Adilah Mohd Ramli	21, 65
Agil Dhiemitra Aulia Dewi	99
Ahmad Firdaos Syauqi Ahmad Sidiki	49
Ahmad Ridzwan Othman	39
Ahmad Zamir Che Daud	87
Ahmad Zuhairi Zainuddin	149
Ahmad Zuhdi Ismail	115
Aishah Nawwarah Jaafar	157
Aishath Rasiya	45
Akehsan Dahlan	11, 63, 71
Akhmad Habibi	31
Aliff Nawī	31
Amilia Hasbullah	25
Amir Manshoor	105
Amirhosein Valizadeh	41
Ammar Ayman Zaino	45
Ana Paula Delos Santos Ilagan	137
Anggriyana Tri Widiānti	155
Ani Widayati	23
Atikah Fukaihah Amir	111
Ayat Al-Sawad	79
Ayu Azila Mohd Isa	67
Ayu Rohaidah Ghazali	149
Azira Idris	23
Azlan Ariff Ali Ariff	137
Azli Abdullah	33
Azlina Awang	155
Chai Ai Jing	65
Cintami Farmawati	29
Colette Drouillard	5
Denies Priantinah	15
Dhiya' Nurfatimah Ibrahim	99
Dian Syafinaz Abdullah	51
Dwi Harsono	131
Dwi Priyantini	81
Engku Nasri Engku Mohd Ariffin	33
Eni Yulinda	157
Erna Faryza Mohd Poot	159
Farah Adilla Ab Rahman	131, 133
Farina Tazijan	5
Fatemeh Khozaei Ravari	111
Fatimah Sham	79

Gy R. Hashim	149
Hairenanorashikin Sharip	29
Hamizah Yakob	141
Hanani Mohamed Hamdan	49
Harifah Mohd Noor	21, 65
Hassan Azman	45
Helmi Hamzah	111
Ibrahim Ahmad	57
Intan Liana Samsuddin	43
Ismaniza Ismail	153
Jamalunlaili Abdullah	45
Jannatul Syifa Noor Aizan	17
Jayachandran Vetrayan	71
Joko Sulisty	65
Julaihi Wahid	33
Juneman Abraham	95
Kamilia Asyiqin Mohd Fahmy	9
Karina Abdul Wahid Pereira	79
Khairil Anuar Md Isa	153
Khamizatul Baizura Idris3, Khalid Mat Pardi	49
Khushairi Muhd Nor	93
Kounosuke Tomori	87
Liu Jia	89, 151
Lo Mun Ling	49
Maria Justine	61
Maryam Banaei	45
Maryam Farooqui	97
Mazlan Che Soh	89
Mazni Saad	157
Memiyanty Abdul Rahim	15, 103
Mohamad Aidiel Emran Ismail	85
Mohamad Ghazali Masuri	153, 159
Mohamad Qayum Mohamad Sabri	87
Mohamed Yusoff Abbas	45
Mohammad Reevany Bustami	3
Mohd Faiz Mohd Yaakob	31
Mohd Haffis Mohd Arsat	83
Mohd Hafizan Musa	145
Mohd Hanafi Azman Ong	157
Mohd Idham Mohd Yusof	131, 133
Mohd Shukri Mohd Aris	153
Mohd Solahuddin Shahrudin	115
Mohd Suleiman Murad	159
Mohd Tajul Izrin Tajul Hasnan	37, 41
Mohd Zarawi Mat Nor	53
Mohd Zulkifli Abdullah	29
Mokana Muthu Kumarasamy	157
Mona Isa	123

Muhamad Saiful Alizan Nordin	123
Muhammad Azwan Sulaiman	25, 123
Muhammad Faizal Abd Rahim	61
Muhammad Hidayat Sahid	63
Muhammad Luqman Masar	85
Muhammad Noriman Mohd Fadzi	37
Muhammad Zharfan Mazdi	137
Nadiah Fauzi	87
Nadiatul Syima Mohd Shahid	77
Nadzrah Ahmad	117
Naleena Devi Muniandy	99
Nangkula Utaberta IAI	127
Nasar-Abbas, S.M.	77
Nashwan Abdulkarem Al-Ansi	33
Natasha Iman Muhamad Razib	39
Nazirah Aziz	19
Nazri Che Dom	93
Nik Mastura Nik Mohammad	39
Nik Nairan Abdullah	83
Ninik Nurhidayah	11
Noor Fairuzi Suhana Yahya	75
Noor Hafazieran Hamzah	81
Noor Rafizah Aminah Aziz	83
Nopadol Precha	93
Nor Azrina Yusof	19
Nor Baizura Jamaluddin	141
Nor Ezatie Mukminah Muhammad Zamri	3
Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli	5
Nor Hisham Md Saman	95
Nor Izana Mohd Shobri	95
Nor Suziwana Tahir	3
Noraini Hashim	73
Noreen Noor Abd Aziz	145
Norfarhana Md Said	75
Norhafizah Abdul Rahman	95, 135
Norhaini Majid	85
Norhaya Hanum Mohamad	105
Norita Abdul Kadir	135
Norlizah Turiman	73
Normaira Abdul Rahman	131, 133
Norraidah Abu Hasan	17, 55
Norzanni Sharmila Jaffar	81
Nur Aina Asyiqin Mohd Nazmi	11, 63
Nur Amanina Idris	105
Nur Atiqah Azman	67
Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani	89, 151
Nur Ezan Rahmat	119
Nur Hisham Ibrahim	135

Nur Islami Mohd Fahmi Teng	75
Nur Liyana Rosli	41
Nur Nadirah Akmar Mokhtar	25
Nur Shazwaniza Yahya	155
Nur Syawallina	43
Nur Wahida Mahmud Pauzi	71
Nur Yasmin Sofiya Ahmad Kamal	103
Nur Zafifa Kamarunzaman	89, 151
Nur'aeni	17
Nur'shafinaz Salehen	73
Nurliana Nasution ST MKom	145
Nursyamimi Izzati Mohd Kamal	23
Nurul Aien Abd Aziz	145
Nurul Fazela Mat Saad	51
Nurul Liyana Hanapi	37, 41
Nurul Nadiyah Zainol	25, 123
Nurul Natasya Izzetty Mohd Nor Azamri	17
Nurulathira Anati Malek	15
Nurulhafizza Abdul Latif	79
Nyoman Putu Budiarta	119
Oinam Gokulchandra Singh	159
Ong Sharon	127
Padma A. Rahman	67
Prabu Wardono	149
Pramesti Pradna Paramita	91
Qarem Mohamed Mustafa	91
Qurratu Aini Mat @ Muhammad	15
Rabi'atul' Adawiyah Abdul Wahab	77
Rachmanida Nuzrina	75
Rahmawati Mohd Yusoff	117
Raja Rizal Iskandar	31
Ratna Mulyany	3
Rima Abdul Rahman	21
Rofiza Aboo Bakar	5
Roksana Shaukat Ali	97
Rosilah Wahab	9
Roslinda Isa	81
Roszeita Fauzi	51
Roswati Nordin	155
Rusnani Ab Latif	53, 97
Rusnani Mohamad Khalid	145
Ruwaidah Borhan	111
Saidah Hamizah Ahmad	23, 55
Samsuri Abdullah	93
Santi Novita	19
Sari Lenggogeni	105
Septa Katmawanti	51
Shaherah Abdul Malik	145

Shahrizal Mohd Zin	119
Shantakumari Rajan	77
Sharifah Nurhuzira Syed Azhar	99
Shariff Harun	57
Sharona Ghorbani	37
Siti Noorsuriani Ma'on	29
Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid	3
Sitti Syabariyah	85
Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj	153
Sri Hardiningsih	103
Sulfandi	61
Sulikah Asmorowati	133
Supat Chupradit	67
Suriati Ahmad	109
Suryanto Suryanto	73
Syaimaa' Asbullah	115
Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim	9, 11, 71
Syed Mahadzir Fadaak Syed Jamil Fadaak	19
Tatas Hardo Brotosudarmo	21
Tengku Nazatul Shima Tengku Paris	49
Tim Heath	135
Trias Mahmudiono	91
Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail	131, 133
Wahyuni Zahrah	39
Wan Ismahanisa Ismail	53, 97
Waqar Al-Kubaisy	83
Winnie Philip	9
Wong Zen Dar	127
Yakubu Amino Dodo	43
Yarina Ahmad	3
Yoyok Bekt Prasetyo	53
Yu Wang	141
Yusfida Ayu Abdullah	141
Zaidi Mohd Aminuddin	149
Zarina Zahari	61
Zulkefle Ayob	109

Another event managed by:



AMER Event Management & Services

Emas Emas Resources

(Registration No: SA0426951-D)

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

40000 Shah Alam

Selangor D.E.

<https://www.emasemasresources.com>

Published by:



e-International Publishing House, Ltd

(Registration 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>