

An Exploration of the Element Zen Aesthetic Concept in the Modern Leisure Resort

Wu Peifeng, Dr Nadia Bt Mohd Nasir

Jiangxi Tourism & Commerce Vocational College City Graduate School, City University
Malaysia, City Graduate School, City University Malaysia
Email: nadia.nasir@city.edu.my, 1023210855@qq.com

To Link this Article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v14-i7/22227>

DOI:10.6007/IJARBSS/v14-i7/22227

Published Date: 19 July 2024

Abstract

This paper explores the concept of fusing Zen aesthetics in modern leisure resorts' architectural designs and constructions, and the impacts on interior designs, landscaping, and the guests' experiences. Based on Zen Buddhism, the principles associated with practising tranquillity, simplicity and harmony with nature in a detached environment, have turned the contemporary resorts into places of peace and leisure. This study examines how to ensure that the belief system of Zen is incorporated and preserved in the modern luxury resort setting, and how to provide amicable solutions to the conflict between these beliefs and the features that are expected of the resorts today. Housed at the centre of the examination is the assessment of the effect of employing Zen-themed settings on guests' satisfaction and engagement, improved health, and relationship with nature. Consequently, the Theory of Planned Behavior and Postmodern Architecture theory are applied to capture guests' behaviours and the architecture's impact on cultural experience vis-à-vis the resorts. In this manner, this study advances the future of culturally appropriate and ecologically friendly leisure locations by improving cross-cultural communication and engaging sustainable tourism.

Keywords: Zen Aesthetics, Leisure Resorts, Architectural Design, Guest Experience, Cultural Integration

Introduction

The research focuses on the application of Zen schemata as principles of contemporary leisure resorts and the impact they have on architectural and environmental design, interior design, landscaping, and, generally, the guest environment. Zen, as part of Buddhism, lays stress on the sparingness, frugality, and concordance with nature. This influence has greatly impacted modern vacation spots to become places where people go to relax and be calm. Minimalism is core to Zen inspiration with materials such as stones and bamboo, as well as low hues to English the serenity of the space. These elements not only bring aesthetic values but also

bring the aesthetic feeling of peace and happiness to the guests of the resorts (Simpong et al., 2021).

The first major concern highlighted in the study is the matters of cultural imperialism and better representation of the Zen philosophy in resort projects. Some people have claimed that commercialization may betray the essence and profundity of Zen culture and reduce it to an aestheticized phenomenon. Therefore, assessing the level of integration of Zen values into resort designs and implementation in a manner that is culturally sensitive and genuine to the spirit of Zen aesthetics without imitating the facade of appearances (McIntosh et al., 2021). Another has to do with blending today's creature comforts with the basic Far Eastern aesthetic the spa has elected to embrace, namely the zen concept. In the present day, many resort establishments attempt to create comfortable conditions for visitors and provide them with all the amenities, which creates the opposite of Zen aesthetics. The understanding and identification of measures to achieve the optimisation of comfort and style while maintaining the basic concepts of Zen and avoiding clutter have been addressed in this study (Benko, 2024).

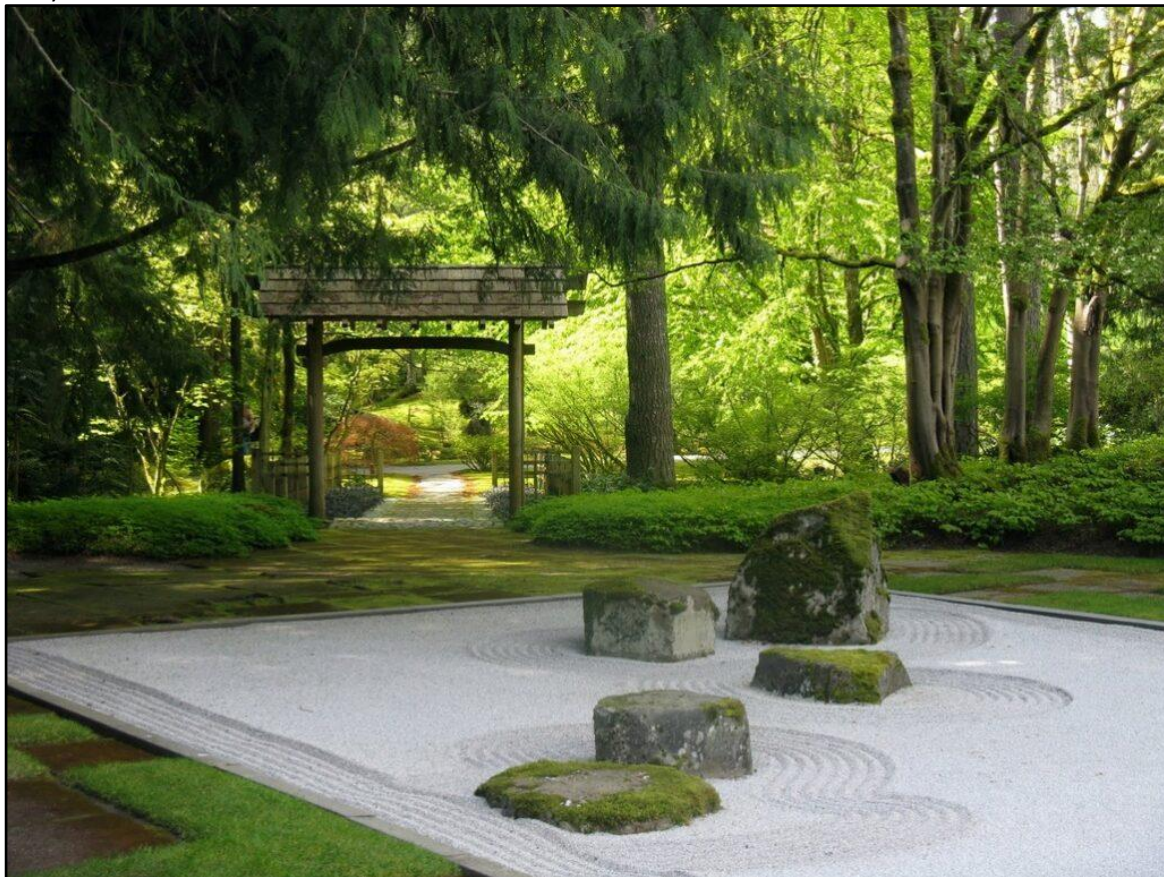


Figure 1: Zen Aesthetic Garden Concept

Another concern is elaborating spaces that would evoke a sense of peace and contemplation amid the lively pro-action attitude of a resort. An aspect of Zen is that it entails some amount of seclusion and reflection on nature. Thus, the research focuses on the possibilities of designing spaces in resorts to offer guests parts of the space where they can relax and focus on themselves, free from the excessive company and noise characteristic of TOs (Fitri et al., 2020). Besides, the study also answers the need to understand sustainable design practices within the context of Zen-themed resorts. According to the Zen culture, people should respect nature, but sometimes the construction sectors are not so much ecological. The study focuses

on how resorts can apply sustainable building materials and technologies, measures for energy saving, and protection of the natural environment as strategies that improve the quality of the lodgings and the guests' satisfaction.

It is for these reasons that the conclusions of this study transcend facets of architectural aesthetics to address the conservation of culture, satisfaction of guests, and maintaining tourism as they look for quality and unique accommodation. Zen principles can be used not only to transform resorts into unique centres of aesthetic taste but also to provide an additional value proposition by offering a chance to restore the guests' spirit and mind (Smith, 2021). Further, by highlighting the sources of leadership in South Asian culture and identifying key leadership behaviours, this paper contributes towards the improvement of Cultural Communication. Hence, through a discussion of the contemporary usage and instances of Zen aesthetics in leisure resorts, the current research promotes an understanding of various cultures and the proper manner of engaging with cultural products in tourism contexts. This makes the communication between designers, guests and local people more profound and allows to avoid the main mistakes in resort construction that could be offensive to other people (Chanda & Banerjee, 2022).



Figure 2: Zen Aesthetic Resort

The study sets the stage for subsequent research and development based on the proposed conceptual design of integrating mindfulness into the architectural design of a resort using sustainable techniques and overall wellness principles. It is suggested that exaggerating cultural components would make the investigation more enriched; with these insights, future studies can further elaborate where, for instance, cultures other than the Western cultures can improve the design and functionality of leisure resorts thereby contributing to the advancement of the hospitality and tourism field (Bal & Czalczyńska-Podolska, 2020). Thus, the analysis of Zen concepts in contemporary leisure resorts shows their significance in shaping the architecture of resorts, customers' interactions, and environmental conservation. Applying the principles of minimalism, natural materials, and a calm environment, resorts can attract guests looking for help to find balance and become the defenders of Indigenous

cultures in a world that is actively being drawn into consumerism. Such findings are essential for the creation of culturally consonant, ecologically friendly, and spiritually uplifting leisure facilities that would appeal to the changing clientele demands of the modern world.

The objectives of the study are:

- To examine the key design components derived from Zen aesthetics that are incorporated into the environmental design of modern leisure resorts.
- To identify effective components and factors derived from Zen culture that improve the environmental design of modern leisure resorts, aiming to enhance guest experience and satisfaction.
- To assess the impact of Zen-inspired environment design on the perceived tranquility and relaxation experienced by guests in modern leisure resorts.
- To analyze the relationship between Zen-inspired environment design and guests' connection with nature in modern leisure resorts.
- To investigate the influence of Zen-inspired activities and experiences on guests' engagement in mindful practices and their overall well-being in modern leisure resorts.

Literature Review

Zen culture, coming from Zen Buddhism and based on ancient Chinese philosophies, is far from being limited to Asian aesthetics or spirituality. It can be described as the comprehensive standpoint on life connected with the esthetic and spiritual foundations which are based on the strict adherence to the principles of simplicity and mindfulness and the constant unity with the present moment. This anti-linguistic approach to a method of teaching and way of life at the same time produced a vast number of Zen writings, as well as claimed artworks, all of which show the profundity of Zen's philosophy (Awal, 2022). This plays out in Zen for the following reasons: It is a matter of life and death: Just like Zen life balance on objects, Zen philosophy is the balance of the material world and spirituality and is situated in the middle between life and death.



Figure 3: Zen Aesthetics Resort In China

In the arts, Zen is involved as researchers have seen particularly in practices such as calligraphy, painting, and the tea ceremony. These are artistic works that help people to express their possibilities and to find the higher meaning of existence, which is connected with the principles that stand for Zen. Zen calligraphy is simplified and appears randomly suited to the practitioner's personality and the democratic concept of inner harmony. In the same manner, the paintings done in Zen style portray ordinary countryside scenes or natural objects and motifs meant to make spectators consider the concept of transience and the void (Shi, 2022). The enablement of the ability to be scientifically creative is the choice of the type of tea and dish served and how they are served through the chanoyu, a way of tea ceremony that brings mindfulness, and hospitality and reflects the ability to be mindful of the relation between man and nature as it is contained in Japanese culture.

There are also Zen prescriptions seen in artefacts of culture and architectural works of art that depict the principles of Zen. This is evidenced by magnificent structures such as temples, which are created to provide an atmosphere conducive to meditation for instance the Zen temples. Rocks, gravel and greenery laid down in a very artistic manner depict the principles of Zen, in what is fondly called Zen gardens (Zhong et al., 2024). Simplicity and asexuality of the living spaces can be seen in the design of the ZEN Living, motifs, clean geometrical lines, presence of natural materials and absence of superfluous items which create a solid ground for safe and creative self-development. Spatial evaluation is significant in finding out about the use of Zen design components in contemporary leisure resorts. These assessments seek to promote an ambience of calmness, something that is in concord with the conception embodied by Chinese art. Cultivating spatial images, architects recall the viewer's emotions and explain the importance of Zen art by drawing focus to spatial perspective and composing a calm environment for guests.

However, incorporating Zen elements into modern-day objects presents some difficulties, especially in the light of Chinese Zen and Taoism that originated from placing objects in landscapes that may not be easily applicable in today's urban world (Zhong et al., 2024). The extremes of simplicity, on the one hand, and subtle elegance of the modern leisure resorts located amid large cities, on the other hand, were always a challenge where all references ranging from design to basic principles of space organization, including Zen gardens and intense use of natural materials, mitigation the effects of the uncontrolled urbanization of these destinations. Some of the principles of Zen-influenced architecture are simplicity balance, and naturalness as seen in the aspects of separation from clutter, thorough use of clean lines and angles, and natural panelling and texture. The zen design has the quality of balance and the vacuity or 'ma,' which also refers to moments of moral and creative reflection in the overall planning (Whalen, 2023). Thus, the incorporation of Wabi-Sabi aesthetics appeals to customers because it reflects the genuine and temporary nature of life and sincere relationship with nature.



Figure 4: Zen Living Meditation Box In China

Considering the concept of Zen culture's implementation in the context of the environment and the design of the present leisure resorts, one can identify that the integration here significantly affects the surrounding atmosphere and the guests' experience. Zen culture is a popular culture that originated from Zen Buddhism and has important tasks in LV; it concerns such features as minimalism, spirituality, and focus on nature (Drobot, 2023). These principles have been incorporated diligently in the structure as well as the design of the modern recreational centres in the quest of establishing realms of tranquillity and a serene atmosphere to help tourists find their innermost solace. Bother not as much with technique as with the attitudes and outlook of Zen practice that emphasizes the state of being mindful. For instance, this principle is well illustrated in the leisure resort architectures which structure the surroundings in a way that sends signals to the guests, urging them to let go of the formal stresses of life. Spare rooms where people can meditate, calm yards with water fjords, and clean interiors with reduced amounts of stimuli help to create an environment best suited for self-contemplation (Noor et al., 2022). These resorts also adhere to Zen principles of minimalistic design, utilization of natural elements like wood and stone as well as featuring a lot of white and neutral colours.

Public-orientated gardens, especially the classics of the Japanese type which is rooted in Zen, serve as the cornerstone of many contemporary recreation centres. They were designed quite intentionally to present a balanced image of the world's elements, including the stones and

the gravel, and the plants that make up these gardens. They not only accentuate the attractiveness of the environment but also offer the guests an area where they can get spiritual repose by the tenet of Zen. In addition, Zen-inspired resorts also embrace design techniques that are standardized in the spatial distribution to achieve equality of the visual and psychological fields (Coburn et al., 2020). From the organization of furniture to the location of vegetation every little thing is kept in mind to get a peaceful and balanced feeling. This intentional method creates a comfortable atmosphere, thus guests are more immersed in the space around them and their general wellness is improved.

Also, it affects non-physical or 'geometric' aspects of leisure resorts, which can be defined as how the concepts of Zen culture enlighten the experience of the places offered. Spa facilities often provide such spa services as yoga, meditation, and various types of mind control, popular in Eastern countries like Japan (POONLUMBERT & Teerakapibal, 2020). The above activities not only create a natural opportunity for relaxation but also give the guests a chance to rediscover their soul and self-image. Through engaging the visitors in more than activities that can be described as leisure, the respective resorts intend to make the overall impression of, and associations with, their offerings as one of relaxed tranquillity and balanced health. Going deeper into the intention and utilization of Zen-inspired environment design affects not only in individualistic terms but also in cultural and economic terms (Niwantha, 2024). When travelling and exploration for culture-based tourism rise and guests are in search of soul-searching experiences, resort services that adopt Zen concepts and principles innovate by providing Zen-inspired amenities. Besides sustaining and enhancing the traditional cultural values, it also boosts the local economy for any kind of tourists who would visit from around the world, especially for leisure with a touch of Zen in their tours.

The tranquil nature-connection returns of environment design based on Zen principles in contemporary leisure hotels have originated from the main strategies of Zen Buddhism, which include enduring muse and stability, harmonization of man and nature, and familiarization with the universe (Wang et al., 2020). Essentially an integral part of this design philosophy is the Zen gardens, which incorporate such features as the raked sand and gravel, as well as other elements of the given tradition with its focus on simplicity and a mindful state of being. These gardens also work as beautiful places under which guests can relax and get a completely new perception of the inner world and the ability to find inner harmony in a chaotic world. Applying Chinese garden design principles to a building adds to this feeling to an even greater degree. These gardens effectively blend other natural features like water systems, structures like rocks, and plants. Modern resorts built to provide tourists with comfortable surroundings also allow them to revive unique traditional Chinese impressions by creating a sense of closeness to nature to allow them to indulge in tranquillity (White, 2021). This design approach not only excellently complements the aesthetics of the resort but also ensures its guests' wellness by creating areas for reflection.

In addition to the spaces of a place, the architecture and the mood inspired by Zen traditions are two of the most important elements of guests' stay. Zen design is seen in relaxing resorts where furniture and architectural elements are made of natural and unprocessed materials, asymmetrical forms, and great empty spaces (Cabeza-Lainez et al., 2022). The suggestions such as voices from nourishing colours, building textures and fragrances are created to calm and help the guest to relax and be at one with herself/himself. Furthermore, the application of aspects of Zen architecture in designing the resort affects the guests and their movements in a specific manner. Those are the spaces that are designed in the context of nature as a concept to make the guests feel at home and make them active participants in the

environment. A Zen attitude fits well with such a concept as guests are eager to experience the quiet enjoyment of nature and are willing to engage in meditative activities.

Additional relations between the notion of Zen and guest interactions deepen the impact of Zen-inspired activities and experiences on the resort environment. Hobbies like meditation in Zen style and certain forms of treatment through Yoga are arranged to result in a stress-free state, turning the focus towards the present moment, and a better and healthier condition (Evans, 2021). In these sessions, guests are helped in how to achieve this through meditation, a way of relaxation to reduce stress. Such and other related activities not only improve a guest's physique health outcomes through the practices that accompany yoga but assist in boosting mental health also, with the result of a more balanced traveller. This aspect also applies to the variety of foods that resorts offer by embracing Zen culinary elements. Creating harmony between the food and drink on offer, and the overall pampering of the guests, the focus on the local, and global thinking applicable to the Zen-inspired cuisines maintains the theme of wellness. Meals are turned into invitations to incorporate that remind guests to take care of their physical and spiritual selves, inspired by the zen concepts.

However, there are some main difficulties in the implementation of the Zen culture in the resort areas (Li & Xu, 2022). Sometimes Western people have some misconceptions about Zen since it is very different from the usual European or American religions and has its roots in Buddhism; they tend to oversimplify the concept of Zen, mistakenly associating it with mere mindfulness. As for designing an interior that follows the basic tenets of Zen, one must not overburden the room with intricate decorations and focus on natural materials instead. Such things while developing the aesthetic concept that results in spaces that would help people get closer to becoming mindful might be challenging (Stoltz & Grahn, 2021). Further, implementing part of Zen's principle of simplicity and naturalness as the desired aesthetic may clash with today's ideal of luxury or opulent resorts in design therefore the latter requires a balance or lookout for both beauty and spiritualism.

One more crucial approach can be identified in applying the principles of Zen in the practices used (Wang et al., 2021). This strategy, called 'organizational maintenance,' draws from the meditative aesthetics of Zen and is used to improve awareness and order at the resort's management. By incorporating elements of Zen into the decisions of the resorts, guests can be exposed to a Hotel that is stronger as a unity and better able to fulfil their role in making guests to be happy. The concept is also not limited to physical structures but incorporates guest relations, operations, and environmentalism, making it a true depiction of Buddhism's Zen profound philosophy of interconnectedness and compassion.



Figure 5: Zen Buddhism Texts

Other issues that can arise concerning the implementation of environments inspired by Zen include the issues of cultural significance and harmony in design (Xing, 2024). It is here that designers should not attempt to present what they perceive as Zen culture, but are obliged to actualise the art of Zen. This is the process of including features in architecture that are in harmony with the natural, particularly light, water, and vegetation, and the addition of features that bring tranquillity and balance. Balancing this has not been a trivial feat as it means mastering the principles of Zen and its implications in the present-day practice of hospitality, including creating fulfilling and culturally sensitive guest experiences.

Finally, the chances for the philosophical influence of Zen in the resort's environment are focused on the successful interaction with the guests, as well as on the positive feelings evoked by the designed atmosphere. Best practices include implementing mindfulness, adhering to the minimalist principles of the philosophy, and honouring Zen culture and roots to enhance the guests beyond the stay. These strategies are not only beneficial for the guests but also improve the quality of sustainable tourism through issues of ecology and culture, representing the idea of Zen at modern recreation zones.

Theoretical Framework

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) and Postmodern Architecture Theory

By featuring the TPB and the Postmodern Architecture as key elements of this theoretical framework, this paper provides a clear and well-developed understanding of how Zen aesthetic concepts play into advancing modern leisure resorts. TPB assumes that the behaviour of guests in these resorts is driven by their attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of control (Fauzi et al., 2024). Those are the scarcity and variety facets of room attitudes in the context of Zen-inspired environments, and having elements like places for meditation and exposure to natural landscapes seem important for the guests as they can influence their satisfaction and well-being. Another component involved in the reception of guests with Zen Culture is perceived behavioural control, which drives acceptance of the norms established to promote relaxation and a happy ambience.

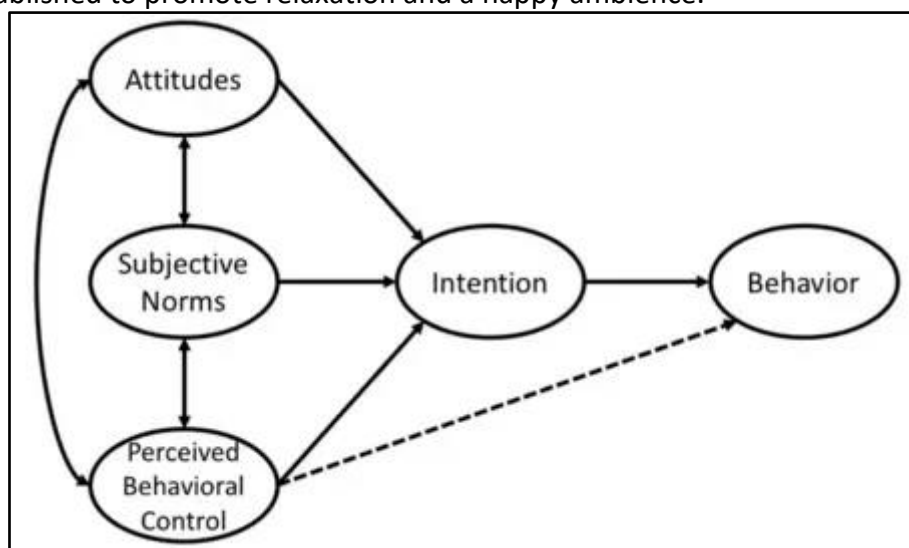


Figure 6: Theory of Planned Behavior

Postmodern Architecture provides a theoretical framework that enriches this framework by focusing on the aspect of architectural cues that are involved in guest actions (AlYousefi, 2023). There is the use of zen motifs in selected designs, including simple shapes and organic

materials that build an atmosphere conducive to contemplating and that connects with nature. These decisions are to create a balance with cultural feelings that complement guests' leisure time through a conducive design of the interior.

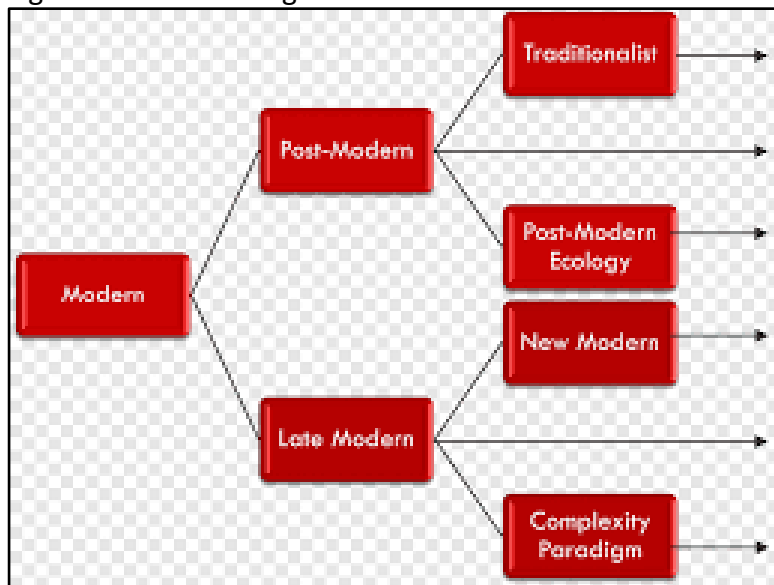


Figure 7: Postmodern Architecture Theory

Both of these theories emphasise the importance of incorporating Zen aesthetic principles into the notion of resorts. Thus, if architects associate individual architectural elements with the related guest behavioural intent and cultural expectations, they can design an environment not only to fulfil the stimulus-response needs but also to provide genuine opportunities for emotional and psychological well-being. Not only does it improve guest experience but it strengthens the cultural understanding and other delightful elements influenced by Zen concepts and artistry. Hence, the combination of TPB and Postmodern Architecture theory offers a strong foundation for decoding and applying Zen aesthetics concepts to the values and features of modern leisure resorts. It emphasises the role of design in changing the atmospheres of guests and helping them to relax, as well as in enhancing their access to cultural experiences within resorts.

Conclusion

It becomes apparent that the incorporation of Zen Aesthetics in modern Leisure Resorts sheds another insightful concept of the Experience Economy by offering a simple, mindful experience of hospitality. Through the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behaviour and the Postmodern Architecture theory, this study emphasises that relevance and appeal to guests' attitudes and cultural beliefs are paramount to creating harmonious spaces that will nurture their well-being. Appropriate application of Zen philosophical practices that entail simplicity, use of natural features and preservation of natural settings hence providing natural attractions that visitors need results in sustainable and culturally sensitive tourism. This approach does not only bring benefits to guests; it also contributes to the development and propagandizing of Zen communities and helps the people learn more about this cultural belief and their values. Therefore, this research creates a basis for further development in the architecture of resorts and the improvement of individual and communal well-being, as well as shaping the landscape of tourism and hospitality in terms of preserving culture and protecting the environment.

Contribution

As a contribution to the body of knowledge within the hospitality and tourism industry, this research seeks to provide an understanding of how Zen aesthetics can be applied to current leisure resorts. Expanding from the results regarding the principles based on Zen values that become applied to the architectural looks, interior design, layout, and guests, the study offers a model that can be used to design spaces that include the aspects of peace, focus, and culture. Organization and easy design of spaces accentuating the use of natural materials, balance all conveniences beneficial for guests and support environmental health. Furthermore, through discussing issues like cultural representation and the dilemma of simply, the work presents solutions for resorts' further development to creators and initiators. Moreover, this research enhances the cross-cultural knowledge of how and when Zen philosophy can be applied positively in a recreational environment. Ultimately, the study creates a conversation between the conventional norms of design and the newly advancing norms and helps the idea of resorting to a broader perspective regarding cultural sensitivity as well as contemporary demand. Thus, the ultimate goal of this study is to contribute to the further development of new resorts, which will contribute to guests' comfort and take into account the locals' culture.

References

- AlYousefi, A. (2023). *Genres of Situated Architectural Theory: Autotheory, Dialogue, and Site-Theory* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Pennsylvania).
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ali-AlYousefi/publication/373076244_Genres_of_Situated_Architectural_Theory_Autotheory_Dialogue_and_Site-Theory/links/64d7336f78e40b48bd41ec5f/Genres-of-Situated-Architectural-Theory-Autotheory-Dialogue-and-Site-Theory.pdf
- Awal, A. (2022). Linguistic purism in Bengali language in Bangladesh: Myth and reality. *SELL (Scope of English Language Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature) Journal*, 7(1), 57-79.
<http://194.59.165.171/index.php/SL/article/download/720/541>
- Bal, W., & Czalczyńska-Podolska, M. (2020). The stages of the cultural landscape transformation of seaside resorts in Poland against the background of the evolving nature of tourism. *Land*, 9(2), 55. <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/9/2/55>
- Benko, L. (2024). *The Holistic Home: Feng Shui for Mind, Body, Spirit, Space*. Simon and Schuster.
https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=0a_PEAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT10&dq=The+understanding+and+identification+of+measures+to+achieve+the+optimisation+of+comfort+and+style+while+maintaining+the+basic+concepts+of+Zen+and+avoiding+clutter+have+been+addressed+in+this+study&ots=7ogKHdENmT&sig=llyLRw2UEq7II GPWBmc6af6_K4Y
- Cabeza-Lainez, J., Almodovar-Melendo, J. M., & Rodríguez-Cunill, I. (2022). The search for sustainable architecture in Asia in the oeuvre of Antonin Raymond: A new attunement with nature. *Sustainability*, 14(16), 10273. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/16/10273>
- Chanda, S. S., & Banerjee, D. N. (2022). Omission and commission errors underlying AI failures. *AI & society*, 1-24. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00146-022-01585-x>
- Coburn, A., Vartanian, O., Kenett, Y. N., Nadal, M., Hartung, F., Hayn-Leichsenring, G., ... & Chatterjee, A. (2020). Psychological and neural responses to architectural interiors.

- Cortex, 126, 217-241. <https://www.academia.edu/download/89270707/Coburn-et-al.-2020.pdf>
- Drobot, I. A. (2023). The Austerity in Japanese Spaces. *P'Arts' Hum*, 3(1), 81-95. <https://artshumanities.partium.ro/index.php/pah/article/download/129/55>
- Evans, S. Y. (2021). *Black Women's Yoga History: Memoirs of Inner Peace*. State University of New York Press. https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=fJj1DwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PT9&dq=Hobbies+like+meditation+in+Zen+style+and+certain+forms+of+treatment+through+Yoga+are+arranged+to+result+in+a+stress-free+state&ots=-Dopbv9Irf&sig=Q5Zp-NT_mob9bTBTt2dc8byRVEw
- Fauzi, M. A., Hanafiah, M. H., & Kunjuraman, V. (2024). Tourists' intention to visit green hotels: building on the theory of planned behaviour and the value-belief-norm theory. *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 10(2), 255-276. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JTF-01-2022-0008/full/html>
- Fitri, A. A., Rachmawati, R., & Haristianti, V. (2020). "Nature in Space" as Interior Concept for Resort Hotel in West Bandung. *Journal of Architectural Research and Design Studies*, 4(2), 60-66. <https://journal.uui.ac.id/jards/article/download/16042/10556>
- Li, Y., & Xu, Y. (2022). A Study on Landscape VR Design of Special Neighborhood Based on Traditional Culture. *Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing*, 2022(1), 7596883. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1155/2022/7596883>
- McIntosh, J., Marques, B., & Fairbrother, K. (2021). Architecture of geothermal places: socially and culturally responsive therapeutic landscapes. *Journal of Cultural Geography*, 38(1), 28-49. https://openaccess.wgtn.ac.nz/articles/journal_contribution/Architecture_of_geothermal_places_socially_and_culturally_responsive_therapeutic_landscapes/13011479/1/files/24792875.pdf
- Niwantha, H. P. (2024). An Investigative Study of the Literature of Japanese Zen Buddhism and Crime Control. *Journal of Advanced Research in Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(1), 6-22. <http://www.thejournalshouse.com/index.php/Journal-Humanities-SocialScience/article/download/915/1022>
- Noor, A. F. B. M., Shukor, K. B. A., Abidin, M. Z. H. Z., Abd Razak, M. I., Hassan, P., & Abd Basir, M. K. (2022). Identifying Items for "Self-Reflection" as a Religious Factor to Succeed in the Pre-Sea Training. *Jurnal Ilmiah Peuradeun*, 10(3), 639-660. <https://www.journal.scadindependent.org/index.php/jipeuradeun/article/download/702/637>
- POONLUMBERT, M. T., & Teerakapibal, S. (2020). Business plan for the boutique holistic wellness centre (Doctoral dissertation, Thammasat University). http://ethesisarchive.library.tu.ac.th/thesis/2020/TU_2020_6202043078_13224_13922.pdf
- Shi, D. O. N. G. (2022). An exploration of the influence of Zen-inspired poetic nature painting on contemporary abstraction (Doctoral dissertation, RMIT University). https://researchrepository.rmit.edu.au/view/pdfCoverPage?instCode=61RMIT_INST&filePid=13305960690001341&download=true
- Simpong, D. B., Othman, N. A., Razak, N. F. A., Yusof, M. F. M., & Hashim, H. (2021, November). The Effect of Facility Aesthetics on Guest Satisfaction: The Case of Three Star Hotel in Kelantan. In *International Conference on Business and Technology* (pp. 1035-1047). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

- http://myscholar.umk.edu.my/bitstream/123456789/4059/1/The%20Effect%20of%20Facility%20Aesthetics%20on%20Guest%20Satisfaction_%20The%20Case%20of%20Three%20Star%20Hotel%20in%20Kelantan%20_%20SpringerLink.pdf
- Smith, M. K. (2021). Creating wellness tourism experiences. In *Routledge handbook of the tourist experience* (pp. 364-377).
Routledge.https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Melanie-Smith-49/publication/372657691_Creating_Wellness_Tourism_Experiences/links/64c236bd6f53d8732042cb1a/Creating-Wellness-Tourism-Experiences.pdf
- Stoltz, J., & Grahn, P. (2021). Perceived sensory dimensions: An evidence-based approach to greenspace aesthetics. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 59, 126989.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1618866721000145>
- Wang, W., Ying, S., Mejia, C., Wang, Y., Qi, X., & Chan, J. H. (2020). Independent travelers' niche hotel booking motivations: the emergence of a hybrid cultural society. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 89, 102573.
https://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/28287/13/28287%20CHAN_Independent_Travelers%E2%80%99_Niche_Hotel_Booking_Motivations_%28AAM%29_2020.pdf
- Wang, Y. C., Chen, P. J., Shi, H., & Shi, W. (2021). Travel for mindfulness through Zen retreat experience: A case study at Donghua Zen Temple. *Tourism Management*, 83, 104211.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7468537/>
- Whalen, P. (2023). *Bowed Some, Chanted a Little: Philip Whalen's Zen Journals and the San Francisco Renaissance*. University of Alabama Press.
<https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=3GrFEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=The+zen+design+has+the+quality+of+balance+and+the+vacuity+or+%E2%80%98ma,%E2%80%99+which+also+refers+to+moments+of+moral+and+creative+reflection+in+the+overall+planning&ots=ogK0XMA72a&sig=xxErAjJX3H3602IHtEu-Y1k1Ajw>
- White, B. (2021). *Formulating a critical regionalism-based framework for contemporary tourism development in rural China* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Hawai'i at Manoa). <https://scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu/bitstreams/f79b26ce-fd04-4b62-9c79-abac905f1a17/download>
- Xing, W. (2024). The Aesthetics of Temple Gardens: Research on the Application of Zen Philosophical Principles in the Design of Zen-inspired Landscapes. *Journal of Social Science Humanities and Literature*, 7(2), 100-111.
<https://adwenpub.com/index.php/jsshl/article/download/271/268>
- Zhong, S., Peng, H., Li, P., & Xiao, X. (2024). Poetry and the tourist being-in-the-world: connotations behind the Tang Poetry. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 27(9), 1421-1440.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13683500.2023.2205114>