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e-mail: cebsuitm@gmail.com

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Editors

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas
Anniz Fazli Ibrajim Bajunid
Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman Thani

Editorial Assistants

Sabrina Aidilfitri
Suhaini Mohamed Yusoff
Siti Nursakina Mohamed Yusoff

Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER)
c/o Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies (cE-Bs)
Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor
Malaysia

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,Department of Quantity Surveying / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA / Malaysia,
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,Centre of Postgraduate Studies / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, 40450 Malaysia, Centre of Postgraduate Studies / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, 40450 Malaysia,
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,Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University Technology MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University Technology MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Baru Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,
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Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor ,Discipline of Occupational Therapy, College of Healthcare Sciences, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, Institute of Sport and Exercise Science, College of Healthcare Sciences, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia*
zamir_1225@yahoo.com
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nazricd@salam.uitm.edu.my
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Physiotherapy Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia ,Sport management, Faculty of Sport Science and Recreation, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Physiotherapy Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia*
haronrohani@gmail.com

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MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

halimjeinie@gmail.com

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Centre of Studies in Post Graduate, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia. ,Senior Lecturer, Centre of Studies in Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia., Centre of Studies in Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia. Tropical Building Performance Research Group, Green Technology & Sustainable Development Community of Research, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia,*
norhazirah.hasri@gmail.com
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Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia ,Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Tourism, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Hotel Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia*
generous_mira@yahoo.com.my
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nurlisa.ginting@gmail.com
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rosmaliza35@salam.uitm.edu.my

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		zalie222@gmail.com
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		Alaa Bashiti*, Asiah Abdul Rahim Alaa Bashiti 1 is a postgraduate student, Department of Architecture, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia.Malaysia.* ,Asiah Abdul Rahim 2 is a Professor at the Department of Architecture, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia. Malaysia.,
		bashitialaa@gmail.com
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		Chandra Kannan K.Thanapalan*, Dr. Mohd Suleiman Murad, Ahmad Kamal Mohd Natar Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,
		rkkannan2003@yahoo.com
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		Jayachandran Vetrayan*, Nurulain Abd Ghafar, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj, Mohd Suleiman Murad Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia* ,Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia
		jairesot@gmail.com
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		Mohd Suleiman Murad*, Siti Nur Hamizah Idris, Chandra Kannan Thanapalan, Ajau Danis Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Basic Sciences Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
		jemanocct@yahoo.com
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		Muhammad Mahdi Abdul Razak*, Muhammad Zubaidi Tauhid, Nor Faissal Yasin, Fazah Akhtar Hanapiah 3rd Year Medical Student, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,3rd Year Medical Student, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia
		salammahdi01@gmail.com
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		Padma A. Rahman*, Siti Balkis Budin, Sazlina Kamaralzaman, Matthew Kwai-Sang Yau Department Of Occupational Therapy, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malaysia* ,Department of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, School of Public Health, Tropical Medicine & Rehabilitation Sciences, James Cook University, Queensland, Australia
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Emrah Turkyilmaz*
Department of Architecture/Istanbul Kultur University/Turkey*
e.turkyilmaz@iku.edu.tr
padmaarahman@gmail.com

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Taman Alam Melayu Nusantara (T.A.M.A.N), Centre for Knowledge & Understanding of Tropical Architecture & Interior (KUTA), Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), Centre for Knowledge & Understanding of Tropical Architecture & Interior (KUTA), Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), Department of Town and Regional Planning Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak),*
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Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Landscape Architecture Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,*
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Nor Izana Mohammed Shobri*, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip, Siti Syamimi Omar
Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,*
norizana_qdy@yahoo.com
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Norainiratna Badrulhisham*, Noriah Othman
Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Landscape Architecture Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,*
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Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,*
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Cigdem Canbay Turkyilmaz*
*Department of Architecture/Faculty of Architecture/Yildiz Technical University/Turkey**
cigdemcanbay@gmail.com
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nhanita62@yahoo.com
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Mohamed Yusoff Abbasa, Nazanin Nafisib Sara Nafisi a,b[1]
 Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam,a
n.nazanin67@gmail.com.

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Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia*, Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia,

nurzaharahsajun@gmail.com

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Mazni Adibah Abd Rahman*, M. Zainora Asmawi
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diebarahman89@gmail.com

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Muhammad Afiq Zaki*, Hamzah Fansuri Hassan, Rodziah Ismail Abu Hassan Ahmad
Environmental Health and Safety Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia*, Basic Science Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia, Environmental Health and Safety Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia, School of Biological Science, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang Malaysia

muhammadafiq_zaki@yahoo.com

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Neo Sau Mei*, Choong Weng Wai, Rahmalan Bin Ahamadlrina Safitri Zen
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neo0411_saumei@hotmail.com

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Noor Syarafina Mohd Fauzi*, Alamah Misni
Center of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia*, Center of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia,

sva_finafauzi143@yahoo.com.my

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Che Bon Ahmad*, Jamalunlaili Abdullah, Jasmee Jaafar
Centre of Studies Park and Amenity Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia*, Centre of Studies Town and Country Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Studies Surveying Science and Geomatics, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

chebon848@salam.uitm.edu.my

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Alamah Misni*
Centre of Study for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of architecture, Planning and Surveying, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor, Malaysia.*

alamahmisni@gmail.com

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lindaabdhamid@yahoo.com

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Foreword

The ASEAN-Turkey ASLI Conferences on QoL 2015: AicQoL 2015Jakarta with the "Quality of Life in the Built and Natural Environment 3" as the main theme managed to attract an overall total of 150 numbers of approved abstracts.

Majority of the abstracts (85%) were contributed by Malaysia. This was followed by Indonesia (11%). The balance were contributed equally by Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey. The abstracts approved were simply grouped generally under 20 sub-categories, although quite a number could have been easily placed under more than one category. The top four categories in order of popularity involved the following environments:- Hospitality/Tourist Environment, HTE (13%), Urban Environment, UE (11%), Construction Environment, CoE and Local Heritage Environment, LHE (9% each), followed by Community Environment, ComE and Residential Environment, RE (7% each).

The Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), the main organiser of AicQoL2015Jakarta, together with the Co-Chair, ABRAIndonesia, and the Co-Host, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities, BINUS University, Jakarta, congratulate all contributors in making the conference a tremendous success!

Hopefully this conference will inspire and encourage more researchers to participate in our forthcoming serial conferences to be held annually. The increase in participation shall be most highly likely as the Conference Proceedings shall be published in Elsevier's *Procedia Social and Behavioural Sciences* accessible online in www.ScienceDirect.com. Furthermore, both AcE-Bs and AicE-Bs conferences have been indexed by Thomson Reuters CPCI (formerly the ISI Proceedings).

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

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Yusoff Abbas

Chair, AicQoL2015Jakarta

President, Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers (AMER), 2012-2016.

President, Association of Behavioural Researchers on Asians (ABRA), since 2014.

c/o Centre for Environment-Behaviour Studies (cE-Bs)

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying (FAPS)

Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia

<http://www.amerabra.org/>

cebsuitm@gmail.com

25th April 2015 2015

Acknowledgement

This 3rd AMER International Conference on Quality of Life, AicQoL2015Jakarta, which is Part 1 of the ASEAN-Turkey ASLI conferences on QoL 2015, was made possible by many persons.

Deepest appreciation to ABRAIndonesia for the Co-Chair tasks, and the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities, BINUS University, as Co-Host, for facilitating the conference. Both had ensured the smooth running and success of AicQoL2015Jakarta, from 25-27 April 2015.

Many thanks also to the more than 60 International Scientific Committee (ISC) / ajE-Bs & jABs Editorial Board Members, represented from 22 countries worldwide, for their continuous commitment and dedication for reviewing the conference papers.

Last but not least, our gratitude to the Distinguished Keynote Speakers, Abstract Contributors and Paper Presenters for disseminating their works and findings at this most memorable conference. Their continuous support in participation endorses the relevance and sustenance of more successful forthcoming conferences.

Thank you all !

Children Environment

The Effects of Backpack Placement on Sagittal Posture of Healthy Children

Abdul Mujid Abdullah*, Rachael McDonald, Shapour Jaberzadeh

Department of Environmental Health and Safety / Faculty of Health Sciences / Universiti Teknologi MARA / Malaysia*
,Department of Occupational Therapy / Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences / Monash University / Australia,
Department of Physiotherapy / Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences / Monash University / Australia,

Abstract

Background: The placement of backpack on the back is believe one of the factors that may affect postural deviation. To date, scientific evidences have not met the consensus regarding this matter, particularly in children. Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the appropriate location to place backpacks on the back of school children. Methodology: A randomised controlled experimental study was conducted on 136 students aged between 7-12 years. Inclusion criteria were: (1) Primary school children aged between 6 and 12 years, (2) Free from any musculoskeletal diseases or disorders including recent fractures or sprains anywhere in the body, (3) Able to stand upright for at least 30 minutes, and (4) Happy to wear bike shorts and tight t-shirts during the experiment. In addition, the exclusive criteria were: (1) Those with any spinal abnormality such as scoliosis or kyphosis or lordosis and (2) Those with any neurological disorders which may affect normal standing position. The participants' posture were captured using a digital camera while standing in unloaded condition (without carrying a backpack) and another nine conditions which comprises of the combination of three loads: 5%, 10% and 15% body weight (BW) and three placements: 7th thoracic (T7), 12th thoracic (T12) and 3rd lumbar (L3). The sequence of the experiment was randomly chosen using the Latin square. Postural angles measured were: (1) trunk, (2) neck, (3) gaze, (4) head on the neck, and (5) lower limb. Results: All postural angles were significantly changed from unloaded condition when backpack was placed at T7 regardless of load carried. The significant changes were also seen when backpack was placed at T12 and L3 while carrying loads of 10% and 15% BW. Conclusion: The centre of gravity of backpack should not be located on T7 regardless of weight.

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Keywords: Backpack placement, healthy school children
Topic Category: Children's Environment
Tel No : [+6019 3645045](tel:+60193645045)
Fax No: [+603 32584599](tel:+60332584599)

A002 / CE 002

Dramatic play between trees for stimulating children's learning process

Himasari HANAN*, Risania NURVITAWATI

Department of Architecture / School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development / Institut Teknologi Bandung/ Indonesia*
Study Program Landscape Architecture / School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development / Institut Teknologi Bandung/ Indonesia,

Abstract

Information technology has changed the way children getting around with their daily life. Formerly children are used to play with friends outdoor, but nowadays children prefer to stay indoor for watching television and playing computer games. Children nowadays use almost 75% of their time for non-physical activities in that motoric coordination is less stimulated. This new art of playing causes more and more children to have problems with obesity. This paper proposes the development of a natural playscape where children are stimulated to develop their cognitive, affective and motoric skill. The proposal is to make use conservation of rainforest park "Taman Hutan Raya" in Bandung as a playground as well as an action to bring ecological awareness for children. Children activities are categorized according to stages of playing needs following physical and psychological growing. Meaning of playing for children are studied through literature review and hereafter exploration for playscape are researched in a spatial dimension. On the other side, the existing park is scrutinized for its natural uniqueness and its prospect for children's activities by identifying vegetation density, soil condition, water run off, and topography. Natural landscape and programs for playground are intertwined through landscape design. The criteria used for the playscape comprise safety, diversity, age differentiation, and object's scale. Result of the design process interplays different context of the retention pond, human settlements and conservation forest for dynamic experiential place for children. The playing areas are designed for children's activities in individual and groups, and there are visual icons for cluster of activities. Playground zone can be identified by the iconic objects, and four different zones are allocated among the existing forest. The dramatic play will be experienced through organic pattern of the pedestrian way and layout of landscape elements, which are composed below the huge trees of the forest. This proposal presents a case study of building up cooperation between conservation of natural ecology and provision of public facilities dedicated for children that incorporate educational aspect in recreational function.

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Keywords: natural playscape; landscape design; conservation forest; children playground

Topic Category: Children's Environment

Tel No : [+62811224280](tel:+62811224280)

Fax No: [+62222530705](tel:+62222530705)

Email : himahanan@gmail.com

The Physical Learning Environment: Impact on Children's School Readiness in Malaysian Preschools

Mariam Felani Shaari*, Sabarinah Sh Ahmad

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Centre of Studies in Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

Evidences show that preschool education is important in an individual's development and that this period is crucial for the development of one's personality, emotional, social and cognitive abilities. Developed countries have long acknowledged this by emphasising preschool education as a stepping stone to ensure a world-class society. Malaysia's Vision 2020 has highlighted the importance of nurturing children's academic excellence to become a fully developed country. Thus, the Malaysian government through the Ministry of Education (MOE) has decided to integrate preschools as part of its academic system and is rapidly increasing the quantity and enrolment rates throughout Malaysia. However, this initiative must be followed with equal improvements in terms of quality. Many evidences proved that both aspects of the learning environment, social and physical, are equally important for the success of preschools. Optimal effectiveness of preschool education is only possible if both aspects are equally addressed. Unlike developed countries, awareness of the importance of the physical environment of preschools is still minimal in Malaysia as more emphasis is given to the improvement of the quality of social environments instead.

School readiness is an important measurement of how well the preschool setting has prepared the child for further education as it encompasses all the major aspects of children development. School readiness also highlights the ability of the preschool system to maximise the child's development. Preschool physical environments affect children school readiness in many ways because it affects various aspects of development. Most previous studies have focused on the link between physical learning environments and the behavioural development among children. However, this paper is a preliminary part of an on-going research to investigate the relationship between Malaysian preschool physical environments and children's primary school readiness. Furthermore, it aims to identify key concepts and issues which are important for further discussion.

This study will be conducted in Malaysian preschools; involving children aged 4 to 6 of both genders. The post-occupancy evaluation will use the CPERS Scale to evaluate physical environments and user satisfaction. Surveys and questionnaires will be used to measure school readiness among children of the same sample. Results should then contribute to better understanding of the link between the two studied aspects and help propose recommendations to improve preschools in Malaysia. This study hopes to attract more research and interest in the physical built environment to help improve Malaysian preschool education.

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Keywords: Malaysian Preschool Education; Physical Learning Environment; Children School Readiness; Children Development

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Tel No : [+6012-5060875](tel:+6012-5060875)

Fax No: [+603-55444353](tel:+603-55444353)

Email : mariamfelani87@gmail.com

A004 / CE 004

A Review on Environmental Characteristics that Influence Children Physical Activities in Low Cost Housing Development

Nurul Liyana Hanapi*, Sabarinah Sh Ahmad

Centre of Studies in Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Centre of Studies in Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

In recent years, the number of children playing outdoor activities and socialising has been declining as they were now more bounded by technology, vis-a-vis computer, television, electronic games and gadgets. Children spent more time at home being sedentary, rather than playing outside and socialising. Parents may not realise that their children's social and physical activity could contribute positively or negatively towards their developmental process. Many studies showed that children, who grew up with poor social and physical activity could lead unhealthy life during their childhood and beyond. This behaviour can persist throughout their life, ultimately affecting their future. Parallely, urbanisation is forcing the population at large to live in low-cost housing developments. Children living in high-density low-cost housing areas are less likely to spend time outdoors as the physical environments may inhibit outdoor activities. Hence, a study on the contribution of the physical environment in low-cost housing towards physical activities of the children is needed. The objective of this review paper is to focus on the impact of the physical environment in low-cost housing, which will directly affect the children's physical activity inhibitive. The methodology employed for this paper is mainly through literature review of published articles on the subject matter, focusing on the environmental characteristics that influence children activities living in the low-cost housing developments. The results highlighted four distinguishing physical characteristics as major contributors. Poor safety, crowding, limited facility and poor neighbourhood relationship contribute to less physical activities to the children. These four identified characteristics need to be addressed by future researchers for amicable solutions; balancing cost, practicality, and other related causes and effects. These finding will promote more physical activities amongst children who live in low-cost housing areas.

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Keywords: physical activity; low-cost housing; neighborhood relationship; poor safety

Topic Category: Children's Environment

Tel No : 0123465788

Fax No: 0355444353

Email : liyana513123@gmail.com

Emotional Response (Mood and Feelings) towards Autism and Typically Developing Children

Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj*, Noor Asyikin Alwi, Jayachandran Vetrayan

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Science, Brain and Neuroscience Communities of Research, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia*, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Science, Brain and Neuroscience Communities of Research, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia,

Abstract

Background: Autism has communication and social deficit that associated with poor emotional response and quality of life. The emotional response or regulation enhances the social and communication skill that develops the quality of life. But, limited study conducted in emotional response in children with autism. Therefore, the objectives of this current study were i) determine the emotional response between autism and typically developing children and ii) examine the age differences between autism and typically developing children in emotional response. **Methodology:** This study used descriptive and cross-sectional method to determine the emotional response (Mood and Feelings) among autism and typically developing children. 50 autism and 50 typically developing children with age ranged 8 to 12 years old were participated in this study. The emotional response measured by Mood and Feelings Questionnaire Short (MFQS) - parent version. This questionnaire was good reliable assessment for the evaluation of emotional response in autism. The questionnaire consists of 13 questions. The respondent needed to score those questions either 0 (not true), 1 (sometimes true) or 2 (true) for mood and feeling from past two weeks. The total score is 26. **Results:** The study used both descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive data had shown that there was a difference in emotional response between autism and typically developing children. The Independent T-Test had shown there were significant differences in total score of MFQS in both groups ($t = 4.875$, $p = 0.000$, $p < 0.05$). Although, no significant age differences between autism and typically developing children ($t = - 1.378$, $p = 0.199$, $p > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The study concluded emotional response shown difference between autism and typically developing children. Future research needs to develop the intervention on emotional response to improve quality of life among autism. The emotional response is the important functions that related to quality of life in autism.

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Keywords: autism; typical developing children; emotional response; quality of life

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Tel No : 03 3258 4495

Fax No : N/A

Email : jesusmily@gmail.com

Construction Environment

Public Training Hospital :Sustainable Assesment Through Post Occupancy Evaluation

Ahmad Ezanee Hashim *, Mohamad Sufian Hashim, Hasnizan Aksah, Siti
Aida Samikon

Centre of Studies for Building Surveying, FSPU, UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Centre of Studies for Building Surveying, FSPU,
UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Building Surveying, FSPU, UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for
Post Graduates, FSPU, UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia

Abstract

A training hospitals are among the most complex building which comprises a wide range of services and functional units. It provides clinical education and training to health professionals, while delivering medical care to patients. It may be managed / owned by a university or may form part of a wider regional or national health services. Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) is a diagnostic tool and system which allows designers to identify and evaluate critical aspects of building performance which involves systematically evaluation of user satisfaction with the facilities provided. It improved design decisions and establish a better quality in built environment. The objectives of the study are to review the built environment performance level of public teaching hospital in meeting user's need. Secondly to establish a guideline of building performance in areas of functional and technical performance through POE assessment. Three (3) public training hospital in Selangor district in Malaysia were selected as a case study sample. The methodology taken in this research are semi-structured interview, questionnaire and site case studies. Study sample is limited to medical student and trainee and hospital staff. Based from the finding the study revealed that the correlation coefficient between technical building performance and the importance of POE Guideline are positively high based on security, safety, efficiency and health criteria. This indicates that level of importance of technical building performance criteria based on the POE has high positive relationship with the need of POE framework guideline in public teaching hospital.

The study recommended research on healthcare management policy at national level, establish hospital patient satisfaction committee, initiate human resource training in patient satisfaction and enhance research and development on standardized patient satisfaction survey instrument. The available data will enable hospital managers identify and improve specific services area. There is also a need for a more comprehensive documentation of context of knowledge at the time of planning and implementation, design expectations and how decisions are made. The lack of detailed information will limit the built environment designer's ability to understand fully and consider the impacts of design decisions in sustainable development. Hence the Quality of life in both built and natural environment would soon be effected.

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Keywords: Sustainable practices, QoL, Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) and Hospital Building (built environment)

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : +060355444325

Fax No: +060355444345

Email : ezanee54@gmail.com

Towards Improving Integration of Supply Chain in IBS Construction Project Environment

Ani Saifuza Abd Shukor*, Mohammad Fadhil Mohammad, Rohana Mahbub,
Faridah Halil

Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying/FSPU/UiTM/Shah Alam/Malaysia*, Centre of Studies for Quantity
Surveying/FSPU/UiTM/Shah Alam/Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying/FSPU/UiTM/Shah Alam/Malaysia,
Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying/FSPU/UiTM/Shah Alam/Malaysia

Abstract

Recently, much government effort has focused on rigorous initiatives and adopting innovative approaches to move forward. According to a recent report, the Construction Industry Master Plan (CIMP 2006-2015), the value chain and performance enhancement in Malaysia construction environment needs to be scaled up via innovative approaches through Industrialised Building System (IBS). To this ends, supply chains were identified as having significant roles in improving the quality of the construction process and project delivery environment. Supply chains comprise a large number of players since the industry is made up of separate parties from diverse professions that operate by their own rules; hence, the numbers of activities within each tier of the project makes integration even more difficult. A good supply chain integration practice leads to good integration among players. Although efforts exist to enhance IBS practice in Malaysia, establishing integration between IBS players is still a major hindrance. Both the industry players and IBS stakeholders have failed in their attempt to find a close relationship and togetherness in addressing the problems encountered, which directly reveals that a lack of integration of supply chains is the cause of the problems. IBS provides speedier work completion and capitalising in the construction environment sustainability. However, changes from conventional methods to IBS construction methods need the construction supply chains to be well integrated to adapt better and understand the design and production of building elements. Furthermore, practices that traditionally separate player's result in difficulties and ineffective managing of the supply chain interfaces and interdependence. Thus, the construction environment has become less transparent and trusting, with marked self-interest increasingly influencing the adversarial culture. Therefore, IBS and its supply chains have important roles in improving the productivity of the construction environment. In conjunction with this, the primary research will look into the integration means and key factors that helped to integrate the IBS supply chains. By presenting qualitative research through semi-structured interviews with key IBS supply chain players, the paper revealed human and behavioural factors, supply chain process and exchange flow, supply chain structure and collaboration and the working environment need to be indicated in order to improve the integration of the IBS supply chains. The findings would result in greater integration and contribute important ideas about appropriate enabling factors to improve integration within IBS supply chains in the project environment in Malaysia

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Keywords: Supply Chain; Integration ; Industrialised Building System; Construction Environment

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : 60193782591

Fax No: N/A

Email : asaswan74@yahoo.com

A Conceptual Framework for Supply Chain Partnering in Industrialised Building System

Faridah Muhamad Halil*, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fadhil Mohammed, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rohana Mahbub Ani Saifuza Shukur

Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia*, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the concept of supply chain management and partnering practised in Industrialised Building System. The concept of supply chain partnering in industrialised building system related with the integration comprised of the network of organisations involved in the different processes and activities which produce the materials, components and services that come together to design, procure and deliver a building. The relationship begins with traditional relationship, partnering relationship and alliances. The transition of these types of relationship was based on the elements of trust, share the vision, decision-making and continuous improvement in between parties involve in projects. The aim of the research is to develop a conceptual framework for supply chain partnering in industrialised Building system. The objective of the study is to explore on the successful concept of supply chain partnering in industrialised building system. The Methodology adopted was using quantitative and qualitative approach. The data were underpinning through questionnaire survey and semi – structured interview that allow in - depth understanding and better results of the study area. The benefits of using this method are that it presents an opportunity to seek verification in the results from the different method. The sample of the study selected is private clients that significant as a sample to provide the information on the data collected. At the end of the research, the outcomes received through the implementation of supply chain partnering in Industrialised Building system indicates the successful completion of the projects in IBS and sustainable business received by private clients. A conceptual framework has been developed which is suitable as a reference for the Malaysian construction industry players. The development of a conceptual framework was based on the data gathered through mixed method of methodology adopted in this research.

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Keywords: Supply Chain; Partnering; Conceptual Framework; Industrialised Building System

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Tel No : [+60355211527](tel:+60355211527)

Fax No: [+60355444353](tel:+60355444353)

Email : faridahmh@salam.uitm.edu.my

A009 / CoE 004

Financial Feasibility study and Economic Assessment in Green Building Projects

Faridah Muhamad Halil*, Nasyairi Mat Nasir, Ahmad azlee Hj. HassanAni
Saifuza Shukur

Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia* ,Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, FSPU, UiTM, Malaysia

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the concept of feasibility study and economic assessment in Green Building Projects. The definition of feasibility study is to evaluate of a proposed project to determine if it is technically feasible according to estimated cost and profitable to the clients. The benefits of preparation of financial feasibility study enable the client to decide with considerable confidence whether or not the project is feasible and worth pursuing. The completion of the evaluation and the decision to proceed further with the project is a significant milestone in the development. The quality of assessment will be reflected in the quality of the decisions. In green building, the preparation of financial feasibility study is the difference in between normal projects. The factors of design and scope of an area need to consider for environmental aspects. Other than that, the requirement from the authority in development project in green building should be considered. Therefore, this research has been conducted to enhance the understanding the preparation of financial feasibility study and the economic assessment in green building projects. The aim of the study to produce an economic feasibility study concept in green building projects. The principles and methods of economic assessment can be applied to both public and private clients mainly in green building projects. This paper explores on the literature review on the financial feasibility study and economic assessment for green building projects. The methodology used was using primary data collection from journal, books and others related information. The outcomes of the research are to produce a theoretical framework for financial feasibility study and economic assessment for green building projects. At the end of study, a theoretical framework produce could be as a reference to the public and private client to ensure the investment proposed could benefits in terms of cost control and also as a security investment to the clients.

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Keywords: Financial Feasibility Study; Economic assessment; Green Building

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : [+60172022145](tel:+60172022145)

Fax No: [+60355444353](tel:+60355444353)

Email : faridahmh@salam.uitm.edu.my

Assessing Score of Applicability and Importance on Functional Performance Criteria for Historical Building

Hasnizan Aksah*, Abdul Hadi Nawawi (Prof Dr), Ahmad Ezanee Hashim (Prof Madya Dr)Elma Dewiyana Ismail

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Historical buildings in Malaysia represent our history and culture and need to be preserved and conserved for future generation. But, most of the historical buildings in Malaysia have deteriorated; that is the physical quality of the building is slowly declining and not performing the way it was intended to. Refurbishment is becoming one of the most important sectors to enable the building to be fit for its purpose of use. Refurbished historical building need to go under evaluation assessment to ensure the building meet user's requirement and performs up to standard. However, these refurbished historical building had issues which associated to functional performance criteria. Some common issues are weakness in space management planning, constrained by heritage regulation, poor lighting and air conditioning performance, facilities and amenities for disabled person are not user-friendly, poor fire safety management, and high operating and maintenance cost. Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE) is a diagnostic tool and concept which allows facility or building managers to identify and evaluate critical aspects of building performance systematically. There are various areas and criteria can be assessed to identify and evaluate critical aspects of building performance systematically. Eight (8) variables which are the criteria of functional performance are anticipated in this research. The criteria are space, aesthetics value, comfort, amenity, services, safety, operational management and life cycle cost.

The objectives of this study are to assess the score of importance and applicability of functional performance criteria. Secondly, to identify the correlation scores between importance and applicability of functional performance criteria. Methodologies taken are semi-structured interview and survey questionnaires to related professionals and participants in the industry such as Ministry of Information, Communication and Cultural, Perbadanan Muzium Melaka (PERZIM), Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Malacca City Council, Municipal Council of Penang Island, Non Government Organisation (NGO), building management team, contractor, consultant and others parties that related to management of historical building. The methodologies also involve review literature from secondary data. Based from the findings, the correlation shows that the relationship between importance and applicability on all criteria are statistically significant positive relationship. All criteria have positive relationships between importance and applicability which mean that all criteria are increasing in importance and also in applicability. The relationship between importance and applicability of Space, Amenity and Operational Management are strong. It is shown that the organisation have applied the applied those criteria in buildings. Other than that, it also indicates that all criteria are relevant in evaluating the performance of historical buildings in Malaysia. This study expected to improve the design consideration of refurbished historical building which related to functional performance requirements. This improvement is in conjunction with the goal of New Economic Model which emphasis on People' Quality of Life.

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Keywords: Sustainable, QoL, Functional Performance, Score of Applicability and Importance
Topic Category: Construction Environment
Tel No : 03-55448120
Fax No: 03-55444345
Email : hasnizanaksahnj@gmail.com

The Potential Application of IBS Modular System in the Construction of Housing Scheme in Malaysia

Mohammad Fadhil Mohammad*, Addey Sham Baharin, Muhamad Faiz
MusaMohd Reeza Yusof

Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia*, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Industrialised Building System (IBS) Modular System (MS) is a construction delivery method utilising offsite, lean manufacturing techniques to prefabricate single or multi-storey whole building solutions in deliverable module sections. MS buildings are manufactured in a controlled setting and can be constructed of wood, steel, or concrete. MS modules can be integrated into conventional projects or stand alone as a turn-key solution and can be delivered together with mechanical, electrical and plumbing, fixtures and interior finishes. The modules are 60% to 90% completed off-site in a factory-controlled environment and transported, assembled and fixed at the final building site. In the nutshell, the building components for an MS could combine a variety of individual building products whilst incorporating sustainable elements to achieve a quality end product towards improving the quality of life. The move, to promote the application of Modular System is inevitable whereby it manage to eliminate some of the conventional IBS's weaknesses. Questionnaire survey method is used to collect the primary data where they are distributed and collected from selected respondents that include IBS Contractors and Manufacturers within the Klang Valley region. The findings have shown that the Modular System may be able to reduce the total construction time and minimise the construction wastage considerably. However, high initial cost and lack of technical expertise are among the hindrances in preventing the implementation of Modular System as well as trying to penetrate the local market to get potential buyers. Modular System has been successfully implemented in many developed countries such as in the US, UK and Japan. Therefore, it has the potential to be adopted in constructing housing schemes in Malaysia. It will also act as an option to the current IBS systems that could offer green, durable, practical and cheaper overall cost of construction. This paper will attempt to look at the potential application of the IBS Modular System in housing schemes in meeting the government agenda on sustainable housing in achieving the quality of life aimed at its tenants and community.

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Keywords: Industrialised Building System (IBS); Modular System (MS); IBS Modular System; Construction of Housing Scheme in Malaysia

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : 0193531747

Fax No: 03-55444353/ 55211564

Email : fadhilnavy@yahoo.com

Enhancing the Quality of Life through Best Practice of Industrialised Building System (IBS) Implementation for the Malaysian Construction Industry

Mohd Reeza Yusof*, Mohd Rofdzi Abdullah, Muhamad Faiz Musa Mohammad
Fadhil Mohammad

Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Business excellence in the construction industry can be achieved in many ways. The existing nature of the construction industry provides the most challenges issues to be tackled. The introduction of innovative construction methods was likely to overcome the problems, challenges and barriers to a successful project implementation. Industrialised Building System (IBS) has been promoted as an innovative construction method in the Malaysian construction industry. In order to achieve the aims and objectives of IBS set by the Malaysian government and Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB), the knowledge management philosophy is essential for the development of IBS. IBS has been proven beneficial, sustainable; time-saving and contributes to the quality of life in the built environment. However, there are a few hiccups in IBS in term of implementing IBS and lack of documentation for an IBS project. Thus, a study on the practice of IBS implementation is essential to identify and record the best practice of IBS implementation for the Malaysian construction industry. The research methodology for this study is interview sessions with selected IBS practitioners and implementers to obtain primary data on their practices of IBS implementation of their previous projects. The respondents are acknowledged by CIDB and the Malaysian government to be able to deliver projects using IBS successfully. There are five interview respondents that have been identified for the interview sessions. The respondents are various IBS players and project stakeholders from the public and the private sector. From the data analysis and findings from the interview sessions, an outline of the best practice of IBS implementation, was identified and produced. For an IBS project, everyone involved must have experiences in IBS. 'Design and Build' is the favourable procurement method for IBS projects. The client and consultant requirements must be crystal clear at the beginning of the IBS project. Late changes will increase the cost and cause extension of time. The aim of the study is to identify the best practice of IBS implementation after considering all aspects and perspectives of an IBS project. This study is to ensure the productive and efficient delivery of IBS implementation in a project that able to enhance the quality of life.

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Keywords: : Industrialised Building System (IBS); Best Practice; Malaysian Construction Industry, Knowledge Management

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : 012-5628445

Fax No: 05-3742084

Email : mohdreeza@salam.uitm.edu.my

Improving the Quality of Life through IBS Modular System Organisational Readiness Framework for the Malaysian Construction Industry

Muhamad Faiz Musa*, Mohammad Fadhil Mohammad, Mohd Reeza
YusofRofizlan Ahmad

Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Construction Economics and Procurement Research Group, Centre of Studies for Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Industrialised Building System Modular System (IBSMS) is the re-branding of modular construction to suit the IBS approach in Malaysia. Modular construction is classified as offsite prefabrication or modern method of construction. IBS is the saying to represent the prefabrication construction concept in the Malaysian construction industry. The move, to promote modular construction, is to be expected whereby it manage to eliminate some of the traditional IBS's weaknesses. Since modular construction is new in Malaysia, thus it is essential for modular construction to adapt the IBS approach to ensure the effectiveness of modular construction application in the Malaysian construction industry. IBSMS is defined as a process to construct a building using modular units or modules; mass produce off site in a manufacturing facility that highlighted the importance of design, manufacturing and construction elements in the process. These modular units are mass produced using the same materials and design to the same standards which increase the construction speed. It includes the assembly and logistic aspect of it done in proper coordination through detailed planning and integration. It contributes to sustainability by reducing damages to the environment, improve social relationship amongst the construction players and contribute to economic sustainability. The framework objectives are first, to provide the requirements needed for an organisation to use or adopt modular construction. Second, to evaluate an organisation's capability in modular construction. The framework outlines the readiness elements and criteria. Each of the criteria describes the requirement and capability that an organisation requires to develop or must have to deliver a better and efficient IBSMS or modular construction application. . The framework can be used for all the construction industry organisations or players who want to adopt and use IBSMS or modular construction. Designated elements are designated for a particular type of organisation or players. If a contractor would like to adopt modular construction, they must fulfil the criteria outlined in the people, management, process, cost and technology elements. For modular unit manufacturer, it must fulfil all the criteria set out in all the components of the framework. Literature review on existing readiness framework, interview session with experts in modular construction and questionnaire survey method amongst IBS practitioners are used to develop the framework. The framework is validated by selected panel of experts in modular construction. The framework is essential to ensure the smooth and efficient application of modular construction for a better and improved quality of life.

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Keywords: Industrialised Building System (IBS); Industrialised Building System Modular System (IBSMS); Modular Construction; IBSMS Organisational Readiness Framework

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Tel No : 012-3035391

Fax No: 03-55211564

Email : faeezzz@yahoo.com

Integration Of Quality Management in Accident Causation Theories

Noor Aisyah Asyikin Mahat*, Faridah Ismail, Sharifah Nur Aina Syed Alwee

Department of Quantity Surveying / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA / Malaysia*
Department of Quantity Surveying / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA / Malaysia,
Department of Quantity Surveying / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA / Malaysia,

Abstract

Managing safety in construction projects requires strategic management in preventing and controlling accident from occur. Many researchers have sought to understand why accidents happen and a lot of sophisticated systemic accident causation models have been developed and proven successful in managing safety. Insuring safe and quality construction is an utmost concern of quality management in construction industry. A review of literature on construction safety reveals that much research effort has been directed at examining accident records to categorize the most common types of accidents and how they happen. There are a lot of accident causation theories that are explaining and identifying the factors that contribute to the cause of accidents. This paper represents the preliminary findings of fragmentary research carried out in Malaysian construction environment. The research aim of to reduce the accident rate in construction industry that impacts safety construction environments. The objective of this study is to identify the relationship of quality management that influence to the development of Accident Causation Theories. The review on the available accidents accusation theories shall be used as a basis towards the development of the research content. Fifty (50) sets of questionnaire survey were distributed amongst construction players to identify the relation of quality management and the essential cause of accident. The findings highlight factors contributing to accident and the crucial attributes of quality management in ensuring safety in construction environment. Result revealed that there is a shift in the emphasis on the role of the management, and consider the causes of accidents are provoked among others, by actions of contractors. Thus constraints include the influence of management, the organisational and the environmental factors that demand to be addressed to reduce the causes of accidents. This is also directly matched to the Strategic Trust No.3 Construction Industry Master Plan (CIMP 2006-2015), strivet for the highest standard of quality, occupational safety and health and environmental practices.

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Keywords: management ; safety and health practices; accidents ; accident causation theories

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : [+60 013 234 2205](tel:+60132342205)

Fax No: N/A

Email : nooraisyah@salam.uitm.edu.my

Incomplete Contract In Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Contract: Causes, Implications And Strategies

Nur Syaimasyaza Mansor*, Khairuddin Abdul Rashid

Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design* ,Professor, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design,

Abstract

A contract is incomplete when it fails to state all the parties' rights and obligations in every future state of the world, and it has gaps, missing provisions, and ambiguities in its terms. When the contract is incomplete, it has to be completed either by renegotiation or by referring to courts. According to the literature, most contracts are inevitably incomplete in some sense. The situation exacerbated by long-term contract such as PFI contract. PFI is a type of procurement under Public-Private Partnership tree, where the private sector is responsible in designing, constructing, financing, operating and managing the assets and its successful operation for several years thereafter. Thus, the duration of the contract is extremely lengthy. Therefore, PFI contract is inevitably incomplete as it is almost impossible for the parties to specify all potential contingencies that might surface throughout the 20-30 years duration of the contract. Through intensive literature review and content analysis of contract document, this paper intends to present a review on incomplete contract theory, its causes, implication and strategy with specific reference to Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contract.

Literature identifies the cause of incomplete contract is due to long duration of the contract, high risk and uncertainty, high transaction cost, bounded rationality, asymmetric information and others. Literature however differs on the implication of incomplete contract as some of them stated that incomplete contract can give positive implications, and the other stated that it imposed negative implications. Incomplete contract is preferable when the cost of identifying all future contingencies is exorbitant. In addition, it provides the necessary flexibility to deal with uncertainty. However, it also causes inefficiencies and costs, opportunism, the hold-up problem, investment problem, contract amendment and so on. Various strategies have been introduced by past literature to deal with the incomplete contract. However, this paper will only focus on the strategies to deal with the incomplete contract in PFI contract.

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Keywords: contract; incomplete contract; Public-Private Partnership (PPP); Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : [+60124920848](tel:+60124920848)

Fax No: N/A

Email : syaimamansor@yahoo.com

Integration of Automated Safety Rule Checking (ASRC) System for Safety Planning in Malaysian BIM-Based Project

Roshana Takim*, Muhammad Hanafi Zulkifli, Abdul Hadi Nawawi

Centre of Postgraduate Studies / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Shah Alam, 40450 Malaysia* ,Centre of Postgraduate Studies / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Shah Alam, 40450 Malaysia, Centre of Postgraduate Studies / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM) Shah Alam, 40450 Malaysia,

Abstract

Building Information Modeling (BIM) is reflected as a paradigm shift in the architectural, engineering and construction (AEC) industry. It is a new alternative to incorporating the elements of the construction project life-cycle (i.e., design, construction, maintenance, and documentation). BIM has been proven as an effective technology in construction across the globe. However, in the development of BIM-based construction projects, to a certain extent safety planning and project execution planning has been carried out separately. This could result in the difficulties for the construction parties to monitor both aspects of planning, in particular during the construction phase. In 2013, 36.9% of fatalities were attributed by the construction workers who died from falls. This statistic indicates that the construction industry is one of the highest accidents rates as compared to other industries. The probable reason could be due to most of the construction projects in Malaysia failed to incorporate with Automated Safety Rule Checking (ASRC) system for their projects. The Automated Safety Rule Checking (ASRC) system is perceived to distinguish the fall hazards by integrating the system in the existing 3D-modeling. This study pursues to investigate the integration of Automated Safety Rule Checking (ASRC) system within Building Information Modeling (BIM)-based construction projects in Malaysia. A cross-sectional survey was employed to large public and private organizations that involved with BIM projects in Malaysia. The data were analyzed by using content analysis technique. The outcomes of the study revealed that ASRC system is still not incorporated in BIM-based project in Malaysia. In addition, the respondents suggested that the ASRC system need to be applied at the early stage of BIM-based project followed by design, procurement, construction, to completion. Hence, the results of this study are expected to increase the level of BIM practitioner's awareness towards the ASRC system across project phases and promote the system for BIM's future construction projects.

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Keywords: Keywords: Safety; Fall Hazard; Building Information Modeling (BIM); Automated Safety Rule Checking (ASRC)

Topic Category: Construction Environment

Tel No : [+6019-385 4082](tel:+6019-3854082)

Fax No: N/A

Email : dr_roshana@salam.uitm.edu.my

A017 / CoE 012

Barriers and Impact of Mechanisation and Automation in Construction to Achieve Better Quality Products

Siti Syariazulfa Kamaruddin*, Mohammad Fadhil Mohammad, Rohana Mahbub

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying,

Abstract

The major problems or challenges related to the construction industry in general would be the decreasing quality and productivity of products; labour shortages; occupational health and safety; and allowing work to be performed where people cannot do. The inferior working condition has opened the opportunity of more innovative solutions within the industry. This paper discusses how the quality of life can be achieved by the implementation of innovative technologies such as mechanisation and automation to produce quality products. This includes focusing on the barriers and their impact, where if addressed accordingly, has the potential to improve the industry in terms of productivity, safety and quality. Nowadays, the construction industry is commonly characterised as one that is labour intensive with low level of innovation. The innovation agenda has been promoted worldwide as in industrialised building system construction approach. It is imperative that mechanisation and automation is seen as an evolution of construction using new and innovative techniques rather than a revolution. Therefore, the sustainability involves in innovation through industrialisation have always maintained the harmony between environment and energy management in the built environment, safety improvement and productivity enhancement particularly for a better quality products that could lead to better quality of life for the end users. The main research employs quantitative approach with G7 contractors using questionnaires. Validation of variables and issues were done through structured workshops and interviews with industry players.

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Keywords: Quality; products; mechanisation and automation; construction; innovation

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Tel No : 0163332466

Fax No: N/A

Email : syariazulfa_1001@yahoo.com

Enhancing the Quality of Life by Using of Delay Analysis Methodologies: Contractors and consultants' perceptions

Nurul Huda Muhamad*, Mohammad Fadhil Mohammad, Asmalia Che Ahmad

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University Technology MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Baru Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia*, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University Technology MARA (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, University Technology MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Baru Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

Delay to progress of a construction project is a major source of claims and disputes in the construction industry. At the heart of the matter in dispute often the subject of the degree of each contracting party's responsibility for the delayed project completion. Therefore, various delay analysis methodologies have been developed over the years as aids to answering this question. However, to date lack of research on the extent of use of these methodologies in practice to have been done in Malaysia although it has many studies done in this subject area. This paper is an attempt to fill that gap. The aim of this paper is to identify the current practice on the use of delay analysis methodologies in the construction industry and the problems affecting the use of these methodologies in practice. A survey approach using questionnaire as an instrument was employed to achieve the aim of this study. An extensive of the literature review was conducted. The study only involves the contractors, the clients' consultants and the external claims consultants. The external claims consultants represent the expert in delay analysis. The findings from the survey revealed that delay analysis methodologies reported in the literature are found to have major weaknesses although they are the most widely used in practice mainly due to deficiencies in skills of players using techniques, programming and record keeping practice. This seems to suggest that tackling the problems that making it difficult to use these methodologies can bring about improvement in delay analysis and reduce disputes. Therefore, this suggests that improvement in the level of knowledge, skill and experience in delay analysis for contractors and clients' consultants, programming and record keeping practices will promote the use of the more reliable methodologies to improve the construction delay practice for a better quality of life.

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Keywords: Constructon industry; delay; delay analysis methodologies; extension of time claim

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Tel No : 019-3357442

Fax No: 05-3742222

Email : nurul885@perak.uitm.edu.my

Community Environment

A019 / ComE 001

Value Local Community Banjar South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Ermina Istiqomah*

Department Psychology / Medical Faculty / University Lambung Mangkurat / Indonesia*

Abstract

Indonesia is known for its diversity. Population showed the diversity of cultures, customs, ethnicity, religion, and language. This diversity is a treasure that is very meaningful and provide an extensive review of materials, giving benefits to people's lives, nation building and development of the scientific world (Zulkifli, 2005).

Koentjaraningrat (2008) mentions the cultural value system is the most abstract level of customs. A cultural value system consists of conceptions, which live in the minds of a large part of the community, about the things they consider to be very valuable in life. Because it is a cultural value system usually serves as the supreme guide for human behavior.

Local value is the value that grows in a particular cultural context, limited to a certain group of people. An understanding of human behavior, which is related to the understanding of the value systems that influence behavior will be very influential in developing positive behaviors (Heriati, 2010). Local value is one of the main elements to achieve success (Gladwell, 2008). The importance of understanding the local values that exist within a community raises research questions are how local values in the Community Banjar South Kalimantan?

The purpose was to determine the local values in society Banjar South Kalimantan. The research method using a phenomenological qualitative research methods to develop an understanding of local values. Phenomenological qualitative research here using the snow-ball technique, ie extracting data from one informant interviews with other informants. Data were collected by interviewing the subject of research, amounting to 3 people, namely cultural experts, academics, researchers and community leaders.

The results showed: First, Banjar cultural values; in man's relationship with God includes sincere thanks and gratitude and solely for worship and gets the pleasure of Allah with the concept of value berelaan. Second, the cultural value of Banjar in human relationships with humans include the value of deliberation, brotherhood, mutual cooperation, mutual help, adjustment, with the concept bubuhan, bedingsanakan, betutulungan, bakalah bamanang. Third, Banjar cultural values in human relationships with themselves or associated with human activities as a form of self-development, including hard work, discipline, self-correction, keep abreast of the times, believe in yourself, and be responsible to the concept of value Gawi manuntung, Dalas balangsar dada whose meaning someone must be willing to fight in earnest. Fourth, Banjar cultural values in human relationships with nature, the value of conception bisa-bisa maandakan awak to adjust to the environment

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Keywords: local value; Banjar community, South Kalimantan; Indonesia

Topic Category: General Psychology

Tel No : [+628156802772](tel:+628156802772)

Fax No: [+625113258200](tel:+625113258200)

Email : erminaistiqomah06@yahoo.com

Value Local Community Banjar South Kalimantan, Indonesia

Ermina Istiqomah*

Department Psychology / Medical Faculty / University Lambung Mangkurat / Indonesia*

Abstract

Indonesia is known for its diversity. Population showed the diversity of cultures, customs, ethnicity, religion, and language. This diversity is a treasure that is very meaningful and provide an extensive review of materials, giving benefits to people's lives, nation building and development of the scientific world (Zulkifli, 2005).

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Keywords: local value; Banjar community, South Kalimantan; Indonesia

Topic Category: General Psychology

Tel No : [+628156802772](tel:+628156802772)

Fax No: [+625113258200](tel:+625113258200)

Email : erminaistiqomah06@yahoo.com

Living Conditions in Orang Asli Resttlement Project (PROSDET) of Pantos, Pahang, Malaysia

Jamalunlaili Abdullah*, Nazura Mohamed Sayuti, Afiza Azura Mohamad
ArshadMohd Ruzet Embong

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia

Abstract

This paper examines the living conditions of Orang Asli (aborigines) of six villages (Kuala Suar, Lanai Baru, Perangkap, Tisut, Nyentil and Harong) who were resettled at Program Bersepadu Daerah Terpencil (PROSDET), Pantos in Kuala Medang, Pahang, Malaysia. It is a project initiated by the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (KKLW), Malaysia to resettle Orang Asli from traditional villages up stream of Telom River to a planned settlement downstream in order to provide better government services. A total of 183 Orang Asli households were relocated to this project. The government provided a modern house and a six acre of palm oil land to each household in addition to public amenities such as a school and a mosque.

The research aims to analyze the resettlement project and to determine if it has improved affected Orang Asli livelihood and quality of life. The methodology is a descriptive analysis of a survey of 137 of the 183 households, observations and physical analysis of the settlements and in-depth interview with a few leaders of the Orang Asli community. Some of the questions posed are related to the reasons why they agreed to move to the new resettlement areas, and their expectation of the move. It also evaluates how they have coped in the new settlements and if their expectations have been met. The reasons for their satisfactions and dissatisfactions are also evaluated. Positive and negative impacts of the resettlement to their quality of life are analyzed. In addition, interview with KKLW officers is conducted to understand the concept and implementation of the resettlement program.

Findings of the survey show that 50 percent of respondents are satisfied with the new settlements while another 45 percent are not. The results together with reasons provided are used to recommend improvements to the settlement. In addition, the paper provides some policy recommendations to ensure the success of future resettlement programs of Orang Asli

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Keywords: Orang Asli; Resettlement Program; PROSDET Pantos; Living Conditions .

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Tel No : 6019-2627100

Fax No: 603-55444353

Email : jamal858@salam.uitm.edu.my

Defensive Denigration, Sense of Competence, Moral Emotions, and Power among "X" Religious Leaders in Indonesia

Marcelia Lesar*, Juneman Abraham

Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bina Nusantara University, Indonesia* ,Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bina Nusantara University, Indonesia,

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the role of moral emotion dimensions, power dimensions and sense of competence in predicting defensive denigration among "X" religious leaders. Numerous narratives have shown lots of examples of defensive denigration among "X" religious leaders. They give urgency to researcher to appoint it for scientific study. This study uses quantitative method with 174 samples of "X" religious leaders within two areas: Jabodetabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok Tangerang, Bekasi) and North Sulawesi (100 males, 74 females, with an average 35 years old). The measurement of this study is adapted and developed from Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale, Defensive Style Questionnaires, Barrett Power Perception Scale, and Sense of Competence Scale. This study uses non-probability convenience sampling technique. Predictive correlational is the research design of this study, with multiple linear regressions as technique analyzing. Sense of competence can predict defensive denigration in a negative direction. One out of four dimension of moral emotion, identified as: "Shame-Withdrawal", as well as one out of four dimension of power dimension, identified as "power as choices" has shown to be significant in predicting defensive denigration among "X" religious leaders. The implications of this study are as follows. First, in an effort to protect the dignity, people might use the method of comparison namely "reverse downward". People who feel being threatened on their self-esteem will reverse the relative status of others to be the people who are less fortunate. People who being threatened can do this through denigrate others. Sense of competence that is not disturbed can minimize such defensive denigration on religious leaders "X". Secondly, if there are other parties who doubt or criticize the choices of people in power, then the defensive denigration of the powerful people will be higher. Third, individuals who have the high score on Shame-Withdrawal do have high concern about other people's evaluation of him, which have an impact on the emergence of a desire to hide, flee before the counter-attack with aggressive behavior towards people who are considered to cause embarrassment. Shame often leads to defensive behavior. Based on the observations of researchers in the field and from view of the popular series of related phenomena, individuals who have done moral transgression in the eyes of the public will show the attitude of Shame-withdrawal as the first response just before bringing defensive denigration.

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Keywords: defensive denigration; moral emotion dimensions; power dimensions; sense of competence

Topic Category: Community Environment / Social Psychology

Tel No : 62215345830

Fax No: 62215332985.

Email : juneman@binus.edu

Improving Quality of Life (QoL) of poor communities through Community-Based Organizations in Nigeria: Explanatory Factors for Success and Failure

Muhammad Zayyanu*

Department of Urban and Regional Planning/Faculty of Built Environment/University of Technology/Malaysia*

Abstract

The adoption of the community-based model as a strategy for improving the quality of life (QoL) of poor communities particularly in developing countries of the world represents a paradigm shift and departure from the conventional service delivery approach. Experiences in many places have reported improvements in quality of life (effectiveness) and successes in terms of project outputs with the adoption of the community-based model. However, it has been observed that most studies on community-based development projects placed emphasis on general performance determined at the aggregate level. That is, areas of poor performance are generally not separated from those of good performance especially where the aggregate performance is adjudged to be good. The findings therefore do not allow for an adequate expression of the variation in the success or failure stories of the projects and the explanatory factors for them.

This article investigates the explanatory factors, using a case study approach, that account for variation in success and failure of Community-based development initiative in Kebbi-state, Nigeria. The data for the study were analysed using correlation analysis, and the results revealed that while “needs and priorities” of the benefiting communities accounted for variation in types of projects; socio-economic attributes such as level of education, income and occupational skills are the key factors that largely influenced spatial variation in success and failure of the project in different communities. It can also be inferred from the results of the study that the success or failure of any community-based initiative is dependent upon the following: (i) Responsiveness of the program to local community needs and priorities; (ii) Organizational structure of CBO's (iii) Local availability of technical skills to support the projects.

The contribution of this research is in filling the gap created by previous studies that favours aggregate assessments. The establishment of the explanatory factors will assist towards improving future community-based projects targeted towards improving the “quality of live” for poor communities in Nigeria in particular and in other third world countries characterized by low levels of income and where social infrastructure is lacking in general.

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Keywords: Keywords: Community-based strategy; Community-based organisations; Social service delivery; Nigeria

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Tel No : [+601123085501](tel:+601123085501)

Fax No: N/A

Email : zmuhammed1140@gmail.com

Community, Culture and Identity in Urban Regeneration: the Resettled Housing No.13 at Wanhua, Taipei

Shih-Yao Lai*

Graduate Institute of Building and Planning, National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

Abstract

Taipei City is changing under the new urban renewal policy with the slogan “maintain the constant vitality of the city” since 1990s. The system turns government’s role in urban regeneration from an initiator to a regulator and facilitator and gives way to the private sector with executive power. By utilizing floor area bonus as the primary means to encourage developers’ and landowners’ interests, the system attempt to attract private capital for public and private land developments. The policy has driven some significant consequences so far. First, the renewal projects mostly lead to speculative developments, and the improvement to public facilities are limited. Second, while dealing with old neighborhoods, the private capital interested in gaining the maximum profits rather than taking care the needs of the residents. Many speculative developments neglected the communities’ public lives and spaces, therefore, would be easily erased and replaced by homogeneous spaces out of socio-cultural context. Third, the new urban renewal laws and regulations seem overriding the existing urban planning institution. In short, the urban space and landscape could be ‘renewed’ yet cause negative changes. The paper aims at discussing the possibility of shifting such a development mode by building a community culture and identity as the first step of the planning process. The case is the Re-settled Housing Site 13 (RSH13), a neighborhood of low-income housing developed for urban slum in 1960s-1970s at Wanhua District, Taipei, which is facing the issue of regeneration for the moment. Property developer group is now working on the site and their plan, as revealed, is going totally to change the landscape, spaces and even the way of everyday life of the neighborhood. To turn the track and achieve a better result, the planning team from my institute tried to involve into the renew process. In order to overcome some boycotts from the developing group, the team strategically started the task by collecting the residents’ stories, rediscovering the everyday culture and the valuable private and public spaces, and making a ‘RSH13 Biography’. Altogether they were expected to be the base of the future regeneration. The short-term result showed that the action achieved its effects in aspects. The awareness of the community, the identity, the culture and the space, is increased. The real demands of the space in this working-class community can also be identified, which is shown quite different from that of conventional and typical housing.

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Keywords: community culture; community identity; urban regeneration; resettled housing

Topic Category: Community Environment / Social Psychology

Tel No : [+886987400934](tel:+886987400934)

Fax No: [+886223638127](tel:+886223638127)

Email : laisy@ntu.edu.tw

A025 / ComE 007

Social Influences On Pregnant Women Who Following Consumption Iron Supplementation Program in Banjarmasin

Sudjatmiko Setyobudihono*

Department Nursing / Cahaya Bangsa School of Health Science / Indonesia*

Abstract

Social influence is the force that causes a change in attitude and behavior and collectivistic culture is closely connected with the apparent growing in Asian countries, including Indonesia (Banhidy et al., 2011). Compliance with someone who clearly being has the power to give orders is part of the existing and evolving behaviors among Asian communities (Chang et al., 2009). The high claims administration Fe tablets in pregnant women indicated not followed by high consumption of iron tablet (Risksedas, 2010). The study aims to find out who the individual and the value of the effect on pregnant women consume iron supplements in Banjarmasin. The study also aims to determine the dominant factor in influencing a mother's decision to consume tablets iron supplementation. Respondents were asked to identify three people who felt most give impact and categorize the power of influence. Descriptive method used by the respondent number of 250 pregnant women with iron supplementation program in Puskesmas in Banjarmasin. Husband, chosen by 187 people (74.8%) and is the first group of individuals who have a very strong influence. Parents are the individual groups of 2, selected by 143 people (57.2%), the group that has the effect under group 1. Mother-in-law, chosen by 89 people (35.6%) is the third group of individuals, ie individuals who have influence weakest. Five social influence factors studied showed that the factor of the external exertion or a family environment to fill shortages regardless of reward has valued of 0.914 and is the dominant factor to affecting the intention of pregnant women. Influence shown by certain individuals have an impact on the intentions of pregnant women. Husband, parents, and mother-in-laws are the primary individuals who have a strong influence by the exertions of deployment factors outside environment or family to fill shortages regardless of reward is a dominant factor for a pregnant woman to make the decision to implement the consumption of iron supplementation programs.

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Keywords: individual influence; social influence; pregnant women; iron supplementation

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Tel No : [+628156807799](tel:+628156807799)

Fax No: [+625113258200](tel:+625113258200)

Email : sudjatmikosetyobudihono16@gmail.com

Quality of life among parents with Down Syndrome children in urban and sub-urban area

Wan Nur Amalina Wan Ata*, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri, Akehsan
DahlanKhairil Anuar Md Isa

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor*, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor

Abstract

Many reports and journal stated that the quality of life of parents with Down syndrome were affected with the disability of their child. Quality of life is defined as the perception that individuals have of their position in life within their cultural and value systems, their objectives, expectations and concerns by The World Health Organization (WHO). It is affected in a complex way by the person physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and their relationship to salient features of their environment. The objective of this study is to investigate the quality of life among parents with Down syndrome children living in urban and sub-urban and the association between depressions with quality of life. This was descriptive and inferential study that include a sample of 106 parents that having children with Down syndrome in urban and sub – urban area around Klang valley. The quality of life scale (WHOQOL- BREF) and Beck Depression Inventory were applied. In sample of 106 parents (urban = 68, sub-urban = 38), 81% were female. The age ranged from 28 to 65 years. The quality of life was described as good in parents living in sub – urban area and high satisfaction of health compared to urban. The following WHOQOL- BREF scores found the highest domain scored a social relationship both for urban (70.60%) and sub-urban (63.20%). Besides, rate of depression is higher in sub - urban areas compared to urban and there is an association between quality of life and depression. Comparison is done in Brazil the developing country in term of physical health, psychological, social, and environmental quality of life in non – depression parents is low. Parents of Down syndrome children in sub – urban area described their quality of life as good, satisfied with health and low depression compared to an urban area. The effective rehabilitation programs should provide sufficient opportunities that offer not only information on the children disabilities but also psychological support for family.

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Topic Category: Community Environment / Social Psychology
Tel No : [+60196259314](tel:+60196259314)
Fax No: [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)
Email : zalie222@gmail.com

Will You Help or Just Standby? The Relationship between Bystander Efficacy and Decisional Balance in Case of Domestic Violence among Jabodetabek Teenagers

Yosef Dedy Pradipto*, Tommy Prayoga, Amanda Giovani Pea

Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia*, Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia, Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia,

Abstract

Previous studies have shown the rate of domestic violence towards women in Indonesia was threatening. Among many cases of domestic violence, in a family or romantic relationship, only small portions were reported, let alone prevented. The prevalence of the cases has been rising in high speed since the last decade, especially in the urban area of Greater Jakarta or Jabodetabek. Researchers realized that the most effective approach to prevent domestic violence, is not through understanding and intervening the victim nor the abuser, but through the people around them who are likely to just stand by and doing nothing to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence. This phenomenon is commonly known as the 'bystander effect'. Realizing that the most effective and immediate agents of change are the bystanders, many successful intervention programs have recognized the effectiveness of the bystander approach in studying bystander effect especially among teenagers in case of domestic violence. Professionals in the field have found that two of the most important predictors of the bystander effect are the bystander's efficacy and decision to interfere. The aim of this study is to predict the likelihood of teenagers in Jabodetabek to take action in case of domestic violence based on their efficacy and decisional balance. In this multivariate correlational study, the 127 participants (N = 127) of teenagers from age 18-24 across Jabodetabek will be completing the Slaby Bystander Efficacy Scale ($r = .94$) and Decisional Balance Scale ($r = .71$) to determine the relationship between their bystander efficacy and decision making process and the action they will take in terms of immediacy of intervention and level of involvement on the Bystander Intervention Measure ($r = .68$ to $.77$). The hypothesis of the study assumes there is a significant correlation between both efficacy and the decisional balance with how bystander performs intervening actions. The result would, hopefully, be beneficial in providing information to understand how teenagers take action in case of domestic violence and designing interventions to help reduce domestic violence through bystander approach.

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Keywords: violence prevention; efficacy; decisional balance; bystander intervention

Topic Category: Community Environment / Social Psychology

Tel No : [+62 878 8289 5482](tel:+6287882895482)

Fax No: (62-61) 530-0244

Email : ypradipto@binus.edu

Think Again before You Buy: The Relationship between Self-Regulation and Impulsive Buying Behaviors among Jakarta Young Adults

Yosef Dedy Pradipto*, Caroline Winata, Afifah AzizahKharisma Murti

Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia*, Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia, Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia, Psychology Department, Faculty of Humanities Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Indonesia

Abstract

Impulsive buying behavior has been an interesting topic for a lot of consumer researchers. The amount is due to the impulsive behaviors that happen fairly regular. Nowadays in big cities such as Jakarta, impulsive buying behavior is often found in young adults who often are new to their jobs. They can spend their money impulsively on things they do not need instead of spending their money on what is important in a lot of places considering Jakarta is one of the cities with the most shopping malls around where there are many kinds of stores, restaurants, theatres, karaokes, bars and various entertainment areas. Surely, these kinds of facilities are very tempting for young adults to spend the money that they have. Researchers have found that one of the predictors of impulsive buying behavior is self-regulation. Self-regulation is an important aspect that influence and governs consumer behavior in purchasing things; yet this aspect has not been studied extensively within the consumer and marketing concept. The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between self-regulation and impulsive buying behavior. In this bivariate, quantitative analysis, the targets of the study are 150 (N = 150) young adults from age 20-30 that lives in Jakarta. The impulsive buying behavior will be measured using the Impulse Buying Tendency Scale ($\alpha = .83$ to $.91$) and the self-regulation will be measured using the Short Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SSRQ) ($\alpha = .92$). The measuring instrument will be distributed in a form of a questionnaire for participants to fill out. The hypothesis of the study is there will be a significant correlation between impulsive buying behavior and self-regulation among young adults in Jakarta. The result of this study could be used to provide information about how self-regulation is related to impulsive buying behavior in the sample of young adults. Furthermore, hopefully, it can be beneficial for the young adults to know how to regulate their impulsive buying behavior and even reduce it so their money would be spent wisely.

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Keywords: impulsive buying; self-regulation; purchasing behavior; young adults

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Tel No : [+62 878 8289 5482](tel:+6287882895482)

Fax No: (62-61) 530-0244

Email : ypradipto@binus.edu

Are Indonesian People Really Happy or Merely in a Situational Contentment?

Yosef Dedy Pradipto*, Lisna Octavianti, Gergely Dányi

Psychology / Humanites / Bina Nusantara (BINUS) / Indonesia* ,Psychology / Humanites / Bina Nusantara (BINUS) / Indonesia,

Abstract

In recent years, two major publications have been released regarding people's happiness in several countries around the world including Indonesia. The first publication is the Global Happiness Report published by Ipsos and measured happiness on a 4-grade Likert scale. The second one is the World Happiness Report by UNSDSN (United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network). UNSDSN analysed Gallup's World Poll data to investigate the underlying factors of happiness. The surveys of Ipsos and UN/Gallup differed in their result on the ranking of the countries. The most noticeable disparity is Indonesia. According to Ipsos, the happiest country is Indonesia with 55% of the respondents feeling very happy. Meanwhile, UN/Gallup ranked Indonesia at number 76 out of 156 countries. In addition to both these surveys, BPS (Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia) conducted a similar survey in Indonesia. In their report, Indonesia is considered as a happy country by scoring 65.11 out of 100 and confirming the Ipsos findings. The results from BPS and Ipsos are contradictory to UN due to the difference in methodology used. Therefore, this research was built on these three reports with the aim of validating their findings by principle components analysis. The set of factor-components is the combination of factors used by these three survey agencies plus cultural factors of Indonesia. The cultural factors consist of Indonesian's philosophical values and meaning of life of the people. Furthermore, this research was conducted by relating the combined factors of these three survey agencies to uncover how they differ in their composition and meaning. The result indicated that the instruments in questionnaire predetermined how strongly each factor contributed, whereby it turned out that the survey conducted by UN/Gallup put more emphasis on material aspects. On the other hand, Ipsos and BPS tended to measure a more balanced composition of happiness. Apart from the differences in instruments, another issue arose from the fact that Indonesian people are still confused to distinguish between situational contentment and definite happiness - as published by the Interpreter site. Thus, the research purpose would be to establish happiness set point specifically used for Indonesia and to attest the accuracy of existing results on Indonesian happiness.

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Keywords: happiness; Indonesia; principle components analysis; happiness set point
Topic Category: Community Environment / Social Psychology
Tel No : [+62 878 8289 5482](tel:+6287882895482)
Fax No: (62-61) 530-0244
Email : ypradipto@binus.edu

Commercial, Retail, Services Environment

Public Uses of the Corporate Architectural Design in Indonesia, Case Studies: Three Post Offices

Gregorius Prasetyo Adhitama*, Hisashi Komatsu

Interior Design Department, Faculty of Art and Design, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia* ,Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Department of Environmental Engineering & Architecture, Nagoya University- Japan,

Abstract

The growth of the economy in the last decades has enhanced business competition among companies in Indonesia. More companies are aware that competitiveness can be improved by designing standardized building that symbolizes the identity and supports the services and operations. The standards are intended to be the production guidance of the companies' outlets or branches so they reflect the unique character of the companies' brand images. Thus, many buildings have been constructed on the basis of these standards, which are known as corporate architectural designs. The architectural designs are regarded as one of the effects of economic growth. At the same time, one of the problems in many urban areas in Indonesia is the lack of public space. This research aims to verify the potential of buildings of a company to contribute in providing places for public. To achieve this goal, some fields observations, interviews and evaluation of public activities at three post office buildings (three cases) in Jakarta city and Bandung city were conducted. This research evaluates the public uses of the three buildings and the ways the company manage the buildings that enable public activities. The public activities were identified in the relation to the physical setting and the rules as the environmental sources of the activities. The public activities were distinguished from the other activities which are related to the commercial services provided by the company in order to identify the contribution of the company's buildings to public. Some places inside and around the three buildings were analyzed: customer service halls, porches, front yards and sidewalks in front of the buildings.

The results of the research show that some types of public activities are identified. Most of the public activities occurred at the areas owned by the company: front yards (case 1 and 3), porches (case 1, 2 and 3), and customer services halls (case 1, 2 and 3). In all cases, more public activities occur in the transition areas (front yards or porches) than the other areas including public areas in front of the three buildings. The types of public activities are related to the way the company manages the places and the physical characters of the places. The results of this research deliver insight about the contributions of corporate buildings to public realm.

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Topic Category: Commercial / Retail / Services Environment
Tel No : [+62 812 2476 2522](tel:+6281224762522)
Fax No: [+62 22 2534126](tel:+62222534126)
Email : prasetyoa@yahoo.com

Value creation of OSH and firms Competitive Advantage

Noorliza Karia*, Mazni Saad

Operation Management, School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia* ,Food Service, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

With the globalization and the on-going repercussion, the demand for firms, to deliver products quickly, has been growing significantly in Malaysia. It further has heightened the importance of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). OSH is a proactive process; hence firms need to pay more attention to the value creation of OSH to achieve the competitiveness. Efforts to value creation of OSH must constitute with leaders who must first make it part of the strategic management responsibilities. Leaders naturally have an important role to play and should recognize that employee are one of the company's most significant assets and need to be involved in the process. Firms realize this should preferably be integrated into the overall hazard prevention. Therefore, firms' investment on direct participation of management commitment and the design of work structures are crucial for value creation of OSH. By being proactive toward the value creation of OSH, firms view this as an on-going process to achieve competitive advantage. The aim of this paper is to identify the value creation of OSH in firms and examine the impact on firms' competitiveness based on socio-technical theory. A survey of 143 firms is conducted to study the value creation of OSH in Malaysian firms. The Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling with SmartPLS 2.0 as a statistical technique is used to investigate the association between value creation of OSH and the prediction of firms' competitiveness. The results reveal that the value creation of OSH significantly enhances firms' competitive advantage in quality, cost reduction, delivery and innovative. The current paper presents an empirical study of the constructs for value creation of OSH and the impact on competitiveness. The research results can help Malaysian firms develop better strategies for value creation of OSH, and can make OSH become part of firms' strategic management responsibilities. However, this paper is limited to Malaysian manufacturing firms.

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Topic Category: Commercial / Retail / Services Environment
Tel No : [6046532528](tel:6046532528)
Fax No: N/A
Email : noorliza@usm.my

Physical qualities and activities for a user friendly shopping street in the context of a Malaysian City

Norhafizah Abdul Rahman*, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip, Nadiyah Mat Nayan

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia*, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

The 'user-friendliness' of a street is an important factor in order to bring people on to the shopping street. Previous research has proven that people prepared to use the space more if there is an improvement of the physical qualities and activities to the public space. This research explores the notion of friendly urban street. The primary concern is to identify the interrelationship between attributes under safety, comfort and accessibility that contributes to the safety street in Malaysia. The study was quantitative in nature and involved asking users of the street to answer face to face survey. In this research, the 289 respondents participated. Three main constructs involved in this study, safety, comfort and convenience and accessibility qualities. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) is used in the early stages to gather information about the interrelationships among variables. The Cronbach's Alpha (?) value was used to determine the level of reliability through the internal consistency for each factor. The result for validity of all constructs achieved Alpha (?) value exceeding 0.70. This research found that there are positive correlations between safety with comfort and convenience ($r=0.27$), safety with accessibility ($r=0.35$), and accessibility with comfort and convenience ($r=0.50$). There is also a significant relationship between type of user with safety ($t(286) = 2.70, p=0.00$), and comfort and convenience ($t(265) = -2.27, p=0.02$) but not significant with accessibility. These findings contribute to the gap in knowledge concerning the design qualities and activities for user friendly shopping street in the context of a Malaysian city which has a different climate, social activities and cultural context from other types of streets and other previous researches. Based on the key findings, it is hoped that a better understanding and different approach can be taken by urban designers and planners to tackle this issue contextually rather than based on general design solutions.

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Topic Category: Commercial / Retail / Services Environment
Tel No : [+60125141789](tel:+60125141789)
Fax No: [+6053742451](tel:+6053742451)
Email : norha776@perak.uitm.edu.my

An Assessment of Service Delivery System of Social Welfare Department Dealing With Vulnerable and Disadvantages Group in Perak

Nurul Izzati M Bakri* , Mariana Mohamed Osman, Syahriah Bachok

Post Graduate Student Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia* ,Senior Lecturer Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Senior Lecturer Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University, Malaysia,

Abstract

Recently, good governance which is translated by the high quality performances service delivery has appeared to be a part of element in promoting social inclusion in the developing countries. The awareness of the importance of social inclusion especially of the vulnerable and disadvantages group is recognized as a significant indicator to measure the effectiveness and efficiency service delivery practiced by the Social Welfare Department (SWD). The service delivery to these less fortunate people remains as a difficult process in which policy and decision makers struggle to secure the latter's social inclusion development. The major challenge of the service delivery by SWD is how to make the public service more responsive and accountable especially towards the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Therefore, this is a part of achieving social sustainability which is often threatened by social and political instability. Nonetheless, broadening the range of SWD will fulfill institutional fundamental responsibility by ensuring that all people have equal access to the services. It is crucial to recognize that the performances of SWD service delivery will affect vulnerable and disadvantaged population's quality of life effectively. In terms of social inclusion development, this paper attempts at discussing the satisfaction level of these less fortunate groups of people by assessing the current service delivery system of SWD in dealing with vulnerable and disadvantages groups in Perak. Perhaps, this research, at the same time will identify a relationship between the service delivery system performed by SWD and the quality of life, in the context of social sustainability. A quantitative research methodology is applied for this research with a total of 400 respondents participating in the questionnaire survey. The outcomes assisting the strong justifications from this research will offer a set of alternatives to help in the betterment of the delivery system for these groups of citizens.

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Keywords: good governance; service delivery performances; social inclusion; vulnerable; disadvantaged group; quality of life

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Tel No : [+60126276725](tel:+60126276725)

Fax No: N/A

Email : n.izzati.bakri@gmail.com

Shop House Typology Development and Quality Of Life in Medan : A Literature Review

Wahyuni Zahrah*

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia*

Abstract

The shop house is one of the urban building typology that grows fast in Medan and the other smaller cities in Sumatera Utara Province, Indonesia. The buildings stand on most of the main roads in Medan, even on the narrow neighborhood-scale streets. They form the urban face. They distract the original character of many urban areas. Due to the absence of an adequate development control and urban design guideline, most of the typology denying many factors of a good quality urban space. The lack of the pedestrian path, green area, open space and parking lot are the typical features of a shop house district or corridor. All conditions are the product of an inferior quality of design. The domination of shop houses on all around urban space of Medan makes them space that utilize of most of – if cannot be said all – Medan people. They come into the building; some of them live in there, park their vehicle, pass on the road nearby the shop house, or just see the buildings from apart. They use and perceived it for days, for years. The people interact with the built environment. The paper means to review the literature concerning the studies about the relationship between urban space and quality of life of urban people. The first part explores the study of the process of creating a built environment. The part can be the background about “the product”. What are the factors that force the process? Who does involve? How is the quality of the built environment created? What are the variables relate? The second part seeks the interaction between man and built environment, urban space in this case. Who does use space? How do they perceive it? What are the factors relate to the way they use and perceive the environment? The third part will search the studies about the relationship between the built environment and quality of life. How does the built environment affect the quality of life? Whose quality of life? Which quality of life? The study can be the theoretical concept to investigate how shop houses development affects quality of life of Medan people.

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Keywords: urban space; shop houses; quality of life; Medan

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Tel No : [+6281361238982](tel:+6281361238982)

Fax No: [+62618213250](tel:+62618213250)

Email : wahyuni.zahrah@yahoo.com

Attraction of Natural Elements in Shopping Malls Environment As Marketing Strategies And Improvement of a Shopping Behaviour

Zuraini Denan*, Noor Hanita Abdul Majid, Ahmad Mawardi bin Muhamad

Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia* ,Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia, Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia,

Abstract

Shopping has become one of the main activities for many urbanites. Attracting more customers, and window shoppers to shopping malls undoubtedly raised the country's economy. Shopping malls is no longer focus on retail but also leisure, entertainment and education. Thus, the environment of shopping changed into a combination of built and natural environment merged in an interesting and inviting environment. Many big shopping malls use green elements inserted into the malls layout and the environment as marketing strategies. Even though, the natural elements took lots of space and maintenance, the strategies seem to be effective marketing allure. Thus, the paper intends to study the effectiveness of the natural element of attraction in the shopping malls. This paper discovered the significant of implementation soft landscape towards human life, how using the plants can control the climate and vegetation in architectural perspective. The research employed two significant methodologies questionnaire surveys and observation. The study identified four significant shopping malls in around Kuala Lumpur city, Malaysia, for case studies, namely the Sogo shopping mall, the Garden mall, the Mid-Valley Mega mall, and the One-Utama shopping centre. These are among highly significant as references in order to get the feedback of users towards the natural element in that shopping mall. The investigation conducted questionnaires surveys and field observation at the four shopping malls. The findings indicate that the natural element is not necessary can attract more people, but most of the users agree that the implementation of a natural element is good for them while spending time shopping. As a recommendation, the concept of 'environmental-friendly shopping centre' for healthier urban living should be highlighted as a requirement in the planning of new shopping malls. Detail consideration on a suitable type of plants, the scale layout of the natural element, and the locations of the natural element are significant key factors in designing future shopping malls. This finding will help to overcome the issues of lack of quality greenery in urban areas as well as to serve users' comfort by providing a healthy atmosphere in the shopping mall.

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Topic Category: Commercial / Retail / Services Environment
Tel No : [+603 6196 4000 ext 3749](tel:+60361964000)
Fax No: [+603 6196 4864](tel:+60361964864)
Email : zurainidenan@gmail.com

Elderly Environment

A036 / EE 001

Role of the physical environment and quality of Life amongst Older people in Institutions: A Mixed methodology Approach

Akehsan Dahlan*, Husna Bt Ahmad Ainuddin

Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Background: Living in elderly institutions often associated with negative issues such as sedentary lifestyle, seldom engage in the activity, lack of meaningful social relationship, social isolation, loneliness lack of autonomy and individuality and depression. In addition, the physical environment in the institutions is often a non-stimulating type of the environment that avert engagement in the activity and the development of a meaningful social relationship. These issues could lead to decreased in quality of life.

Research aims.

The aim of this study is to identify the level of quality of life and to examine the relationship between quality of life and the socio-demographic characteristics of the older people living in the institutions. In addition, the study aims to describe the environment constructs that constitute to the quality of life living in the institutions.

Methodology:

A simultaneous mixed method design was chosen to answer the research aims as this method will provide strong inference, in-depth view and will complement the strength of each methodology. A cross-sectional survey conducted to 82 older people in institutions followed by five focus groups that aimed to understand the environment constructs that contributes to the quality of life. The survey was conducted a Malay version of World Health Organisation Quality of Life – brief version (WHOQoL BREF) and analysed using SPSS. Spearman's rho, one-way between groups analysis of variance (ANOVA) with post hoc were conducted to determine whether there are any differences between the quality of life with the subgroups within the demographic variables. The focus groups transcripts were analysed using six stages of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA)

Results:

The sample consists of 82 older people and 68.3% (n = 56) are Malay older people. There are 43.3% (n = 36) of the participants who never attended school, the mean age of the participants is 74.1 (± 2.20) year old and the duration of living in the institute is 42.2 (± 3.22) months. Fifty-one (62.0%) indicates that their quality of life is neither poor nor good. The mean total scores of WHOQOL-BREF are 51.44 (± 3.55). Two key themes emerged from the analysis of residents' experience in relation to the constructs of the environment that contributed to the quality of life, i.e. contentment, opportunities and hospitality.

Implications.

Policy makers should consider various environmental factors that should be taken into consideration when designing an institutions / residential for older people to ensure quality of life amongst people who are going to live there.

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Keywords: Mixed-methods; Older People; Quality of Live; Environment

Topic Category: Elderly Environment

Tel No : 03 - 32584387 / 019 2557276

Fax No: 03 - 32584599

Email : drakehsan@gmail.com

Sleep Quality, Physical activity and Quality of Life among Older People in Institution.

Muhammad Azwan Azri*, Akehsan Haji Dahlan, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri, Khairil Anuar Md Isa

Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia, Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 43200, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Research Background

The number of older people in Malaysia is not only increasing but rapidly ageing. Literature about older people in Malaysia consistently pointed out that there are deteriorations in health status amongst older people in Malaysia especially older people who live in institutions. Several studies carried out on residents at the older institutions shows that there are various issues in institutions that lead to decline in functional abilities and health status amongst the residents. One of the issues is sleep disorder. Literature stressed that sleep disorder is more frequent amongst older people who live in institutions. Sleep disturbance, sleep difficulty and lack of quality of sleep will cause deterioration in health status and quality of life. Sleep is a part of occupational areas as outlined in Occupational Therapy Practice Framework (OTPF, 2nd ed, AOTA, 2008). Occupational therapy can play the significant role in sleep disorder among older people that subsequently will facilitate quality of life amongst these populations.

However, information about sleep quality and factors that affect sleep quality amongst older people in the institution in Malaysia is insufficient and inconclusive. Therefore, the aim of this study is to identify sleep quality and factors that influence sleep quality amongst older people in institutions in Malaysia and its effect on the quality of life. Information obtains will provide a framework for occupational therapy in Malaysia to design effective intervention to ensure sleep quality amongst older people in institutions.

Methodology

The participants from this cross-sectional study were selected using a convenience sampling strategy and are from eight government funded elderly institutions in Malaysia. Malay version of Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Malay version of International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) and Malay version of Short Form of Health Survey (SF-36) was used to identify sleep quality, level of participation in activity, health status and quality of life. Descriptive and inferential analysis conducted. Multiple liner regression was used to determine main predictor to the sleep quality.

Results.

The participants consist of 331 older people aged 60 years to 97-year-old (male, n=185 and female, n=146). The PSQI score ranged from 0 to 16 with a mean score of 4.6 (3.5), and 68% (225) had scores ≥ 5 which indicates poor sleep quality. Low level of participation in physical activity found as the main predictor of the sleep quality amongst older people in institutions,

Conclusion.

There is poor sleep quality, low participation in physical activity, low level of health status and quality of life amongst older people in institutions. Health care professionals should consider improving sleep quality in order to facilitate enhancement in quality of life amongst older people in institutions.

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Keywords: Sleep Quality; Health Status; Physical Activities, Older People

Topic Category: Elderly Environment

Tel No : 013 - 3801979

Fax No: 03 - 32584599

Email : azwanazri007@gmail.com

Depression and Social Isolation among Patients with Cognitive Impairment in Nursing Home

Nurul Azreen Hashim*, Azlina Wati Nikmat, Siti Aminah OmarSalmi Razali

Department of Psychological and Behavioral Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,Department of Psychological and Behavioral Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Psychological and Behavioral Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Research Background

The evaluation of mental health among older adults has become increasingly important in health and social science. Among the important predictors of quality of life in older adults were the presence of loneliness and feeling depressed. There is limited data available about loneliness and late-life depression among people with cognitive impairment in institutional care in Malaysia.

Aims

The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of social isolation and late-life depression and their associated factors among older adults with cognitive impairment living in institutional care.

Methodology

It was a cross-sectional study involving residents of four government nursing homes in West Malaysia. All residents aged 60 years old and above with cognitive impairment (a cut-off 10 out of 12 points according to Short Mini-Mental State Examination) were included in the study. The set of questionnaires employed consisting of the socio-demographic information, the Geriatric Depression Scale to assess depression, the Friendship Scale to assess social isolation and the Barthel Index to assess activities of daily living.

Results

A total of 110 participants were recruited with the response rate of 74%. The prevalence of depression was 85.5% and 95.5% reported to feel socially isolated or very socially isolated. Depression was strongly associated with age, education attainment, financial conditions, health, cognitive impairment, physical functions and social isolation. Moderate associations were observed between depression and marital status and relationship satisfaction with children. Social isolation was strongly associated to depression and relationship satisfaction with children. Age, financial conditions and cognitive impairment were moderately associated with social isolation.

Conclusion

There was a high prevalence of depression and social isolation among older adults with cognitive impairment living in institutional care. Depression and loneliness are interrelated and influence each other, and these problems need to be addressed to improve their quality of life.

Implications

This study finding provided evidence-based information that may assist policy makers in decisions concerning management of elderly people with cognitive impairment in institutional care. More attempts should be made to enhance social interaction and to foster a sense of belonging that would help to reduce the risk of social isolation and depression. In addition, efforts should be made to strengthen social engagement in nursing homes and provide better management of mood disorders.

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Keywords: depression; social isolation; elderly; institutional care

Topic Category: Elderly Environment

Tel No : [+60196699496](tel:+60196699496)

Fax No: [+60361264888](tel:+60361264888)

Email : azreenhashim@yahoo.com

Educational / Learning Environment

A039 / ELE 001

A Study of Occupational Balance and its Impact on Health and Well-being Among Postgraduate Students

Harnisha Haidhir*, Gail Boniface

Rehabilitation Unit, Seremban Health Clinic, Jalan Rasah, 70300 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia* ,Senior Lecturer,
School of Healthcare Studies, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, United Kingdom,

Abstract

Introduction: The development of promoting health and well-being has generated a significant level of interest and plays an important role in Quality of Life (QoL) in everyone's daily life. Health promotion is one of the most important concepts to maintaining the health and well-being of a person. Many researchers have recently claimed that one of the foundations underlying Occupational Therapy theory and practice is the belief that there is a relationship between occupation, health and well-being. Therefore to achieve good health and well-being, an individual needs to create a balanced lifestyle by engaging in daily occupations. Over recent years, in line with the significant trend in western society there is an enormous number of students living at a hectic pace by combining studying, part-time work, being a partner or parenting. The issue concerns on how these young people manage to juggle between the role as a student, work and other roles in their lives. Objective: This qualitative research study was carried out to explore the experience and understanding of postgraduate students on their occupational balance, factors that impact upon occupational balance they faced, to investigate their level of satisfaction and the impact on of current occupations, roles, and level of occupational balance on health and well-being. Method: Self-completion questionnaires via email and interviews were conducted to gain students' views and perspectives on occupational balance. Thematic analysis was used in analyzing the obtained data. Findings : Most of the postgraduate students were aware of the importance of having a balance occupations in their lives. Results found that they were satisfied and happy with their occupational balance as they were able to cope with all the domains although they felt stressed, frustrated and suffered performing within these domains mainly meeting deadlines. Several challenges inhibit the success of their occupational balance which related to time constraint, self-attitudes, getting inadequate support socially and academically. In order to enhance balance of the occupation, meaningful occupations were important to keep them healthy and well-being balance as this lead to satisfaction and enjoyment. Conclusion: Time spent is not the only factor in defining balance, but having a mix of occupations with different occupational characteristics and the number of occupations engaged in by an individual can give positive impact to health and well-being.

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Keywords: Occupational balance; health; well-being; Quality of Life (QoL)
Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment
Tel No : [+6018-2661926](tel:+6018-2661926)

Pattern in Circulation Design: Improving Visitors' Quality Experience in Museum Environment.

Mohd Khedzir Khamis*, Nadiyahanti Mat Nayan, Nazrul Helmy Jamaludin

Department of Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia*, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Department of Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

Research in the museum environment could create a broad range of interesting issues to study. A major concern that arises in designing a museum environment is how museum circulation may assist in visitor's orientation. Museum designing through an efficient circulation pattern argued as a factor that drives visitors' orientation towards the exhibition. How visitors orientate themselves in an exhibition will depend on the pattern of circulation that designed on the spatial layout. It is obvious that the space planning of the physical exhibition environment is the central issue to be solved. For that reason, the pattern in circulation design shall need particular attention to determining its effectiveness to the museum quality. This current study emphasizes that circulation pattern acts as a bridging between the visitors' orientation and the museum environment. In order to provide an utmost satisfaction to the museum visitors, designers would have to plan for a circulation pattern carefully. It could offer visitors a quality experience on comfort, satisfaction, and the most important factor, the ability to receive the knowledge that the exhibition is trying to convey to them. Due to an efficient circulation design, this can create a useful and enjoyable museum environment to the visitors. Significantly, it is vital to understand the factors that could improve the visitors' orientation quality throughout the museum exhibition. Therefore, this study focused specifically on circulation pattern that may be adopted for museum spatial planning from the Malaysian museums perspectives. This study may also contribute to a significant improvement in museum standards and setting for new development in Malaysia museum designing. This study also would give an even better understanding of the process of orientation from beginning to the end of their visits, how they interact with the museum space and how they move themselves alongside the circulation pattern. It shall give a complete view in an improving the relationship quality between museum environment and its visitors.

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Keywords: Circulation Design, Museum Environment, Visitor Experiences

Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment

Tel No : [+6 0123252744](tel:+60123252744)

Fax No: [+6 05 3742244](tel:+6053742244)

Email : mohdkhedzir@gmail.com

A041 / ELE 003

Benchmarking For Energy Efficiency On School Buildings Design: A Review

Mohd Najib Mohd Salleh*, Mohd Zin Kandar, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip

School of Housing, Building & Planning, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM, Penang, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Build Environment, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 UTM, Johor, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

Increased energy demand end to the world grew by 39 % between 1990 to 2008 and further increased by 40% between 2007 to 2030 has put the world on the level of concern. The effect of high-energy consumption also affects the rate of greenhouse-gas emissions and direct global warming phenomenon. Energy consumption in buildings has been identified to contribute up to 40 % of total world energy consumption. Rising energy demand in buildings can be reduced by improving the efficiency of energy use. Energy efficiency can reduce the rate of the global energy reserves that directly reduce the environmental pollution and improve the quality of life. Based upon previous studies showing the business is not an easy task. Through the selection of methods and the right strategy will reduce the problem of increase energy in buildings. There are various methods used and proposed in benchmarking energy efficiency in buildings. Benchmarking of energy is a way to communicate on building efficiency and carbon gas emission to building owners. There are four (4) types of energy classification identified: (1) Energy Benchmarking, (2) Energy Rating, (3) Energy Labelling and (4) Energy Certification. Most of the energy performance assessment method is to use quantitative methods. It is the process of determining the amount of energy consumption so that energy performance indicators will be obtained in the building. The sources of information for energy consumption are; (1) Utility Bills, (2) Audit Data Building, (3). Sub-Meter system for end-user management system (BMS) or (4) Computer Simulation. However, very few existing methods proposed for building schools, especially in equatorial climates. Climatic conditions are believed to be difficult to give comfort to users outside or indoors with an average temperature of 27oC to 32oC and the average intensity of 500W/m² and heat that reaches 1000W/m². Based on the theory of energy efficiency developed it can be achieved through three (3) main factors; a) design factors; b) maintenance services factors; and c) factor behavior and score. This paper aims to discuss appropriate methods to benchmark energy efficiency in school buildings use energy-efficiency theory. These discussions will determine the results selection of a suitable method to help researchers conduct studies to benchmarking level of energy efficiency in school buildings.

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Keywords: User perception; energy efficiency; green building; school building;
Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment
Tel No : 60192788594
Fax No: [6053712657](tel:6053712657)
Email : najib@usm.my

Can Self-directed Learning Environment Improve Quality of Life?

Noorriati Din*, Shireen Haron, Rahmah Mohd Rashid

Faculty of Business Management, UiTM, 40000, Shah Alam MALAYSIA* ,Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies, UiTM, 40000 Shah Alam MALAYSIA, Academy of Language, UiTM, 40000 Shah Alam MALAYSIA,

Abstract

Self-directed learning that requires a considerable amount of autonomy over one's learning is increasingly highlighted in association with the problem of spoon feeding in the learning context. The focus of this study is to seek the solution that can minimize the problem of spoon feeding in the learning environment by designing a learning environment that can facilitate self-directed learning. The concept of Self Directed Learning Web 2.0 (SDLWEB 2.0) is established that can detect the strengths and the weakness of the learning environment in terms of its potentiality to facilitate the self-directed learning. Consequently, the detection will help to improve the learning environment for self-directed learners. Evidence showed that a self-directed learning environment will produce a learner who is self-directed which gives them more responsibilities towards their learning as this will encourage them to be more independent. Eventually, the self-directed environment will support and inhibit the ability to function with less supervision among learners thus viewed as a solution to reduce the problem of spoon feeding in the classrooms. The first version of the instrument SDLWEB was developed in 2004. The function of this instrument is to measure if the learning environment is able to facilitate in identifying self-directed learning that emerge in this system. The study has chosen four Malaysian universities to test SDLWEB 2.0 instrument in its learning environments namely, UiTM, UNITAR, UPM, and OUM. Findings showed that these universities have facilitated their learning environments which support self-directed learning that could improve learners learning performance. In the year 2008 to 2009, the SDLWEB went through a second phase of improvement in its development process. Items were retested and re-evaluated. The new version of SDLWEB 2.0 is ready to be developed into a prototype software system that can offer more insights into self-directed learning environment. This initiative is to suggest that the learners will be more engaged and can be an essential element in creating a sustainable practice that is achieving the quality of life through the self-directing learning platform.

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Keywords: self-directed learning;environment;performance;sustainable

Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment

Tel No : [+60196143315](tel:+60196143315)

Fax No: N/A

Email : yati_edc@yahoo.com

Assessment on the Condition of School Facilities: Case Study of the Selected Public Schools in Gombak District

Nurairhan Mohd Ibrahim*, Mariana Mohamed Osman, Syahriah Bachok

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia*, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia,

Abstract

Planning of school is one of the major elements in a comprehensive development planning process as school is a core of the community. Hence, school development should be planned based on the neighbourhood concept. One of the aims of this research is to assess the condition of schools' facilities in Gombak. Based on the literature, parents' criteria for selecting the suitable school were influenced by the facilities provided by the school. Three problems highlighted in this research are unsuitable school location, different facilities provided by schools and the issues maintenance of these schools. The objectives of the paper is to examine the requirements and planning standards and guidelines of public schools development, to assess the condition of the school facilities in the study area, and to provide the recommendations to improve the development of public schools in Gombak district. Policies and guidelines for school development are presented in the research in order to understand the development and management of public schools in Malaysia. From the literature, there are various components of school development such as academic performance of the school, school location, school distance, school facilities, school's environment, and extra-curricular activities. The data in this research were collected through site observations, questionnaire surveys and interviews. However, in the paper focuses on data collected during the site observation. The site observations were carried out to provide a clear view of the school components and the school surroundings. The data gathered from the site observation is recorded using inventory lists. The observation took place in the nine (9) selected primary and secondary schools within Gombak district. The details of inventory include; location plan, Google earth image, photos of the school, school address, school session, number of classrooms and class size, and checklist of the school components. The interviews were carried out with the relevant school authorities to validate the data from the site observation. The recommendations were proposed to improve the condition of the school facilities. Hopefully, this research will give benefits to the local authority in planning the school. Parents, as well as their children also, may choose the suitable public school based on the most relevant criteria for the school selection.

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Keywords: public school, school's facilities, condition, inventory checklist

Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment

Tel No : [+60195741508](tel:+60195741508)

Fax No: N/A

Email : nurairhanibrahim@gmail.com

Understanding science centre engagement in nurturing visitor interest and curiosity

Nurhaya Baniyamin*, Md. Mizanur Rashid

Department of Applied Arts and Design, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*, Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia,

Abstract

Reaching and engaging visitors within exhibitions, as well as throughout the entire museum environment, recurred as an area of design concern and struggle. Visitors act as celebrants of science information in an edutainment context, motivated by a quest for social and enlightening experiences. In science centre the biggest challenge is to strategically provide opportunities for cognitive and affective learning while simultaneously facilitating enjoyment and fun.

An earlier discussion of learning and educational theory is examined with implications for the exhibition development process. The paper discusses the methods used to encourage visitor into having a response and the effect this has on the visitor participation and immersion. Using the recent experience of Science Centre Singapore and The Mind Museum, Philippines as case-studies and The Experimentarium, Denmark as valuable mention, this paper examines the responses of the centre managements in order to explore the extent to which the process occurs.

The research question that guided the investigation:

- i. What are the methods used to encourage visitor into having a response?
- ii. How do this effect visitor participation and immersion?

The method of inquiry used was educational connoisseurship and criticism, an arts-based qualitative method of inquiry initiated by Elliot Eisner (1998). The data collection process began with interview followed by observation and record in photographs the scenography, exhibitions and activities in the galleries.

The attention on the theme, creating interest/curiosity, focuses around the concept of science centres' need to establish an enjoyable image as well as offer a rich and cohesive experience. The identity of the science centre; a focus on science concepts; interacting with technology and its application are at the core of this theme. The subsequent discussion in this paper addresses a variety of sub-themes: (1) creating an identity for the science centre; (2) allowing for interest, curiosity and variety; (3) reframing content with a different lens; (4) providing wonder and surprise; (5) allowing for dramatic effects and (6) dealing with current issues affecting the global community. The case studies offer multiple levels on which visitors can make connections with the varieties of subject range in addition to interdisciplinary approach to exhibition themes. Careful attention is given on how the exhibition design elements and physical space are combined and presented to create an appealing, inclusive, multi-layered visitor experience.

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Keywords: Exhibition design; Informal learning; Science Centre; Visitor experience

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Tel No : [+6-012-3397071](tel:+6-012-3397071)

Fax No : [+6-03-6196-4864](tel:+6-03-6196-4864)

Email : nurhaya2001@yahoo.com

A045 / ELE 007

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTENTS IN CHARACTER EDUCATION FOR QUALITY OF LIFE

Murty Magda Pane*, Rina Patriana

Bina Nusantara University, Character Building Development Center, Jl. Kemanggisan Ilir III/45, DKI Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

Abstract

Considering the deteriorating of the environmental quality in Jakarta, then it is necessary for the people of Jakarta, especially the young generation, to improve the quality of the environment that comforts our lives, which is one of the indicators of the quality of life, in Jakarta also increased. To ease the achievement of these objectives, the environmental awareness is expected to be a part of the character of the young generation in Jakarta. To ensure this, several parties at a university deem it necessary to give the environmental contents in some general courses in order to study the character building. This study aims to explore college student opinions regarding the approval for will be holding the course and its relationship to help improve the comfortable living in Jakarta. This study used qualitative methods using interviewing technique to 33 students from different majors. The results of these studies, showed 30 students agreed to the holding of courses that included environmental contents, one student does not agree that environmental education is in the form of courses, but only in the form of programs, and 2 students do not agree that the environmental contents included in the courses. According to both students' opinion, environmental education is more suitable to give to primary and secondary school students. For the relationship aspect in helping to improve the comfortable living, 26 students agreed that this study can improve the comfortable living in Jakarta, while the remaining 7 students stated that this study has no relation to the improvement of the comfortable living in Jakarta.

Keywords: environmental content; character education; comfortable living; quality of life

A046 / ELE 008

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN RELATION WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF PHARMACY STUDENTS DURING STRESSFUL PERIODS IN MALAYSIA.

Che Noriah Othman*, Muhamad Saiful Bahri Yusoff, Adawiyah Md DinLily
Azuwani Zakaria.

Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pulau Pinang, MALAYSIA* ,Medical Education Department, School of Medical Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kubang Kerian, Kelantan., Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pulau Pinang, MALAYSIA, Faculty of Pharmacy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Pulau Pinang, MALAYSIA

Abstract

Introduction: Emotional Intelligence describes the ability to perceive, express, understand, motivate, control and regulate emotion. Emotional intelligence is an important step in understanding how to manage one's behavior in the world where there are full of demands. A range of evidence has consistently supported the favorable relationships between emotional intelligence and personality with various areas of individual performance. **Objective:** This research aimed to explore the potential relationships of emotional intelligence and personality traits with physiological health of pharmacy students during stressful periods in Malaysia. **Method:** A ten months prospective study was conducted to assess first semester of diploma students at UiTM Bertam, Pulau Pinang. Personality traits were measured by Universiti Sains Malaysia Personality Inventory (USMaP-i) while emotional intelligence was by the Universiti Sains Malaysia Emotional Quotient Inventory (USMEQ-i). On the other hand, stress, anxiety and depression level were measured by the 21-item Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21) during the end of course (Time 1) and Final Exam (Time 2). **Result:** At "Time 1" which is the less stressful period, stress level was associated with agreeableness while anxiety level was with emotional control and emotional conscientiousness. On the other, hand depression level was associated with extraversion. At the most stressful period (Time 2) however, stress level, anxiety level and depression level were associated with neuroticism. **Conclusion:** At the most stressful period our research reveals that the strongest factor that might affect psychological health is neuroticism. However, at a less stressful period, many personality traits and emotional intelligent become factors that affect psychological health.

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Keywords: USMaP-i; USMEQ-i; DASS-21; Emotional Intelligence
Topic Category: Educational / Learning Environment
Tel No : 60134885485
Fax No: [9045623575](tel:9045623575)
Email : chenoriah.othman@ppinang.uitm.edu.my

Health Environment

Characterization of leachate, surface water pollution and assessment of potential health risk nearby municipal solid waste landfill

Ahmad Razali Ishak*, Sharifah Mohamad, Tay Kheng Soo Fauziah Shahul Hamid

Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam*, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Universiti Malaya, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Universiti Malaya, Biological Science Institute, Faculty of Sciences, Universiti Malaya

Abstract

Highly polluted Landfill leachate effluent can cause a detrimental effect to human and ecosystem. The treatment of landfill leachate is a problematic task due to many variability and uncertainties of leachate composition. Currently in Malaysia, only a total of 8 landfills is categorized as sanitary landfill that equipped with leachate treatment system. Improper release of leachate effluent without proper treatment can contaminate the groundwater, surface water and also accumulated in marine organisms. Concentration of physicochemical parameters including heavy metals (Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Ni and Zn) in landfill leachate, nearby surface water and cockles (*Cerastoderma edule*) was investigated at Kuala Selangor, Malaysia. In addition, the effect of seasonal variation and distance of surface water sampling from the point sources of pollution was determined. Furthermore, the potential health risk assessment such as chronic daily intake (CDI) and Hazard quotient (HQ) were calculated to determine the potential health risk of consuming cockles to the population. All the physicochemical parameters were analysed based on internationally accepted procedure and standard methods. Heavy metal concentration were analysed by using flame atomic absorption spectrometer (Perkin Elmer, AAS-PinAAcle-900T) and the result were compared with permissible limit set by Malaysian Environmental Regulation. There was little variation in heavy metal concentration between dry and wet season and the distance of surface water sampling. The moderately high concentrations of heavy metal in surface water and cockles, likely indicate that surface water quality might be slightly affected by leachate contamination. The CDI value was found lower in all heavy metals, and the values of HQ were

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Keywords: leachate; surface water; *Cerastoderma edule*, health risk

Topic Category: Residential Environment

Tel No : 0129563369

Fax No: 0332584599

Email : arazali2012@gmail.com

Issues in Applying Occupation Based Intervention in Clinical Practice: A Delphi Study amongst Malaysian Occupational Therapists

Ahmad Zamir Che Daud*, Matthew Yau, Jenni Judd, Fiona Barnett

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Kampus Puncak Alam, Selangor*
Discipline of Occupational Therapy, College of Healthcare Sciences, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia, Institute of Sport and Exercise Science, College of Healthcare Sciences, Division of Tropical Health and Medicine, James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia

Abstract

Occupational therapy was developed based on the idea that engagement in occupation promotes well-being and Quality of Life (QoL). Occupation is everything that people do in everyday life. Area of occupation includes Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs), leisure, play, education, work and social participation. Occupation Based Intervention (OBI) is the core treatment of occupational therapy, which centralizes on occupation either as a means to improve health conditions or as the goals to be attained by the clients. Practising OBI is challenging, especially in the healthcare contexts where the Medical Model is dominant. A three rounds Delphi technique using a sequential questionnaire was conducted to achieve a consensus on the challenges of implementing the OBI within the Malaysian healthcare context. The first Delphi round began with an open-ended questionnaire asking the participants about the challenges in applying OBI, and the responses were thematically analysed to develop the second round questionnaire. In the second round, participants had to rank their agreement with statements about the issues in implementing OBI using four points likert-type scale. Participants also had an opportunity to add more information or suggestion. The quantitative responses were analysed by calculating percentage of agreement while qualitative responses were coded either to refine or to develop the statements. In the third round, the analysis of the second round questionnaire was supplied to the participants, and they had to re-rank their agreement to achieve the final consensus. All the Delphi rounds were conducted using Google form survey and the consensus level set for this study was above 70% suggesting a two-third of the participants must agree with the statements in each Delphi round. Fifteen occupational therapy educators and practitioners consented and completed the whole Delphi rounds. Twenty-seven statements achieved the consensus and were grouped into the following categories; Client factors; Occupational therapist factors; Credibility of occupation as a treatment medium; Logistic issues and; Contextual factors. These categories depicted the challenges to implement OBI in the clinical practice. In conclusion, the challenges to practise OBI should be overcome through an efficient strategy to provide better treatment outcome for the clients and to maintain the authentic of occupational therapy. Practising OBI may help to resolve the identity crisis of the occupational therapy profession in Malaysia.

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Keywords: Delphi Study; Occupational Therapy; Occupations; Activities of Daily Living

Topic Category: Healing / Healthcare Environment

Tel No : [+61403291967](tel:+61403291967)

Fax No: N/A

Email : zamir_1225@yahoo.com

Infestation profile of Aedes mosquitoes in Multiple Storey building in Selangor, Malaysia

Farah Amirah Mohamad Sairi*, Nazri Che Dom, Siti Nazrina Camalxaman

Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA* ,Department of Environmental Health, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Department of Medical Laboratory Technique, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA,

Abstract

The control of mosquitoes in urban population centres call for in-depth knowledge of the breeding habits of mosquitoes, especially *Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*. A high case of dengue disease was related with the abundance of vectors. *Aedes* mosquitoes not only found in slum area but also at residential areas where the present of natural and artificial container which is favourable for *Aedes* mosquitoes. The aims of the present study is to determine the infestation profile (IP) of *Aedes* mosquitoes in multiple storey building in Subang Jaya, Selangor. Entomological surveillance activities were carried out in two different types of multiple storey buildings which was categories into apartments [Apartment Arcadia (AA) & Apartment Lagoon Perdana (ALP)] and Flats [Flat Bandar Sunway (FBS) & Flat Angsana (FA)] where it was located in Subang Jaya. The presence of larvae or pupae in all potential breeding sites observed was inspected and recorded properly. The results implied that *Ae. albopictus* (IP=60%) was found dominant in both types of multiple storey buildings. Surprisingly, *Ae. aegypti* (IP=20%) were found at the outdoor area in flats house. By looking the density of mosquitoes using the ovitrap index (OI), Flats house (OI= 16.7%) was tends to be high OI compare to apartment's house (OI=6.06%). As for the container preferences, there was no significant difference between both types of houses with container identity. As a conclusion, the result from this study indicate that the favourable condition may causes *Aedes* mosquitoes invaded and adapted with the environment which lead to the increase the transmission level of dengue in this types of houses. Besides that, the risk factors for *Aedes* mosquito breeding which was identified should be considering carrying out vector control by increasing management systems in order to prevent dengue outbreaks at multiple storey buildings.

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Keywords: Infestation profile; *Aedes* mosquitoes; Dengue
Topic Category: Healing / Healthcare Environment
Tel No : [\(+603\) 32584447](tel:+60332584447)
Fax No: [\(+603\) 32584599](tel:+60332584599)
Email : nazricd@salam.uitm.edu.my

Activities Performance and Related Symptom: Correlations with Quality of Life of Patients with Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Rohani Haron*, Rozita Abdul Latif, Ajau DanisMohd. Haidzir Abd. Manaf

Physiotherapy Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia*, Sport management, Faculty of Sport Science and Recreation, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Physiotherapy Department, Faculty of Health Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injury in sport and recreational activities leads to great financial burden to agencies that provide health care compensation for treatment by ACL reconstruction. To patients, their quality of life is at stake with negative experiences when their family life and activities at work place are affected by knee symptom and limited functional performance. Hence, evaluating the quality of life continues to be the main focus in physiotherapy clinical practice for patients with post-anterior ACL reconstruction. Consequently, there is a demand for close monitoring on significant accomplishment in physical, functional, social and emotional well-being of patients after reconstruction and rehabilitation. However, studies that evaluated the level of quality of life correlated with functional activities and symptom related to activities among patients in post-ACL reconstruction and rehabilitation showed inconsistent results and still unclear. With the gaps in previous studies, a cross-sectional survey was conducted on 60 patients after four months of ACL reconstruction and rehabilitation. The correlation between ACL-QOL and Lysholm, IKDC and five components of KOOS was tested by Pearson correlation. The significance level was set at <0.05. Regarding the findings the result demonstrated that the correlation existed between ACL-QOL and functional outcome of Lysholm, IKDC, KOOS-ADL, KOOS-sport/recreation and KOOS-QOL. Furthermore, for symptom, the result reflected a positive correlation between ACL-QOL and KOOS-pain. These rehabilitation outcomes had communicated a significant indicator for promoting and improving quality of life. Pain management and recovery of functional activities were an important consideration for patients to regain quality of life after ACL reconstruction. Further research is warranted to evaluate the functional activities and pain related to the activities as the determinants of quality of life. Another study is the correlation between the quality of life with coping strategies of patients with osteoarthritis that is a complication of ACL reconstruction. Identifying the determinants of quality of life of patients with complication after ACL reconstruction is important. In this case, the results can be used as a guideline for planning physiotherapy management that covers the coping strategies to overcome functional activity limitations on long term basis.

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Keywords: Keywords: activity; symptom; quality of life; ACL reconstruction
Topic Category: Healing / Healthcare Environment
Tel No : +60+0173599026 or +06+3+3258 4666
Fax No: +06+3+2358 4599
Email : haronrohani@gmail.com

Hospitality / Tourism Environment

A051 / HTE 001

Food Safety Knowledge And Personal Hygiene Towards Hygiene Practices Amongst Mobile Food Handlers In Shah Alam, Selangor

Faridah Hanim Ismail*, Chemah Tamby Chik,
Rosmaliza Muhammad, Norhayati Mohd Yusof

Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, / Universiti Teknologi MARA /MALAYSIA.* ,Department of Foodservice Management/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, / Universiti Teknologi MARA /MALAYSIA., Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, / Universiti Teknologi MARA /MALAYSIA., Department of Foodservice Management/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, / Universiti Teknologi MARA /MALAYSIA.

Abstract

Rising cost of living encourage people to seek more economical way to spend, and expenses on food become one of the main concern. Other than restaurants, mobile food vendors have become popular as convenient and low cost ready –to-eat food suppliers. Nevertheless, people are aware of eating safe food during their out activities. However, they still prefer to buy food from the mobile food handlers due to several reasons. Low cost, high availability are some of the reason, changing food demands by the urban, mother have less time to prepare their meals at home and the changing of lifestyle. With the mushrooming of restaurants, street hawkers, and other food establishments, people most probably seek the place not only to satisfy hunger, but a place to socialize. Mostly there are available at busy street sides and corners as well as bus stands as in most developing countries, poor food hygiene and food handling practices were among the most disturbing problems faced by the food control authority. Food consumption behaviors have changed due to the influence of people's lifestyle. In order to prevent food-borne illnesses and sustain mobile food vendor business at the same time, these operators' knowledge ,personal hygiene and the hygiene practices of food safety need to accessed and improve to provide better service and safe to consumer. The study to examine the awareness of food handler personal hygiene on food hygiene practices. Using quantitative approach, self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 400 mobile handlers only 320 questionnaires were collated. Although food handlers may be aware of the need for personal hygiene, they do not understand critical aspects of personal hygiene such cleaning work surface and control food temperature value while cooking

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Keywords: Food Safety Practices; food handlers; Personal hygiene; Malaysia

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 6012-6331667

Fax No: N/A

Email : farid942@salam.uitm.edu.my

A052 / HTE 002

Knowledge and Attitude on Food Safety among Food Handlers in Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia

Maria Mohd Salleh*, Ismayaza Noh, Rosmaliza MuhammadAli Mohamad Noor

Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi Mara/Malaysia*
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi Mara/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi Mara/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi Mara/Malaysia

Abstract

Conjunction with Tourism Malaysia slogan, Visit Malaysia, foodservice industries in Malaysia are expanding tremendously over the past years. International and local tourist takes advantage of eating in restaurants and buying local food dishes in popular night market. The demands of readymade food for the quick meal at home also increase due to the impact of technology in the modern lifestyle. Based on this scenario, food handlers play a major role in preventing food outbreaks from foodborne illness. They had to ensure the foods are safe to devour especially during food preparation and food production in any catering operations or food premises. The purpose of this study was to assess food safety knowledge and attitude among food handlers in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia. The convenience sample of 112 food handlers was collected from 62 food premises (restaurants, kiosk, cafeteria and food court) in UiTM, Malaysia. Therefore descriptive statistic was used to analyze the data regarding food handler knowledge and attitude which related to food safety in five areas that includes on personal hygiene, foodborne illness, cross contamination, time and temperature control as well as sanitizing. The results show that the respondents have a good knowledge in three areas of food safety, personal hygiene (M=4.6, SD=0.93), foodborne illness (M=4.6, SD=0.93) and cross contamination (M=4.6, SD=0.93) and a good knowledge in time and temperature control (M=4.03, SD=1.11) compared with moderate knowledge in sanitizing (M=2.39, SD=1.61). Majority of respondents' overall knowledge level on food safety were satisfactory (M=3.96, SD=1.15). This is in line with their education level whereby majority of them have been exposed to the importance of personal hygiene, foodborne illness and cross contamination. Based on the study, the management should emphasize an appropriate training especially on sanitizing to their employees in order to increase the safety in their food premises. The information from this study can also be used as a platform for local authorities and other catering management to improve the level of knowledge on food safety among food handlers.

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Keywords: Food Safety; Knowledge; Attitude; Malaysia; Food Handlers.

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 6016-3630687

Fax No: N/A

Email : maria719@salam.uitm.edu.my

A053 / HTE 003

A Conceptual Model of Food Hygiene Practices among Culinary Students: Implication for Future Research

Mohd Halim Jeinie*, Norazmir Md Nor, Shazali Md SharifMazni Saad

Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Poor food hygiene knowledge and frequently engage in unsafe food handling practice lead to foodborne illness. In combating foodborne illness series of proper actual training shall prepare and execute to all food handler. Practical training aims to deliver appropriate knowledge to acquired and applied. Without well-trained personnel that realize the importance of hygiene rules in the food processing chain, implementing and maintaining a functional food safety system is a goal very difficult to achieve. Meanwhile, culinary internship provides significant training for that young culinarian student to nurture in the food industry. Food hygiene practices are an important element for future professional chef ensuring the success of the business and preventing foodborne illness. This study presents conceptual models which explain the food hygiene practice among culinary student undergo culinary internship. The respondents were among the culinary students whose has done their culinary internship. In order to assess the level of food hygiene and safety, the unit analysis of this research was at individual level. The targeted population were culinary student that already done their culinary internship. Students are assigning to various types of hotel, location and stars rate hotels providing valuable information on understanding food hygiene practices among the hotels. The tools used to gather information for the objective of this study were through observation and self-rated questionnaire survey. An observation method also will be employed in this study. The observations made and followed by picture taking that applied in this research in order to tap on the real behavior pertaining to food hygiene and food safety practices. Through a series of descriptive and inferential statistic, some meaningful insights on the issues of interest were obtained. Finding will be revealed new dimensions of knowledge, skills and attitude in particular recognized as contributory factors that positively or negatively affect food hygiene practices.

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Keywords: Culinary, Food Safety System, Food Hygiene Practices, Internship

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Tel No : [+60198099646](tel:+60198099646)

Fax No: [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)

Email : halimjeinie@gmail.com

The relevance of regulatory policies in governing adherence to Halal concept in the design of food premises in Malaysia.

Nor Hazirah Hasri*, Mohd Zafrullah Mohd Taib, Sabarinah Sh Ahmad

Centre of Studies in Post Graduate, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia.* ,Senior Lecturer, Centre of Studies in Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia., Centre of Studies in Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia. Tropical Building Performance Research Group, Green Technology & Sustainable Development Community of Research, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

Food premises are spaces assigned to food storage, preparation and serving as well as the dining and cleaning areas. Halal is Arabic in origin; meaning lawful or permitted. Halal is also defined as a dietary type in the food and health industry. Halal food premises are in demand in Malaysia as the majority of the population are Muslims. In the hospitality industry, the increase of tourists to Malaysia to experience our brand of Islamic Tourism after the launch of Visit Malaysia 2014 also signals the need for genuine Halal food premises. Strict compliance to the Halal procedures has been a common issue when food premise operators apply for Halal certification from JAKIM (Department of Islamic Development Malaysia). Most previous studies recognised JAKIM as a reliable, authoritative body which gives approval to food premises that comply with the Halal procedures. JAKIM represents the Malaysian Council of Rulers and the government's legal authority on Halal matters. Lack of awareness of various issues related to Halal food premises could create misunderstanding, especially during the application process for Halal certification. For example, the designers or stakeholders could have difficulties complying to several aspects of guidelines or procedures before being Halal certified. This paper aims to clarify the holistic understanding of the design of Malaysian food premises to be in accordance with the Halal concept. The Halal concept is explored based on available guidelines and authoritative policies and acts that govern halal food preparation.

The methodology of this paper involved discussions of pertinent issues gleaned from the literature reviews, available guidelines and governmental acts and policies in Malaysia. Relevant documents include the Food Act 1983, Malaysian Standards (Halal, GMP and HACCP), Malaysian Halal Certification Procedure Manual 2011 by JAKIM and Trade Descriptions Act 2011. Therefore, the collection of relevant data would bridge the gaps of knowledge in halal food premises adherence to Halal design concept. The results show that the food premises design have plenty of room for improvement to be in full accordance of the Halal concept. Hence, further explorations are needed to formulate and implement the best practices for Halal food premises design concept. It is hoped that in the near future, a smooth, systematic layering process of developing a Halal concept for food premise design is envisioned.

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Keywords: Food premises; Halal concept; Design; Halal certification

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : [+6011-1232 7811](tel:+6011-12327811)

Fax No: None

Email : norhazirah.hasri@gmail.com

A055 / HTE 005

Destination Image and it's Influence on the Future Destination Choice of International Medical Tourist

Norhaslin Abu Hassan*, Mohamad Abdullah Hemdi

Tourism Management / Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management / University Technology MARA / Malaysia* ,Tourism Management / Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management / University Technology MARA / Malaysia,

Abstract

Medical tourism has become one of the important sectors that significantly contributed towards a country's economic development over the recent years. In line with the previous notion, this study proposed to explore how the image of a destination could influence the present medical tourists in choosing a destination as their future destination choice. Scholars argued that the destination image appeared to have a significant relationship with behavioral intentions such as intention to revisit and willingness to recommend. Destination image influence not only the decision-making process but also conditions after-decision-making behaviors of tourists. In this study context, the future destination choice behavior is referring to the intention to revisit the previous destination and the intention to spread the positive word-of-mouth to others (family, friends, and relatives). This proposed paper offers an in-depth literature review regarding destination image and the behavioral intention of actual medical tourists who are currently visiting a medical tourism destination for the purpose of seeking medical services. These medical tourists from various countries will be approached in order to get information and to test the hypotheses. Quantitative approach will be chosen for this study. Data collection procedures would involve the distribution of survey questionnaires to 400 potential target respondents from private hospitals in Penang, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur and Selangor as these big cities had received most medical tourists. Data would be analyzed for its reliability and validity prior subsequent testing of relationships using structural equation modeling statistical approach. In understanding the relationships between behavioral intention and destination image, the destination country would have a better idea of how to build up and attractive image and improve their marketing efforts in attracting as many medical tourists as possible. This study is perhaps will contribute to an understanding what factors that will influence the intentions of medical tourists through investigation by targeting the customer's perception, experience, and satisfaction.

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Keywords: destination image; destination choice; behavioral intention; revisit intention; word-of-mouth

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Tel No : 6012-3052091

Fax No: N/A

Email : leen_kkps@yahoo.com.my

A056 / HTE 007

Determinants of UiTM Students' Revisit Intention to Kopitiam in Penang

Norhayati Mohd Yusof*, Atiah Atikah Ibrahim,
Rosmaliza Muhammad, Tuan Ahmad Tuan Ismail

Department of Foodservice Management/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
Department of Foodservice Management/Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia

Abstract

The evolves of a foodservice business has introduced the new concept, theme, service, and menu. While many new types of a foodservice business been introduced in order to satisfy the customers, some of the old concepts has been modified in order to accommodate the demand. A restaurant that provides a pleasing atmosphere is more likely to attract customers in spending more time and money there. Kopitiam with the popularity of the old-fashioned outlets along with society's obsession with nostalgia and increasing affluence has led to the revival of these food establishment. With the number of no less than 100 brand names of modern kopitiams operating in various parts of Malaysia, kopitiam has become favorite places or locations for the middle and upper class society to meet, discuss business project socialize and many other activities. Kopitiam has been upgrading and being acceptable to all level of people. Although the Kopitiam popular as ethnic restaurants among the Chinese, it has own specialties and attract various races such as Malays and Indians. Hence, kopitiam become popular among the teenagers including the college and university students as a social center. Nevertheless, the main factors influence students to revisit Kopitiam is still unknown. Therefore, this study seeks to explore the factors influence students to return intention to visit the establishment. In obtaining the information, the quantitative approach to questionnaire survey was undertaken which involved 300 respondents who were among UiTM Penang students in Malaysia which have experience with the Kopitiam in Penang area. Quality of food found as the main factor that contribute the students' return intention to visit Kopitiam restaurant as compared to service quality good ambiance of the foodservice organization. Therefore, management of the organization need to improve their food quality in order to satisfy their customer and increased the revisit intention among them.

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Keywords: Determinants; UiTM Students; Revisit Intention; kopitiam
Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment
Tel No : 60123442042
Fax No: N/A
Email : norhayati.my@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my

A057 / HTE 008

Effect of Word of Mouth (WOM) Communication on Consumer Purchase Decisions: Malay Upscale Restaurants in Klang Valley.

Nur A'mirah Hassan Basri*, Roslina Ahmad, Faiz Izwan AnuarKhairul Azam Ismail

Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia*, Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Tourism, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Hotel Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

The Malay upscale restaurants business in the urban concentrated population has gained popularity among the segments of local gastronomy. The positive demand for the Malay upscale restaurants has shown current lifestyle towards appreciating Malay gourmet as par to the other international fine dining restaurants offerings. Past research signifies that the word of mouth (WOM) communication is most likely the conventional effective tool to dominate the consumers purchase decision. It has been found to be very important to consumers purchase decision-making. In the nutshell, upscale restaurants business is interested in influencing consumers through this verbal communication advertising. It brought significant impact on the consumer's purchase decision and repeated dines.

Due to this importance, WOM has initially been recognized as an absolute influence in the market of the restaurant business in particular the Malay upscale restaurants. This study focuses on the relationship between attributes of WOM towards purchase decision in Malay upscale restaurants in Klang Valley. The study analyses service quality, food quality, physical environment quality (decor, ambiance and layout) and price as the focus attributes towards decision making of the Malay upscale after purchase decision-making. Hence, the scope of the study is based on the profile post experience diners at Malay upscale restaurants in Klang Valley. This quantitative research used self-administered questionnaires of 300 respondents with post experience in the Malay upscale restaurant. A multiple regression analysis was undertaken to analyse the data among the attributes of service quality, food quality, physical environment quality and price. The results have shown that the physical environment quality (p value = 0.000) bring the most impact on the word of mouth (WOM) in the consumer purchase decision. The final data ranks service quality as the second determination and follows by price (p value = 0.032).

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Keywords: Malay; Upscale Restaurant; Word of Mouth (WOM); Purchase Decisions

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Tel No : [+6-019-313-4157](tel:+60193134157)

Fax No: [+6-03-32584868](tel:+60332584868)

Email : generous_mira@yahoo.com.my

A058 / HTE 009

Maimoon Palace Heritage District in Medan, Indonesia: What We Preserve and Why We Preserve?

Nurlisa Ginting*, N. Vinky Rahman

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia* ,Department of
Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia,

Abstract

Preservation includes not only the tangible elements such as buildings and landscape, but also intangible elements such as the historical story and the culture. In a historical tourism area, there are two factors that indicate an area as a unique place, they are identity and sense of place. Those factors motivate preservation. The identity of a place can support the quality of life in the area since it can give personal experiences that drove happiness, pride, and satisfaction for the people. Furthermore, the identity of the place also could increase economic growth in the area. The study conducted in the Maimoon Palace Heritage District, which located in the center of Medan City. That area becomes one of the most attractive tourism destinations lies on Brigjen Katamso Street and Singamangaraja Street. Researcher chooses this area since it has three historical objects (Maimoon Palace, Grand Mosque, and Sri Deli Pond) that are well known as the landmark of Medan city. The landscape was formed during the Dutch Indies period. It becomes the uniqueness of the area and also reflects the domination of Malay Kingdom. This research used qualitative method. Researcher does direct field observation to collect data; consist of photo, function, style, physical size, and activity in the area. The data of the area place identity is from the result of previous research. The result indicated that there are four aspects of forming place identity; continuity, distinctiveness, self-efficacy, and self-esteem. The study aims to determine the preservation aspects based on the identity of the area. The finding in this research shows that the existence of historical buildings, historical stories, the experience of the past (nostalgia, memory), and the availability of public facilities could impact people quality of life through their personal experiences. Therefore, preservation should include the four elements in spatial planning to be able to support the identity of the place.

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Keywords: preservation; identity of place; Maimoon Palace heritage district; Medan City

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : [+62811608102](tel:+62811608102)

Fax No: [+62618213250](tel:+62618213250)

Email : nurlisa.ginting@gmail.com

A059 / HTE 010

Effects of Luminous Furniture on Mood

Prabu Wardono*, F.X.Nugroho Soelami

Faculty of Art and Design, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia* ,Faculty of Industrial Engineering, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia,

Abstract

Visual tasks and psychological phenomena are experienced differently within various qualities of a lighted environment. Some aspects of light such as color rendering, color temperature, illumination level and their combination have been explored to study its psychological effect. Most psychological lighting research deals with light radiated from the ceiling or walls, which are above eye-level. This research tries to explore the effects of light radiated by warm LED lighting applied inside the bottom of café lounge furniture on customer's mood. Two stages of experimentation were conducted: laboratory experiment and a quasi-experimental method. The laboratory experiment was intended to identify two variables of a luminous furniture by using a rattan weaved lantern as its model and experimental stimulus: the furniture form and the most suitable pattern of rattan weaving. In this experiment, twenty-five students were asked to respond to four different mood improvement effects of lights projected by the lantern. The quasi-experiment investigates various effects of lights resulted from two sets of a café luminous furniture. In this experiment, seventy students were required to report their feelings toward three different room lighting conditions. The first lighting condition is the existing or controlled lighting condition. The second lighting condition was a constant illumination. The third condition consisted of dynamic illumination setting. The response data resulted was analyzed using statistic ANOVA to find out which lighting condition was the most favorable in influencing people's mood. The result of the first experiment showed that there was no significant different response of the samples toward four different lighting qualities. This finding concluded that any combination of furniture form and pattern of rattan weaving had no different effect of lights on mood. The result of quasi-experiment showed that the samples' response toward the room atmosphere with constant mode of illumination of the luminous furniture was statistically more significant than the other responses toward two other lighting conditions. Another finding showed that the correlation between customer's mood and room choice was low. This result indicated that room static lighting radiated from below eye-level as projected by the luminous furniture is the most effective to create a positive mood. However, the quasi-experiment applied has limitation as it could not avoid non-experimental variables in the café to influence, such as the changes of the social environment, the room music and the drink or food consumed. This research is expected to implicate the development of behavior-environment related theory and café industry.

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Keywords: Luminous furniture; interior lighting; dining space; mood

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : [+6287823325313](tel:+6287823325313)

Fax No: [+62222534126](tel:+62222534126)

Email : pwardono@yahoo.com

Are Visitors Satisfied and Intend to Revisit Rumah Terbuka Aidilfitri: Malaysian community in Perak

Rosmaliza Muhammad*, Norsyafiqah Ramli, Norhayati Mohd Yusoff,
Tuan Ahmad Tuan Ismail

Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
,Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Foodservice Management/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia

Abstract

Malaysia is recognized as one of the unique countries with its multiethnic populations which consist of the Malays, Chinese, Indians and other Indigenous groups. Each of these ethnic groups has their own traditional culture and celebrates their festivals yearly. The major ethnics' festivals celebrations such as Hari Raya Aidilfitri (Malays), Deepavali (Indians) and Chinese New Year (Chinese) have been recognized by the Malaysian government to be a national celebration and yearly events. These events are popularly known as "Rumah Terbuka" and manage to attract a huge crowd from different ethnicities and backgrounds. The festival was held to create harmony and better understanding among the citizens. It was also held by politicians, government official, and others where they entertain large numbers of people. Varieties of foods were served to the visitors including traditional food from different cultures. However, people have to spend time queuing for food and sometimes could stretch into long hours before they can be seated and enjoy the "Rumah Terbuka" festivals. Therefore, this study empirically examined the level of visitors' satisfaction and intention to revisit the festival. 160 visitors were given questionnaires during Rumah Terbuka Aidilfitri festival in Perak Malaysia. Majority of the respondents demonstrated positive responses on the attributes of the festival. The result shows that they were satisfied with the festival and would return to this particular festival again and will recommend the festival to others. Therefore, improvement needs to be done by the government authorities or the organizer in planning and managing such festival in order to increase visitor's satisfaction and revisit intention. The findings also could contribute to the body of knowledge regarding those factors associated with visitors' satisfaction and behavioral intentions towards festivals.

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Keywords: Hari Raya Aidilfitri, "Rumah Terbuka" festival, Satisfaction, Revisit Intention

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 6012-2631771

Fax No: N/A

Email : rosmaliza35@salam.uitm.edu.my

Psychological Factors on Food Neophobia among the Young Culinarian in Malaysia: Novel food preferences

Rosmaliza Muhammad*, Mohd Aizuddin Ibrahim, Roslina Ahmad Firdaus Hanan

Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
,Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia

Abstract

Diversity of human food preferences relates to the tendency of avoiding a novel and unfamiliar foods or known as food neophobia. The familiarity of food contributes to the human level of food acceptance and rejection. One might tend to accept or reject something that they need based on their familiarity towards it. Psychological factors such as motivation, personality and attitudes towards food and nutrition shown to essentially influence nutritional behaviour including food neophobia. Motivation and belief are pivotal in understanding the neophobic among the individuals. It not only can limit individual's exposure, knowledge and willingness to taste and cook for food which could inhibit the career progression especially among the young culinarians. The existence of food neophobia is one of the traits that should not subsist among those individuals that dealing with the food. Hence, this study seeks to examine the effects of psychological factors towards willingness to taste and cook novel foods among the young culinarians. A total of three hundred (300) students that undergo the culinary arts program in three culinary institutes in Malaysia participated in this study. Data collected from self-administered survey questionnaires and the results revealed that most of the young culinarians are enthusiastic in preparing dishes that are novel to them. Nevertheless, the psychological factors negatively correlated to the willingness to taste and cook novel foods ($r = -0.800$, $p < .001$). Overall, willingness to taste and cook these unfamiliar foods is a must particularly among culinarians as molecular gastronomy nowadays creates immense of novel and unfamiliar foods. Therefore, it is suggested that treatment involving a combination of desensitization exposure of foods by revealing the nutrition information and establishing specific class for sensory educations of the foods may reduce these types of rejections.

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Keywords: Psychological factors; Food Neophobia; Young Culinarian; Malaysia

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Tel No : 6012-2631771

Fax No: N/A

Email : rosmaliza35@salam.uitm.edu.my

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Rosmaliza Muhammad*, Mohd Aizuddin Ibrahim, Roslina Ahmad Firdaus Hanan

Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia

Abstract

Diversity of human food preferences relates to the tendency of avoiding a novel and unfamiliar foods or known as food neophobia. The familiarity of food contributes to the human level of food acceptance and rejection. One might tend to accept or reject something that they need based on their familiarity towards it. Psychological factors such as motivation, personality and attitudes towards food and nutrition shown to essentially influence nutritional behaviour including food neophobia. Motivation and belief are pivotal in understanding the neophobic among the individuals. It not only can limit individual's exposure, knowledge and willingness to taste and cook for food which could inhibit the career progression especially among the young culinarians. The existence of food neophobia is one of the traits that should not subsist among those individuals that dealing with the food. Hence, this study seeks to examine the effects of psychological factors towards willingness to taste and cook novel foods among the young culinarians. A total of three hundred (300) students that undergo the culinary arts program in three culinary institutes in Malaysia participated in this study. Data collected from self-administered survey questionnaires and the results revealed that most of the young culinarians are enthusiastic in preparing dishes that are novel to them. Nevertheless, the psychological factors negatively correlated to the willingness to taste and cook novel foods ($r = -0.800$, $p < .001$). Overall, willingness to taste and cook these unfamiliar foods is a must particularly among culinarians as molecular gastronomy nowadays creates immense of novel and unfamiliar foods. Therefore, it is suggested that treatment involving a combination of desensitization exposure of foods by revealing the nutrition information and establishing specific class for sensory educations of the foods may reduce these types of rejections.

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Keywords: Psychological factors; Food Neophobia; Young Culinarian; Malaysia

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Tel No : 6012-2631771

Fax No: N/A

Email : rosmaliza35@salam.uitm.edu.my

Malaysian Foodways: Acculturation and assimilation towards authenticity sustainability among Malay diasporic community

Rosmaliza Muhammad*, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari, Mohd Shazali Mohd SharifKhairunnisa Mohamad Abdullah

Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts & Gastronomy/ Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia

Abstract

Migrating to a new country often results in a variety of social and economic challenges, often reflected in foodways. In immigrant perspective, foodways play a significant role in the story both as a conduit to memory and loss and as a daily practice of routine sustenance and the reproduction of tradition and community. Maintenance of traditional foodways through the authenticity is one of the elements related to the preservation of group identity. The concept of authenticity is central in almost all present-day research on quality food, and many in other studies of consumer culture. Authenticity is widely evoked in the analysis of antiques, art objects, vintage cars and certain kinds of tourism, but not in discussion of ethnic foods particularly among the immigrants or diasporic communities. The consumption, possession and knowledge of these goods constitutes one kind of cultural capital and is imbricated in a process of differentiation, the creation and reproduction of social as explained in Bourdieu's world of Distinction. Despite the importance of food to identity and everyday life, the topic of authenticity sustainability has been relatively neglected in cultural studies until recently. The authenticity of foods is questionable with the existence of the acculturation and assimilation in the immigrants' cuisine in order to prepare their "home" traditional foods. The Malay diasporic community in United Kingdom are believed to be adjusted and adapted through the foodways (preparation and consumption) of their current place with the addition of problems in getting the traditional or original ingredients and other sources. Based on this notion, it is also raising a critical question to what extent the acculturation and assimilation affect the authenticity of Malay traditional foods prepared by the diasporic community. In other words, do the cultural traditions remains intact practices by the Malay diasporic community in different place, are the current foodways practices influenced by the acculturation and assimilation and how the foodways practices influenced the authenticity sustainability of Malay traditional food have not been widely researched. Therefore, some empirical evidence on this issue needs to be explored.

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Keywords: AUTHENTICITY SUSTAINABILITY; MALAYSIAN IMMIGRANTS; ACCULTURATION; ASSIMILATION

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 6012-2631771

Fax No: N/A

Email : rosmaliza35@salam.uitm.edu.my

The Role of Entrepreneurial Orientation, Innovation and Training in Enhancing Business Performance Of Hotels

Siti Hajar binti Zakariah*, Artinah binti Zainal, Fadzilah binti Md Shariff

Hotel Management/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/ Malaysia* ,Hotel Management/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/ Malaysia, Hotel Management/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/ Malaysia,

Abstract

Research into entrepreneurial orientation and innovation in the hotel industry is burgeoning, yet understanding of the antecedents and consequences of both activities in the hospitality management remains unclear. This research objectives to investigate the interplay between entrepreneurial orientation, innovation and training in the Malaysian hospitality industry perception through the literature reviews. Indeed, Malaysia situation has a proclivity towards entrepreneurship as well as a developing record in the hospitality industry. The moderating effect of training between both an independent variable to the non-financial affects hotel's performance. Inadequate empirical research in hospitality services about entrepreneurial orientation will fill the gaps. It is because new entrepreneurial orientations interventions, which help in improving performance, will be identified. Innovation is another key element to the hotel industry in achieving sustainability. Thus, this study will close the gap by conducting mixed method data analysis. Interviews with the focus group will be done and questionnaires will be distributed to the sample. This study is important, in developing country like Malaysia since much studies has been done in developed countries. The concept suggested to the westerns cannot be implemented in other countries due to differences in culture, nature, management and organizational performs. As mentions in many studies that extensive training gives an impact to employees besides encourage innovation simultaneously. Moderation analysis of training will provide as a novel investigation to the relationship of all the antecedents. The implications of the findings will give benefits to the hotel industry in Malaysia and highlights the important role of entrepreneurship, innovation and training, which, in turn, enhances the hotel's performance for the Malaysian tourism industry.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Orientation; Innovation; Training; Hotel's performance

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Keywords: Entrepreneurial Orientation; Innovation; Training; Hotel's performance

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 6012-3395302

Fax No: -

Email : sitihajarzakariah@gmail.com

Local economic benefit in shopping and transportation sector: A study on domestic and inbound tourists' expenditure in Melaka, Malaysia.

Syakir Amir*, Mariana Mohamed Osman, Syahriah BachokMansor Ibrahim

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.* ,Department of Urban and Regional Planning, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia., Department of Urban and Regional Planning, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia., Department of Urban and Regional Planning, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.

Abstract

Sustainable tourism has long been known as a tool for economic development due to its capability and strength to generate economic benefits to host region and communities' businesses. It improves the quality of life in material and community well-being of the local community. Melaka has been recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a World Heritage City in 7th July, 2008. After the recognition, Melaka has received high number of international and domestic tourists, with recorded 13.711 million of tourists in 2013. This study aims to assess the tourists' expenditure in two selected sectors in Melaka. The sectors are transportation and shopping. The two objectives of this study are the identification of tourists' expenditure pattern in transportation and shopping sectors, and identification of its local economic benefits. The major analytical method used in this study is the decision tree analysis. This method is classified as Chi-square Automatic Interaction Detection (CHAID). The dependent variables for these tests were the total number of domestic and international tourists. The independent variables were the total expenditure of tourists in shopping and transportation sectors. Diary records survey was conducted at three different groups of selected hotels based on stars ratings: 5 & 4 stars hotel, 3, 2 & 1 stars hotel, and budget hotels. A total of 1500 diary records surveys were evenly distributed during check-in. However, only 1000 surveys were collected during check-out hence were used for further analysis. There are two CHAID analysis results based on two tourism business sectors. Every CHAID chart splits different total number of nodes. In transportation business sector, 80.8% of total tourist spent RM10 and below includes 450 domestic and 352 international. However, this sector channeled less economic benefit to the local as most tourists chose walking. Whilst in shopping business sector, 58.1% of total tourists spent between below than RM27.00 (8usd), it includes 228 domestic and 347 international. This sector provides local economic benefits as most tourists spent in Jonker Street. The results of the study suggest that the Melaka tourism industry should refine its marketing strategies. The products and services provided by the tourism businesses players should concentrate on visitors' varying travel budgets. This approach may lead to the increase of the level of expenditure in Melaka in both sectors, hence develop the quality of life in the local community.

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Keywords: local economic benefit; tourists' expenditure; shopping; transportation
Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment
Tel No : [+60176265830](tel:+60176265830)
Fax No: N/A
Email : syakirtrav@gmail.com

The Myth and Reality of Hotel Brand and Food Quality: The Case of Hotel Restaurants in Malaysia

Tuan Ahmad Tuan Ismail*, Rosmaliza Muhammad, Norhayati Mohd Yusoff, Mohd Shazali Md Sharif

Culinary Art Department/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism/MARA University of Technology/ Malaysia*, Culinary Art Department/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism/MARA University of Technology/ Malaysia, Food Service Department/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism/MARA University of Technology/ Malaysia, Culinary Art Department/ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism/MARA University of Technology/ Malaysia

Abstract

Hotel brand attributes and food quality are important factors for the hospitality industry to maintain their image and increase business profit. Hotels' food quality and beverage products are increasingly recognized as essential component of strategic branding activities in the hotel business. It is important to ensure that the brand's characteristics of food quality match consumers' expectations during their dining experience. Nevertheless, not many scholars focus on hotel brand attributes and food quality in hotel restaurants especially in Malaysia. Therefore, this study is to investigate the relationship between hotel brand attributes and food quality by using the Brand Identity Prism model in the context of food service industry which has never been directly tested before. The Brand Identity Prism for hotel brand strategy was proposed for this study, as current marketing and brand management strategies in hotel industries were limited to advertising, word of mouth and service performance. At present, the use of brand identity as part of a strategy to enhance the value of hotel brands remains limited. In addition, this study also validated the attributes (physical, relationship and reflection) of Brand Identity Prism in food service industry which focusing on the food quality served at hotel restaurants. Quantitative empirical research using questionnaire survey was conducted with a total of 129 hotel restaurants guests participated as respondents. The study setting was in Kuala Lumpur the capital city of Malaysia. A total of four hotels in the category of five star rated were involved in the study. Using Brand Identity Prism model as a conceptual framework, the results indicate that physical and reflection attributes have significant fitness with the food quality with an exception of relationship attributes which found to have a weak correlation. The finding provides valuable insight for the hotel brand managers in integrating brand attributes with food quality factor. Therefore, it can provide the hotel with possible solution to increase profitability and enhance hotel brand image.

Keyword(s): Hotel Brand Attributes; Food Quality; Brand Identity Prism Mode; Hotel Restaurants

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Keywords: Hotel Brand Attributes; Food Quality; Brand Identity Prism Mode; Hotel Restaurants
Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment
Tel No : 60332587663
Fax No: 60332584828
Email : ahmad_tuan@yahoo.com

Perceived Destination Competitiveness and Tourist Behavioral Intentions in Langkawi Island, Malaysia

Zaliha Zainuddin*, Salleh Mohd Radzi, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari

Tourism Malaysia/Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/ Malaysia* ,Facultyof Hotel and Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia, Facultyof Hotel and Tourism Management/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia,

Abstract

Repeat holidays at a destination and repeat visitors are a stable market for a destination. For a destination to be the competitiveness of the tourism destination is compatible shows, attract visitors, increase tourism spending and provide them with a memorable experience satisfaction. However, despite the rapid development in this industry, the Perceived Destination Competitiveness and Travel Behavioral Intentions of tourists to Langkawi have yet to be discovered for future strategic development of Langkawi. This study develops these ideas by generating tourist responses to build an assessment of the relative importance and show the behavioral intentions to Langkawi. By using Self- administered questionnaire, some issues of interest were obtained from one hundred tourists that visited Langkawi Island. These finding indicating that the Tourism Images as the moderating factors have a positive relationship between the Perceived Destination Competitiveness and the Behavioral Intentions to revisit Langkawi Island in the future. In line with the above notion, tourists' behavioural intention is expected to be partly conditioned by the image that they have of destinations. Image will influence tourists in the process of choosing a destination, the subsequent evaluation of the trip and in their future intentions. Destination image exercises a positive influence on perceived quality and satisfaction. A positive image deriving from positive travel experiences would result in a positive evaluation of a destination. Tourist satisfaction will improve if the destination has a positive image and destination image also affects tourists' behavioural intentions. It is worth mentioning again that the available studies on tourists behavioral were mainly focused on the relationship between customer satisfaction, trust and destination loyalty, customer tourism and branding bonding, destination selection and image. In other words, literature found that there is still lack of studies that examine total tourist experience especially, in relation to tourism images, tourist responses and revisit intention. To bridge the gap, this opportunity based study investigates the relationship between total tourist experiences and revisits intention and its relationships are hypothesised to be mediated by the threefold tourist images and tourist responses that are operationalised by tourist satisfaction, commitment and loyalty.

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Keywords: Perceived Destination Competitiveness; Tourism Image; Tourist Responses; Behavioral Intentions
Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment
Tel No : 0060388918000
Fax No: 006088918200
Email : zaliha@tourism.gov.my

A068 / HTE 018

The Determinants of Food Heritage and Food Identity Formation

Adilah Md Ramli¹, Mohd Zulhilmi. Suhaimi¹, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari¹,
Salim Abdul Talib¹

¹ Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management,
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia

Abstract

There are concerns among nations on losing their unique cultural heritage which defining their identity from the effects the global modernization and sharing similar cultural and practices with other countries. Cultural heritage in this context associated with food, which recognized as markers for identity regardless geographical, social and political in divided populations. This study centrally focused on the determinants that influence food heritage in contributing towards the food identity formation. Using survey method, 898 respondents been obtained in Klang Valley vicinity. The data had been analysed using SPSS software utilizing the statistical tools such as descriptive analysis (frequency, percentages, mean) and inferential analysis (correlation and regression). Demographic background showed the respondent are mostly female, at the age of 30 to 35, in Malay ethnicity, obtained diploma and work in the private company. Reliability test using Cronbach's alpha showed results "excellent" in an overall scale ($\geq \pm .90$) of 61 items and by using factory analysis it able to establish eight factors on food heritage determinants and two factors for food identity. Correlation analysis showed the relationship between food heritage determinant factor and food identity factors ($r = .31$ to $.50$, $p < .05$) ranging from weak and moderate relationship. Regression analysis results show overall significant result ($p < .05$) across determinant of food heritage and food identity factors. This research notes that determinants of food heritage and food identity factors been determined; there is a relationship between these two factors although it is in weak and moderate relationship. It hopes by established the factors it may influence food heritage determinants and food identity formation in the long run will help to form a guideline in the documentation process of preserving our national food heritage.

Key word: Determinant Food Heritage, Food Identity, Food Heritage, Malaysia

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Community-based Homestay Service Quality, Visitor Satisfaction, and Behavioural Intention

Mohd Noor Ismawi Ismail*, Mohd Hafiz Hanafiah, Norliza Aminuddin, Norazah Mustafa

Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Malaysia* ,Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Malaysia

Abstract

The Malaysian homestay program is regarded as a community-based tourism product. The Ministry of Tourism Malaysia introduced the homestay program in 1988 as an effort to diversify the tourism products through the provision of alternative accommodation for tourists. Despite the enormous growth of the homestay program in Malaysia, the industry faced numerous new challenges. Moderate level of service quality was one of the main factors contributing towards their poor performance. The conjecture above is in line with most of the service management literatures that low service quality affects negatively on visitors' perceived satisfaction and behavioural intention. Service quality, satisfaction, and behavioral intention are vital attributes for successful destination management. Homestay overall service quality affects the visitor satisfaction as well as their current and future behavioral intention. Thus, by identifying which factors affect visitor satisfaction on homestay services, the operator could improve homestay's competitive positioning and creating higher customer loyalty. This paper analyzed the relationship between community-based homestay service quality, visitor satisfaction and behavioral intention in Kampung Banghurus Homestay, Selangor. Service quality assessment includes authenticity, equipment and feature, host family's empathy and responsiveness and lastly, the safety and security at the homestay. A descriptive research design using a quantitative approach was opted to reach more respondents. Data was gathered using self-administered questionnaire using convenience sampling. The questionnaire was validated based on the content validity and reliability through exploratory factor analysis technique (EFA). A total of 321 questionnaires collected, and 203 were found usable for analysis. The analysis shows that there is a positive relationship between homestay service quality and visitor satisfaction. In addition, visitor satisfaction significantly contributed to the prediction of behavioral intention. The findings of this study provide valuable information for tourism planners and operators in developing efficient development plan and marketing strategies for the homestay establishments in the Malaysia.

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Keywords: Homestay, service quality satisfaction, behavioral intention

Topic Category: Hospitality/Tourism Environment

Tel No : 60355435699

Fax No: 60355435698

Email : ismawi@salam.uitm.edu.my

A070 / HTE 020

Responsible Tourism Practices and the Quality of Life: Perspective of Langkawi Island Communities

Mohd Hafiz Hanafiah*, Inoormaziah Azman, Mohd Raziff JamaluddinNorliza
Aminuddin

Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Hotel
& Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism
Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism
Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Responsible tourism has become the most appropriate concept and practice principle for modern tourism development. Responsible tourism shares the same goal as sustainable tourism that focuses on environmental integrity, social justice, and maximizing communities' benefits. Responsible tourism practice promotes the protection and conservation of the natural environment, local cultures, and contributes to a better quality of life. Tourism stakeholders can be empowered to contribute to making tourism more responsible. However, majority of present studies adopted a top down approach a marginalized the participation of communities. Communities, as part of the tourism stakeholders, play a significant role in the success of responsible tourism agenda. In addition, the communities' quality of life should be the major concern for any tourism development plan. This paper endeavors on the Langkawi Island communities' perception towards responsible tourism practices and its impacts on their quality of life (QOL). Specific research questions were derived: (1) What are the residents' perceptions of responsible tourism practice; (2) What is the relationship between responsible tourism practice and residents' quality of life. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to the Langkawi Islands' community using quota-sampling method. This study was correlational in nature. 214 residents were approached using quantitative approaches. The questionnaire was validated based on the content validity and reliability. Research items validated through exploratory factor analysis technique (EFA) to ensure the instrument used is valid. The research conjunctures were tested by using hierarchical multiple regression analysis with quality of life as the dependent variables. Through descriptive and empirical analysis, various useful understandings on the issues of interest revealed. The study result shows there is a mixed perception on responsible tourism practices and residents' quality of life. Majority of the community demonstrates favorable perception towards responsible tourism practice. In addition, the findings demonstrated that factors that influence their quality of life are multi-dimensional and dynamic. The study results contribute to the future literature, especially in the concept of responsible tourism in Malaysian island, which needs further empirical investigation.

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Keywords: Responsible tourism practice, tourism development, quality of life.

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Tel No : 60355435699

Fax No: 60355435698

Email : hafizhanafiah@salam.uitm.edu.my

Inclusive Environment

Perception and Experience of Disability among Individual with Unilateral Above Knee Amputation

Ahmad Kamal Mohd Natar*, Nor Farhana Ahmad Sabri, Chandra Kannan K. Thanapalan, Mohamad Ghazali Masuri

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor*, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus, Selangor

Abstract

The old generations people consider amputation or disability as punishment or reimbursement for their past crime and sometimes disability make people think they are special. According to the World Health Organization (2013), "disabilities" is an umbrella term, which covers impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. A disability is not just a health problem but a complex phenomenon which displaying the relationship between bodies of person's characteristic and society's characteristic. The purpose of this study is to explore the perception of disability among individual with unilateral above knee amputation. This study was specifically focusing on people who had accepted their disability and requires rehabilitation program prior to prosthesis fitting. This research was embarked on phenomenological study, in which, 6 participants with unilateral above knee amputation was selected for a semi-structured interview. Participants that have been selected were people with unilateral above knee amputation that may result from traumatic events (e.g. motor vehicle accident) and non-traumatic event (e.g. gangrene from diabetes mellitus). This semi-structured interview was recorded and transcribed into writing and the data was analyzed based on main and sub-themes emerged. The main themes, which emerged from this study, were one's perception and experience in changes of life. The analysis was divided into feelings, dependency, adjustment in physical and social, hope towards health related such as prosthesis and future plan. The loss of limb has changed most of the participants' lives, surprisingly, participants feel positive about their future. In conclusion, the changes of life among amputees are a common theme that described in experience and perception towards loss of limb. The experience and perception may vary among amputees, but acceptance capable of encouraging amputees to have the positive image and hope for their future although the mixed feeling, sad and grateful emerged. Through this finding, the rehabilitation team should apply client centred approach to understanding the views of these clients, consequently, plan for rehabilitation program specified for this type of client.

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Keywords: Disability; Perception; Experience; Acceptance
Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment
Tel No : [+60196259314](tel:+60196259314)
Fax No : [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)
Email : zalie222@gmail.com

A072 / IE 002

Physical barriers faced by People with Disabilities (PwDs) in Shopping Malls

Alaa Bashiti*, Asiah Abdul Rahim

Alaa Bashiti 1 is a postgraduate student, Department of Architecture, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia. Malaysia.* ,Asiah Abdul Rahim 2 is a Professor at the Department of Architecture, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia. Malaysia.,

Abstract

This paper intends to discuss the issue of accessibility, connectivity and usability in the facilities that used by people with disabilities (PwDs) in shopping malls and the significance of the latest Malaysian standards (MS 1184:2014) Universal Design and Accessibility in the Built Environment-Code of Practice in evaluating shopping malls. Three case studies have been selected to evaluate accessibility of the shopping malls for PwDs which are Ikea in Damansara, Suria Kuala Lumpur convention Centre (KLCC) in Kuala Lumpur and Alamanda in Putrajaya. Data were collected using semi structured interviews with visually-impaired person, hearing-impaired person, wheelchair user and crutches user to find out their perception on the level of accessibility of these buildings. Access audit and site observation were also carried out in assessing the building's accessibility, connectivity, mobility and reachability. The finding reveals that application of MS1184 is mandatory requirement to provide user friendly built environment, seamless journey within inside and outside spaces. It is recommended that a benchmarking facilities and their built environment to be user friendly are highlighted to not only for PwDs, but also to children and the aged for better future shopping malls' design, space planning with safety and security in place.

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Keywords: Universal Design; Accessibility; Malaysian Standards; Shopping Mall, People with Disabilities (PwDs).

Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment

Tel No : Tel: 0060112190317. Address: B,8,20 Ritze Perdana 2, Jalan PJU 8/1, Damansara Perdana, 47820 Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Fax No: N/A

Email : bashitialaa@gmail.com

Work environmental support from small industry employer's perspectives for workers with mental illness

Chandra Kannan K.Thanapalan*, Dr. Mohd Suleiman Murad, Ahmad Kamal Mohd Natar

Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia,

Abstract

Background

Work environment is important to enhance the quality of life for mental illness worker. Support from employer by recognizing their disability and limitation is important to employ and sustain work productivity. Workers with mental illness are encouraged to go into open employment through industries. Small Industry is one of the venues to venture competitive employment for people with mental illness. However, employment opportunities for people with mental illness in small industries in Malaysia are not promising. To date, the employer's attitude towards mental illness workers remains unknown. Therefore, this study was undertaken to explore the attitude of sixty small industry employers in Kelantan, Malaysia.

Aim:

To investigate the attitude of small business employers towards employing people with mental illness.

Methodology:

This cross-sectional survey used Attitude Scale for Mental Illness questionnaires. In this study, the questionnaire was administered to twenty-eight service industry employers and thirty-two retail traders around Kelantan. Statistical data analysis employed through Independent sample t-test and one sample t-test.

Results:

The result shows that there is no statistically significant difference ($p=0.62$) in the attitude scale toward people with mental illness; services industry ($n=28$, mean=102.64, SD (15.29)), retail trade industry ($n= 32$, mean= 105.9, SD (15.02)). In contrary, the perception of people with knowledge of mental illness was found to be significantly higher when compare to employers in this study. In fact, there are significant differences in the mean attitude scale for mental illness for employer compare to people who have knowledge of mental illness. The differences in the subscales as follows; separatism, restrictiveness, benevolence and stigmatization ($p<0.001$). In addition, the percentage of employers who were interested to hire people with mental illness is low. Only five (8%) of the employers interested to hire people with mental illness.

Implications

This study shows that the small industry employers have a negative attitude towards people with mental illness. The result of the study occurred due to most of the employers seeing a risk in hiring people with mental illness. The present attitude of the small industry employers may not be providing the environmental support to employ and sustain competitive employment amongst people with mental illness. Hence, efforts to enhance the quality of life of people with mental illness may meet a stumbling block. Therefore, inculcate knowledge via raising awareness program of public toward mental illness in the workplace and special training to managers and supervisors to help them deal with employees with mental illness are recommended

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Keywords: Environment Support;Mental illness;Quality of life;Attitude

Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment

Tel No : 60192819025

Fax No: 60332584599

Email : rkkannan2003@yahoo.com

Occupational Performance Role and Satisfaction among Lower Limb Amputees with Different Adaptive Devices Usage

Jayachandran Vetrayan*, Nurulain Abd Ghafar, Smily Jesu Priya Victor Paulraj, Mohd Suleiman Murad

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia*, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Technology MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Background: Individual with lower limb amputation usually has the mobility impairment that could affect their ability to perform daily life activities and their quality of life. **Aim:** The purpose of this study was to determine the factor of assistive devices used, age group, level of amputations and resident that affects the functional performance and satisfaction level among lower limb amputations. **Methodology:** This study based on survey of 35 subjects, which used different assistive devices; prosthetics, wheelchairs, axilla crutches and walking frame while performing major functional activities. This study used questionnaire from Participation Survey-Mobility Version 2 (PARTS-Mv2) for measure independent level of the amputees while performing self care of daily livings, domestic life, recreation and leisure, interpersonal activities and relationships, community life and major life areas. **Results:** The used to axilla crutches and walking frames in community shows significant difference between self-care activities ($p=0.044$), satisfaction with self-care activities ($p=0.010$) and requirement social technology supports on non self-care activities ($p=0.019$). Besides that the age group between 17 to 48 years old shows significant different from non self care activities ($p=0.002$) and satisfaction with non self care activities ($p=0.007$). While for factor of type residents, the amputees, who live in institutions showed the significant difference on social/technology requirement on self-care activities ($p=0.045$) and non self-care activities ($p=0.014$). For the type of amputations, are not indicated as the factor in different functional performances among the amputees. **Conclusion:** In conclusions, after post amputations the occupational performance role and satisfaction among lower limb amputations shows the significant difference between the different type of assistive devices used and younger age. However, the factor of residents and also amputations are required further study in order to identify whether their occupational performance and satisfaction could be affected.

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Keywords: lower limb amputation; assistive-devices; satisfaction; quality of life
Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment
Tel No : 03 3258 4397
Fax No: N/A
Email : jairesot@gmail.com

Impact of Occupationally-based Intervention (OBI) Program in relation to Quality of Life (QOL) of Spinal Injury People

Mohd Suleiman Murad*, Siti Nur Hamizah Idris,
Chandra Kannan Thanapalan, Ajau Danis

Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Basic Sciences Department, Health Sciences Faculty, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Background:

Solving the issues of occupational functioning and participation in daily life for disabled people in the context of their environment is very important. However, addressing their needs and priorities demand therapists to practice client-centered approach. Barriers with their environment subsequently affect their quality of life (QOL). To date, there are lacks of evidence on Occupationally-based intervention (OBI) program used by therapists especially for disabled people with spinal cord injury (SCI). OBI is a program comprise of individual and educational session by taking into account his or her work/home environment. It has been designed to address the individual needs and priorities. Therefore, this study attempt to prove that occupationally-based intervention (OBI) program able to improve occupational functioning and participation and QOL of SCI people.

Aim:

To investigate whether OBI program that practicing client-centered approach improve occupational functioning and participation and QOL of SCI people

Methodology:

OBI program was carried out for six months at Industrial and Rehabilitation Bangi. Convenient sampling with twelve participants diagnosed with SCI participating in this study. Valid and reliable Malay language version of Occupational Self-Assessment version 2.2 and World Health Organization QOL version BREF was used to determine the level of occupational competence and QOL of the participants. Prior to normality of the data, either Wilcoxon-signed rank test or paired t-test will be used to determine the effects of OBI on occupational competence and domains of QOL such as health, psychological and social relationship.

Results:

At preliminary findings, we found that there are different needs and priorities for each participant. After 6 months of post-intervention, by using Wilcoxon-signed rank test the result shows that their occupational competence ($z=-2.05$, $p=0.04$) and QOL domains such as general health ($z=-2.45$, $p=0.01$), psychological ($z=-2.20$, $p=0.02$) and social relationship ($z=-2.20$, $p=0.03$) found to be significant. Paired t-test indicated other domains of QOL was found to be statistically significant; physical health (mean=-9.00, SD=7.78, $p<0.05$) and environmental (mean=-12.75, SD=8.53, $p<0.05$)

Implications:

This study provides strong evidence that by using OBI program based upon client-centered approach by taking into account their home/work environment, it able to improve SCI people occupational functioning and participation and QOL. Therapists and health practitioners recommended using the approach in order to enhance occupational functioning and participation and QOL of SCI people.

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Keywords: Client-centered; General health; Occupationally-based Intervention; Quality of life

Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment

Tel No : 60192123563

Fax No: 60332584599

Email : lemanoccth@yahoo.com

Quality Of Life Among Lower Limb Amputees In Malaysia

Muhammad Mahdi Abdul Razak*, Muhammad Zubaidi Tauhid,
Nor Faissal Yasin, Fazah Akhtar Hanapiah

3rd Year Medical Student, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia* ,3rd Year Medical Student, Faculty of
Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Faculty of
Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Research background

Lower limb amputation causes loss of function, sensation and distortion of body image. Studies have shown that it is associated with anxiety, isolation, and depression that may affect the social activities. These changes have an effect on the quality of life (QoL) of the individual due to the physical activity limitations after amputation as well as long-term implications in varied facets of life. There are currently minimal studies available addressing the QoL amongst lower limb amputees in Malaysia.

Objective

The aim of this study was to determine the impact of lower limb amputation on quality of life amongst the Malaysian population.

Methodology

The research is a cross-sectional study which has been approved by UiTM research ethical committee. Data was gathered using validated World Health Organization Quality-of-Life Scale (WHOQOL-BREF). The questionnaire is a self-administered questionnaire and was distributed to participants at four different centres in Malaysia that provide prosthetic service to lower limb amputees. The questionnaire consists of 26 questions that cover physical, psychological, social, and environmental domains. The research was conducted among 43 lower limb amputees that met the inclusion criteria. Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS statistical software package version 20.

Results

The results showed that the overall quality of life amongst lower limb amputees in Malaysia were satisfactory. Among the domains, psychosocial domain scored the highest (66.6), closely followed by the social relationship domain (63.4) and environmental domain (63.0). The physical domain scored the lowest (61.6) amongst the four domains measured. Results also showed patients with transtibial amputation were found to have a better quality of life compared to transfemoral amputees.

Implications

Our results will be useful as a reference for management and further research to improve the quality of life among lower limb amputees in Malaysia.

Conclusions

This study indicates that the majority of lower limb amputees in Malaysia were satisfied with most aspects of their quality of life. The psychosocial domain played the most prominent role in supporting good quality of life amongst amputees in Malaysia.

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Keywords: Quality of life; Lower limb amputation; Rehabilitation

Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment

Tel No : [+6013-3198251](tel:+6013-3198251)

Fax No: [+603-61267069](tel:+603-61267069)

Email : salammahdi01@gmail.com

Sexuality issues among Malaysian women with physical disabilities: A qualitative study

PADMA A. RAHMAN*, SITI BALKIS BUDIN, SAZLINA
KAMARALZAMAN MATTHEW KWAI-SANG YAU

DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (UiTM), MALAYSIA* ,Department of Biomedical Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, School of Public Health, Tropical Medicine & Rehabilitation Sciences, James Cook University, Queensland, Australia

Abstract

Sexuality is a holistic concept that involves sexual intercourse, reproduction, sexual identities and roles and intimacy. Issues related to sexuality are still largely unexplored in the Asian context, especially in Malaysia where sexuality is still considered a taboo. This study explores the perspectives and experiences of Malaysian women with physical disabilities in relation to sexuality. The researcher recruited eight respondents through snowball sampling between April 2012 to November 2013. As the purpose of this study is to gain understanding of experiences from the respondents, a qualitative approach was used. By using in-depth interview, all respondents were interviewed by the principal author between 45 minutes to three hours in each session. Interview questions were constructed based on previous literatures focusing on challenges, body image, life roles, intimate relationships and supports. All respondents are married and aged between 37 to 50 years old. Respondents were having various type of disabilities which includes spina bifida (n=1), spinal cord injury (n=2), polio (n=3) and above knee amputations (n=2). Ethical approval from the ethical board of the National University of Malaysia and National Medical Research Registration, Malaysia was first obtained prior to data collection. All recorded interviews were then transcribed verbatim and analyzed using thematic analysis. Three main themes were identified: religious influences in coping with emotional and life challenges, social stigma in relationships and marriages and challenges in sexual and reproductive matter. Findings also indicated due to social stigma and embarrassment; respondents were reluctant to share their sexuality concerns with health care providers. This study provides valuable insight on sexual issues and concerns of Malaysian women with physical disabilities. Investigating sexuality issues in Malaysia is indeed a challenging task for the researcher due to cultural and religious influences. The implication of this situation is there are some aspects or issues faced by these women remain undetected and untreated. Hence, there is a definite need to further explore this area in order for the health care providers assist this population who might be struggling emotionally.

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Keywords: sexuality; physical disabilities; intimacy; women
Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment
Tel No : 006192327805
Fax No: N/A
Email : padmaarahman@gmail.com

A078/ IE 008

A Method to Analyze the Living Spaces of Wheelchair Users Using IFC

Emrah Turkyilmaz*

Department of Architecture/Istanbul Kultur University/Turkey*

Abstract

Full physical adequacy for individuals is a temporary condition. Everyone has some limitations in the part of his life. A child, a pregnant woman, a person with broken leg, a mother with a pram, an elderly person can be given as examples. Very few people are healthy all his life.

Disabled people has some special needs. However, design for disabled are still made generic and the needs of them are not identified clearly. The conventional methods are used to control the design and results are not satisfactory for compatibility checking. BIM is such a good option to control the design. In this study, a method that analyses the living spaces by using BIM model was developed. Rules for wheelchair users were generated according to international standards. Rules were defined to Solibri Model Checker (SMC) program. The BIM model was transferred to SMC as IFC files. After the compatibility analyze was made with SMC, a detailed compatibility report was prepared. The results of the compatibility analyze can be used for design feedback.

The rule set for analyses of the living spaces were defined below:

- The availability of ramps,
- The incline ratios of ramp,
- The weight of ramps,
- The size of landings of ramps,
- The availability of thresholds,
- The height of thresholds,
- The dimensions of entrance door,
- The type of entrance door,
- The weight of maneuver area of entrance hall,
- The availability of elevator,
- The dimensions of the door of elevator,
- The dimensions of the elevator cabin,
- The weight of maneuver area of floor corridors,
- The dimensions of the door of wet areas (WC and bathrooms),
- The weight of maneuver area of WC and bathrooms,
- The usability of furniture of wet areas.

The results of the case study have shown that there are some incompatible features in the analyzed living spaces according to the defined rule set. Although the design principles of analyzed projects become different, similar problems have been identified such as the availability of ramps, the dimensions of entrances, the size of wet areas etc. While using proposed model, it is possible to define all incompatibilities properly and use them as design feedback to create efficient/effective living spaces for wheelchair users

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Keywords: BIM; IFC; design for disabled
Topic Category: Disabled / Inclusive Environment
Tel No : 00905325686911
Fax No: N/A
Email : e.turkyilmaz@iku.edu.tr

Landscape Environment

A079 / LaE 001

A Study for Identification of Perak Malay Hard Landscape Elements along the Perak River in the Perak Tengah District.

Ahmad Zamil Zakaria*, Mohd Sabrizaa Abd Rashid, Syazwani Ahmad

Taman Alam Melayu Nusantara (T.A.M.A.N), Centre for Knowledge & Understanding of Tropical Architecture & Interior (KUTAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak)*, Centre for Knowledge & Understanding of Tropical Architecture & Interior (KUTAI), Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), Department of Town and Regional Planning Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak),

Abstract

Nowadays, the use of hard landscape is a trend to an attractive residential landscape. The Malay community also has a variety of hard landscape elements that may highlight to the public. This study is a continuation of previous studies with respect to the Malay landscape, in the state of Perak. Historians believe that along Perak River been their many cities of the ancient Malay kingdom. It has shown us that there are settlements along the Perak River since time immemorial. According to preliminary studies that have conducted, researchers found hard landscape elements less used by the Malay community in the state of Perak. The purpose of this study was to obtain a list of hard landscape elements that exist in the residential compound of the Malays in the present. The objective of the study was to determine the function of each element of hard landscape. In addition, the researchers also wanted to compare the features mentioned in the manuscripts of old Malay community with the current situation. The scope of the study is along the Perak River in Perak Tengah District. The data collected through qualitative and quantitative methods. Primary data conducted using semi-structured in-depth interview. Secondary data obtained from research reports, old manuscripts, books, journals and theses related to the Malay community. The Simple Random Sampling technique used in the selection of the sample. This study will analyze the hard landscape elements through a pattern of layout, function in the life of the community and the materials used to produce them. Results from this study indicate that the Malay community today no longer ignores the existence of the traditional landscape elements appearing in their environment. From this research, researchers can conclude that the level of awareness of the Malay landscape is less compared to another landscape concept. There are several possible factors, which can help in upholding the Malay landscape to the general public discussed. The need for this study is to reveal the identity of the Malay landscape and improve the self-esteem of the community indirectly.

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Keywords: Perak Malay garden; Malay landscape; Malay garden concept; Cultural landscape

Topic Category: Landscaping Environment

Tel No : [+60122289564](tel:+60122289564)

Fax No: [+6053742244](tel:+6053742244)

Email : zamil227@perak.uitm.edu.my

A080/ LaE 002

Connecting People with Nature: Urban Park and Human Well-Being

Mohd Ali Waliyuddin A. Razak*, Noriah Othman, Nurul Nazyddah Mat Nazir

Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Centre of Landscape Architecture Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

With increasing urbanization, the quality and quantity of nature experiences is degrading. The existence of parks can play an important role in the urban landscape. The usage of the parks can increase the quality of life by increasing the degree of enjoyment and satisfaction experienced in everyday life. Beyond typical recreational uses, urban parks offer people a refuge from city life, a place where they can relax and get away, and be in contact with nature. Park can also lead to greater social cohesiveness. Successful parks allow the user to relax and get away from daily life while providing engaging elements such as vegetation and scenic views. Long time ago, botanical gardens were the place for study and spread knowledge about botany. It is also a place for plants conservation in a way to protect the species from extinction. But today, the roles are more than educational purpose. Botanical gardens as urban parks serve as a place for recreation, meditation, tourist attractions, places to gather with family and friends, place to enjoy the beauty of nature, and many others which is suitable for different ages, ethnic, and gender. So it is not surprising if many botanical gardens in Malaysia are upgraded to fulfill the community needs. A study was conducted to determine the community needs related to urban parks. Observations were made on the users of selected botanical gardens to gather information on how the city dwellers are spending their time in the gardens and what attributes contributed to their needs. The amenities provided in the gardens can be one of the influential factors to motivate their visitation. This study also can be a reference and useful to the researcher, students and also to botanical gardens management, local authorities and other related bodies to ensure the changes made will successful in the future.

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Keywords: Urban Park, Botanical Garden, Quality of life, Recreational Activities.

Topic Category: Landscaping Environment

Tel No : [+60132259894](tel:+60132259894)

Fax No: N/A

Email : ali_arelee@yahoo.com

A081 / LaE 003

Malaysian Standards Crop Commodities in Agricultural for Sustainable Living

Nor Izana Mohammed Shobri*, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip, Siti Syamimi Omar

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

Traditional agriculture practices are believed to have been a sustainable. But for today, most farmers prefer to choose conventional agriculture where it is mostly based on agrochemical use due to the rapid expansion in crop production. The impact to the environment can be serious if there are no sustainable agriculture practices within the farm especially to the company who rely upon the agriculture inputs for their products. Understanding in environmental sustainability is important to protect the natural environment, animal and local communities while ensuring profitability and providing a high quality of life for universal human life. Therefore, Malaysian government had put an effort by undertaking a positive step in promoting and establishing a standard for good agriculture practices that can be apply in Malaysia. However, there are some parameters in Malaysia Standard need to be improved for assessing the good agriculture practice due to the time expansion. Thus, the proposed of this study is to improve the Malaysian Standard guideline in Good Agriculture Practice to meet the environmental sustainability effort in Malaysia. Besides, these study also to identify and select existing parameter of Good Agriculture Practice in Malaysia Standard that need to be improved. Method that had been used to develop these guideline were by reviewing the past research regarding this matter, selecting and screening the best indicator and parameter in environmental sustainability aspect by referring to the existing study and guidelines by the international association. As a result, there were six indicator had been listed for the improvement of Good Agriculture Practice in Malaysia. To this end, the indicators can help in guiding and achieving the government aims in sustainable agriculture practice in agriculture for a better quality of life.

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Keywords: Sustainable; agriculture; indicator; practices
Topic Category: Landscaping Environment
Tel No : [+6012-6774002](tel:+6012-6774002)
Fax No: N/A
Email : norizana_qdy@yahoo.com

A082 / LaE 004

Knowledge in Tree Pruning for Sustainable Practices in Urban Setting: Improving Our Quality of Life

Norainiratna Badrulhisham*, Noriah Othman

Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Centre of Landscape Architecture Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

As we develop and apply technologies for a better way of life, often side effects adversely affect the city environment. Since urban trees have been recognized for their role in improving the standard of living for city residents, encouraging the planting, maintenance and preservation of trees are ways in striving to enhance the quality of life. Trees are most useful as a mitigation strategy when planted in strategic locations around buildings or to shade the pavement in parking lots and on streets. However, trees can be hazardous if the trees are not carefully look after to ensure they grow well. Proper tree maintenance is essential to ensure the planted tree in urban setting can perform its functions in a sustainable manner. Among all of the tree maintenance practices, pruning is one of the most important activities that should not be ignored because it gives a big impact on tree's health and structure. Reasons for amenities trees are pruned for safety, health, and aesthetics. Trees, which are pruned properly, will achieve these objectives. Trees in the healthy, safe and aesthetically pleasing condition results from proper pruning not just only can maximize the benefits for itself but also increasing the quality of human's life. On the other hand, improper and poor pruning will result in trees that were prone to more problems such as decay which able to weaken the physical strength of the wood and lead it to breakage. This situation will not only cause tree failure in the long term but will also pose a danger to the public, thus pruning is essential to create a balanced and healthy tree form, which could help reduce the tree risk in the future. This paper will analyze the workers' knowledge in pruning practices of urban trees in Malaysia. A survey questionnaire will be conducted among tree maintenance workers who are involved in tree pruning of urban trees to assess their knowledge and skills. Result expected from this study will contribute to recommendations for changing knowledge and attitudes for proper tree pruning and helps to raise the quality of tree management practices as well.

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Keywords: Pruning; Urban trees; Tree care; Sustainable practices

Topic Category: Landscaping Environment

Tel No : [+60 0139398167](tel:+60139398167)

Fax No: -

Email : onie_ratna@yahoo.com

A083 / LaE 005

Tree Preservation Order and its Role in Enhancing the Quality of Life

Ramly Hasan*, Noriah Othman, Raziah Ahmad

Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia*, Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculties of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Trees are an important part of human community especially in the urban area. Trees increase our quality of life, contribute to the health and well-being of humans by creating a peaceful, aesthetically pleasing environment and by bringing natural elements and wildlife habitats into urban settings. They can help to define the character of an area and create a sense of place. The deep enthusiasm for trees as an integral part of an urban environment is evident, thus protecting trees with aesthetic and a high amenity value in part of a good sustainable practice. Tree Preservation Order is imposed in order to protect selected trees if their removal is likely to have a significant impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public. Although there is a provision on the tree preservation under the Town and Country Planning Act 1976, the law has not been fully enforced. This study is carried out to address these objectives, i) to explore knowledge on TPO in the current practices, ii) to analyze the implementation of TPO in tree management practice. Interviews and surveys will be carried out to collect qualitative and quantitative data. Interviews were conducted face-to-face with the parties to get clear information. The results will be based principally upon 30 interviews conducted with a wide range of interested parties (local councils, government agencies, amenity bodies, arborists, and landscape companies,) in Klang Valley, Malaysia. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is used by researchers to analyze the data. The content analysis was carried out based on open ended comments by the respondents. With increased development in this country, TPO should become an integral part of the promotion of planned urban growth. It can be implemented in specialized and effective way in conservation of protected trees thus the uniqueness and integrity of the local settings can be preserved for future generation. (306 words)

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Keywords: Tree Preservation Order, protecting trees, implementation, tree management.

Topic Category: Landscaping Environment

Tel No : [+6019-5263622](tel:+6019-5263622)

Fax No: N/A

Email : ramlyhasan80@yahoo.com

A New Approach on Transformation of Cultural Landscapes of Human Settlements

Cigdem Canbay Turkyilmaz*

Department of Architecture/Faculty of Architecture/Yildiz Technical University/Turkey*

Abstract

Transformation of cultural landscape begins in the 20th. century, now continuing into the 21st. century, has raised global concerns. Cultural landscape transformation studies are focused on the causes and effects of changing process as well as the social impacts of design and planning policy and social meaning and community identity. In the scope of this study, cultural landscapes means a cultural as well as a historic property consists of all its cultural resources- landscapes, building etc. This term can address not only an entire landscape but also a single feature such as a sculptural object, a landmark or a building. In some cultural landscapes, there may be a total absence of building also. The aim of study is to develop a new approach that is based on principles (understanding, integrity, respect, public benefit) and on values about transformed cultural landscapes. The area of study is significant cultural landscapes from Istanbul. Some examples of significant cultural landscapes from the area of study are Leander's Tower, Akaretler Row-houses, Ortakoy Mosque and Square and Bosphorus Bridge. These examples share much common ground: They embody the history of community, and it is they who have been and will be. They know them from close observation as well as from cultural transmittal from one generation to the next. It is important to respect their traditions and the rhythms of their culture, embodied in cosmologies, stories, behavior, rituals and traditional environmental knowledge, to come to an understanding of these landscapes. Beginning the case study, historical researches of cultural landscapes were made. Research findings helped to identify selected landscape's historical period(s) of ownership, occupancy and development, and brought greater understanding of the associations that make them important. All components and features of the landscape that contribute to the landscape's character were recorded in this stage. In order to evaluate negative and positive aspects of landscape transformation, a questionnaire form, aiming to define the users' of landscapes satisfaction level, was prepared and given out. Besides questionnaire forms, discussions between the researcher and the users were organized. The findings of case study have shown that the sense of place, cultural identity, and connections to the past are the most important factors for deepening and broadening the impact and relevance of transformation of cultural landscapes. It also has shown that in order to recognize an integrated cultural landscapes perspective, historic, cultural and ecological values of places are equally important.

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Keywords: culture;landscape;Istanbul
Topic Category: Landscaping Environment
Tel No : 00905552255214
Fax No: N/A
Email : cigdemcanbay@gmail.com

A085 / LaE 007

Evaluating Multi-dimensional Human Needs in Open Spaces: A Case Study in Taman Tasik Shah Alam, Selangor.

Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad*, Filzani Illia Ibrahim, Dasimah Omar

Centre of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM)*
, Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Centre of
Studies for Town and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM),

Abstract

In Malaysian context, the provision of open spaces can be seen as a part of city sustainability strategies, through its' implementation of the 10th Malaysia Plan. The provision of quality open spaces is vital towards achieving a vibrant and liveable city. Urban open spaces, when given prominence and focus, can achieve the monumentality a form of marker or gesture for the public to engage socially. Our city must invest its future in these spaces by creating all the chances and forms to respond to a public environment. Historically, mankind has created open spaces for various reasons and as such, open spaces are often viewed as the product of a complex society with different societal needs, interest and aesthetics, which evolved over time. Humans' relationship with open spaces is becoming increasingly complex due to the heterogeneous cultural and demographic dimensions of socio-economic, gender. In addition, the growing scarcity of open spaces is of concern to the local authorities as there is a drastic reduction in a good quality open spaces left in the urban areas. The paper aims to provide a valuable insight of the various dimensions of human needs' towards open spaces. This study employed a mixed method research design involving both quantitative and qualitative methods that were utilised to identify and investigate human-human interaction and human-nature interaction in the area of study. Primary data was gathered by using questionnaire survey that was administered to 427 respondents as visitors to a public park. Behaviour mapping method is also applied in this study to identify the human needs in the open spaces. The findings of this study will show the main domains that reflect human needs towards open spaces together with the perceived benefits to the open spaces users. It is hoped to provide guidance for landscape planners and designers on a preferred conducive composition and configuration of human needs towards open spaces.

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Keywords: Open Spaces; Physical Health, Outdoor Urban Environment; Human Interaction

Topic Category: Landscaping Environment

Tel No : [+60136365208](tel:+60136365208)

Fax No: N/A

A086 / LaE 008

Persian garden, cultural sustainability and environmental design

Mohamed Yusoff Abbas*, Nazanin Nafisi

Architecture/ built environment /UITM/ Malaysia*

Abstract

The most important and profound spirit of traditional Iranian culture is the idea of “boostan” that means the nature and the human are in harmony. Persian garden is the famous paradise in ancient Iran, and the garden of Shazdeh is the typical place to show the harmonious idea. If we understand the nature and ideal as (heaven), and understand the urban life as (human), One of the functions of building Persian gardens was as a way of escaping from the harsher landscapes. Modern gardens such as the magical nightingale gardens of Tehran have followed this concept since 5th century B.C. The garden of Cyrus was built in a geometric manner with watercourses made of stone then the ideal environment including natural tangibles in the city is the Paradise, which is the harmony between the nature and the human. Shazdeh gardens show the natural environment of tangibles, but look forward to the ideal of the sublimation of the real world. The result of this study will assist researchers in coming up with designs that will improve the situation of life of people living in harsh environments also will help designers in coming up with designs that conserve the environment while getting better the life of people at the same time, and people will be able to realize how culture can promote the environment and revamp barren land to sustain life. These types of gardens try to balance out the structure by complimenting it with greenery. For example a poolside is decorated with plants or the sides of the pathway are complimented with flowers, the study investigates the ancient Persian garden and the harmony with nature as means to achieve living quality. It is to make this desire a reality that such gardens came into existence, combining the serene beauty with the living space.

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Keywords: Persian garden, cultural. Sustainable, environment

Topic Category: Natural Environment

Tel No : 0060173250167

Fax No: N/A

Email : n.nazanin67@gmail.com

Local Heritage Environment

A087 / LHE 001

A Study on Knowledge and Awareness of Food Heritage in Klang Valley, Malaysia

Adilah Md Ramli*, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari, Nurhasmilaalisa Abdul Halim Mohamed Haidrin Mohamed Aris

Hospitality Management and Tourism/Faculty of Hospitality Management and Tourism/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia*
, Culinary Arts and Gastronomy/Faculty of Hospitality Management and Tourism/Universiti Teknologi MARA/Malaysia, Institut
Kajian Etnik/Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia/Malaysia, Tourism and Hospitality/Politeknik Sultan Idris Shah/Malaysia

Abstract

Food heritage, which closely associated with classical and traditional food is continuously prepared, consumed and has become a significant role in the life of a society and also to an individual. In respective of individuals, they have their views and understanding of heritage food. This study aims to investigate the knowledge and awareness of heritage food between genders in Malaysia context. It focuses specifically on genders from the public point of view in Klang Valley area. In survey method, 500 respondents were been chosen based on purposive and convenience sampling. The data had been analysed using SPSS software by utilizing the statistical tools such as descriptive (frequency, percentages) and inferential analysis (cross-tabulation). Finding showed that food heritage defined as traditional food; food passed down from generation to generation and related to cultural background. From the analysis respondent associate food heritage with the preservation of authentic traditional food, represent the image of the country; represent food identity of the country and finally sustainability of traditional food. The criteria for foods that respondent most considered as food heritage are the traditional value, originality and authentic flavour. Based on the result respondents associate rice based category had been highly regarded as heritage food; followed by gravy and accompaniments; cakes, porridge and desserts; noodles based and finally appetisers. There is a significant different ($p < 0.05$) between genders in the definition of food heritage; the association of food heritage with the preservation of authentic traditional food; represent the image of the country; represent food identity of the country. In the criteria of foods that considered as food heritage only historical value and traditional value showed not significant ($p > 0.05$) between gender. Overall, finding revealed that respondent understand the definition, criteria, and traditional food that associated with food heritage.

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Keywords: Gender; Food heritage; Knowledge; Awareness
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : 0060168317565
Fax No: 0060378774343
Email : m_adilah@hotmail.com

A088 / LHE 002

The Esprit de Corps in Gastronomy of Malay Matrimonial Feast

Alina Shuhaida Mohammad Ramly*, Roslina Ahmad, Mohd Salehudin Mohd Zahari, Rosmaliza Mohamed

Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia*, Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia, Department of Culinary Arts and Gastronomy, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

Abstract

Matrimonial feast is a celebration of announce the official knot of a married couple by sharing the happy and light moments with guests and the hosts. Similar to other cultures, in Malay tradition, it is also one of the most important things to be held in well planned and structured manner. As tradition practices, various parties would cooperate to lend their hands to the events. This commitment socially stems from the spirit that is known as spirit of togetherness or known as esprit de corps. The team spirit is seen through various contributions such as in terms of time, efforts, ideas, hands-on involvement and also sometimes through various economical contributions such as money, livestock, and other food means to support the memorable event. This study empirically examines the extent of esprit de corps among the participated individuals in term of gastronomical aspects since it is the center of Malay matrimonial feast. In most situations, relatives, closest friends and neighbours are socially committed to the preparation of this feast. Six sets of Malay families from Javanese and Rawa or Rao sub-Malay ethics from Perak and Selangor were chosen as the informants for this study. The locations of the feasts were selected from different settings within Malaysia, namely the urban and rural as to examine the pattern of practices. The observation as part of the study also infused with picture taking to enable the snaps used as evidence for reporting and analysis. Hence, several aspects of modernization are seen as the results that influence the practices besides other obligations of the respected parties. In conclusion, social commitment and bondings are the key elements in determining the continuity of the spirit of esprit de corps in Malay matrimonial feast. By all means, the inheritance of the togetherness spirit is more practices in the suburban or rural areas as the community spirit is closer than in urban areas. Moreover, supporting neighborhood strikes important key in practice of this tradition. Modern life commitment is also the barrier for relatives and neighbors to get together lend hands to ensure this togetherness spirit be preserved and evolved along with the social and technological progress.

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Keywords: Malay; matrimonial; feast; gastronomy; esprit de corps.
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Tel No : [+6-017-391-2977](tel:+6-017-391-2977)
Fax No: [+6-03-32584868](tel:+6-03-32584868)
Email : alinashuhaida@gmail.com

A089 / LHE 003

Kapitan Keling Mosque as a Cultural Heritage Tourism Product “A Focal Point & Symbolic Identity of the Indian Muslim Community in Penang”

Ezwani Azmi*, Muhamad Zamani Ismail

Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi Mara Pulau Pinang, Malaysia*

Abstract

This study is to identify a cultural heritage product of the Indian Muslim community who has contributed significantly to the tourism industry in Penang, namely Kapitan Keling mosque. This study also shows that Kapitan Keling mosque contributes to the strength of the ethnic identity and the sustainability of the Indian Muslim heritage for the purpose of 'tourist gaze'. This status is a trigger to the Indian Muslim community efforts to promote their culture and heritage as their products. Georgetown city recognized as a World Heritage Site became a medium for the Indian Muslim community in Penang to highlight their cultural heritage through a variety of programs. The most popular is the Indian Muslim Cultural and Heritage Festival held every year during World Heritage Day celebrations in this Kapitan Keling mosque. The focus of this study is mainly at Kapitan Keling Mosque, Georgetown. Located in the World Heritage Sites zone, it became a major center in the development of the Indian Muslim community. This research is an ethnographic research, using qualitative methods, in-depth interviews and observations. The results showed that the cultural heritage of the Indian Muslim ethnic has become a product for the 'tourist gaze' and that the Kapitan Keling mosque has become the main symbol and focal point in the improvement of the social and the strength of the community lifestyle in Georgetown.

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Keywords: Cultural Heritage Tourism, Kapitan Keling Mosque, Ethnic Identity, Indian Muslim Community, Tourist Gaze.

Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Tel No : 0136835445

Fax No: N/A

Email : ezwaniazmi@gmail.com

Family Decision Making Process in the Appreciation of Cultural Heritage: AkhirPekan@MuseumNasional

Gita Widya Laksmi Soerjoatmodjo*, Veronica A.M. Kaihatu

Department of Psychology, Pembangunan Jaya University, Indonesia and ABRA Indonesia* ,Department of Psychology, Pembangunan Jaya University, Indonesia,

Abstract

Research Background

The background of this research is that the concept of sustainable development includes not only environmental, but also economic, social as well as cultural aspects. Since cultural heritage contributes towards well-being and quality of life; hence preservation of cultural heritage plays key roles to enhance environmental, social, cultural as well as economic sustainability. Yet the attainment of sustainable development and improvement of quality of life would first require appreciation of cultural heritage as a valuable resource.

AkhirPekan@MuseumNasional or Weekend at Museum Nasional is a Sundayfamily 15-20-minute theater program organized by a museum consultancy @Museum in collaboration with renowned Teater Koma for Indonesia's National Museum. Taking the inspiration from more than 140,000 museum collection, this program is performed at the specific gallery where the related heritage is on display to bring the audience in close proximity to the artifacts. Piloted for 3 months in 2013, the program was delivered to the audience in May-October 2014 and promoted via social media networks. As a follow-up from previous research on storytelling, cultural heritage and public engagement, this research zooms in on the decision-making process which leads to family participation of the program.

Aim

This research aims to uncover the process undertaken by the families which lead to the decision to take part of the program and appreciate cultural heritage of the National Museum.

Objectives

The objective of the research is to address the following question: how families undertake family decision-making process to appreciate cultural heritage in National Museum through AkhirPekan@MuseumNasional program?

Methodology

Since this research is interested in examining lived experience, it uses interpretative phenomenology analysis as a strategy of inquiry with semi-structured interview used as research tool.

Results

This research uncovers the stages of informing, influencing, consensus building and making the final decision undertaken by the family. Mother plays key roles in all those stages, while fathers take the supporting roles. Throughout those stages, children are being consulted, bearing in mind that the educational benefits of becoming the anchor of the overall decision-making process.

Implication

By understanding how families undertaken decision-making process to appreciate cultural heritage, it is expected that this would provide feedback to other similar initiatives which promotes appreciation to cultural heritage. It is hoped that understanding family from the point of view of consumer behavior would lead to increased museum visits, better appreciation of cultural heritage, improved quality of life and sustainable development. © 2015 Published by AMER. Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the Association of Malaysian Environment-Behaviour Researchers.

Keywords: decision making process, family, cultural heritage, sustainable development

Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Tel No : [+6281311162429](tel:+6281311162429)

Fax No : [+62217452302](tel:+62217452302)

Email : gita.soerjoatmodjo@gmail.com

A091 / LHE 006

Malay Garden Concept from the Traditional Malay Landscape Design

Ismail Hafiz Salleh*, Mohd Sabrizaa Abd. Rashid, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip

Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia*, Centre for Knowledge & Understanding of Tropical Architecture & Interior (KUTAI), Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Perak), 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

The development of landscape design concept in Malaysia is becoming popular and significant due to the increasing awareness of design, the environment and the quality of life. The traditional Malay landscape design concept is a concept for the landscape design which deals with the characteristics of a traditional private garden of the Malay villages along Peninsular Malaysia. This paper discusses the study of the features of traditional Malay landscape design as the main elements for the development of the Malay garden concept and more importantly to the impact and the response of the global communities regarding traditional Malay landscape garden design. Therefore, to support a sustainable landscape design, researchers have focused on the characteristic of the traditional Malay landscape elements including their identity which rarely known by Malaysian especially Malays that have been used either in the gardens in the past, especially the palace garden, the home of the traditional Malays villages and the vicinity at that time. The objectives are to introduce the characteristics of the traditional Malay garden to the public as well as to promote this concept design as a catalyst for creating a traditional sustainable landscape design in Malaysia. The research seeks evidence through exploring the vicinity of traditional Malay; traditional villages and palaces based on their geographical aspect, design pattern, planting design arrangements as well as the overall house compound in selected Malay villages in Peninsular Malaysia. Apart from that the study explored old Malay manuscripts and old Malay films for additional data of Malay garden. The research highlights the dependability of the traditional Malay landscape design in generating a sustainable environment and resolve the issues related to the quality of life throughout the decades. The inherited traditional Malay landscape design concept can offer as a guideline to landscape architects, developers, project planners, and municipal administration in order to conserve the integrity and the authenticity of the traditional Malay garden design. Furthermore, it probably will become one of the national cultural heritages and the strength of these characters will extensively use in developing the concept of landscape design in Malaysia.

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Keywords: Malay Gardens; Malay Landscape; Cultural Landscape; Sustainable; Quality of Life

Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Tel No : [+60197325753](tel:+60197325753)

Fax No: [+6053742244](tel:+6053742244)

Email : ismailhafiz86@yahoo.com

Manifestation of Archipelagic Culture: How significant is it within the Negeri Sembilan Malay traditional architecture?

Mawar Masri*, Rodzyah Mohd Yunus, Mohamad Hanif Abdul WahabShamsidar Ahmad

Centre of Studies for Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.* ,Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., Centre of Studies for Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., Centre of Studies for Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.

Abstract

Interpreting quality of life to a certain extent, inexorably influenced by the knowledge of cultural and heritage environment. Firm understanding of the historical origin, ancestral custom and cultural values will robustly mould the community's future generation's quality of life. The absence of this knowledge will efface evidences of the people's roots as references for the future generations. The built heritage of any nation, people and society are a form of a statement that signifies the people's way of life, their cultural identity. Architecture is spaces created out of social and its symbolic meanings. These spaces are reflections of the inhabitant's world view, and subsequently their opinion on the quality of life. The archipelagic cultures of the Malay world traced back to the prehistory. This research was a response to the issues of cultural and architectural ownership and identity representations in 2010, aimed at uncovering the authenticity of Negeri Sembilan Malay Traditional Architecture in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan.

The qualitative research from which this paper is produced, involved: literature search, historical research, interviews of people who are well versed in the history of the state, site observation and graphical analysis. The objective of this paper however is to present the findings of one category of the literature reviews. The study identifies that the visual representations of the long roof shape and form stemmed from the Malay traditional boats named 'perahu'. Findings also showed similarities in the Malay words used in naming the traditional architectural and boats components. Literatures also revealed that the archipelagic cultures of the Malays from the Malay Archipelago or Nusantara world traced back to the prehistory. However, historical narratives associating the Malays with maritime economy and magnificent skills in sailing and navigational field mainly refers to the sovereignty of Sriwijaya Kingdom.

The historical link to Negeri Sembilan through the royal bloodlines, the recorded influential transmigration waves of the Minangkabau people to Rembau and practicing matrilineal custom significantly contributed to the existing Negeri Sembilan Malay traditional houses architecture. The design beauty that lies in the subtlety of manifesting respect to leaders of their unique family and social structure, as well as ruling systems that prevailed in spatial design of traditional houses. These influences, developed through centuries are anticipated to assist other researchers of traditional Malay architecture to recognise that the 'boats symbolizing architectural identity' of any Nusantara Malay communities is not insignificant.

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Keywords: archipelagic culture; traditional architecture; matrilineal Malay; Sriwijaya

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Tel No : [+60195648553](tel:+60195648553)

Fax No: [+60355412024](tel:+60355412024)

Email : mawar_masri@yahoo.com

A093 / LHE 008

The Importance of Knowledge Transmission and its Relation towards the Continuity of the Malay Traditional Food Practices

Mohd Shazali Md. Sharif*, Norazmir Md Nor, Mohd Salehuddin Mohd ZahariRosmaliza Muhammad

Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Traditional food knowledge can be passing down to the young generation by process of knowledge transmission involved preparation, methods and skills of traditional Malay food. This study is to justify the importance of Malay traditional food knowledge transmission towards young generation practice and gain further understanding of the methods of transfer of Malay traditional food knowledge. Ethnographic methods were used in this study by means of observation and photographing techniques of four sets of respondents consist of mothers and daughters. By interact directly in a real-life environment, making it more easily to deeper understanding the focus problem. This method gives detailed representation and help to identify and analyze unexpected issue. Transmission of food practice usually passed from mother to daughter. Therefore, this study only involved mothers and daughters as a sample. The process includes four families whose living at Perak, Pulau Pinang, and Negeri Sembilan. The result shows that most of the older generation and young generation concern about preserving the Malay traditional food. They also believe that when inheritance foods are continued to be passed down, Malay food heritage can be sustained. Participation of young people in the process of preparation of traditional Malay food is also seen as a medium for the exchange of knowledge between the older generation and the younger generation. The process of recognizing the food ingredients is important as the daughters introduced to what are the basic things hidden behind the complicated traditional dishes prepared by their mothers. Young generation also needs to be exposed to the preparations, methods and skills of preparation of Malay traditional food. Thus, they could gather information regarding recipes inherited from the older generation and experience by themselves how to prepare the dishes under their mother's supervision. However, different family has different food tradition that express their identity and own heritage. So it is important for the young generation to be exposed to those different food traditions. Through knowledge transmission, the young generation equipped and skilled with preparation of Malay traditional food thus they can applied when they have own family. It is necessary for the older generation taking role to allocate time with the young generation during the festival food preparation. Besides that, government also participate in conserving Malay traditional food by doing conferences, campaigns and promotions aimed to attract the young generation. In conclusion, knowledge transmission from the mother to the daughter is essential to preserve Malay traditional food knowledge.

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Keywords: food knowledge; knowledge transmission; Malay ethnic; Malay traditional food
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : Tel.: [+6-013-249-9309](tel:+6-013-249-9309)
Fax No: [+6-03-5543-5698](tel:+6-03-5543-5698)
Email : shazali@salam.uitm.edu.my

Reviving Sydney Lake as the Historic Park of Kuala Lumpur

Nadiyanti Mat Nayan*, Mohd Khedzir Khamis, Siti Rasidah Md Sakip,
Norhafizah Abdul Rahman

Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia* ,Department of Interior Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia

Abstract

The creation of Sydney Lake Gardens started in 1888 from the ideas of Alfred R. Venning, the State Treasurer with the support of the British Resident of that time, Sir Frank Swettenham. Starting with swamp areas, it known as the Perdana Botanical Gardens with a total area is more than 90 hectares. Knowing for its lush green area and a famous recreational site for the visitors, only a few knows the originals or the history of the creation of this area. Action taken by the government and Kuala Lumpur City Hall in including this site as one of the Entry Point Projects (EPP) in the Greater Kuala Lumpur projects has once again brought back the glory of this area. This paper will discuss the current approaches taken by the authority involves and its impact in bringing Sydney Lake into the Historic Park of Kuala Lumpur. By using a few examples taken by other countries, especially in the United Kingdom and Australia, it is hoped that this paper can act as the eye opener on the implementation and the concept of Historic Park in Malaysia. This man-made lake chose as it was once shared and witnesses the glory of Kuala Lumpur during the mining era. Without knowing the history and the heritage of this historical site, it is afraid that it will create more damages to the future planning of this site instead of conserving it as part of the Kuala Lumpur's identity. As quoted by one of the famous Roman scholar, Marcus Tullius Cicero, "history is the tutor of life". Thus, by once again 'introducing' the Sydney Lake into the Kuala Lumpur's map, Kuala Lumpur will be known not only because of its iconic landmark, but also because of its richness in the heritage area.

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Keywords: Heritage; Historic Park; Heritage Place; Greater Kuala Lumpur
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : [+6 013 4522622](tel:+60134522622)
Fax No: [+6 05 3742244](tel:+6053742244)
Email : nadiy028@perak.uitm.edu.my

A095 / LHE 010

Integration Determinants as Part of Acculturations: Factor Analysis Approach

Noriza Ishak*, Asc.Prof. Dr. Mohd Sallehuddin Mohd Zahari, Adilah Md Ramli

Department of Culinary Arts Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management Universiti Teknologi MARA 42300 Selangor Malaysia*
Department of Culinary Arts Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management Universiti Teknologi MARA 42300 Selangor Malaysia,
Department of Culinary Arts Faculty of Hotel & Tourism Management Universiti Teknologi MARA 42300 Selangor Malaysia,

Abstract

Acculturation has conventionally been defined as an exchange of cultural features that results when groups of individuals with different cultures come into continuous contact, the original cultural patterns of either group may be altered, but the groups remain distinct. Several key factors initially identified that affect the acculturation processes including demographic variables, language proficiency, inter-ethnic marriage, social association and media use. There recently been response that acculturation is a multidimensional elements, reciprocal and dynamic process that is affected by societal structures and activities and four possible outcomes of the acculturation processes proposed: assimilation (movement toward the dominant culture), integration (synthesis of the two cultures), rejection (reaffirmation of the traditional culture), or marginalization (alienation from both cultures). As part of acculturation processes, integration occurs when minority group can adapt the cultural norms of dominant group while maintaining their minority culture of origin or individuals are able to adopt the cultural norms of the dominant or host culture while maintaining their culture of origin. Integration with food knowledge/language, food media, and food as a medium of social interaction in the multicultural nation are believed not only contribute to acceptance food commonalities but creating the process of food identity formation. This paper examines the determinants or factors of integration as part of acculturation using the overall fifty-eight items adapted and newly developed representing food knowledge food media and social interaction dimension. Using factor analysis through Principal component factor analysis with varimax rotation with factor loading of 0.50, three factors extracted from the test with only four items removed due to insignificant factor loadings. This result strengthened the notion that knowledge, media, and social interaction as integration dimensions as part of the acculturation. The reliability test of each dimension performed to provide evidence for the stability and consistency of the measurement.

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Keywords: Integration; determinants; acculturation; factors
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : [+6-013-3733885](tel:+6-013-3733885)
Fax No: +606 3-32584868
Email : noriz267@salam.uitm.edu.my

A096 / LHE 011

Recurring Issues in Historic Building Conservation

Nurul Zahirah Mokhtar Azizi*, Arman Abdul Razak, Mokhtar Azizi Mohd
DinNasyairi Mat Nasir

School of Housing, Building & Planning (HBP), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia*, School of Housing, Building & Planning (HBP), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying (FSPU), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM), Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Background: Historic buildings are a significant evidence of past events and are the most visible aspects of our cultural heritage as part of societal and community well-being (Tweed and Sutherland, 2007). Conservation of historic buildings embraces active management of the heritage place and allows continuity in history without further deterioration in its condition (Smith, 2005). Today, historic building conservation has become increasingly important due to threats from pollution, urbanization, public access, weathering, and other man-made and natural phenomena (Somuncu and Yi?it, 2010; Paolo Canuti, et al., 2009). The national museum recorded a total of 35,000 buildings in 265 areas investigated that needed treatment (Kamal et al., 2007). Malaysia has actively participated in historic building conservation with examples of successful projects such as the Fort Cornwallis and Acheen Street Mosque in Penang; Keretapi Tanah Melayu Berhad in Kuala Lumpur; and Christ Church in Malacca. While much emphasis has been placed on the importance of historic building conservation, little is known about the various issues involved in the process of conserving historic buildings.

Objective: The purpose of this paper is to present a critical review of the issues faced in conservation projects and to identify the most commonly recurring issues according to designated themes in the Malaysian building industry.

Methodology: A desk study using archival research and content analyses technique from literature sources was adopted to create a database of conservation issues. A number of 46 issues were found and classified into five themes of technical, environmental, organisational, financial and human issues. A total of 25 questionnaires were distributed to construction companies that have been involved in previous conservation projects.

Results: Only ten responses (40 percent) were received and analysed. As a result, some recommendations were highlighted for possible strategic incentives for best practice in conservation of historic buildings. Findings of the study have shown that technical, organisational and environmental issues were the most significantly recurring issues in Malaysia. Details of the issues are explained with justification in the paper.

Implication: The study rendered that the biggest challenge of conservation projects was related to technical issues such as limited availability of specialists, availability of original components, labour and skill shortages, and lack of personnel training. This implies the need for further investigation of the delivery process of conservation work, with subsequent reporting that underline the strategies and support necessary to overcome these issues.

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Keywords: historic building; conservation; recurring issues; heritage
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : [+60162156015](tel:+60162156015)
Fax No: [+603-79675318](tel:+603-79675318)
Email : zahirahazizi@gmail.com

The Lost Treasure of The Polychrome Wooden (ʿajami) Interior of Ghazalyeh House, Aleppo, Syria

Rami Alafandi*, Asiah Abdul Rahim

PhD student, Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design (KAED), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.* ,A Professor and practicing architect, Department of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design (KAED), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.,

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to show the significance of decorated rooms in the Ghazalyeh House in Aleppo, Syria. Polychrome wooden (ʿajami) decorations became particularly popular throughout the Near East in the 17th century. Today, impressive polychrome wood (ʿajami) interiors dating from the 17th to the 19th century are preserved in Aleppo. Ghazalyeh House was built in 1691 by Khajadour Bin Murad Bali. Later Saba 'Aidaa lived in this house followed by the Ghazaleh family with more than 45 people living in it. The early 20th century the house was converted into a school. By 2007, the Aleppo Antiquities and Museums Directorate refurbished the Ghazaleh House and transformed it into a historical museum for the City of Aleppo. In conjunction with this endeavor, they restored its polychrome wooden panels from 2009-2011. However, in 2013 the polychrome wooden panels were stolen during the war in old Aleppo city. Aleppo is the second largest city in Syria (after the capital Damascus) and it is the commercial capital of Syria. Aleppo has a long history, extending from the third millennium B.C to the Islamic era. Many pieces of literature mentioned that the Amorites were the first inhabitants of Aleppo during the third millennium BC. In 223 BC, the Greek commander (Seleucus Nikator) re-organized and planned the city. Later, Islamic rulers made Aleppo a great by re-building its walls, gates, towers and citadel. The Muslims also built mosques, schools, houses, inns, markets, hospitals, bathrooms, and public facilities. Consequently, Aleppo flourished and became a very important station on the Silk Road; the third largest city in the Ottoman Empire after Istanbul and Cairo. Aleppo was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1918. As part of this empire, local Aleppine craftsmen combined their techniques and cultural heritage with Ottoman architecture and design. Due to growth in population the Ottomans expanded the city, provided facilities and established neighborhoods outside of the walls. These neighborhoods outside the walls were mostly for rich people and contained the biggest treasure of polychrome wood (ʿajami) in Aleppo, which has become the icon of Ottoman Syrian art. Polychrome wood includes several geometric, floral motifs, and inscriptions. These motifs have rich symbolic backgrounds, originating from house owners, artists, their native culture and religion. This research employs a historical and descriptive approach to explore the thoughts and principles exemplified in the polychrome wooden (ʿajami) motifs, and to analyze the connection between different types of Islamic art and polychrome wooden motifs. This paper will highlight some recommendations to protect and restore the traditional houses in Aleppo.

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Keywords: Ghazalyeh House; Aleppine houses; Aleppo Heritage; polychrome wood; ʿajami; Islamic art

Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Tel No : [+601111963313](tel:+601111963313)

Fax No: N/A

Email : ramiaf7@hotmail.com

A098 / LHE 013

The Morphology of Heritage Trees in Colonial Town: Taiping Lake Garden, Perak, Malaysia

Wan Noor Anira Hj Wan Ali @ Yaacob*, Norasikin Hassan, Khalilah
HassanNadiyanti Mat Nayan

Department of Landscape Architecture, FSPU, UiTM, Perak* ,Department of Landscape Architecture, FSPU, UiTM, Perak,
Department of Landscape Architecture, FSPU, UiTM, Perak, Department of Landscape Architecture, FSPU, UiTM, Perak

Abstract

Heritage trees are appearance of historical and cultural significance, besides giving a unique historical and landscape roles in cities. The heritage trees may be plantings by the early settlers or marking significant events in Taiping Lake Garden history. The main objectives of this research are to introduce and promote the characteristics (classification and morphology) and the value of heritage trees in Taiping Lake Garden to the community and the environment. The species of heritage trees in Taiping Lake Garden are unique status due to their size, rarity, age, or other factors. The methodology of the study comprises a reviewed, identification and assessment based on (a) aged trees that near and over 100 years; (b) huge trees according to DBH (diameter at breast height of 1.4 m from the ground) and (c) unique features and considerations such as uncommon species, unusual tree form, landmark specimen or habitat (unique ecology), remarkable historical, cultural and other. The importance of the study was to promote conservation of our heritage trees about the notable tree assets and to sustain designated heritage trees at Taiping Lake Garden. The result of this research is being used as references by the authority to inform and report the decision-making process concerning the priorities of the Taiping Heritage Trees Scheme or Plan.

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Keywords: Heritage Tree, Morphology, Classification, Significant, Colonial, Town

Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)

Tel No : 010-3674691

Fax No : 053742244

Email : wannoor367@perak.uitm.edu.my

A099 / LHE 014

The Green Aspects of Adaptive Reuse of Hotel Penaga, Penang

Elma Dewiyana Ismail*, Najib Ibrahim, Nur Hidayah Hajar Hasnizan Aksah

Center of Studies for Building Surveying / Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UITM), Malaysia*

Abstract

Heritage provides a commodifiable resource for sale on tourism markets and contributing towards the shaping of unique senses of place for tourists and hotel residents. The creation of heritage sites possessing high built-environmental amenity and distinctive local collective identities that delivers an 'identity dividend' which is reflected in hotel residential preferences, locational advantages for some appropriate businesses, real estate values and even some social and community-based benefits. This 'identity dividend' contribute towards not only the quality of the tourist experience but also towards the well-being of hotel residents and thus their quality-of-life.

Hotel Penaga is an adaptive reuse hotel in Penang's capital, Georgetown, has been accorded a listing as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. The hotel was previously a shophouse which consists of a two or three storey high and is long and narrow, built in rows and each row is arranged in blocks contained within a grid of main roads, backlanes and side streets sharing a 'party' wall with neighbours on either side. Each row of shophouses is fronted by a continuous sheltered five-foot way and a decorative facade which reveals a historical style. Some common issues in heritage buildings energy savings are fungal problems, improper heating and ventilation, lighting and water supply are mostly from electrical sources, and local water distribution and unsound proof wall. In Malaysia, the heritage buildings might be quite hot and humid.

The objective of this study is to identify the green aspects that are use in adaptive reuse of Hotel Penaga. Methodologies taken are interview and observations to the related professionals and involved parties that succeed the project. The methodologies also include the literature review from secondary data. Based on the findings, the correlation of green aspects of another adaptive reuse heritage building is significant positive relationship. The green aspects include the usage of solar energy (energy efficiency), Indoor Environmental Quality, material and resources, water efficiency, and innovation. This study is expected to contribute to improve the quality of life of people in terms of promoting sustainability and inclusiveness by the new sustainable heritage building, green technology adaptation model that will meet present needs without compromising the future generation.

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Keywords: Adaptive reuse; green aspects; quality of life; tourism
Topic Category: Local Cultural / Heritage Environment (Food included)
Tel No : 6016 9449904
Fax No: N/A
Email : elmaismail81@gmail.com

Legal Matters

An Assessment of Stakeholder Perception on the development of Iskandar Malaysia: Review of process and procedure.

Noor Suzilawati Rabe*, Mariana Mohammed Osman, Syahriah Bachok

Dept. URP, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, IIUM, Malaysia* ,Dept. URP, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, IIUM, Malaysia, Dept. URP, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, IIUM, Malaysia,

Abstract

This paper examines the establishment of Iskandar Malaysia development through qualitative and quantitative research methods. This paper also evaluates stakeholders' perception of the development process and procedures involved in Iskandar Malaysia development. Formerly, regions in Malaysia were formed based on its spatial characteristic and shared a common thing or internally homogenous in terms of its particular attributes. Consequently, under the Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010), regions including Iskandar Malaysia were rebranded as the economic regions. However, as compared to the other economic regions in Malaysia, the jurisdictional boundary of Iskandar Malaysia in the Southern region is the smallest with only consisting of two districts. In addition, regional development authority namely the Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA) was established along with the IRDA Act 2007 under the Federal Act (Act 664) for the region. As the economic core area for the Southern region that followed the country planning top-down approach, the planning of Iskandar Malaysia is heavily relied on the intervention and financial assistant from the federal government. Numerous authors (Nguyen and Nguyen, 2012; Aref et al 2009; Po, Kaercher and Nancarrow, 2003) indicated that development impacts often associated with positive and negative impacts on economic, social and environment aspects. Data from the local population and local authorities was gathered through the literature reviews, semi-structured interviews and the semi-structured questionnaire. From that, a triangulation method was used to examine and present information on a level of stakeholder participation in the development processes and procedures in Iskandar Malaysia. Based on literatures, stakeholder and public involvement is an essential component of meaningful participation and positive acceptance of the public on the programme. Triangulation method is used to enrich and expand result of a study (Chen, 2006), increase understanding of the case study and provide more accurate validity of the study (Ashatu, 2009). Results from the triangulation indicated that the majority of the respondents claimed there were no publicity and public participation process involved during the planning and development process of Iskandar Malaysia. In addition, there were conflicts between Iskandar Malaysia master plan and blueprints with the existing development plans used in the study area. These findings are consistent and in line with the findings from literature reviews. Hence, the discussion on recommendation and suggestion in the article will offer several recommendations for improving regional economic development in Malaysia.

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Keywords: economic region, stakeholders' involvement, triangulation methods, Iskandar Malaysia.

Topic Category: Legal Matters

Tel No : +06 0173985053

Fax No: N/A

Email : suzila0611@gmail.com

Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment

Barriers to Leisure Participation and Its Effect on Quality Of Life among Malay Older People in Institution: An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis Study.

Nurzaharah Sajin*, Akehsan Haji Dahlan, Syamsul Anwar Sultan Ibrahim

Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia*, Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia, Occupational Therapy Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam, 42300, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Background:

Leisure activity has become a part of a healthy lifestyle that must be practice in all stages of life from children to older people. Leisure is defined as a nonobligatory activity that is intrinsically motivated and engaged in during discretionary time, that is, time not committed to obligatory occupations such as work, self-care, or sleep (Occupational Therapist Practice Framework, OTPF, 1999). Previous studies indicated that there are many barriers that prevent older people in institutions from participate in leisure activities such as environmental barriers, types of leisure activities offered in the institutions, lack of facilities, lack of supports from staff, current health status and lack of self-efficacy. Previous studies also indicated that low engagement in leisure activities decreased quality of life. However, there is a gap of knowledge on how the effect of low engagement in leisure activities as a result of the barriers will affect the sense of quality in life.

Aim: This study aim to identify the barrier/s that prevents participation in leisure activities and to understand how the barriers affect quality of life amongst Malay, older people in institutions.

Methods: A phenomenological epistemological position taken as the theoretical perspective of the study. In-depth interview conducted by five Malay older people who live in government funded elderly institutions. The interview transcripts were typed verbatim and were analysed using six stages of interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Findings: Four superordinated themes emerged from the interview transcripts. The participation in leisure activities are constrained by many internal and external barriers. The barriers lead to a sedentary life-style, sense of low level of life satisfaction, sense of discontinuity in life, lost of hope and future direction in life. These factors subsequently affect quality of life.

Conclusion: The barriers to leisure participation amongst Malay older people in institutions identified. Health care professional and the management team could facilitate sense of quality in life among Malay older people in institutions by engaging and re- engaging in leisure activities that are meaningful, valued and individualised that connect sense of present, purpose and future direction in life which subsequently facilitate enhancement in quality of life.

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Keywords: Leisure activities; Barrier; Older people; Quality of Life

Topic Category: Leisure / Recreational / Sports Environment

Tel No : 013-4169514

Fax No: N/A

Email : nurzaharahsajun@gmail.com

Natural Environment

Local Residents Awareness towards the Issue of Mangrove Degradation in Kuala Selangor, Malaysia

Mazni Adibah Abd Rahman*, M. Zainora Asmawi

Postgraduate Student, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia,

Abstract

Malaysia is a blessed country with many natural resources available including the marshland of mangrove forest. Mangroves in Malaysia reside on the coastline; as high rainfall, hot and humid climate is a blessing to Malaysia. The climate makes it suitable for mangrove to live and breed. The largest areas of mangroves are found concentrated on the coastlines of Northeast Sabah. In Peninsular Malaysia, mangroves are frequently concentrated on the sheltered shores of the west coast. The vast use of mangrove has a long story on the history of human settlement and civilization in Malaysia; traditionally and in modern ways of implementation. Traditionally mangroves are harvested and used as fuelwood, charcoal, timber and fish traps construction. However, over four last decades since 1980, areas of mangrove are recorded to be declining because of several reasons. Aquaculture practices implemented in the first decade; which spreads faster in Peninsular Malaysia was the reason of mangrove depleting during the years. This activity has made us losing most of our environmental gem; Mangrove Forest. Later on, lands are reclaimed in supporting the growing urban settlements for urban development and tourist resorts. Following to the massive breaking issue, is the sea traffic is increasingly high and exposing to the effect of the oil spill and water pollution. Therefore, it is the argument of this study that there is not enough awareness of several stakeholders making it less responsible for taking care of the mangrove forest. Plus the lack of the responsible contributed to the poor participatory of residents in mangrove rehabilitation programmes. Thus, this research is to gather and analyze the awareness level among the community on this massive issue. Questionnaires survey was conducted on 103 respondents, asking the opinion related to the mangrove forest in Kuala Selangor. The negative impact imposed due to the declining number of mangrove forest has called upon a collaboration of Government body and Non-Government, together with the civil society to launch conservation programme and rehabilitation activity. As a wrap up, actions are called; helps needed in sustaining this nature beauty so that future Gen 'Y' will continue enjoying life.

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Keywords: Mangrove Forest; Local Residents; Degradation, Awareness

Topic Category: Natural Environment

Tel No : [+6013-3085427](tel:+6013-3085427)

Fax No: N/A

Email : diebarahman89@gmail.com

The influence of larval food regimes on larval development time, survivorship and wing size of *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) (Diptera: Culicidae)

Muhammad Afiq Zaki*, Hamzah Fansuri Hassan, Rodziah Ismail Abu Hassan Ahmad

Environmental Health and Safety Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia*, Basic Science Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia, Environmental Health and Safety Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, University Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus Malaysia, School of Biological Science, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang Malaysia

Abstract

Introduction: Dengue presents an alarming global economic and disease burden with around half the world's population estimated to be at risk of infection and eventually threatening community quality of life. The increase of dengue cases both globally and locally may be due to the interaction of mosquitoes with several environmental factors such as climate, food availability, the virus and the host. *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* are vectors for dengue virus (Den-1, Den-2, Den-3, Den-4) and are responsible for dengue transmission both on a local and global scale. **Aim:** This study focused on the influence of larval food regimes on the larval development, survivorship and wing length of *Aedes albopictus*. **Methodology:** Field *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes were sampled from Subang Jaya Municipality, Malaysia. Mosquito rearing was maintained at 28 °C ± 2, 80 % humidity and exposed to a daily photoperiod of 12 hours light and dark. Larvae populations were subjected to three larval food regimes which are low, medium and high regimes and the effects of these regimes on larval development time, larval survivorship and wing length were determined. ANOVA test was used to analyze the data obtained. **Results:** Mosquito larvae that were supplied with high larval food regimes was found to have a shorter larval development time with a mean of 10 days ± 1.41 ($p < 0.05$) as compared to low and medium regimes with 15.5 days ± 0.71 and 15.0 days ± 1.41 respectively. However, Larval survivorship showed insignificant difference in all regimes ($p = 0.65$). In addition, increasing larval food regimes had resulted in increasing wing length of the mosquitoes with mean of 3.26 mm ± 0.28. **Conclusion** Larval survivorship was not affected by all food regimes. However availability of food played an important role in the larval development time and wing length of the adult *Aedes albopictus* thus affecting the mosquito vectorial capacity.

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Keywords: *Aedes albopictus*; larval development time; survivorship; wing length

Topic Category: Natural Environment

Tel No : [+60129591503](tel:+60129591503)

Fax No: N/A

Email : muhammadafiq_zaki@yahoo.com

Environmental Awareness and Behaviour Index: A Study in Malaysia

Neo Sau Mei*, Choong Weng Wai, Rahmalan Bin AhamadIrina Safitri Zen

Department of Real Estate/ Faculty of Geoinformation and Real Estate/ Universiti Teknologi Malaysia* ,Department of Real Estate/ Faculty of Geoinformation and Real Estate/ Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Department of Chemistry/ Faculty of Science/ Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Centre of Innovative Planning and Development/ Sustainability Research Alliance/ Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Abstract

Rapid urbanisation and economic growth in seeking modern lifestyle and better quality have moved Malaysia to the edge of collapse resulted from the challenge of environmental issues that followed. There have been Global Environmental Performance Index (EPI) as well as Malaysia EPI which establish categories of comprehensive indicators on measuring and tracking a country environmental performance. Nation EPI is evaluated every two years to examine the environmental performance in Malaysia concerning different indicators such as climate change and water quality. However, Malaysia ranked 9th position in 2006, 26th in 2008, 54th in 2010, 25th in 2012 and 51st in 2014 in the context of global EPI. The dropping of Malaysia's performance in global EPI has created a significant attention and concern from government and authorities. Considering the causes of environmental degradation are mainly due to anthropogenic activities, this study aims to explore the need of incorporating the socioeconomic sustainability factors among Malaysian in quantifying the level of public environmental awareness and behaviour in the context of Malaysia EPI. Nationwide study has been conducted in year 2014 to examine environmental awareness and behaviour from 13 States, including Perlis, Perak, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Pahang, Kelantan, Terengganu, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, Sarawak; and three Federal Territories, including Putrajaya, Kuala Lumpur and Labuan throughout Malaysia. Self-administered questionnaire with five point Likert Scale was distributed among the respondents. The data are submitted for descriptive analysis and tabulated against four categories which are water pollution, air pollution, waste management and climate change. This study forms the environmental awareness and behaviour index to be included in Malaysia EPI. The result is crucial to pinpoint the current level of environmental awareness and behaviour among Malaysian, as according to the four environmental issues which are water pollution, air pollution, waste management and climate change. The result also serves as an information base and reference for both the non-profit and government organisations in decision-making especially in environmental strategies implementation and management. Policy makers are able to draw effective environmental guidelines and regulations based on the information provided in this study.

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Keywords: Environmental Performance Index; Environmental Awareness; Environmental Behaviour; Malaysian
Topic Category: Natural Environment
Tel No : 60177817051
Fax No: N/A
Email : neo0411_saumei@hotmail.com

Geoheritage conservation: indicators affecting condition and sustainability of Geopark

Noor Syarafina Mohd Fauzi*, Alamah Misni

Center of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Center of Studies for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

Heritage includes both tangible and intangible elements. Both factors could identify the level of identity and value towards human history and its surrounding environment. Heritage includes nature, culture, monument, archeological sites and others. For instance, Geoparks has become widely known as the most valuable and fantastic historical site concept for various country. Geopark concept is introduce to establish country's historical value while protecting all the priceless assets. Nowadays, Geopark has become as one of the most exciting ecotourism destination especially for a nature lover. However, due to those facts, there is an incredibly increasing number of tourist resulted from domestic and foreign countries. Therefore, as for the emerged issues of the rapid increasing of tourist, there will lead to an increasing demand for facilities and other tourism development. Usually, current tourism development often results in the use of natural resources that are less sustainable. Hence, tourism development growth and industry that emerged will become a major concerns that eventually gives the potential and adverse impact or poses a problem to the environment. Thus, the issues related to rapid increasing in tourism development will affect the conservation of nature and lastly will contribute to loss of historical elements especially around the Geopark area.

Therefore, for this related field of study, this research will study on the current indicator proposed by Global Geopark Network (GGN) and how the indicator involved in measuring the performance and establishing the Geopark concept. This paper aim to discuss the indicators and its contribution towards preservation and conservation of the historical elements in the growth of tourism development plan. The significance of this research is to identify suitable indicator and its influence towards development and design of the Geopark area. Thus, the end of this study will highlight the importance of each indicator in maintaining the geopark's status.

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Keywords: Heritage, Geoparks, ecotourism, preservation, conservation

Topic Category: Natural Environment

Tel No : [+6012-2490290](tel:+6012-2490290)

Fax No: [+603-55444353](tel:+603-55444353)

Email : sya_finafauzi143@yahoo.com.my

Buffer Zone Delineation at Conservation Reserve

Che Bon Ahmad*, Jamalunlaili Abdullah, Jasmee Jaafar

Centre of Studies Park and Amenity Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia*, Centre of Studies Town and Country Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Centre of Studies Surveying Science and Geomatics, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Conservation Reserve (CR) faces critical threats from its surrounding development activities that may jeopardize its intactness. Thus, there is a need for it to be better protected through Buffer Zones (BZs). To date, BZs have been used as part of a larger integrated conservation development programs to provide benefits of ecological buffering of CR and socioeconomic buffering of neighbouring communities. In Malaysian context, although the requirement of BZs for CR is stated in national land use plan, their criteria and approach to the delineation are not explicitly mentioned. Delineation of BZ around CR is a considerably difficult work in areas whereby the physical boundaries or limits of the conservation area terminate abruptly at the edges of human settlements or high density of land use development such as Forest Research Institute (FRIM) Heritage Site, Malaysia. Since the surrounding areas, so-called potential BZs, belong to local communities, their input to share ideas, solutions, threats and opportunities is important to reflect the collective responses to human-nature interface problems. An important issue of BZ is to reach an agreement between the communities and the management of CR to ensure the delineation area contribute significant advantages to all parties. Thus, this paper presents the findings of a survey on the perspectives of the local community on BZ concept, opinion and agreement on the potential delineation, and possible uses of support-activities in the BZ area. The result shows that there are significant differences in term of the communities understanding the perspectives towards the factors contributing to the delineation criteria that include size, distance, width and, etc. It is further suggested that this is may be due to the differences in the understanding of the buffer zone concept among them. However, the interesting findings could be concluded by what the suitable criteria for the delineation may be varied between each CR and should be based on the local context rather than regional setting - specific criteria per say.

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Keywords: Buffer Zone, Conservation Reserve, Delineation, local community
Topic Category: Natural Environment
Tel No : 603 55444353
Fax No: 603 55444347
Email : chebon848@salam.uitm.edu.my

Residential Environment

A107/ RE 001

Strategically designed of landscaping around houses produce extensive cooling effect

Alamah Misni*

Centre of Study for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of architecture, Planning and Surveying, Shah Alam, 40450 Selangor,
Malaysia.*

Abstract

Every garden design is different and has its identity and style. They are dictated by site, size, microclimate and the preferences of their creators. Tropical gardens have significant elements, including bold foliage, dramatic colours and flair, which create formal and informal style of design. In tropical regions, trees are the most important plant structure in a garden. Foliage-canopy structures and vertical woody species distribution are important factors, as they can influence shading, evapotranspiration and the channelling of the wind.

Two study areas are chosen, Shah Alam and Putrajaya, Malaysia. In general, single-family houses in Shah Alam were built by the owner of the house, and their gardens followed a conventional style of tropical landscape architecture. In contrast, Putrajaya's housing development was less than five years old, and were built by developers with minimum landscaping. All of the houses in the study area were surrounded by tropical landscaping, which included different combinations and amounts of plants. The recorded data and analysis conducted for this research included the general landscape design, garden size, and data about the five main categories of soft landscaping. This includes trees, shrubs, vines, groundcover and turf, and information on the hard landscape elements.

In this study, the majority of shade trees were located on the east and west sides at the distances of 3–5 and 6–10m from the building, which can provide extensive shading to the building and surrounding garden. The majority of trunk heights for shade trees were up to 1.5m which can encourage and capture the wind flow to the surrounding garden. The majority of shrubs, vines, and groundcover were situated on the east and west sides providing shade from the direct sunlight on walls and glass windows. Turf adequately covered all earth surfaces completely around the garden to help evapotranspiration cooling. Hard landscaping such as a gazebo can provide a shaded area while water elements provide evaporative cooling to the surrounding garden. Evapotranspiration cooling from greater numbers of trees, shrubs and other small sized soft landscape elements around the house would also help to provide a cool, comfortable, and pleasant environment in the surrounding garden.

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Keywords: Landscaping, garden, shade, the wind, evapotranspiration

Topic Category: Residential Environment

Tel No : [+6012-3218365](tel:+6012-3218365)

Fax No: [+603-55444353](tel:+603-55444353)

Email : alamahmisni@gmail.com

A108 / RE 002

A Framework for exploring livable community in Residential Environment. Case Study : Public Housing in Medan, Indonesia

Dwira Nirfalini Aulia*

Department of Architecture / Faculty of Engineering / University of Sumatera Utara / Indonesia*

Abstract

Livable Community is an ideal condition desired by all people. The perfect condition has variety specification based on the need of community. Planning the good quality neighbourhood when the occupant feel the quality of life now and the future is the main purpose of the architect. For designing livable community required : (1). Some criteria based on residential satisfaction, (2). The scope of design area is neighbourhood (3) Basic criteria of design can be measured by the indicator. Some studies show an interest in 'place shaping' as a way to create a livable community. There are two aspects to consider when exploring the 'place shaping.' The features are: epistemic that means what kind of understanding do planners and resident have of the place in particular and aesthetic which means how do planners and resident relate to transforming the look of places. To achieve the goal of livable community should pay greater attention to the social aspects of housing occupants. The study was conducted in Perumnas Helvetia Medan. Community residents of Perumnas represent the character of the local community in Indonesia. Perumnas is also the form of the urban fabric which built to meet housing needs in Indonesia.

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Keywords: livable community, place shaping, public housing
Topic Category: Residential Environment
Tel No : (62-61) 8219525
Fax No: (62-61) 8219525
Email : dwira.nirfalini@usu.ac.id

A109 / RE 003

Reviewing Youth Facility Requirements for Low Cost Housing in Malaysia

Kamarul Ariff Omar*, Dasimah Omar, Saberi b Othman, Zaharah Mohd Yusoff

Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPS), 35900, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Youth is part of community empowerment participants. They are the driving force in implementing social program and physical planning development. They are described as an active group in the population pyramid. The previous studies showed that this group (youth) shapes the pattern of lifestyle in neighbourhood units and even the nation itself. Youths are always linked to positive or negative daily activity. By looking at the trend of the youth fraction in their social activities, 'built environment features play the role to characterize youth lifestyle and forms their social activity especially in residential areas. These facility requirements depend on the housing scheme area, which can be categorized into; low-cost housing, medium cost housing and high-cost housing . This paper will focus on the low-cost housing areas in which is high density and with scarce spaces. Additionally, the existing facilities did not appear to attract youth's intention and even for their uses. The scenario has created a gap in providing the facilities within the neighbourhood. These adolescents often marginalized in enjoying every facility. Thus, most of these facilities are not reserved exclusively for them. Besides, looking at the planning requirement for those amenities; youth is not specified directly and devoted in these planning guidelines. Community hall, playground and tennis facilities are the examples commonly used by everyone. Multi-use concept is the top requirement for its solution. This idea can be applied to the next low-cost housing design rather than taking out the existing compound and green spaces. As a result, reviewing the youth facility requirements can enhance youth's quality of life. Optimizing the use of space must also be balanced with the green concept and sustainability to enjoy and to maintain a healthy lifestyle and friendly use to preserve the environmental asset for future generation.

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Keywords: community empowerment; low cost housing; youth facility; multi-use concept; quality of life

Topic Category: Residential Environment

Tel No : [+60173663203](tel:+60173663203)

Fax No: N/A

Email : ariff_nia@yahoo.com

The Underlying Concerns of Socio-cultural Aspects in Green Building Rating Systems Towards Improving Quality of Life

Mawar Masri*, Rodzyah Mohd Yunus, Sabarinah Sh Ahmad

Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.* ,Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., Centre of Studies for Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.,

Abstract

Quality of life and human well-being are the primary concerns of the Green Building Assessment or Rating Tools in their aim to achieve Sustainable Development. Recent development in the Green Building Rating Tools showed growing trends of the 'shift' in emphasis within the criteria from 'green' to 'sustainability'. The integration of cultural and social aspects forms part of the assessment indices for the rating tools towards more holistic implementation. Moving beyond the technicality of 'green' frameworks, the second generation rating systems emerged. Noticeably, there were underlying concerns regarding the construction of criteria within the system structure. Concurrent with this development, numerous studies that evaluated rating tools by comparing them to their philosophical basis of sustainability supported such move. Furthermore, recent developed philosophy in sustainable design indicated similar paradigm shift. This paper aspires to highlight these literature findings, uncovering the social and cultural values being the underlying concerns. An additional fourth experiential bottom line had been added to the concept of sustainability, shifting the obsession from increasing the standards of living towards focusing on quality of Life. More importantly, emphasizing those values for cultural sustainability are vital ingredients within the built environment's quality of life for a particular community. This paper aims to explore the notion of cultural innovation in enhancing Malaysia's effort towards a holistic sustainable future. Social and cultural values are extremely contextual, intertwined with the community's customs and traditions in which their spiritual faith or religion are the fundamental determinant of their norms and moral etiquette. Home environment is the primary unit that demonstrates the concept of quality of life and well-being from the community's socio-cultural perspectives.

The research design, from which this paper is written, adopts the multi-dimensional strategy using case study enriched with an ethnographic approach and historical narrative as the strategy in determining the research site. This exploratory study focuses on the socio-cultural aspects of the unique and complex matrilineal custom Malay communities in Rembau, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Matrilineal custom is one of the ancient characteristic of the Malay culture that prevailed through the sovereignty of Sriwijaya, Pagarruyung (Minangkabau) and Melaka Kingdoms. These findings assist in developing the research activities protocol guiding the research to unveil the cultural values manifested by the community in their home environment through spatial design of their traditional houses. Reviewers' feedback would also contribute towards improving the robustness of the research.

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Keywords: quality of life; socio-cultural values; home environment; matrilineal Malay
Topic Category: Residential Environment
Tel No : [+60195648553](tel:+60195648553)
Fax No: [+60355412024](tel:+60355412024)
Email : mawar_masri@yahoo.com

A111 / RE 005

The Impact of Malay Housewives' Home Activity Pattern towards Their Housing Design Preferences

Mayamin Yuhaniz*, Mahmud Bin Jusan

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment Universtiti Teknologi Malaysia* ,Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment Universtiti Teknologi Malaysia,

Abstract

A housewife is the home manager in the house, regardless the wife is employed or not. Studying the significant routines of the housewives is crucial to understand the content of a place such as the home because it is necessary to identify the behavioural, social, and psychological characteristics of the setting and the way in which these features relate to cognitions of that place. Moreover, the role of these housewives at home are important as they take care of the house and family. This paper aims at identifying the impact of home activities towards housing design preferences among the randomly selected Malay housewives of Taman Anggerik in Bandar Tenggara of Johor, Malaysia. The paper first gives an overview of housing design preferences and how the research fits the existing research. Women primarily define their housing style which a study found that styling is a concern for house owners. More importantly, women and men tend to have different choice house design, because of how their routines and time spent in each space differs, yet the precedence studies on housing preferences focused only little on women's behalf. Then, this paper presents part findings of the housewives' routines at home which compares the working, non-working and business maker groups. Activities such as cooking, managing clothes, cleaning the house, watching television and other daily activities have significant differences between the three groups. Working respondents seemed to prepare food early in the morning, between 4 am to 7 am and only 25% cooking activity appears after their return from work. Unlike the non-working respondents that seem to have 40% of cooking activity at night. Finally, the paper then discourse the correlation and impact of the housewives' home activities towards their housing design preferences. The study uses open-ended question survey questionnaire and analysed the qualitative data using content analysis.

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Keywords: Home activities; house design; women preferences; working and non-working housewives. v
Topic Category: Residential Environment
Tel No : [+60163116337](tel:+60163116337)
Fax No: N/A
Email : mayaminyuhaniz@gmail.com

A112 / RE 006

Community Awareness on Environmental Management through Local Agenda 21 (LA21) Case Study: Kota Damansara, Selangor

Siti Mazwin bt. Kamaruddin*, Puziah bt. Ahmad, Norsyamira bt. Alwee

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM
Malaysia,

Abstract

This study evaluates the level of community awareness towards the environment and also the actions taken by a community in protecting the environment through the implementation of Local Agenda 21 (LA21) in a community in Selangor. Local Agenda 21 or LA 21 is a program that supports the idea of sustainable development and is an approach that emphasizes the involvement of all parties. The idea of sustainable development is no longer foreign in today's society, but its implementation is often ignored. To achieve the sustainable development objectives, LA21 programmes focus on the development environment that involves the community towards sustainable development. The programme components include social, environmental and security aspects. Currently, different forms of media are used to alert the community on the importance of protecting the environment. Published studies show that people are aware of the various environmental problems including local and global environmental issues such as global warming and ozone depletion but lack action or support from the community. This study found that despite several environmental campaigns and programmes launched by the government some of the reasons of the lack of involvement from residents are lack of time, interest and awareness. Some recommendations proposed to encourage more interest and involvement from the community include strengthening coordination of LA21 programmes between the Local Authority and the community and sourcing sufficient financial resources to fund the programmes in line with the objective of Agenda 21 that every local government should have close consultation with its own community in formulating its own Local Agenda 21.

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Keywords: Community Awareness Local Agenda 21
Topic Category: Residential Environment
Tel No : 60173451987
Fax No: 60355334353
Email : sitim065@salam.uitm.edu.my

A113 / RE 007

Do They Feel Fear Without Fence?

Siti Rasidah Md Sakip*, Norhafizah Abdul Rahman, Nadiyah Mat Nayan

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia*, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia, Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, 32610 Bandar Seri Iskandar, Perak, Malaysia,

Abstract

The problem of crime and fear of crime becomes an obvious phenomenon today that may seriously undermine social welfare and will affect the quality of life. Referring to the document of quality of life in Malaysia, have assessed the effectiveness of socio-economic development in 2000 to 2010 found that index quality of life specifically on crime has a positive development which is decline in crime rate. However, for the last ten years shows the trend of quality index crime is uncertainty. There are an increase and a decrease of crime index quality every year. In additions, in the Roadmap Government Transformation Programme 2010 report found that the sense of fear of crime among Malaysians is quite high which is 89 percent. Crime may occur at certain area due to some reasons referring to offenders, victims and the opportunities. Thus, the physical elements such as fences and gated can give a feeling of safety among residents to ensure their life routine activities are more quality. However, there are some neighborhoods with no fence – and the questions is, do they feel safe without fence?. Therefore, this empirical research is to examine a fear of crime and a sense of safety among resident in Putrajaya, Malaysia. The study focus on the neighbourhood with no fence to identify the sense of safety and fear of crime among residents. This article applied the quantitative in nature with face to face interview. The major finding of this study indicates that more longer resident living in residential areas is significant with perceptions towards crime in the neighborhood ($p = 0.00$). The more people go out at night is also significant with perceptions towards crime in the neighborhood ($p = 0.012$). However, there are no significant between fear of crime with the period occupied in residential and frequencies going out at night.

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Keywords: Crime, quality of life, fear of crime, sense of safety

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Tel No : 6019-2798594

Fax No: [6053742244](tel:6053742244)

Email : sitir704@perak.uitm.edu.my

A114 / RE 008

A Study On The Satisfaction Level Of Gated And Guarded Community Residents (Case Study: Meru Hills, Ipoh)

Thuraiya Mohd*, Noraini Johari, Rohaya Abdul Ghani Muhammad Irwan Shah Hamzam

Department of Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM Perak*, Department of Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM Perak, Department of Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM Perak, Department of Estate Management, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM Perak

Abstract

Modernisation has shown tremendous developments in every aspect of life. Similarly in residential development, house buyers nowadays are inclined to lean towards a new concept of housing development. Developers around the world including in Malaysia appear to have embraced the fortress-like residential development more commonly known as Gated and Guarded Community. This housing concept is perceived to provide better living environment coupled with tightened safety and security measures. The first objective of this study is to identify the satisfaction level of residents living in Gated and Guarded Community housing in terms of four (4) main characteristics of a gated and guarded area. These characteristics are security and safety; social and the environment; status; and exclusivity. The next objective of this study is to recommend ways to improve the level of security and safety, social and the environment, status and exclusivity in Gated and Guarded Community housing. The study presents data collected through a survey conducted on the residents as respondents in the form of descriptive statistic comprising frequency and percentage analyses. First finding of this study is the majority of respondents are satisfied with the overall levels of the four (4) main characteristics surveyed. Second finding is the majority of respondents agreed to improve the levels of the four (4) main characteristics surveyed. Only one recommendation obtained the least support from respondents; that is to adopt a new concept for the gated and guarded area. The study concludes by recommending that the management body of the gated and guarded housing consider implementing a strategic action plan to boost the residents' satisfaction level as indicated by the study findings.

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Keywords: Gated and Guarded Community; satisfaction level; safety and security; social and the environment; status; exclusivity; residents

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Tel No : 013 5331535

Fax No: 053742244

Email : thura231@perak.uitm.edu.my

A115 / RE 009

Community Building in Mixed-Income Public Rental Housing—The Participatory Planning of the Ankang Redevelopment Plan

Mu, Szumien*

Graduate Institute of Building and Planning/ College of Engineering/ National Taiwan University/ Taiwan*

Abstract

The increasing housing price is getting a serious problem in Taipei City. Asking public sector, to provide adequate, affordable housing unit for young and socially disadvantaged citizens, is continuing appealed by citizen organizations in recent years. To solve the problem, Taipei City Government is promoting public rental housing policies. One of the strategies is to relocate existing low-income affordable housing residents into mixed-income rental housing community where their residences are indistinguishable from those of their higher-income neighbors. However, how to build a cohesive and inclusive public rental housing community remain barely studied. This paper, therefore, takes the Ankang Community Redevelopment Project's planning phase as the research case and aims at its empowering strategies with action research method.

The Ankang Community is an affordable housing built in the 1970s by Taipei City Government. A total of 1,024 units distributes in nine blocks that accommodate low-income households, including solitary seniors, physically and mentally disabled people and young single parent families. Due to the deteriorating building quality and other social problems, such as joblessness, drug abuse, children's educational problem and welfare dependency, Taipei City Government initiated the renew plan in the fall of 2011. In order to acquire more housing units, the Floor Area Ratio has been lifted from 225% to 450%. The proposal is to accommodate 1,100 low-income households (include existing inhabitant) and 2,200 public rental housing for middle and lower middle-income families. By means of participatory planning, this project invited the low-income residents, young tenures, NGOs, professionals, public art artist to involve in investigations, interviews, workshops, community meetings. The dwelling types for different user groups, various public and greenery spaces, and facilities are pointed out through the workshops to satisfy basic living quality. But physical environments can accommodate, but not create, community, especially in a social mixing community. Furthermore, various social programs are needed for enhancing mutual understanding between different income tenures. Empowering low-income residents to manage micro social entrepreneur, providing off-school youth educational plan, promoting single senior meal delivery service, and organizing an NGOs and tenure participatory management mechanism are the essential part of the program. In conclusion, the shaping of positive social interaction among diverse groups of residents needs to be fully integrated into the future housing management system.

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Keywords: Public Rental Housing, Participatory Planning, Social-Mixing, Community Building

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Tel No : [+886-2-23660533](tel:+886-2-23660533)

Fax No: [+886-2-23660556](tel:+886-2-23660556)

Email : muszmn@gmail.com

A116 / RE 010

Passive design solutions for better quality of residential living in Malaysia

Noor Aziah Mohd Ariffin*, Aliyah Nur Zafirah Sanusi

Dept. of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia*
,Dept. of Architecture, Kulliyah of Architecture & Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia,

Abstract

In Malaysia, rapid economic development has been experienced in the past four decades. Substantial population growth and rapid urbanization are the outcomes of this phenomenon, which in turn has resulted in increased demand for housing. Through both public and private sector developments, driven by successive Malaysia Plans, the country to date has produced almost five million units of housing. The majority of houses are the medium density terraced mostly built in urban areas and within a short time span. However, it would seem that the design of the houses gave no attention to the hot and humid climatic conditions in order to increase human comfort and minimize energy consumption. As a consequence, residential energy use has increased due to, what seemingly, are inconsiderate design decisions about energy issues compounded by a rise in the use of air-conditioning to maintain thermal comfort. This paper addresses the possibilities of using passive design systems to existing terraced houses to improve living conditions and conserve energy as well, especially in the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia has a climate that is invariant and outside the comfort range throughout the year. Thus, the passive design factors for the building are most pertinent and should be given high considerations. Appropriate orientations and utilizing the insulation in the building envelope are the strategies tested. Insulation in the roofs (common, but not obligatory) and walls (not standard at all) are some of the passive strategies that will reduce residential energy consumption while maintaining thermal comfort. On the premise of these problems, the study utilizes a triangulation of methods to establish a correlation between thermal comfort and energy performance within the residential environment. The tools used are the questionnaire survey, data monitoring, and computer simulation. The findings contended that with the use of insulation in the envelope and appropriate orientation procedures for the residential, minimum thermal comfort is attainable with energy savings predicted for increasing the quality of residential living.

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Keywords: residential living; thermal comfort; insulation; orientation

Topic Category: Residential Environment

Tel No : 60173331884

Fax No: 60361964864

Email : nooraziah@iium.edu.my

A117 / RE 011

From Ex-landfill To Public Park: The Impact To The Local Community's Quality of Life and Living Environment

Mazifah Simis*, Azahan Awang, Kadir Arifin

PhD candidate (Environmental Management), National University of Malaysia (UKM) / Landscape Architect, National Landscape Department*, Faculty of Social Science & Humanities, National University of Malaysia (UKM), Faculty of Social Science & Humanities, National University of Malaysia (UKM),

Abstract

Brownfield regeneration is a standard method adopted in the urban planning by Develop Countries, but not Developing Countries. However, the increase in urban population and the issue of inadequate urban space for future development faced by Malaysia, a member of group 1 Developing Countries of South East Asia have urged the need to redevelop brownfield, particularly the redevelopment of urban ex-landfill as public parks. Based on the justification of increasing urban settlements within the vicinity of ex-landfills and the existence of 296 ex-landfills in the year 2020, the proposal to redevelop ex-landfills as public parks was being intended to contribute to the adequate provision of urban green infrastructure that could support the existence of sustainable city as human habitats. Regards as a new development approach, the redevelopment of ex-landfills as public parks leads to a question - could the development give benefits to the local community's quality of life and living environment? Hence, this study was conducted with two research objectives (i) to identify the community perception towards their quality of life, and (ii) to identify the community perception towards their living environment, due to the impact of living next to public park from ex-landfill site. 163 local communities who represent the head of households in the urban settlement within 1.0 kilometer radius from two pilot ex-landfills as public parks areas in Malaysia, namely Worldwide Landfill Park and Kuantan Passive Park were randomly selected as the study respondent's. Results of Chi-square and Paired sample t-Test shown significant differences in respondent perception that indicate positive acceptance of the community towards the ex-landfill redevelopment as public park. Therefore, the results of this study need to be seen as the fundamental to support the proposal of ex-landfills redevelopment as public parks which was expected to bring an increased benefits to 450,000 urban population in Malaysia, and even act as a support factor for the existence of sustainable urban habitat

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Keywords: brownfield regeneration; ex-landfill to a public park; local community's quality of life; living environment

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Tel No : 012-2304099

Fax No: N/A

Email : mazsimis1973@gmail.com

Rural Environment

A118 / RuE 001

Unplanned Settlement of Fishing Village Belawan in Medan City Indonesia

Beny OY Marpaung*

Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering University of North Sumatera*

Abstract

Settlement in Indonesian society since ancient times tend to move into new areas and build a residential area that developed into a settlement. This research arises from an issue of ethnic communities Banjar, Malay and Javanese who occupy new areas in a fishing village located in the city of Medan. In the beginning of this village area is an area of mangrove forests. In connection with the passage of time, the people who inhabit this region has a social and cultural systems that may differ or resemble the settlement situation in the beginning they occupy. Social system that happens to be the background of the establishment of unplanned settlements in the fishing village of Belawan in Medan. Early settlement area is formed spontaneously or unplanned. Processes and components of the preparation of the new residential areas must not be separated rather than social and cultural problems of its inhabitants. Social interaction is formed is a form of quality of life that occurred in unplanned. Integrated social interaction with the state of the situation land on the basis of the fishing village of Belawan be the formation of a built environment. Essentially, the physical form of the built environment is shaped by the community inhabitants, is a non-physical manifestation of life formed from time to time. This research was conducted using qualitative methods. Researchers conducted interviews with residents who truly understand the growth of this village. The results of the interview interpreted by researcher and connected with the theory of the influence of social conditions on the formation of an unplanned settlements. Social circumstances of this fishing village offers a challenge research on social influences on the formation of a fishing village in the city of Medan. The physical shape can be identified as a residential typology and morphology of fisherman village settlement Belawan in the Medan city.

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Keywords: socio, unplanned, growth, fishing village
Topic Category: Rural Environment / Rural Psychology
Tel No : Jalan Perpustakaan Kampus USU, 20155, Medan, Indonesia
Fax No: [+62618219525](tel:+62618219525)
Email : beny_oym@yahoo.co.id

A119 / RuE 002

Land Use Transformation Process in Chachoengsao Province, Thailand

Boonrawat Pruksanubal*

Urban and Regional Planning/ Architecture/ Chulalongkorn University/ Thailand*

Abstract

Bangkok Metropolitan is overcrowded with population and activities. Therefore, the government planned spatial development projects. One of them was a project referred to as "Eastern Seaboard Development Program". It had been in the 5th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986). The most goal of this program was to encourage three provinces; Chonburi, Rayong and Chachoengsao on the east coast to be a brand new core industrial space.

Chachoengsao province is on the east of Bangkok Metropolitan and connected to the Gulf of Thailand. A hundred year ago, several canals were dug in this area. One of the reasons was to expand the agricultural land in order to increase productivity for export. Consequently, this province has been a significant area where supplied food resources for surrounded areas. Most of "land use" areas were agricultures and residents. According to the 5th National Plan, the government provided and improved infrastructures, such as an international airport, motorway, electric power-plants and deep seaports to facilitate industrialization in this area. Additionally, lower land cost compare with Bangkok Metropolitan and labor force resources from the North Eastern of Thailand attracted both local and international investment.

The objectives of this research are to study the land use transformation process of Chachoengsao province and the impact of the transformations. Field surveying and mapping are used for spatial analysis. The secondary data, such as the background of study area, the national plans, and the provincial statistic data are used to describe the process of land use transformation.

Nowadays, there are many industrial estates and factories in the Eastern Seaboard area. It is becoming a successful program regarding the increasing of industrial investments. Consequently, the economic structure of Chachoengsao has been shifted from agriculture to industrial. Land use has been changed rapidly from paddy fields into other activities; factories, housings, commercial areas, golf courses, shrimp farms, for instance. Besides, the large returns from foreign investments, there are impacts on locals concerning environmental, social and economic aspects. These impacts challenge the future of development direction of Chachoengsao province.

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Keywords: land use; transformation; industrial; agriculture

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Tel No : (66) 0860124569

Fax No: N/A

Email : boonrawat_p@hotmail.com

Beyond Subsistence Living: The Case of De-urbanisation in Malaysia

Nur Huzeima Mohd Hussain*, Hugh byrd

Faculty of Architecture, Planning & Surveying, UiTM Perak, Malaysia* ,School of Architecture & Planning, NICA, The University of Auckland, New Zealand,

Abstract

Abstract

Malaysia was the one of the first South-east Asian country to become industrialised following government policy to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and significant investment in its infrastructure funded by income from its oil and gas reserves. The growth in the industry accelerated rural-to-urban migration and led to rapid urbanisation. Organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank together with Western scholars have assumed that the trend in the international growth in urbanisation will continue.

This paper argues that this may not necessarily be the case in Malaysia. There is growing evidence that, internationally, early industrialised countries are also early to de-industrialise. Many scholars have raised attention on the clear signs of de-industrialisation in Malaysia due to depletion of its gas and oil reserves combined with an increasingly competitive market in the region. It is claimed that, while industrialisation was the driving force behind the urbanisation, de-industrialisation will consequently lead to the beginnings of de-urbanisation. This argument is specific to Malaysia where several key features lend themselves to de-urbanisation. These include certain legal rights that result in the Malay migrants retaining ownership of land and the relatively 'compressed' time between the growth and decline in urbanisation.

The paper presents evidence, from surveys, carried out in rural areas that indicate a trend in migration back to rural areas. The method used to conduct this study involves both the qualitative analysis and observation, together with the quantitative survey through the case studies. The sample of people presented in this paper has shown both ingenuity and resilience that has been achieved by a combination of a sustainable cultural tradition with more modern technologies. In conclusion, this paper illustrated the beginnings of voluntary trends of people who have chosen to return and can live subsistence with the prosperity of the land again.

Keywords: subsistence, de-urbanisation, de-industrialisation, kampong, returnees

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Keywords: subsistence; de-urbanisation; kampong; returnees

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Tel No : 05-374 2000 ext 2366

Fax No: N/A

Email : nmoh143@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Technological Environment

The Implementation of GIS by Government Agencies on Coastal Management Initiatives in Selangor, Malaysia

Tuminah Paiman*, M. Zainora Asmawi

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia*, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia,

Abstract

Nowadays, integrated coastal management is acknowledged unquestionable as a system, coordination system, connecting between various agencies and Geographic Information System (GIS). It is considered a tool of efficient utility for the analysis of coastal dynamics phenomena. For this study, Selangor coastal area has been chosen since Selangor is the most developed state in Malaysia and this situation gives pressure to the coastal areas. Currently, the development in Selangor is spreading towards coastal area and resulting new concentrated areas. There are numerous coastal issues in Selangor coastal area: increasing issues on fisheries activity; increasing onshore development; increasing degradation of ecosystem; increasing offshore development; increasing loss of mangroves; and increasing environmental pollution. In this regards, the usage of GIS covers many aspects, such as addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment, protecting marine environmental and planning application checking and managing on real time data. For research methodology, this research had used Triangulation method which consist of Questionnaire Survey, Interviews and Literature Review. In order to verify either the data collected is reliable or not, Cronbach's alpha has been used to find the reliability associated with the variation accounted for by the true score of the "underlying construct". It resulted the Cronbach's Alpha is 0.720 which indicates the high internal consistency of the data collected and there is no missing value in the data. For analysing the questionnaire data, Kruskal-Wallis test has been used in order to find a significant differences on using GIS application in coastal management for Selangor coastal districts. By using the Kruskal-Wallis analysis analysing the questionnaire survey, transcription information from interviewees and supported by the literature reviews, this research has come out with three major findings; firstly, there is a relationship between coastal management and GIS in Selangor, secondly, GIS is significant in Coastal Management and finally, GIS is an important tool in coastal management implementation. Having described the results of the relationship between coastal management and GIS, some recommendation that can be introduced are; i. elevating the Usage of coastal management and GIS application, ii. Strengthening Coastal management and GIS executing power and iii. Authorizing the Relationship between coastal management and GIS in Selangor.

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Keywords: Selangor coastal districts, coastal management, Geographical Information System
Topic Category: Technology-related Environment
Tel No : [+60142009575](tel:+60142009575)
Fax No: N/A

A122 / TE 002

Analysing Optimum Building Form in Relation to Lower Cooling Load

Wan Sharizatul Suraya Wan Mohamed Rashdi*, Mohamed Rashid Embi

Department of Architecture / Faculty of Built Environment / University Technology Malaysia* ,Department of Architecture / Faculty of Built Environment / University Technology Malaysia,

Abstract

Energy consumption would be an enormous matter as the number of people is increasing worldwide and resources are limited. With the standard of the living improved, people tend to expect a better comfort level, which the usage of air conditioning system is a must. The design of the building form should enhance energy efficiency and comfort. There are certain critical inputs such as design conditions, orientations, internal conditions, and internal load that need to be known by the engineer in order to calculate the cooling load. Hence, the focus of the designer would be designing the building form to ensure less heat gain, improved envelope design, optimum form of the building and selection of the best material. Most of these elements can be controlled by the designer's touch. This research investigates the relationship of optimum building form in decreasing a cooling load within its variables that lead to low indoor heated environment. The building would have lowered cooling load and significantly improved energy efficiency. This research present a methodology in evaluating and comparing building form through computer simulation analysis. The study is conducted by using computer simulation analysis program, Autodesk Ecotect 2011. Variation of basic and extended building form is tested using the simulation analysis software compared based on the cooling load. The experimentation will highlight the optimal form that demonstrate the lowest cooling load. It shows the relationship between building element variables and cooling load. Also, manifest different thermal behaviour of various building form. The outcome of the research reveals that compactness and lower ratios of surface to volume give significant impact to cooling the load compared to the orientation. Thus, the result shows the square building form as better in compactness that in line with other researcher results while courtyard building form shows higher cooling load. The research is significant in guiding the designer in starting the initial design in opting for better building form that was passively having lowered cooling load. The results assume that the manipulation of building form and selecting the optimum building form will help passively in reducing cooling load.

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Keywords: BUILDING FORM ; ENERGY EFFICIENCY; COOLING LOAD

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Tel No : [+60135215485](tel:+60135215485)

Fax No: N/A

Email : wssuraya@gmail.com

A123 / TE 003

Simulating the Pedestrian Movement in the Public Transport Infrastructure

Zulfadly Azizi Bohari*, Syahriah Bachok, Mariana Mohamed Osman

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Jalan Gombak, 53100 Kuala Lumpur*, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Jalan Gombak, 53100 Kuala Lumpur, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Jalan Gombak, 53100 Kuala Lumpur,

Abstract

In the large and active nodes of public transport infrastructure, it is common that the high number of activities are generated from the users. In these crowded and highly dense areas, urban dwellers walk, move and interact with the facilities provided with or without consciousness that their walking behaviours may influence various decisions of the users. These decisions include the selection of entrance and exit points, the speed and direction with which the movement is made, interaction with obstacles along the way as well as wayfinding during crowding situations. Thus, the massive movement and activities necessitate a careful planning and design especially evacuation situation. It is crucial to ensure a well-managed of the pedestrian's mobility and fluidity while moving in the building. Recently, standard building requirements cannot always ensure safe evacuation of people in the emergency situation. Thus, the computational simulations have become a common practice in building design. This software will assist the designers, architects and planners in addressing the user's movement behaviour, user's interaction among themselves and surrounding facilities. Adopting the Masjid Jamek Interchange as a case study, this paper attempts to discuss the technical development of people movement with the station building aided of SimWalk, a computational simulation software. Aiming at assessing accurately and effectively of the mass people movement, this research adopting video recording to capture the movement, direction, and demographic data of the users. This research also associated with Semi-Automatic Video Analyser (SAVA) to support the data analysis such as walking speed, most occupied exits and routes. The findings reveal that the average walking speed of Malaysian is 1.3m/s, taking into account factors such as users' characteristics; their familiarity with the attributes of the environment. Such analysed data then processes in the SimWalk software to allow the 2D visualisation of the movement of each user as an animation. Further, several analyses such as crowdedness, level of service (LOS) and movement behaviour are projected in this simulation software. Hence, it is beneficial for the stakeholders especially in the built environment and computing discipline to plan and design the public spaces ergonomically at the preliminary phase. It is hoped that the research will be beneficial in contributing towards planning and designing of potentially crowding public spaces in the future.

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Keywords: Interchange, pedestrian movement, simulation software, SimWalk

Topic Category: Technology-related Environment

Tel No : [+60196571535](tel:+60196571535)

Fax No: N/A

Email : zulfadlyazizi@gmail.com

Transportation /Travel Environment

Hygiene Practice and the Adaptation of the Modern Muslim

Linda Abd Hamid*, Natrina Mariane P. Toyong, Andrialis Abdul Rahman

Industrial Design department / Faculty of Art & Design / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam / Malaysia*, Industrial Design department / Faculty of Art & Design / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam / Malaysia, Photomedia Creative department / Faculty of Art & Design / Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam / Malaysia,

Abstract

The hygiene related knowledge and practices are the crucial issue and fundamental in Islam. As Islam has always placed a high value on hygienics issues, and the need to be ritually clean in time for the daily prayers, through Istinja and wudu'. There are a vast number of other hygiene-related procedures ruling the lives of Muslims. Considering Muslims around the world travels across the universe for various activities and purposes. The obligations to perform the code of Qadaahul Haajah, as to be able to perform 'Shalah' in other countries, is critical and quite sensitive issues. It is the purpose of this research, to investigate the way of cleansing and also the uses of cleansing tools. As to identify the level of conformity to Islamic criteria as the perfect way of cleansing and to suggest potential alternatives and various choices of product design approaches. Therefore, this study aimed to apply the model of a design approach for experiential design in hygiene-related knowledge and practices of the modern Muslims. Experiential design described as a transformational process, between concept and experience. The hygiene behaviour influenced by some factors, and identification of those factors will help develop the outcomes of this study. Nevertheless, the exposure in the differences between knowledge and practices of the Muslims can also be formed, and the creative abilities work towards developing a valuable solution and creating a positive experience could be done.

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Keywords: Hygiene; practices; adaptation; muslims
Topic Category: Transportation / Travelling Environment
Tel No : 600123183527
Fax No: 600355444011
Email : lindaabdhamid@yahoo.com

The Impact of Vehicle Fragrance on Driving Performance: What do we know?

Masria Mustafa*, Norazni Rustam, Rosfaiizah Siran

Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.* ,Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.,

Abstract

Many studies reported that most of the accidents occur on the road are usually due to the driver's inattention while driving the vehicles. Drivers do not pay special attention and give focus while controlling and maneuvering the vehicles. The other significant contribution of road accident is depending on the driver's behaviour towards emotion. These include stress, irritated and speeding when a driver is in a bad mood condition. Besides, driver's behaviour towards time pressure, for example driving in a hurry, also contributes to involvement in road accidents. Results from earlier studies have indicated that the vehicle fragrance is effective in keeping a driver alert especially on drowsy driver. To date, the understanding of fragrance effect on driving performance has received very little attention in the literature. Therefore, we conducted this study to evaluate the effect of using vehicle fragrance towards driving performance. This study was conducted using a driving simulator, with ten test persons. For this study, the use of a driving simulator offers an opportunity to study drivers in a safe and controlled environment. The driving simulator is a right-hand-drive with instrumentation to measure driver performance. Test persons were asked to drive the simulator in three different conditions which are driving with vanilla flavour fragrance, lavender flavour fragrance and driving without fragrance. Speed reduction was evaluated as the performance measure. In conclusion, we found no evidence that the presence of fragrance affects the speed reduction. In examining the feelings of the driver under different conditions (with and without fragrance), a set of questionnaire was distributed to the test person to know their reaction after driving the simulator. The findings show the emotions of the drivers are under control due to the presence of a fragrance which led them to the positive feelings such as relaxed, more comfortable, more alert and feel fresh. All in all, this study has shed some light in understanding the effect of using fragrance in the vehicle and more studies incorporating varieties of fragrance flavour is needed in the future.

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Keywords: driving performance;vehicle fragrance;speed reduction;driver feelings

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Tel No : [+60355436480](tel:+60355436480)

Fax No: N/A

Email : masria@salam.uitm.edu.my

A126 / TTE 003

Understanding Pedestrian Movement at Rail Transit Ticketing Gate

Masria Mustafa*, Muhammad Siddiq Farouq Md Noor, Yasmin Ashaari

Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.* ,Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia., Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.,

Abstract

The city of Kuala Lumpur is expanding and constructing a better public transportation system for the passengers convenient especially rail-based system is essential . A proper understanding of passengers becomes an important element in transportation policies in order to achieve maximum satisfaction of passengers. The increasing number of rail public transport user with different behaviour creates problems of interaction. The understanding somehow requires the true understanding of pedestrian characteristic. The pedestrians are influenced by each other in their walking behavior either with mutual or reciprocal action. A comprehensive review of the existing method of looking at the influencing parameters of the pedestrian behavior at the ticketing gate in relation to the level of service (LOS) is still lacking. Considering the differences in space requirements among different types of pedestrians and owing to the diverse characteristics of their behavior and surroundings, this study is designed to assess the factors that influence pedestrian behaviour at ticketing gate. The data was collected using CCTV recording within five weekdays during peak hour and non peak hour at Masjid Jamek Rail Station. The total number of pedestrian for peak hour are 2694 and 1807 for non-peak hour. We assessed the effect of pedestrians gender, pedestrian carrying luggage or without luggage, pedestrian in rushing condition or not towards the pedestrian speed at the ticketing gate. Based on the analysis, the female pedestrian performed slower speed interaction as compared to male pedestrian at the ticketing gate. As predicted, pedestrian carrying luggage moves slower than pedestrian without carrying luggage. The results from this study can be extended to benefit in terms of designing a plan for upgrading the terminal or when constructing a new terminal. The use of touch and go system is believed to have influence on the speed of the pedestrian at the ticketing gate. Therefore, future study is needed to focus on the use of varieties of ticketing types.

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Keywords: rail transit;pedestrian movement; ticketing gate;terminal design

Topic Category: Transportation / Travelling Environment

Tel No : [+60355436480](tel:+60355436480)

Fax No: N/A

Email : masria@salam.uitm.edu.my

Geographical Information System Approaches for the Assessment of Level of Service of Transportation in Kuala Lumpur

Mokhtar Azizi Mohd Din*, Saritha Paramasivam, Nazirah Md Tarmizi, Abd Manan Samad

Department of Civil Engineering/ Faculty of Engineering/ University of Malaya/ Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia* ,Schlumberger, Software and Oil & Gas industry training/ Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Center of Studies Surveying Science & Geomatic/ Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Shah Alam, Malaysia, Center of Studies Surveying Science & Geomatic/ Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying/ Universiti Teknologi MARA/Shah Alam, Malaysia

Abstract

Due to heavy traffic and congested roads, it is crucial that the main public transport services in Kuala Lumpur managed by Rapid Kuala Lumpur i.e. Putra Light Rail Transit, Star Light Rail Transit, Keretapi Tanah Melayu Commuter, Kuala Lumpur Monorail and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus are continuously monitored and improved to fulfil rider's needs and to keep up to date information on transit agencies. This paper attempts to evaluate the Level of Service of public transportation provided by Rapid Kuala Lumpur using Geographical Information System. The information on the detailed census data of the region along the line of services has been collected from the Department of Statistics Malaysia. The service coverage used in this study has been decided within 400 meters buffer zone for bus stations and within 800 meters, buffer a zone for rails station and railway lines. By using the customized Geographical Information System software called Kuala Lumpur Transit Information System, the Transit Supportive Area was then calculated with the employment density at least ten job/ hectare or household density at 7.5 unit / hectare. The Level of Service can be identified based on the percentage of the Transit Supportive Area covered by transit. The calculated total areas are 22516 hectares and 1718 hectares of the area covered and not covered by Transit Supportive Area respectively. The calculated Level of Service for Monorail and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus, for Putra Light Rail Transit and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus, and for Star Light Rail Transit and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus fall into grade F i.e. less than half of higher density served. The Keretapi Tanah Melayu and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus falls into grade E i.e. about half of higher-density areas served, while for Putra Light Rail Transit, Monorail, Keretapi Tanah Melayu and Star Light Rail Transit and Rapid Kuala Lumpur Bus falls into grade C i.e. about three-quarter of higher-density areas served. This study has successfully shown that the Geographical Information System approaches in the operation and analysis were able to map the status of Transit Supportive Area and to identify the Level of Service of the services provided by Rapid Kala Lumpur. As a guideline this study indicated that our public transportation required improvements based on the Level of Service grade derived from available data and Geographical Information System operations since the up to date data is not available for the study.

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Keywords: Service Coverage; Transit Supportive Area; Level of Service; Transit System

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Tel No : [+603-79675232](tel:+603-79675232)

Fax No: [+603-79675318](tel:+603-79675318)

Email : mokhtarazizi@um.edu.my

A128 / TTE 005

Determining A Safety Travelling Environment Through A Structural Fear Dimension Model.

Rohana Sham*, Muhammad Zaly Shah Muhamad Hussein, Hairul Nizam Ismail

Transport Department, Faculty of Business Management, UiTM* ,Transport Department, Faculty of Business Management,UTM, Transport Department, Faculty of Business Management,UTM,

Abstract

One of the most serious discussions on the contemporary urban travelling environment in Malaysia is that of the design facilities through engineering process that have failed to meet the demand of women travellers in the city. Realizing the fact that in a new global economy where women increasingly command the employment sector, fear of crime has become the central issue and challenges for many engineers especially in designing a so called a safe environment design during their travelling process. This has led to a higher level of concern for a much safer travelling environment for many women travellers within the Kuala Lumpur Conurbation. There has however been limited research done on the wide range of the women commuting needs on the facilities and infrastructure from the point of origin to the point of destination. The provisions of contemporary urban travelling environment however suffer from several major drawbacks. In addition, there has been only limited research done towards looking at the needs of women travellers from the engineering aspect, has lead to the increment of the fear level that they face while travelling to work. The main aim of this research is to determine the extent of the women needs when travelling through engineering and design aspect that need to be install surround the environment. This is to ensure that all working women, who live and work in major urban area in Malaysia, can travel safe with a minimal level of fear indication towards crime. This empirical research has used the structural fear dimension model as the underpinning theory before it proceeds to the engineering process of the actual design. The central question of this study relates to how much of the structural fear dimension model has been taken into consideration before planning for travellers has taken place, primarily on the infrastructure assistance to them especially when the stage of engineering is concern. The approach to empirical research adopted for this study was one of the quantitative methodologies. Due to practical constraint, this research limits its comprehensive review of every mode of transport used by the women travellers.

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Keywords: Safety; Urban Travelling Environment; Travel Safety; Structural Fear Model

Topic Category: Transportation / Travelling Environment

Tel No : [+60125570602](tel:+60125570602)

Fax No: N/A

Email : hanasham_80@yahoo.com

A129 / TTE 006

Devising Sustainable Public Bus Services: Case Studies of Selected Urban and Rural Centres in Perak, Penang, Pahang and Johor, Malaysia

Zakiah Ponrahono*, Syahriah Bachok, Mansor Ibrahim Mariana Mohamed Osman

Department of Environmental Management, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia*, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Kulliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia

Abstract

A good public bus service is important to support the economic growth, growing population and expansion of urban or rural activities. The current bus system adopted by many towns and cities; especially those in Malaysia are not appropriate for the settlement forms, socio-demographic and trip characteristic of good urbanization process. Thus, it portrays a bad image to the overall connectivity and mobility in the urban or rural areas of Malaysia. This research highlights the urban-rural divide in bus services in selected towns/cities and rural localities from four states of Peninsular Malaysia. Johor is selected to represent the southern states while Penang to represent the northern states. For eastern-coast states, Pahang is selected while Perak is to represent a more developing state, which is yet to reach the advancement level of large conurbations in the nation. The main objectives are to evaluate the service quality provided by the existing bus services. It engages the method that work in assessing the level of services provided and the sustainability of public bus services in selected urban-rural centres of states of Peninsular Malaysia. In this regard, the study focuses on passengers' satisfaction and preferences towards the bus services quality through on-board survey. A total of 1130 survey questionnaires are managed to be distributed and collected. Descriptive and inferential analyses used in processing the data obtained. Result shows that some socio-demographic and trip characteristics indeed influenced the current satisfaction level and passengers' expectation of the future services, and these characteristics differ from one locality to another. The other quality service attributes such as waiting amenities, travel time and cost also determined passengers' aspiration towards more convenience and reliable service in the future. This research propagates the implementation of immediate and long-term initiatives and improvement programs such as the procurement of new vehicles and upgrading of infrastructure. These are to maintain the current passenger loads which will eventually increase the patronage in the future.

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Keywords: transport planning; public transport; passenger's aspiration; on-board survey

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Tel No : [+6017-3619398](tel:+6017-3619398)

Fax No: [+603-61964864](tel:+603-61964864)

Email : zakiahponrahono@gmail.com

A130 / TTE 007

TOURISTS' ROUTE PATTERNS IN THE CITY CENTRE OF KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

Zeinab Mollazadeh*, Norsidah Ujang

Ph.D. student, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Lecturer,
Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Walking is the basic forms of mobility in the cities, and of course the most sustainable ones. It frequently contributes to everyone's trip as every trip starts and ends with it, no matter what the purpose is. However, individuals walking distances differs while considering who walks, when, where and for what reason. The potential of urban tourism in boosting the economy and livability of the cities, make it valuable to study tourists' walking in the city. With reference to the city of Kuala Lumpur, and according to Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2020, the city offers diverse resources for tourist, in which the provision of the best walking facilities is necessary. However, the existing pedestrian condition lack in terms of pedestrian needs. To improve the walkability of tourist places in the city center of Kuala Lumpur, this study seeks to identify visitors' visual preferences for walking in tourist places. Moreover, whether there is a difference for walking distances between first and repeated visitors. Questionnaires were randomly distributed among on-site visitors at several attractions in the city center, which there is a concentration of tourists. It provides the study with recent walking route of individuals, their trip characteristic while providing socio-demographic information. Result of the study shows that first-time visitors mostly walk longer distances comparing to repeated visitors. It was observed that while repeated visitors mostly chose the simplest and shortest route to a particular destination, for first-time visitors it was highly likely to walk longer distances in a complex way within destinations. It is hoped that the findings will be beneficial for the local authorities in developing policies, while helping developers and other professionals in designing the tourist places in meeting tourists' demands in terms of walking and promote walking long distances. It could also encourage tourist to change from interested visitors into attached tourists with such an experience who aspire to revisit.

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Keywords: Walking; Tourist; First and repeated visitors; city center of Kuala Lumpur

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : 0060123813750

Fax No: N/A

Email : zeinab.mollazadeh@gmail.com

A131 / TTE 008

An Empirical Analysis of Passenger Movement at Rail Transit Terminal Platform

Zanariah Abd Rahman*, Masria Mustafa, Ahmad Farhan Mohd Sadullah

Post Graduate Student, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, MALAYSIA*
Lecturer (Dr.), Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, MALAYSIA, Lecturer
(Professor), School of Civil Engineering, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 14300 Nibong Tebal, Pulau Pinang, MALAYSIA,

Abstract

An overcrowding scenario especially at the platform of rail terminal resulted from the train passenger who arrived at the station and also the passenger waiting to board the train. It is common to note that passengers in the terminal are moving in the small group, which indirectly gives impact on the behavior of the crowds. This situation also affects the evacuation time and flow in a case of emergencies. As most of the train terminals in Malaysia served densely populated area, the passenger profiles vary between peak and non-peak hours. Weekday peaks mainly occupied by commuter passengers (working or studying) and main users at weekend peaks are leisure or non-business passenger. Masjid Jamek LRT Station served as an interchange station at the heart of central business district in Kuala Lumpur. It accommodates high densities of commuter passengers, and the behavior of passengers on the platform in boarding and alighting is critical for an overall service performance. Using the Masjid Jamek LRT Station as a case study, data was collected using video recording of the passenger movement at the platform and manual passenger counting. The analysis of the data successfully indicates the passengers' moving pattern, speed and factors influencing the movement. These bring the understanding of the dynamics of passenger as they travel in the terminal building with many elements affecting them such as corridors, stairs, escalators and elevator while taking into account to the other factors of passenger such as age, size, and physical disabilities. Besides, having the analysis on passenger behavior and movement pattern based on the facilities and physical, the elements of the terminal can be optimized. The planners, managers, and architects can strategies the design in creating safe, efficient and comfortable operating environments. Regulating the strategies will also help in avoiding design repetition and replicating existing design for the future rail terminal.

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Keywords: Passenger behavior; boarding and alighting; waiting passenger; rail transit terminal
Topic Category: Transportation / Travelling Environment
Tel No : [+603-55435259](tel:+603-55435259) (office) or [+6012-7571074](tel:+6012-7571074) (mobile)
Fax No: N/A
Email : zana.abdrahman@gmail.com

Urban Environment

A132 / UE 001

Vertical Greening Façade as Passive Approach in Sustainable Design

Ahmad Ridzwan Othman*, Norshamira Sahidin

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM, 40000 Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, UiTM, 40000 Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

Green architecture is no longer a new term in the architectural world. It is one of the many ways to reduce the impact of construction of a new building on nature. The term “green architecture” is not just by preserving and conserving the trees on site but can also be implemented as part of the buildings component. Spaces in tropical building generally require natural cross ventilation to induce and regulate fresh air for the comfort of the occupants. With intense development especially in an urban area where the buildings are very close together, the healthy natural cross ventilation is difficult to achieve, hence, most often to rely on air conditioning system. Moreover, being in the tropics the building facades are exposed to the scorching sun that to a certain extent influence the indoor temperature through heat transfer into the interior. To overcome the excessive heat in tropical climate countries during the day, the types of skin or façade play a vital role in regulating the temperature and the amount of heat transmission in a building. One of the most sustainable ways to reduce the temperature in a building is by implementing the 'breathing walls' on a facade or better known as “vertical greenings”. This system has been a popular choice by the architects because of its aesthetical value and to increase the green space in urban settings. However, there is a lack of evidence on the actual performance of the vertical greenings in terms of thermal comfort. This research intends to evaluate the heat reduction in a building with vertical greening system as façade. The research takes place in two buildings with the same orientation but with different façade system (one with vertical greenings as façade and the other without the vertical greenings). The temperature inside and outside of both buildings is recorded at hourly interval to determine the percentage of temperature reduction of the two building samples. The expected result of this experiment is that the temperature reduction of the building with the green façade system is higher than the building without the green façade system. Therefore, it justifies that Vertical Greening Façade does act as an acceptable passive approach for sustainable design.

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Keywords: Green Architecture; Vertical Greening Façade; Bioclimatic Design; Sustainable

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : [+60192241631](tel:+60192241631)

Fax No: [+60355444353](tel:+60355444353)

Email : dwan_arc7@yahoo.com

Body Image Perceptions among Dancers in Urban Environmental Settings

Ajau Danis*, Ain Nadiah Jamaludin, Hayati Adilin Mohd Abdul MajidKhairil
Anuar Md Isa

Basic Science Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Nutrition & Dietetic Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Department of Food Service Management, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Dungun, Terengganu, Malaysia, Basic Science Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract

Research background: Dancers are a group of people whose profession are dancing and believed to be predisposed with highly concerned of body image. Their job environment exposed this group often to strive for thinness and concerned about their body image, hence, could lead them to engage with unhealthy behaviour such as diet and lifestyle which can cause an eating disorder. Thus, it can contribute to the detrimental of their quality of life. Objective: This study was conducted to identify the body image perception and its relationship with demographic data among dancers in urban Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Methodology: This cross-sectional study was conducted among full-time and part-time dancers by using Body Image State Scale (BISS) self-administered questionnaire. Height was measured by stadiometer and weight was measured by weighing scale to get their BMI status. A total of 72 (46.5%) male and 83 (53.5%) female dancers had participated in this study. Results: It was found that 76.8% of the respondents having an ideal body mass index, where as 12.3% and 11.0% are underweight and overweight/obese respectively. Overall, 30.3% did not satisfy with their body image. Among those who are in an ideal body mass index, the result shows that 31.9% did not satisfy with their body image. Mainly, the dissatisfaction was high on the attributes of physical appearance (52.3%) and weight (40.7%). Based on gender, the result shows that 69.2% of male and 85.3% of female dancers were dissatisfied with their body image even though they have a normal BMI status. Implication: In conclusion, there are a significant numbers of male and female who have unfavourable body image even though they have an ideal body mass index. It could suggest that the dancers in the urban environment settings are more concern of the physical appearance and weight to fulfil the demand as a dancer. It could lead to unhealthy weight management and detrimental to their quality of life.

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Keywords: body image perception; physical appearance; body mass index; dancers
Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology
Tel No : [+60332584385](tel:+60332584385) / +6019650188
Fax No: [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)
Email : ajaudanis@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my

The Functions of Spatial Structure in Supporting Socialization in Urban Parks

FAEZEH MOHAMMADI TAHROODI*, NORSIDAH UJANG

Design and Architecture Universiti Putra Malaysia*, Design and Architecture Universiti Putra Malaysia,

Abstract

Despite the fact that humans' lives initially depends on social and natural settings, in these decades these vital sources are undermined by economic determinants. It is evident that, most metropolitan city centers are dominated by skyscrapers with limited urban parks that are not socially responsive for urban life.

This paper emphasizes the functions of an urban morphology in supporting the socialization in Lake Garden, one of the main urban parks in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. It discusses two relevant theories; first the concept of users' experience coined by Kevin Lynch (1960) which states that way-finding is related to the process of forming mental maps of environmental surroundings. Second, the concept of a social activity coined by Jan Gehl (1987) which holds that urban public spaces can be more alive when they provide welcoming and attractive places in which people can walk around and spend time. However, until recently, research on the socio-spatial behavior mainly focuses only on social ties, place attachment, and human well-being and has a less immersion on the spatial dimension of social behavior.

So, this paper examined the socio-spatial behavior within space by exploring the relationship between the concepts of way-finding and the social activity in an attempt to bridge the gap between them. The urban structures, which were defined by the paths and nodes, analyzed as the fundamental topological structure of space to understand their effects on the engagement pattern and social visibility. The study used the photo questionnaire survey to inspect the spatial dimension in relation to the social activities within paths and nodes.

Then, in the next step, spatial cognition was evaluated by sketch maps which were produced by 30 participants of the park. The results of the sketch map indicated that, spatial image was closely related to the socio-spatial behavior. Moreover, an integrated spatial structure of the park brought integrated use and social activity. On the other hand, people recognize and remember the spaces that they engaged in social activities within them. Meanwhile, they can experience the park thoroughly, when they find their ways continuously through an integrated structure of the park. Accordingly with this regard both perceptual and social dimensions of design happened simultaneously. The results of sketch maps technique were validated by a photo survey questionnaires and a photo analysis of urban park structure.

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Keywords: Spatial structure; sketch map; social activities; urban park

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : [+60123927239](tel:+60123927239)

Fax No: N/A

Email : faezeh.mohammadi00@gmail.com

Material Flow Analysis as Environmental Policy Decision Making Tool : A Case Study of Klang Valley, Malaysia

Farah Ayuni Shafie*, Dasimah Omar, Subramaniam Karuppanan

Faculty of Architecture, Surveying and Planning, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Surveying and Planning, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Shah Alam, Malaysia, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi Mara, Puncak Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

Introduction: Urbanization increases the demand for using the resources through the rise of anthropogenic activities such as human habitation and industrialization. As the demands for higher inputs of materials and energy to sustain the growth of cities continue to expand, understanding the metabolism and carrying capacity of a city becomes very important for policy makers and decision makers especially in sustaining the overall quality of life.

Objectives: The objective of the study is to assess urban metabolism in Klang Valley by using Material Flow Analysis (MFA). The flow of urban materials in three localities; Kuala Lumpur, Ampang Jaya and Selayang is determined and the consumption of inputs and production of outputs of each city were studied.

Methodology: This study is a retrospective study comprising semi - quantitative approach. Primary data from the questionnaire and secondary data from related agencies and organisational bodies were obtained. National data was downscaled to accommodate regional data. Materials which can be examined, include energy inputs, water inputs, food and drinks inputs, gases outputs, wastewater outputs and solid waste outputs.

Findings: The electrical consumption of 0.188 kilogram of oil equivalent per capita per day in Klang Valley contribute to carbon dioxide of 0.455 kilogram per capita per day. As for water consumption, 95.32 % of the water consumption is the share of wastewater production. The consumption of 0.38 kilogram per capita per day of rice, eggs and sugar will contribute in the production of 4.5 kilograms per capita per day of solid wastes.

Conclusion: Material flow analysis enables urban planning stakeholders to understand a variety of system occurring in neighbourhoods, cities and regions that would affect and be affected by urban planning and development. Therefore, an overview of whether the systems are in an equilibrium or an imbalance state could be an approach to a sustainable city.

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Keywords: Urban metabolism, material flow analysis, inputs & outputs

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : [+60125542362](tel:+60125542362)

Fax No: [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)

Email : farahayuni@salam.uitm.edu.my

A136 / UE 005

NEW CITIES IN ALGERIA: A SOLUTION OR AN ANNOUNCED DISASTER? CASE STUDY OF DRAA RICH CITY -ANNABA- ALGERIA

Hassib Rehaïlia*, Ibtissem Saadi

Department of Architecture, Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba, Algeria* ,
Department of Architecture, Badji Mokhtar University, Annaba, Algeria,

Abstract

While more than half of the world population lives in urban areas, pollution, overpopulation, saturated traffic, inadequate services ... etc seem to have vanquished several large cities. Hence, many countries want, after an era of large structures and urban satellites, to turn towards the creation of a new ideal city, imagining it to be the place of creativity, exchanges and trust in the future. These new cities were born from the political will to structure urbanization around a city center, and would aim to provide a solution to the problem of the growth of large cities.

Paradoxically, these new towns without history are, since their inception in contemporary Western world and in emerging countries, the subject of investigations and studies for several years and the debate is not so far closed.

In Algeria, due to uncontrolled urbanization, cities including those of the Mediterranean coast, are facing big problems, including control of urban growth and real estate, and wherever extension is not possible, the authorities have embraced the creation of new cities to loosen the pressure on these megacities.

Thus, the creation of new cities is one of the main axes of the national planning strategy SNAT 2025, whose main objective was to achieve a balanced regional development and thus help slow and rebalance littoralization and redeploy populations towards inland areas and the South. Among the proposed new cities is Draa Rich. The case of this new city is symptomatic, because the selected site, spread over 1344 hectares and counting a planned 50,000 housing units, would be a model to follow closely. However, in front of this political will and unilateral policy (which is facing major problems; land, finance and management), are voices exacerbated by this approach which would increase the tensions that can emerge within this city, not to mention the serious degradation that the fauna and flora would experience. In this article, the making of the new town of Draa Rich is apprehended through a work of investigation and diagnosis, favoring a multi-scale approach. Is the model for this ambitious city a realistic one in the current context, or will it be a "definitive solution" to the real estate problem encountered in the coastal province of Annaba.

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Keywords: territory project; urbanization; urban periphery; new city.

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : 00213667531706

Fax No: N/A

Email : hassib.rehaïlia@gmail.com

Planning for Riverside Area as Water Tourism Destination to Improve Quality of Life Local Residents, Case Study: Batuan – Sikambing River, Medan City, Indonesia

Hilma Tamiami Fachrudin*, Mohammad Dolok Lubis

Department of Architecture, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia* ,Department of Architecture, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia,

Abstract

Protected riverside area can make rivers as a source of water, water transport and water tourism destination. However, the function of the river is often overlooked and not used at all. Riverside area planning that integrated with the surrounding environment and building is indispensable. In addition, efforts to maintain the quality of water rivers and its environment must be done to make the area more attractive. Water tourism is becoming increasingly popular with the people and has the potential to be developed. Local residents should be given an understanding of the importance of tourism activities mainly based on the river environment and the things that needs to be do to support these activities. River cleanliness must be maintained and preserved. Provision of support facilities serves to improve the quality of life of local residents based on economic sectors. This research was conducted at Batuan - Sikambing River, Medan City, Indonesia, which has the potential to be developed as tourist attraction. Research carried out quantitatively by using the questionnaire survey, where local residents become respondents. Comments and suggestions from residents feed into regional planning efforts Batuan - Sikambing River into water tourism destinations in Medan City, Indonesia. Data was analyzed descriptively, i.e. frequency to produce planning recommendation. Most respondents agreed that if the area of the Batuan - Sikambing river serve as a tourist destination. Some supporting facilities that should be provided are cafes, dock, boat tours, floating markets, stalls selling souvenirs and others. Provision of these facilities is expected to support efforts to improve the quality of life of local communities. The arrangement of the river area as a whole is indispensable. River area management plans should refer to the recommendations made in this study. Recommendations resulting from this study are expected to be reference to the government and developers to realize Batuan - Sikambing rivers become a tourist destination and improve the quality of life of local communities.

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Keywords: Water tourism, quality of life, riverside area, Medan City

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Tel No : [+6281376998695](tel:+6281376998695)

Fax No: N/A

Email : hilma_tamiami@yahoo.com

Safer streets for walking in traditional shopping streets in Kuala Lumpur City Centre

Juriah Zakaria*, Norsidah Ujang

Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, MALAYSIA* ,Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, MALAYSIA,

Abstract

In the recent years, there has been an increasing effort in making Kuala Lumpur as a city that provides the environment that are safe, walkable and user-friendly. However, it is evident that many streets in the city center have illegible pedestrian pattern, inconvenient walkways and improper design of sidewalk that is unsafe for walking. The traditional shopping streets are the main attractions for local as well as foreign visitors. The streets were intensely used by pedestrians. This paper discusses the urban structure and design of the street of Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman (JTAR) and the immediate areas that affect the physical safety of the street. The objective of the study is to assess the physical safety of the areas through field assessment and photographic analysis. The areas were assessed using matrix analysis and transcribed maps. The findings indicate that the JTAR and the surrounding areas are fairly safe for pedestrian, but the physical conditions of many of the streets are inconvenient and unsafe for the disabled users. Area along Jalan Munshi Abdullah (JMA) has a high level of physical safety, but the intensity of activity and pedestrian presence is fairly low, thus, the street has greater potential for crime activities. Nevertheless, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Jalan Masjid India (JMI) have high intensity of activity, street vendor and stalls along the street but poor quality of sidewalks has influenced the physical safety of the street. The presence of heavy traffic along JTAR also makes the place unsafe for walking. In order to improve the walkable environment of the city, more effort is needed to improve the physical safety of the street. With improved physical safety and urban structure, should be provided by good paving, wider sidewalks and appropriate pedestrian facilities. This could encourage more people to walk and experience the city.

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Keywords: Streets; physical safety; walkability; Kuala Lumpur
Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology
Tel No : [+60132455746](tel:+60132455746)
Fax No: [+60389464005](tel:+60389464005)
Email : juriahza@gmail.com

City Livability and Housing in Nigeria: A Case Study of Low-income Housing in Niger State

Mohammad Abdul Mohit*, Sule, Abass Iyanda

Lecturer, Kulliyah (Faculty) of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, 53100 Kuala Lumpur.* ,PhD Student, Kulliyah (Faculty) of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, 53100 Kuala Lumpur.,

Abstract

Studies on the liveability of cities have been on the increase due to their perceived aftermath significant contributions to the quality of life. Although the quality of life (QOL) has been studied from different disciplines, however, it does not mean absence of diseases or sickness rather QOL depends largely on the living environment that encompasses the built and natural environment. The aim of this study is to examine the quality of life against the backdrop of the living environment in the public low-income housing estates in Niger State of Nigeria. This paper reviews the empirical studies and presents the reviewed literature as the lead way to come up with the conceptual framework for the study. Based on the desk top literature the study used both subjective and objective measurements to investigate the liveability of the public low-income housing of Niger State. Issues examined include the home environment, neighbourhood amenities, economic vitality, social environment and civic protection. Targeted are the household heads for the questionnaire survey in the selected three public low-income housing estates of Niger State. Stratified random sampling technique was to choose all types of homes. The data analysis techniques include; descriptive statistics, factor analysis and structural equation modelling (SEM). The result of the study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge in liveability studies in terms of model construct. The findings from the perception of the residents of the public low-income housing estates in Niger State will serve as a contribution to the policy of the state government that strives to improve the living environment and the quality of life of its citizenry.

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Keywords: Liveability, Public Low-income Housing, Quality of life, Confirmatory factor analysis, Niger state

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Tel No : [+60361965285](tel:+60361965285)

Fax No: [+60361964864](tel:+60361964864)

Email : mohd.mohit@gmail.com

Roles of Public Art in Malaysian Urban Landscape towards Improving Quality of Life: Between Aesthetic and Functional Value.

Muhammad Falihin Jasmi*, Dr. Nik Hanita Nik Mohamad

Institute of Graduate Studies, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

Public art defined as artwork that placed externally in public areas and mostly accessible for public appreciation and viewing purposes. Usually, public art can be found in a variety of forms, materials and processes, either permanently or temporarily installed. It included free standing sculptures, monuments, archway and artist-designed street furniture and artwork integrated with building such as murals, architectural details and digital display. Most practice of public art involves collaboration of stakeholders, promotes a sense of community and contributes to a substantial public realm. Most public art in western countries celebrates the local culture and re-instate the sense of history and remarkable event, whilst public arts in China, Japan and Korea, are often influenced by their belief and religion, and the same time, preserving the city's identity.

Meanwhile, in Malaysia, there is currently an unprecedented interest and awareness of public art and its installation being mostly found in major cities including Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Perak and Johor. Notwithstanding the interest, however, the installation, locality and placement of public art are often misguided and widely debatable. The rationale for incorporating public art as part of the urban landscape and to what extent does it contributes towards improving the urban quality of life and the city itself is often questionable. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate the aesthetic and functional values of public art in the local context. The objectives of this study are (a) to examine the significance of public art installation and (b) to observe public perception of existing public art. The methodology will be conducted by reviewing the literature related to public art; and assessment of existing public art in local and international context. The outcome of this paper is hoped to provide a better understanding and appreciation of public art among stakeholders that lead to more successful implementation for a better quality of the public realm in the urban area.

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Keywords: Public art; roles of public art; urban landscape; urban quality of life

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Tel No : 013-4496946

Fax No: -

Email : falihinjasmi@gmail.com

A141 / UE 010

Urban Skyline as a Reflection of City's Image and Identity: A Review

Nurulhuda Abdul Hamid @ Yusoff*, Sharifah Khalizah Syed Othman Thani,
Anuar Mohd NoorMasbiha Mat Isa

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

Abstract

Each city has its own unique skyline which act as an iconic signature and collective abstract that reflects city's image and its identity. The distinctive skyline demonstrates its uniqueness in term of historical value, economic, and socio-cultural traits that possess the difference of each city's image from one another. The unprecedented proliferation of massive physical developments including high-rises and skyscrapers in the fast pace of the globalization process is evidently the result of competitiveness between cities worldwide, in their quest to achieve world class city image and global standing. Physically, high-rises and skyscrapers, acted as important components of any city skylines to reflect its premier image and status. They are viewed as large, upwardly thrusting symbols which have promotional and competitive benefits to a city as well as a key factor for aesthetically pleasing city skylines. This paper discusses a conceptual review of the significance and influence of urban skyline, and its visual quality as justifying strategies in creating and conserving city's image and identity. In line with conservation of urban skyline and its visual quality, the approaches and methods which have been introduced by researchers and practitioners in defining and assessing the visual quality and skyline in high-density urban environment are discussed. The conservation of urban skyline and its visual quality as a reflection of a city can be achieved through sustainable development strategies via stressing the significance value of urban landscape, high quality design, and iconic architecture. A set of principle guidance that could be used by practitioners, decision and policy makers, urban planners, landscape planners and architects as an integral part of the three-dimensional skyline initial stage, design process and planning strategies has been described in detail. The findings of this paper are hoped to form a solid foundation and understanding of the concept in managing and conserving the city's skyline, which can be applied to many urban skylines. Thus, providing a better physically and visually quality of urban-spatial configuration.

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Keywords: Urban skylines; visual quality protection; city image conservation; height control zone
Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology
Tel No : [+603-55444480](tel:+603-55444480)
Fax No: [+603-55444353](tel:+603-55444353)

A142 / UE 011

Land Use Transformation Process in Chachoengsao Province, Thailand

PRUKSANUBAL, Boonrawat

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
Phyathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

boonrawat_p@hotmail.com

Abstract

The overcrowded with population and activities in Bangkok Metropolitan caused the government proposed spatial development projects. There was a project called “Eastern Seaboard Development Program”. It was in the 5th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986). The main goal of this program was to encourage three provinces on the east coast; Chonburi, Rayong and Chachoengsao to be a new core industrial area.

Chachoengsao Province is located on the east of Bangkok Metropolitan and connected to the gulf of Thailand. A hundred years ago, many canals were dug in this area. One of the reasons was to expand the agricultural land in order to increase productivity for export. Therefore, this province has been one of a significant area where produced food resources for surrounded areas. Most of land use areas were agricultures and residents. According to the 5th National Plan, the government provided and improved infrastructures such as international airport, motorway, electric power-plants and deep seaports to facilitate industrialization in this area. In addition, lower land prices compare with Bangkok Metropolitan and labor force resources from the North Eastern of Thailand attracted both local and international investment.

The objectives of this research are; to study the land use transformation process of Chachoengsao province and the impact of the transformations. Field surveying and mapping are used for spatial analysis. The secondary data such as the background of study area, the national plans and the provincial statistic data are used to describe the process of land use transformation.

Nowadays, there are many industrial estates and factories in The Eastern Seaboard area. It is becoming a successful program regarding the increasing of industrial investments. Consequently, the economic structure of Chachoengsao has been shifted from agriculture to industrial. Land use has been changed rapidly from paddy fields to other activities: factories, housings, commercial areas, golf courses, shrimp farms, for instance. Besides the huge returns from foreign investments, there are impacts on locals concerning environment, society and economic. These impacts challenge the future of development direction of Chachoengsao province.

Keywords: land use, transformation, industrial, agriculture

A143 / UE 012

Public perceptions towards tree risk management in Subang Jaya, Malaysia

Ramzi Mohamed Lazim*, Alamah Misni

Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya, Persiaran Perpaduan, Jalan USJ 5, 47610 Subang Jaya, Selangor.* ,Center of Study for Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Malaysia,

Abstract

This study was conducted to identify the cause of the tree management which the trees are threatened to the public. It stressed on the tree species selection, preparation of planting areas, tree function and maintenance requirements effectively and efficiently are the most critical issues for tree management in urban areas. However, the tree risk management is closely related to the urban development. The trees in urban areas attach importance in ecology, temperature reduction, improving the aesthetic value and recreational purposes for public. However, the greatest tree benefits have relationship between the establishment of landscape development with safe and healthy quality. Tree risk management has identified through the urban development processes of the various aspects such as planning, design, construction until maintenance phases. The study area is Subang Jaya Zone administrated by Subang Jaya Municipal Council, Malaysia. The urban public perception has been studied to assess the level of knowledge and the importance of trees to the urban environment. Tree species distribution in urban areas was analyzed to decide the suitability of tree species. It is based on knowledge of tree biology, its principal function, and target probability risks based on the location of trees. An urban conflict is the main issues when the failures of tree risk management. A regular maintenance and proper pruning ensure tree health for the safety purposes and tree survival. Tree hazards are the terminology been used to identified the factors contributing to the tree failure.

The effective model of tree risk management has implications for improving the quality of urban management, and reduces management costs with measures of pre-planning, current planning and post planning. It will increase the tree safety value in urban areas. These will help the tree care people to take the action plan and to implement the Best Management Practices to overcome the issues related to the tree risk management.

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Keywords: Tree risk management, urban conflict, safety, planning

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Tel No : [+6012-9448394](tel:+6012-9448394)

Fax No: [+603-5637 6585](tel:+603-56376585)

Email : ramzimpsj@gmail.com

A144 / UE 013

Public Visual Preference of Kuala Lumpur Riverfront

Raudhah Hilaluddin*, Norsidah Ujang

Department of Landscape Architecture/Faculty of Design and Architecture/Universiti Putra Malaysia/Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia*, Department of Landscape Architecture/Faculty of Design and Architecture/Universiti Putra Malaysia/Serdang, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia,

Abstract

Rapid urbanization and population growth of Kuala Lumpur city have drastically changed the relationship between the society and the river. It is unfortunate that for years, the river has been transformed to a concrete drainage and many may not notice the existence of the river in the city. This is worsened by the lack of aesthetic value and the absence of social activities along the riverside area. Current 'River of Life' project initiated by the Kuala Lumpur City Hall is an ambitious attempt to revitalise the Kuala Lumpur riverfront while improving the city image by creating opportunities for development close to the city centre. However, it is argued that public preferences needs to be considered in developing more effective riverfront development since it involves the making of public spaces. This paper discusses the visual preference of riverfront in the city of Kuala Lumpur as perceived by the public. Visual Preference Survey was conducted with the local people and the tourist. The survey includes a photo-questionnaire and close-ended questions to measure their preference for scenes typical of the riverfront for future riverfront of Kuala Lumpur and their perceptions of attractive elements that should be integrated to the river. 5 point Likert scale was used to indicate their preferences for riverfront scenes. The study found that the respondents prefer the natural setting along the riverfront. They would like to see an expansion of newer areas which will provide water connected activities, higher pedestrian volume and increased amenities along the riverside of Kuala Lumpur. There is a need to determine the public preference of the visual quality and the elements influence their attraction so that the future riverfront will be more attractive and appropriate to the needs and aspiration of the public.

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Keywords: Visual preference, riverfront, revitalization, perceptions

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Tel No : 0166221641

Fax No: 03 8946 4007

Email : r_odah88@yahoo.com

Evaluating Physical Changes for the conservation initiatives in the historic cities of Melaka

Shahrul Yani Said*, Zulkiflee Abdul Latif, Lilis Shereena Safiee

Research Management Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA* ,Research Management Institute, Universiti Teknologi MARA,
Faculty of ARchitecture, Planning and Surveying,

Abstract

The changes in townscape have a significant indication of the urban morphology of the place. The growth of townscape happens now and then. Urban pattern changes due to the development requirements and sometimes to cater the needs of the users. The physical changes are a unique testament of civilization. It is an embedded record of changes in society and their way of life. Heritage-led regeneration, an urban conservation scheme is introduced in many historic areas and cities in order to bring back life to the place. Economic measures were introduced to create a sustainable cycle for its socio-economy. Recording these changes is important to evaluate how far the site has developed. The research looks at Melaka, a well-known historic city in Malaysia to discover how the regeneration initiatives have helped to bring more opportunities to the place. Townscape evaluation; a townscape survey exercise was carried out in 2010 and 2013 to score the quality of the area. It is a quantitative data collection methodology used to assess the physical condition of the urban heritage areas and involves a scoring system. It has been used to evaluate the effectiveness of Townscape Heritage Initiatives schemes in the UK. The physical changes recorded in the survey represent the result of the regeneration project. An improve condition of the place caused by the conservation work carried out is believed to provide opportunities for the area and helps to regenerate the local economy. With the baseline data collected in 2010, and later in 2013 by using the same instrument, the results are compared to study the improvement pattern. This paper discusses the findings from the survey and looks at the plan of the development. GIS analysis tools are used to analyse the data. A detailed analysis of the development model could provide a useful data to be used to project future improvement to the area.

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Keywords: urban conservation; changes in townscape; regeneration; townscape survey
Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology
Tel No : 0060104241563
Fax No: N/A
Email : shahrulyani@gmail.com

A146 / UE 015

Form and Content of the Local Plan as a Tool for the Quality of Life in Urban Area

Suhaini Mohamed Yusoff*, Fatimah Yusoff, Ahmad Fuzi Arshad

Department Town and Regional Planning, Faculty Architecture Planning and Surveying UiTM Shah Alam Malaysia*
,Department Town and Regional Planning, Faculty Architecture Planning and Surveying UiTM Shah Alam Malaysia,
Department Town and Regional Planning, Faculty Architecture Planning and Surveying UiTM Shah Alam Malaysia,

Abstract

This research is about the theoretical form and content of the local plan as a tool for the quality of life in urban areas. There are two introductory sections of the paper. Firstly to examines the form and content of the local plans. Secondly are to relate how local plan to influence the quality of life in urban areas. The main conceptual framework of this research is to look at how far the application of the local plans can support the development in creating the quality of life. In generally, form and content of the local plan are different between local authorities and it depends on the process of preparation of local plans. According to the form of the local plans, it relates to a proposal maps, written statements and report. For the content, it covers with the statutory, manual local plans, guideline, existing land use, strategic, policies and prediction by years. Thus, quality of life can be determined by the content of local plans which are to conserve the urban area, to improve the circulation, landscape, enhancement of the built environment, develop the land, use of land, plantation, give the open space that has been set out on the Town and Country Planning Act (172). However, in the technical report of the local plans, the content it's very different and it more on the sector, development proposals map, policies and strategic, existing land use, guideline and projection for the future development. In short, for the form and content can be described more details to define the criteria that required to achieving the quality of life by using the local plans as a tool.

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Keywords: Form and content; local plan; urban area;quality of life
Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology
Tel No : 0186617706
Fax No: N/A
Email : suhainiyusoff@gmail.com

A147 / UE 016

Characteristics of Resting Places for the Homeless in Johor Bahru City Centre Physical

Wan Hashimah Wan Ismail*, Juhana Turiman

Architecture Department, Faculty of Built Environment Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia* ,Architecture Department,
Faculty of Built Environment Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia,

Abstract

Johor Bahru City Centre is an area of high commercial value that attracts both local and foreign entrepreneurs. It is also a border city that separates Singapore and Malaysia. The urban development and rising cost of living in the city lead to some side effects. Among others, it reduced some people to live in the city centre, without any proper homes. These people are the homeless or bummers that in one way or the other could tarnish the image of the city. The paper discusses the causes of the problem in being homeless and the physical characteristics of their resting places. It was based on research that was conducted to identify the reasons for their being homeless and the physical criteria of the resting places chosen by them. The primary intention was to understand their situation and their choice of spaces. The research was conducted using three methods, namely literature review, open-ended interviews and observation. The literature review was based on the written documents by scholars and the local city council on the homeless. The open-ended interview was conducted with the stakeholders rather than the homeless themselves due to some reasons. The observation was carried out on three basic time frames, namely in the morning, afternoon and at night. The findings suggest that the majority of the homeless were local people who came from outside the district of Johor Bahru or from the other states in Malaysia. Their primary interests were to find jobs either in Johor Bahru or Singapore. Despite their condition, it was concluded that they were choosy in the choice of spaces for their resting places. An understanding of their situation, interests and the physical characteristics of their resting places could be used as guiding tools in designing a one-stop centre for the homeless. In one way or the other, the building of a proper place can help to clean up Johor Bahru city centre from the ugly sighting of people sleeping all over the place within the urban areas.

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Keywords: physical characteristic; space criteria; resting place; homeless

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Tel No : [+6016-7651378](tel:+6016-7651378)

Fax No: [+607-5566155](tel:+607-5566155)

Email : wan7137shima@gmail.com

A148 / UE 017

An Investigation of Life Quality in Traditional Houses on the Perspective of Gestalt Psychology (Sample of Study: Qajar Houses in Iran-Tabriz)

Nasim Najafgholi pour kalantari*, Shabnam Akbari namdar, Sobhan Roshanfekar jourshari

PhD. Student, Department of Art and Architecture, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, IRAN*
PhD. Department of Art and Architecture, Tabriz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, IRAN, M.Sc. Student, Department of Art and Architecture, Ajabshir Branch; Islamic Azad University, Ajabshir, IRAN,

Abstract

Gestalt theory states that the human brain, to understand the complex issues that are composed of multiple components, takes this method that assembles the all components in the form of a single topic and makes a general understanding of the obtained subject at the beginning. In other words, it means they integrate a shapeless obstacle on the basis of principled logic and by a regular structure. This process is a creative act in which by combinations of different of elements of Gestalt, like form, color, and sex creates new units. These days the Gestalt school in esthetic of the urban environment, urban management, and urban sustainability perspective has a significant impact and owns the highest usage of the urban landscape and building view designs.

On the other hand, the traditional architecture of Iran owns unique features that while paying attention to climate and cultural issues, fulfills the esthetic needs and enhances environmental quality and also owns many new concepts in the field of environmental psychology in itself. So the purpose of this study is to evaluate the principles of Gestalt psychology and its accordance with traditional residential architecture of Iran which entails the critical cultural importance of paying to this issue. Selection of a number of Qajar houses recorded by Miras Farhangi organization of Tabriz constitutes the population of the present study, and survey-analytic method has been used by means of photographs, tables and maps to check the contents. Results of the study revealed that assessment and analysis of the building views and even understand them when being seen is fully dependent on the viewpoint of the audience to the subject. So that the subject does not depend on the understanding of details and the whole, it is more the social components. The human mind tends to understand outside events in "good shape" that the good here means qualities such as simplicity, brevity, symmetry and harmony that we have had experienced in the study of traditional houses.

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Keywords: Gestalt theory, Quality of life, Traditional houses, Qajar, Tabriz.

Topic Category: Urban Environment / Urban Psychology

Tel No : 00989147791878

Fax No: 00984135542164

Email : n.najafgholipour@yahoo.com

Working Environment

The Influence of Herzberg's Motivator Factor on Employees' Organizational Citizenship Behavior

Ismayaza Noh*, Cairul Azwa Azimi, Nadzri Mohd Alim Maria Mohd Salleh

DEPARTMENT OF CULINARY ARTS & GASTRONOMY/FACULTY OF HOTEL & TOURISM MANAGEMENT/UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA/MALAYSIA*, SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING/PRACTICE LEARNING AND TRAINING CENTER/MALAYSIA, DEPARTMENT OF CULINARY ARTS/FACULTY OF HOSPITALITY TOURISM AND CULINARY ARTS/TAYLOR'S UNIVERSITY/MALAYSIA, DEPARTMENT OF CULINARY ARTS & GASTRONOMY/FACULTY OF HOTEL & TOURISM MANAGEMENT/UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA/MALAYSIA

Abstract

The Influence of Herzberg's Motivator Factor on Employees' Organizational Citizenship Behavior Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) has been widely studied across the borders especially in the western countries. By definition, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) is the "individual behaviour that is discretionary, not directly or explicitly recognized by the formal reward system and it promotes the effective functioning of the organization" (Organ, Podsakoff & Mackenzie, 2006). This workplace voluntary behavior is associated with many predictors that may bring whether major, minor or negative influence towards the engagement of employees' OCB. Prosocial behaviour is a spontaneous behaviour, without compensation motives that may be affected by individual mood or an internalized norm with the available or/and stable individual differences (Organ et al., 2006). Understanding the influence that OCB brings will benefit the managers in preparing the suitable and effective environment as well as the motivation and satisfying factor that will trigger this behaviour to occur (Dickinson, 2009). This study is focusing on motivation as the predictor or independent variable that influence employees' engagement on the OCB (altruism, conscientiousness, courtesy, civic virtue and sportsmanship) behavior. Herzberg's motivator factor (achievement, advancement, recognition, and growth) has been chosen as the independent variable. A total of 150 questionnaires were distributed conveniently to respondents. With 125 questionnaires returned, researcher was able to analyze the data based on the research questions and hypotheses developed. The findings showed moderate and weak, a significant relationship between the variable excluding the relationship between the independent variable and civic virtue and sportsmanship. Thus, Herzberg's motivator factor was not a predictor of civic virtue and sportsmanship behavior. However, for the strongest predictor; achievement, growth, and growth strongly predicts the altruism, conscientiousness, and courtesy behavior respectively. However, with the absence of the relationship between the independent variable and civic virtue as well as sportsmanship, therefore, the strongest predictor cannot be determined as the value recorded was below the criterion.

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Keywords: organizational citizenship behaviour, motivation, Herzberg's two factor theory, motivator factor, Malaysia.

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Tel No : 6019 341 4023

Fax No: N/A

Email : ismay147@salam.uitm.edu.my

Daylight Harnessing in Atrium for Wellbeing: Parametric Influences on the Daylight Conditions on the Atrium Floor

Sabarinah Sh Ahmad*, Julitta Yunus, Azni Zain-Ahmed

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia* ,Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia, Institute of Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia,

Abstract

In recent years, more buildings in Malaysia have incorporated atrium as a design strategy to harness daylight for the wellbeing of building occupants. This design trend is recognised as one of the most prevalent and environmentally stimulating spaces of today's architecture, often shutting out the harsh natural environment while benefitting from natural light. This emerging design trend corresponds with the current commercial sector push for urban renewal of modern cities. Daylight availability in an atrium has been explored extensively using different techniques and models. Incorporating atrium into buildings can be used to stimulate the outdoors and admit natural light into the indoor space; however, it will not automatically lead to energy saving, nor enhance working conditions. There have been numerous studies to improve the practicality of atria application with different solutions to benefit the wellbeing of building occupants. The daylighting aspects of the atrium need a careful design approach to accomplish visually pleasing as well as energy-efficient building criteria. This paper investigates the main characteristics of the atrium and their influences on the daylight conditions on the atrium floor. The shape of the atrium and its orientation to the sun, the transmittance of the roof, the reflectivity of the atrium surfaces and the glazed areas are essential parameters in the daylighting design of atrium buildings. An atrium model with four types of structured roof forms (flat, pitched, pyramidal-gridded and south facing saw-tooth), characterised by a different Well Indices are analysed. A simplified methodology is used to predict the daylight factor on the atrium floor, developed through IES-Radiance as a simulation tool.

The findings, based on intermediate skies, revealed a linear relationship and had a good degree of correlation with the overall reduction in daylight levels. The experiments also confirmed that as the sky brightened, the daylight availability became more significant as the inclined glazing and internal obstructions tend to reflect or spread sunlight away or into the atrium. Intermediate sky conditions revealed an intricate pattern of daylight performance in the atrium installed with varied roof structures. Hence, using daylighting as a responsive environmental solution is a way forward towards more sustainable urban living which in turn will enhance users' quality of life and wellbeing.

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Keywords: Atrium characteristics; Daylighting; internal roof obstructions; daylight factor

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Tel No : [+60123465788](tel:+60123465788)

Fax No : [+60355444353](tel:+60355444353)

Email : sabar643@salam.uitm.edu.my

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Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Evolved from Storage of Commingled Food Waste and Its Potential Health Risk to Human Health

Siti Rohana Mohd Yatim*, Ku Halim Ku Hamid, Kamariah Noor IsmailZulkifli
Abdul Rashid

Faculty of Chemical Engineering, UiTM Shah Alam, Selangor Malaysia* ,Faculty of Chemical Engineering,UiTM Shah Alam, Selangor Malaysia, Faculty of Chemical Engineering,UiTM Shah Alam, Selangor Malaysia, Faculty of Chemical Engineering,UiTM Shah Alam, Selangor Malaysia

Abstract

The development of Malaysia's total population along with economic growth, business activities and consumption rate, will accelerate daily generation and volume rate of municipal solid waste (MSW). Malaysia's MSW contains a significantly high amount of food waste that are mostly disposed at landfills. Prior to waste collection, wastes are normally stored for several days. As a result of waste degradation, stored wastes produce unpleasant odour. Unpleasant odours released from food wastes contain hazardous gaseous such as VOCs. Since wastes are stored prior to disposal, gases exposed to humans may produce possible adverse health effect. Therefore, this study aims to measure the level of VOCs emitted from storage of food waste. It's vital since this will lead to the identification and quantification of VOCs emitted during waste decomposition process. Consequently, the results will allow the study to also assess potential health risk resulting from exposure to VOCs. In this study, food waste decomposition process was conducted for 14 days using food waste model. Food waste samples were kept between 20°C and 30°C. VOCs emission from both samples were collected at different stages of decomposition; day 0, day 1, day 3, day 5, day 7, day 10, day 12 and day 14. All data were analysed using TD-GC/MS. Results showed various types of VOCs released during decomposition of food waste. Compounds produced were influenced by time, temperature and physico-chemical characteristics of the compounds. The releases of Dimethyl disulfide were found to be the highest. The potential health risk was represented by hazard ratio, which calculation showed to be at 1.6×10^{11} . Since negligible risk was HR equal to or less than 1.0, results indicated that exposure to dimethyl sulphide with HR of 1.6×10^{11} is hazardous to human health. This study has proofed that, food waste could be one of the air pollution in the future if improperly manage.

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Keywords: Volatile Organic Compounds, storage, commingled Food waste, Potential health risk

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Tel No : [+60332584446](tel:+60332584446)

Fax No: [+60332584599](tel:+60332584599)

Email : sitirohana@salam.uitm.edu.my

Determination of Hazard in Captive Hotel Laundry using Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment Matrix

Zuraini Jusoh*, Noristisarah Abd Shattar, Hayati Adilin Mohd Abd MajidNur
Dalila Adenan

Department of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Terengganu), Malaysia*
,Department of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA (Terengganu),
Malaysia, Department of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA
(Terengganu), Malaysia, Department of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Business Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA
(Terengganu), Malaysia

Abstract

Captive hotel is known as a training hotel where it was fully equipped with real life hotel facilities as an aid in a learning process to manage and operate the hotel. Thus, the workers and students can be exposed to a hazard because of the specialist nature of the work and machinery laundry area. Hazard will expose to various risk related to injuries, ill- health, damage to property and damage to the environment. The main objective of this case study is to carry out a risk assessment of typical cleaning linen process in the captive hotel laundry in Terengganu. The identification of hazard has been done by observation at working space, interviewed four workers who are involved in the process and reviewed of publication report as well as report from authorities' bodies. The Semi-Quantitative Risk Assessment Matrix was used to determine the level of risk from the identified hazard. From the analysis, the possibility of fingers caught into the flatwork iron (risk value: 12) has been identified as the most critical hazard in the process. The recommendation for critical hazard was accordance to hierarchy of risk control to minimize the impact of the hazard. It shows the appropriate risk control were isolation, engineering controls, administrative controls and personal protective equipment. In general, by doing a risk assessment the company can be proactive instead of reactive in ensuring the safety, health and welfare of workers, protecting other people associated with the activities of workers at work place against risks to safety and health, and many more other provisions.

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Keywords: Hazard, Risk Assessment, Semi Quantitative Risk Assessment Matrix, Risk Control Hierarchy
Topic Category: Workplace Environment
Tel No : [+60199884316](tel:+60199884316)
Fax No: [+6098403777](tel:+6098403777)
Email : zuraini338@tqanu.uitm.edu.my

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Safety Management Practices for Safety Performance in Construction Industry: The Mediating Moderating Role of Safety Motivation

KHALIZANI KHALID*, SITI HAJAR MOHD HUSSAIN, DR. ABDUL MAJEED AHMAD

FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, UITM KEDAH, MALAYSIA* ,FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, UITM KEDAH, MALAYSIA, FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, UITM KEDAH, MALAYSIA,

Abstract

This study aims to examine the dual role of safety motivation for refining and understanding the bearing of causality between safety management practices and safety performance in the construction industry. To measure the new approach to the field of safety management research, structural equation modelling procedures was utilised towards three competing models as (a) mediating model, (b) moderating model, and (c) mediating moderating model, to provide essential distinctions between competing configurationally models that are tested to determine the best fitting model. Overall, evidenced was found for all hypothesized models. The findings illustrated that safety motivation is partially mediated moderated the relationship between safety management practices and safety performance and has provide the superior fitting data. This result makes valuable contributions to the safety management literatures through the establishment of safety motivation as a decisive dual role of mediating moderating to understand the complexity of organizational-psychological-behavioural relationship in the workplace.

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Keywords: Mediating Moderating; Safety Management Practices; Safety Performance; Safety Motivation

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Tel No : [+604-456 2478](tel:+604-456-2478)

Fax No: [+604-456 2234](tel:+604-456-2234)

Email : khali509@kedah.uitm.edu.my

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