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HUMAN ECOLOGY:
DIRECTORY OF RESEARCH PROJECT

2017 - 2021

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WITH KNOWLEDGE WE SERVE

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| PREFACE |

This book is a compilation of the numerous research undertaken by researchers from the Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia since 2017. FEM is committed to achieving excellence to become a pre-eminent reference centre in the field of human ecology with an international reputation and contribute to the development of the nation through high-quality teaching, impactful research, and meaningful professional and community services. We strive to produce graduates who are competent, ethical, resourceful, resilient, and responsible to God, themselves, and others for the quality of life and the environment. Therefore, this publication is a platform to further our research expertise and capabilities. In addition, through this publication, individuals interested in pursuing a master or PhD degree would have opportunity to evaluate the potential area of study that suits their interests.

From 2017 to 2022, FEM received a total of RM 8,521,773.67 for 93 research grants. Some of these projects were funded by the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS), Long Term Research Grant Scheme (LRGS), Transdisciplinary Research Grant Scheme (TRGS), Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) and Geran Putra, Universiti Putra Malaysia. Others are funded by public and private agencies. FEM has collaborated with several agencies and non-government organisations, within and outside the country. Some of the agencies are: National Anti-Drugs Agency (NADA), Ministry of Home Affairs; Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), PERMATA, Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA), Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN), Malaysian Financial Planning Council (MFPC), and Maestral International.

In the years to come, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia will strive to enhance its research capacity, linkages, and explore new niche areas of study by seeking collaborative partnerships with other local and international agencies or organizations to foster high-quality research. The post Covid-19 world new atmosphere requires a variety of empirical supporting data, especially on human and community well-being to support policy development in different sectors. We believe that smart collaboration can emerge when academia, business, community, government, and the media are all collectively involved. This would lead to high-quality data in the social sciences, and more graduate students will benefit.

Last but not least, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to those who have kindly contributed in making this book.

"WITH KNOWLEDGE WE SERVE"

PROFESSOR DR. MOHAMAD FAZLI SABRI
Dean
Faculty of Human Ecology
Universiti Putra Malaysia

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2	Developing A Model of ICT Adoption and Its Impact on Cultural Preservation Amongst The Native People Of Sabah	2017 - 2018	Sarjit Singh Darshan Singh (Prof. Dr.)	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC)	240,174.80
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4	Kajian Keberkesanan Program Inabah Dalam Membantu Klien Meningkatkan Amalan Keharmonian Dalam Kehidupan di Komuniti	2017 - 2018	Mansor Abu Talib (Prof. Dr.)/ Mohamad Naqiuddin Dahamat Azam (Dr.)	Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan (AADK)	70,000.00
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12	Legal Socialization and Its Effects on Compliance With Family Law In Malaysia	2017 - 2019	Muslihah Hasbullah @ Abdullah (Dr.)	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Geran Putra)	50,000.00
13	Pelan Induk Johor Sebagai Pusat Tamadun Melayu Antarabangsa	2017 - 2019	Mohd Izani Mohd Zain (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Yayasan Warisan Johor (YWJ)	265,000.00
14	Pembentukan Model Ketahanan Spiritual (I-RESILIENCE) Menggunakan Pendekatan NLP Coaching Dalam Kalangan Klien Di Institusi Pemulihan Dadah Jelebu	2017 - 2019	Hanina Halimatusaadiah Hamsan (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Geran Putra)	45,412.40
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22	E-Consumers Self-Protection Model For Online Shopping	2017 - 2020	Afida Mastura Muhammad Arif (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Geran Putra)	38,000.00
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33	Kajian Kualiti Perkhidmatan Tabika Kemas	2018 - 2018	Rojanah Kahar (Dr.)	Jabatan Kemajuan Masyarakat (KEMAS)	496,538.81
34	Kaji Selidik Kepuasan Pelanggan 2018	2018 - 2018	Mohamad Fazli Sabri (Profesor Dr.)	Tenaga Cable Industries Sdn Bhd (TCI)	24,000.00
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48	Relationship Between Gender and Vulnerable Types Towards Life Wellbeing Among Poor Freshwater Aquaculture and Fisheries Community Members In Peninsular Malaysia	2018 - 2020	Zumilah Zainalaludin (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Geran Inisiatif Putra Siswazah (GP-IPS)	25,000.00
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60	Factors Influencing Halal Cosmetics Purchases Among Malaysian Consumers In Klang Valley	2018 - 2022	Syuhaily Osman (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Geran Putra)	49,990.00
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65	Kajian Awal Kesesuaian Penubuhan Skim Ombudsman Pengguna Di Malaysia Tahun 2019	2019 - 2019	Elistina Abu Bakar (Prof. Madya Dr.)	Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri Dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna (KPDNHEP)	56,877.12
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70	Employees Personality And Pro-Environmental Behavior: The Mediating Effects Of Environmental Values And Connectedness To Nature	2019 - 2021	Nur Jasmine Lau Leby	Geran Inisiatif Putra Muda (GP-IPM)	37,100.00
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80	Progress and Problems Related To Enforcement of Freedom of Expression In Malaysia: An In-Depth Study	2021 - 2022	Murni Wan Mohd Nor (Dr.)	Centre for Human Rights Research and Advocacy (CENTHRA)	21,500.00

COMMUNITY POLICING BEST PRACTICES IN CRIME PREVENTION FOR BETTER LIFE

Research Team

Leader:
Dr. Nik Ahmad Sufian Burhan @ Jaohari, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Member(s):
1. Dr. Abdul Razak Abdul Rahman, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM
2. Dr. Wan Munira Wan Jaafar, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Introduction

The concept of community policing is highlighted as an effort to achieve enhanced level of safety and security that can be sustained through community involvement. In Malaysia, the community-oriented policing has been implemented across neighbourhoods since 1968 under the supervision of the Royal Malaysia Police (PDRM). The current study has two objectives. First is to examine the extent to which the community understands the concept and practice community-oriented policing. Second is to examine the impact of police force size on the crime rates at a cross-national level using criminal data on numerous crime categories with a longer time frame.

Methodology

The current study employed two distinct methods. First, we determined the levels of knowledge, attitude, and practices, or simply referred to as KAP among local communities that have been exercising community policing. Specifically, quantitative survey was employed and administered on communities of five major zones in Malaysia. Second, we performed regression analyses to determine whether a higher or lower number of police officers in society is linked to the increase or decrease in crime rates from 2003 to 2016. Specifically, ordinary least squares were employed and weighted by the population size to examine the impact of police force size on the crime rates based on eight categories: serious assault, burglary, car theft, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, sexual violence, and general theft. Then, robust regression applied using Tukey's Bisquare-weight function to mitigate the biasing effects of outliers. The results were compared and reported.

Results

First, this study confirmed equally high levels of knowledge on and attitude towards community policing, with scores of around 4 based on Likert scale of 1-5. On the other hand, the score was slightly lower for practices, which was around 3.5. This study concluded that in general, the local communities have exercised community policing despite living in busy urban environments. Several policy implications were proposed to ensure the sustainability of community-oriented policing while fostering social cohesion in neighborhoods in Malaysia.

Second, the regression results of controlling the effects of other criminal indicators suggested that increasing police force size did not significantly reduced the crime rates. Furthermore, robust regression applied using Tukey's Bisquare-weight function revealed positive relationships between police force size and the crimes for car theft, homicide, kidnapping, robbery, and sexual violence after mitigating the biasing effects of outliers.

Publication(s)

1. Suhaimi, S. S. A., Nazuri, N. S., Sufian, N. A., Burhan, A. R. A. R., & Hamsan, H. H. (2021). Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) on Community-Oriented Policing in Malaysian Neighbourhoods. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences,* 11(12), 517-526.

2. Nik Ahmad Sufian Burhan, Muhammad Dhamir Audi Azizul, Mohamad Fazli Sabri, Wan Munira Wan Jaafar, Hanina H. Hamsan . Is police force size related to crime rates? (Submitted to Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies)

CONSUMER INVOLVEMENT, CONSUMER ONLINE ENGAGEMENT, AND CONSUMER LOYALTY IN AIRLINE AND HOSPITALITY SERVICES AMONG GENERATION X AND Y

Research Team

Leader:
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Syuhaily Osman, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Member(s):
1. Leong Mei Kei, PhD Student, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Introduction

In the airline and hospitality service sector, Internet has enabled consumers to gain greater bargaining power for various products by a high level of exposure to various products and services (Hamid & Cheng, 2012). In Malaysia, six out of 10 Generation X and Y consumers would plan to purchase flight tickets (67% and the highest worldwide) and make hotel and tour reservation (62% and the second highest worldwide) online within six months. Thus, Generation X and Y are the research interest of the present study because they are the major consumers for airline and hospitality service.

The tremendous competitive industry has urged the airline and hospitality sectors to retain customers and build long-term relationships. One of the ways is to cultivate consumer loyalty as it is considered essential to the success of the organization (Kim, Vogt, & Knutson, 2015). Consumer loyalty is a long-term repetitive purchase experience. Consumers are likely to build a strong bond with the service providers which benefits both the consumers and the marketers. From a marketing perspective, marketers can retain new and old consumers by building up consumer loyalty (Gaurav, 2016). Loyal consumers are less likely to be price sensitive and not prone to choice-switching behaviour (Malik, Ali, & Ibraheem, 2017).

Therefore, this research provides an enhanced understanding of the impact of consumer involvement on consumer loyalty in airline and hospitality services. This study examines consumer online engagement as a mediator whereas Generation X and Y as a moderator. Meanwhile, from a practical perspective, this research enables the marketers to understand consumer loyalty and build consumer loyalty with a strategic way in order to ensure a long-term relationship. Concurrently, consumers are able to understand their own behaviour in airline and hospitality sectors.

Methodology

The target population in this study was consumers with experience in staying in a hotel or travelling with an airline. Non-probability sampling method is applied. Given that this research aimed to investigate the moderating effect of Generation X and Generation Y on the relationship between consumer online engagement and consumer loyalty, two groups were targeted to answer the questionnaire. The target respondents were those who born between 1965 and 2000. This study attempts to use Facebook online social media platform to distribute questionnaires. Circulating the questionnaire online also helped the researcher to screen respondents before they were allowed to answer the questionnaire. Several screening questions were asked prior to answering the full questionnaire. A sample size of 422 responses were received.

Results

Six out of nine hypotheses were supported and three were not supported. The results showed that consumer involvement and its dimensions (importance, pleasure, and sign) were significantly influencing consumer loyalty. The results also revealed that affective online engagement and cognitive online engagement were significantly mediating the relationship between consumer involvement and consumer loyalty. In terms of the moderating effect, the results showed that Generation X and Y were significantly moderating the relationship between consumer online engagement and consumer loyalty.

Publication(s)

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DEVELOPING A MODEL OF ICT ADOPTION AND ITS IMPACT ON CULTURAL PRESERVATION AMONGST THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF SABAH

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Introduction

Culture represents the beliefs, practices and artifacts of a group. Often studies have labeled Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a cultural erosion catalyst. As mentioned by Mustafa (2006), the world is facing an identity crisis as we live in the globalization era in which identity construction has become increasingly complicated due to rapid innovations of ICT. However, the fact remains that with ICT advancement, the community can benefit better in terms of learning about different cultures while at the same time, promoting and preserving their own culture.

This research aims to develop a model of ICT adoption and its impact on cultural preservation amongst the native people of Sabah.

Specific objectives:

i. To identify the level of ICT adoption (ownership, time spent on ICT, ICT skills) among the native communities in Sabah.
ii. To identify the factors that encourage the adoption of ICT among the native communities in Sabah.
iii. To identify the factors that hinder the adoption of ICT among the native communities in Sabah.
iv. To identify the impacts of ICT adoption towards the cultural preservation of native communities in Sabah.

Methodology

The quantitative approach was used in this study, which included 1,300 respondents from the KadazanDusun, Melayu Brunei, Bajau, Rungus, Kedayan, Lundayeh, Suluk, and Bajau communities. Respondents must own or have prior experience with the selected ICT, namely a computer, tablet, laptop, or mobile phone. The Statistical Package for The Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22 was used to analyses the findings.

Results

The youth are well-informed and moderately skilled in ICT. Women are receptive and have basic ICT adoption skills. The elderly are early adopters with limited ICT skills. As reported in the findings, the most significant factor influencing ICT adoption towards cultural preservation is effort expectancy. Despite facilities provided by the government, the effort to maximize benefits from the facilities given needs to be essentially from the community members themselves. The native communities have to be exposed and trained adequately so that they can benefit from adoption of ICT, not only for daily communication and entertainment purposes, but also to achieve the goal of cultural preservation.

Publication(s)

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Innovation(s)

Copyright:

1. Questionnaire Manual of ICT Adoption and Its Impact on Cultural Preservation Amongst the Native People of Sabah
2. Questionnaire of ICT Adoption and Its Impact on Cultural Preservation Amongst the Native People of Sabah

DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TESTING MODEL FOR MALAYSIAN AUTOMATED STEREOTYPE PREFERENCES (MY YOUTH RACIST @ RECONCILIATION IDENTITY) AMONG YOUTH IN MALAYSIA

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Introduction

This research envisaged identifying the domains and indicators of stereotype levels among Malaysian youths' leadership process within the social cohesion context of youth development. The current study also identified the indicators of each domain of stereotype within the social cohesion of youth leadership in Malaysia and determined a significant relationship between pertinent indicators and domains. All the domains, indicators, and parameters within the relationships of each construct were assessed and algorithmically converted using an IAT-pre developed model to construct the proposed Malaysian Reconciliation/Racist Identity apps on the IAT Model of Tier 1 and Tier 2 platforms. Experimental designs were applied within the pre-experimental-post (and post-hoc stage) framework. Assessment tools were also embedded within the ARPRM program modules and appraisal activities.

The specific objectives of this study are:

i. To identify the domains of stereotype within the social cohesion of youth leaderships in Malaysia;
ii. To identify the indicators of each domains of stereotype within the social cohesion of youth leadership in Malaysia;
iii. To determine the relationship between the indicators and each domains of stereotype within the social cohesion of youth leadership in Malaysia; and
iv. To develop and test the Malaysian reconciliation/racist identity apps on the iat model of tier 1 and tier 2 platforms.

Methodology

This study had employed a prototypeof an Item Response Theory Model with both inductive and deductive research strategies combining both quantitative-qualitative approach in the newly-proposed instrument development for Malaysian econciliation/Racist Identity (MyRID) test battery and psychometric tools, based upon the geospatial mapping of cognitive dissonance attributes of youth leaders with social cohesion parameters (stereotype assessment of an automated preferences based on ethnic). Experimental designs were used in the present study in order to achieve the objectives. Based on the cultural fit proposition paradigms, goodness of fit indexes, and the advocacy of computer adaptive measurement approaches of the three- parameter logistic (3PL) model, three social psychological measuring instruments (domains of cognitive, affective and psychomotor) were assessed according to a systemic and integrative framework of multimodal construct of feasibility among the matrices of the comparative nature of conventional (paper-based) measurements and computer- based testing, against the minimum standard error and a pre-determined minimum information stopping rule for Computerized Adaptive Testings (CAT). A number of 200 urban and rural respondents, which consist of all the pre-assigned ARPRM gold category candidates, in primary locations of Operational Bodies, were purposely selected by employing a multi-stage cluster sampling (with quota distributions) of urban and rural respondents (major cities of Kelantan, Johor, Kedah, Selangor, Sarawak & Sabah).

Results

The current study had achieved all the objectives and had served only as pioneer study as to produce a prototype model of MyRID with CAT-enabled platforms, in pursuit of fulfilling the needs of a socioculturally appropriate social psychological measurements of stereotype automated responses. Only partial correlations of scores and pre-specified series of multiple regression analyses were found and were conducted upon these measurements via the proposed analytical framework.

Publication(s)

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2. Adam Assim, M.I.S., & & Yaccob Y. (2021). *Komuniti dan Kesepaduan Sosial melalui Perspektif Psikologi Sosial in Isu Pembangunan Merentasi Komuniti*, Penerbit Universiti Putra Malaysia, p.103-118.

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4. Yasmin Yaccob. (2019). Hubungan Antara Domain Tingkah Laku Pembangunan Potensi Diri Dan Kesepaduan Sosial Belia Dalam Program Anugerah Remaja Perdana Rakan Muda. PhD Thesis UPM. (Lead researcher as Chairperson of Supervisory Committee for PhD candidate).

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DEVELOPMENT OF INTER-RELIGIOUS DIALOGUE MODEL FOR THE GRASSROOTS TOWARDS ACHIEVING SOCIAL COHESIVENESS IN MALAYSIA

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Introduction

Based on the statistic revealed by Department of National Unity and Integration, there were 327 social conflict cases reported from 1996 to 2002. Social conflict revolved around religious issues were the third in the list of social conflict cases (65 cases) other than ethnic clashes which top the chart (81 cases) and political cases come in the second place (76 cases) (Nazri Muslim, 2012).

According to Chandra Muzaffar, since the early years of independence till the 80s, ethnic relation in Malaysia might have been shaped by different issues such as citizenship, social contract, language, New Economic Policy, quota and urbanization issues. However, since 90s to present day, inter-religious issues would have a negative impact on ethnic relation in Malaysia (Baharum Mahusin, 2006). Syed Husin Ali (2008) underscores the sentiment in ethnic relations in Malaysia is already at its boiling point. The religious issues raised might have been influenced by the dynamic process of Islamisation in this country that took place in 1980s.

This argument is supported by research conducted by Abdul Rahman Embong (2001). The finding suggests that ethnic relation in Malaysia had experienced a dark period not only during May 1969 but also during 1980s as the government introduced the Islamisation policy as a response to Islamic resurgence movement. Since May, 1969 and Kampung Medan, 2001 there was no serious ethnic violence cases reported. Then, how can we assure that we are experiencing sour inter-religious or inter- ethnic relations? The tension in ethnic relation in Malaysia might not have been translated into aggressive action but it has been manifested in the form of prejudice. According to Abdul Rahman Embong (2001), Malaysian society (both the minority and majority groups) is still ingrained with prejudice as this problem was never wisely dealt with.

The divisive issues that emerged from perceived inequalities culturally, religiously or economically to stimulate prejudicial attitudes. This negative attitude if left unchecked will

lead to inter-religious or inter-ethnic conflict which is detrimental to the multi-religious and multi-ethnic Malaysian society. Robert Hunt (2009) has identified four main issues that have stirred inter-religious and ethnic tension in Malaysia. Among the issues are: the issue of religious freedom, demolition of temples, the demand by religions other than Islam to use Arabic words or terms which are synonymous with Islam for instance 'Allah', 'Kaabah', 'Baitullah' and 'solat'; and the prohibition of the used of the word Allah in Bible. The issues of conversion (Pankaj Jha, 2009), cow head protest in Shah Alam, Namewee's song, Ethnic Relation module and Suqiu issue, attacks on churches (Yong & Md Sidin, 2010; Carmen Nge, 2012) were only few other examples of issues that created uproar. These issues, once they became epidemic and created hostility they would not only jeopardize social harmony in the country (Zaid Ahmad et.al, 2014) but also threaten national security (Zaid Ahmad, 2014). Inter-religious dialogue could be one of promising tools in addressing this problem. However due to its intellectual, theological and philosophical nature, few scholars such as Al-Faruqi (1992) and Kamar Oniah (2001) opine that inter-religious dialogue can only be participated by the elite and intelligentsia hence not suitable for the grassroots in general. In reality, inter-religious conflict affecting society at the grassroots level.

If inter-religious dialogue is meant only for the elite, how could it be the best platform to increase inter-religious understanding and solve inter-religious issues? Based on few researches conducted on inter-religious dialogue in Malaysia (e.g., Rahimin Affandi, Mohd. Anuar, Paizah & Nor Hayati, 2011; Shahrom TM Sulaiman, 2004; Ghazali Basri, 2005; Suraya Sintang, Khadijah Mohd. Khambali, Azizan Baharuddin, Mahmud Ahmad, Mohd Roslan & Nurhanisah, 2012), Malaysian society is more synonymous with dialogue of life instead of dialogue in the form of intellectual discourse.

Unfortunately, dialogue of life is unstructured, not systematically implemented, not wellestablished and not grounded in specific theory since it is only based on daily interaction of multi-religious society. Furthermore, inter-religious dialogue or interaction is only possible if the society in particular area comprises of diverse religious and ethnic background. Therefore, the outcomes of such informal daily interaction are elusive. Present research therefore is embarked to develop a new model of inter-religious dialogue that is more appropriate for the grassroots.

This model of dialogue will become the pre-arranged, facilitated and structured version of 'Dialogue of Life.' In order to actualize this endeavour, a theory called Contact Theory proposed by Gordon Allport (1954) will be incorporated in the inter-religious dialogue for the grassroots. Contact Theory (Allport, 1954) has a good reputation in improving inter-religious or inter-ethnic relations and has been proven by few researches to facilitate superordinate identity formation and reduce bias since it fosters opportunities for "self-revealing interactions" (Gaertner, Dovidio, & Bachman, 1996: 271).

A meta-analytic test of the inter-group contact theory has further strengthened the case of contact theory for reducing prejudice and producing positive inter-group outcomes. Producing effects from 696 samples, the meta-analysis reveals that greater inter-group contact is generally associated with a lower level of prejudice (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006).These positive outcomes however can only be achieved if the contact occur with the present of four

conditions. Those conditions are: 1. Equal group status within the group encounter 2. Common goals 3. Co-operative interactions 4. Support from those with social influence and power. The proposed model of inter-religious dialogue therefore will be designed based on these four elements.

Research Questions:

i. How inter-religious dialogue that is systematically implemented can reduce inter-religious tensions and promote understanding between the members of different religious groups?
ii. What are the stages that involve in the dialogue?
iii. What are the contents, processes and activities that reflect and fulfil the four optimal contact conditions as proposed by Gordon Allport (1954)?

Objectives:

i. To explore the contents, processes and structured activities in humanitarian missions
ii. To identify four elements of Contact Theory (Equal status, common goals, co-operative interactions and support from authority) in current model of humanitarian missions
iii. To develop a model of inter-religious dialogue for the grassroots based on humanitarian framework.

Methodology

Design and Sampling

In order to gather information on the reality and nature of inter-religious relations in Malaysia, a survey was conducted. The survey covered the Klang Valley population. The sample size was determined by simple random sampling technique. Based on the formula and table developed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970), for a population within the range of 250000 to 300000000, the minimum required sample size is 384.

Therefore, for the Klang Valley population (6082572), 400 respondents were selected. The quota sampling technique then was employed in which the respondents were divided proportionately based on religions (i.e. Islam, Buddha, Christian and Hindu). The quota number derived from the religious composition in Malaysia provided by Malaysia Demographics Profile 2019. Muslim (official) 61.3%, Buddhist 19.8%, Christian 9.2%, Hindu 6.3%, Confucianism, Taoism, other traditional Chinese religions 1.3%, other 0.4%, none 0.8%, unspecified 1% (2010 est.). The total number of participants therefore were 426 (Islam=275, Christian=54, Hindu=27 and Buddha=70).

In order to ensure the samples taken met the quota, the respondents were selected based on their affiliation in religious organizations. This is where purposive sampling was applied. There

were 22 religious and ethnic based organizations selected in this study. The organizations are as follows:

Table 1: Religious-based Organizations

Organizations	Number
The Patriots Malaysia	15
Pertubuhan Muafakat Sejahtera Masyarakat Malaysia (MUAFAKAT)	20
Yayasan Dakwah Islamiyah Malaysia (YADIM)	30
Young Buddhist Association Malaysia (YBAM)	31
Persatuan Pengguna Islam Malaysia (PPIM)	20
Buddhist Missionary Society Malaysia (BMSM)	39
Persatuan Malaysia Hindu Sangam	19
Ikatan Muslimin Malaysia (ISMA)	20
Gabungan Pelajar Pelajar Melayu Semenanjung (GPMS)	20
Jaringan Melayu Malaysia (JMM)	17
Persatuan Institusi Tahfiz Al Quran Negeri Selangor (PITAS)	12
Persatuan Kebangsaan Pelajar Islam Malaysia (PKPIM)	19
Pertubuhan Ikram Malaysia (IKRAM)	14
Persatuan Cina Muslim Malaysia (MACMA)	19
Pertubuhan Kebajikan Islam Malaysia (PERKIM)	20
UPM EKSEKUTIF (HINDU)	8
UPM STAFF	9
UPM EKSEKUTIF (ISLAM)	9

Christian Federation of Malaysia CFM	15
Institut Darul Ihsan (IDE)	31
National Evangelical Christian Fellowship (NECF)	9
Kajang Church Members	30

Measures

The questionnaire consists of few measures including measures on religious composition in particular setting, subjects/themes in inter-religious dialogue, motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement, prejudice, quantity of contact, quality of contact and inter-religious understanding.

For religious composition, participants were asked to indicate the degree of religious diversity in specified settings in the format of a Likert scale of 1 to 5 (1=Not All Diverse, 2=Slightly Diverse, 3=Moderately Diverse, 4=Considerably Diverse and 5=Highly Diverse). For subjects or themes in inter-religious dialogue, the participants need to identify their feelings towards certain topics such as faith and god (own and others), religious festivals and their personal experiences living in a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society. The Likert scale ranked from 1 (extremely uncomfortable), 2 (uncomfortable), 3 (uncomfortable somewhat), 4 (neither uncomfortable nor comfortable), 5 (comfortable somewhat), 6 (comfortable) and 7 (extremely comfortable). There are 15 items for motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement measure which involved the participants' agreement (1 = strongly disagree to 7 =strongly agree). Among the items were "I find it hard to question opinions of people in other religious groups" and "Sharing stories and experiences of my religious group with others matters a lot to me."

Prejudice were also measured using Likert scale of 1 to 7 (1 = strongly disagree to 7 =strongly agree). Example of the statements were "Other religious groups are undermining my group religious culture" and "There are very few differences between the values (e.g. moral values, family values, work values) of other religious groups and my group." For the quantity of contact, the participants need to indicate the amount of time they have spent with members of various religious groups at particular settings such as neighborhood and workplace using Likert scale of 1 to 7 (1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Occasionally, 4=Sometimes, 5=Frequently, 6=Usually and 7=Every time).

In order to measure quality of contact the participants were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with statements related to their experiences in interacting with people from other religions using Likert scale of 1 to 7 (1 = strongly disagree to 7 =strongly agree). Among the statements were "Had a meaningful and honest discussions about religious

relations," Been put down, made or feel uncomfortable" and "Shared our personal feelings and problems."

For the inter-religious understanding measure, the participants were provided with 20 statements related to religious teachings, rites or rituals of major religions in Malaysia namely Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Taoism, Chinese traditional religion, Hinduism and Sikhism. Some statements were constructed based on the actual fact while some others were constructed incorrectly. The participants need to indicate whether the statements listed are true, false or based on their knowledge on the religions. There were also an option "Do not know" if they do not have the knowledge on the given statements.

The knowledge of the participants are measured based on the number of statements that were answered correctly. Among the statements were "Halal in Islam is applied to permissible food and drinks only," "Christians assemble for communal worship on Friday," "Buddhism originated in Ancient China," "Chinese ancestor worship is an aspect of the Chinese traditional religion," "In Hinduism, the cow is considered a sacred animal therefore it is considered a sin to kill a cow and eat its meat" and "The Sikhs were commanded to wear an iron bracelet called a Kirpan."

The survey data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical analyses. Descriptive analysis was performed in order to determine the frequencies and percentage for religious composition, subjects/themes in inter-religious dialogue and level of motivation, prejudice, quality of contact, quantity of contact and understanding. The inferential analysis was applied to examine the relationship between prejudice and selected factors (i.e. Quality of contact and motivation/skills) and relationship between motivation/skills and quality of contact.

Results

Survey Result

Table 2: Religious Composition in Particular Setting

Statement	Not All Diverse (1 Religion)	Slightly Diverse (2 Religions)	Moderately Diverse (3 Religions)	Considerably Diverse (4 Religions)	Highly Diverse (5 Religions And Above)
The neighbourhood were you grew up	72 16.9%	103 24.2%	**125** **29.3%**	74 17.4%	52 12.2%
The school you graduated from	81 19%	77 18.1%	**120** **28.2%**	85 20%	63 14.8%

College/university you are studying or graduated from	40 9.4%	52 12.2%	**136** **31.9%**	110 25.8%	88 20.7%
Your current residential area	51 12%	88 20.7%	**138** **32.4%**	98 23%	51 12%
Your workplace	**164** **38.5%**	78 18.3%	98 23%	53 12.4%	33 7.7%

Table 2 indicates the level of religious diversity in particular settings. Based on the analysis, the level of religious diversity in most of the settings is moderate. Those settings are, the neighborhood where the respondents grew up, the school they graduated from, the college or university they are studying or graduated from and their current residential area. Unlike other settings, the workplace has been identified as the setting with the lowest level of diversity.

The data on religious diversity in particular settings will inform researcher on the potential participants of inter-religious dialogue. In this case, the proposed model of inter-religious dialogue will be specifically designed to suit the nature of more mature participants instead of younger participants such as school or university students since they are already exposed with diversity at those settings. Even though the respondents reported moderately diverse at their current residential area, lack of religious diversity at the workplace needs attention since the amount of time spent at the workplace is greater than hours spent at the residential area.

Table 3: Subjects/Themes in Inter-Religious Dialogue

Statement	Extremely Uncomfortable (1)	Uncomfortable (2)	Uncomfortable Somewhat (3)	Neither Uncomfortable nor Comfortable (4)	Comfortable Somewhat (5)	Comfortable (6)	Extremely Comfortable (7)
Your faith and god	6	11	11	38	54	150	**156**
	1.4%	2.6%	2.6%	8.9%	12.7%	35.2%	**36.6%**
Others faiths and gods	6	11	11	38	54	150	**156**
	1.4%	2.6%	2.6%	8.9%	12.7%	35.2%	**36.6%**
Religious rights and equality	17	25	26	72	84	**124**	78
	4%	5.9%	6.1%	16.9%	19.7%	**29.1%**	18.3%
Sensitive inter-religious issues and conflicts	20	41	77	**101**	80	75	32
	4.7%	9.6%	18.1%	**23.7%**	18.8%	17.6%	7.5%
Religious rites and rituals	5	21	43	92	**103**	**103**	59
	1.2%	4.9%	10.1%	21.6%	**24.2%**	**24.2%**	13.8%
Religious festivals	4	9	23	59	104	**154**	73

	0.9%	2.1%	5.4%	13.8%	24.4%	**36.2%**	17.1%
Your culture and traditions	3	9	20	41	91	**155**	107
	0.7%	2.1%	4.7%	9.6%	21.4%	**36.4%**	25.1%
Others cultures and traditions	7	14	19	72	119	**130**	65
	1.6%	3.3%	4.5%	16.9%	27.9%	**30.5%**	15.3%
Leisure e.g. sports, foods, entertainments	1	6	19	49	83	**144**	124
	0.2%	1.4%	4.5%	11.5%	19.5%	**33.8%**	29.1%
Social issues	3	7	25	63	101	**143**	84
	0.7%	1.6%	5.9%	14.8%	23.7%	**33.6%**	19.7%
Political issues	4	26	51	73	100	**108**	64
	0.9%	6.1%	12%	17.1%	23.5%	**25.4%**	15%
Economic issues	5	18	36	80	94	**123**	70
	1.2%	4.2%	8.5%	18.8%	22.1%	**28.9%**	16.4%
	8	19	63	**121**	82	97	36

Your personal experiences of benefitting or suffering from particular policies, discrimination and privilege	1.9%	4.5%	14.8%	**28.4%**	19.2%	22.8%	8.5%
Your personal experiences living in a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society	6	5	20	67	124	**146**	58
	1.4%	1.2%	4.7%	15.7%	29.1%	**34.3%**	13.6%
family and work life	1	20	39	64	99	**130**	73
	0.2%	4.7%	9.2%	15%	23.2%	**30.5%**	17.1%

Based on the survey result, it was found that the respondents reported that they are extremely comfortable in discussing about their faith and god and others faiths and gods. On other subjects such as religious rights and equality, religious festivals, their culture and traditions, others cultures and traditions, leisure e.g. sports, foods, entertainments, social issues, political issues, economic issues, their personal experiences living in a multi-religious and multi-ethnic society and family and work life, are considered as comfortable. Sensitive inter-religious issues and conflicts and their personal experiences of benefitting or suffering from particular policies, discrimination and privilege are among the topics that reflect reservations of the respondents since most of them stated "neither uncomfortable nor comfortable".

The respondents however were divided between comfortable somewhat and comfortable for the subject related to Religious rites and rituals. The information gained from the "Subjects/Themes in Inter-Religious Dialogue" is significant in identifying the most suitable content for inter-religious dialogue. The subjects/themes with the positive response such as extremely comfortable and comfortable will be considered as the main content for the dialogue.

Table 4: Level of Motivation, Prejudice, Quality & Quantity of Contact and Understanding

Domain	**Low (1.00-4.00)**	**High (4.01-7.00)**
Motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement	94	**332**
	22.1%	**77.9%**
Prejudice	**314**	112
	73.7%	26.3%
Quantity of contact	**346**	80
	81.2%	18.8%
Quality of contact	83	**343**
	19.5%	**80.5%**
Inter-religious understanding	141	**285**
	33.1%	**66.9%**

The need and feasibility to carry out an inter-religious dialogue are based on the data gathered related to motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement, prejudice, quantity of contact, quality of contact and inter-religious understanding as shown in table 4. The finding reveals that the motivation and skills in dialogue among Malaysian is high (77.9%) which indicates the willingness and preparedness of Malaysian society to involve in inter-religious dialogue. Even though most of respondents demonstrate low level of prejudice (73.7%), we can never underestimate the 26.3% respondents with high level of prejudice. It is hoped that prejudice can be addressed through inter-religious dialogue.

81.2% respondents demonstrated low frequency of contact with people of different religious and ethnic background. Lack of contact among the grassroots serves as a strong justification to provide a platform such as inter-religious dialogue to increase interaction and engagement among the estranged groups. The result for quality of contact however displays otherwise in which the respondents experienced a high quality of contact despite limited number of inter-religious interaction (80.5%). Having basic knowledge about own and other religions and cultures is an advantage for the prospective participants of inter-religious dialogue in order to increase their confidence in interacting with others during dialogue. A relatively high level of understanding (66.9%) strengthened this prerequisite.

Table 5: Relationship between selected factors and prejudice

Factor	r	p
Motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement	-.329*	0.000
Quality of contact	-.487*	0.000

***Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)**

Table 5 displayed the correlation between prejudice and selected factors (i.e. motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement and quality of contact). The Pearson correlation test result revealed that prejudice and all selected factors were significantly correlated. For the correlation between prejudice and motivation and skills, the correlation was r=-0.329*, p=0.000. This result indicates that motivation and skills have a weak negative correlation with prejudice. The negative correlation means greater motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement are associated with lower level of prejudice while lack of motivation and skills signify the higher level of prejudice.

Quality of contact is moderately negative related to prejudice with r=-.487* and p= 0.000. This result also proves that contact with high quality will lead to lesser prejudice and contact with low quality rendered greater prejudice. The findings on negative correlation between prejudice and quality of contact is consistent with the existing proposition of contact theory which proposed that

contact that occurs along with the four optimal contact conditions can reduce prejudice and bias (Allport, 1954).

The results on the correlation between prejudice and motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement also envisages the feasibility of inter-religious dialogue. Apart from being a platform to generate greater contact, inter-religious dialogue can also be a good platform to develop motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement for the participants. Both, contact and skills consequently will help to address prejudice and other negative attitudes among multi-religious Malaysian society.

Table 6: Relationship between quality of contact and motivation

Factor	r	p
Quality of contact	.428*	0.00

***Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)**

Table 6 demonstrates the significant correlation between motivation and quality of contact, r=0.428*, p=0.000. The result also reveals that correlation between motivation and quality of contact is moderately positive which means higher quality of contact is associated with greater motivation and skills while lower quality of contact is linked with lack of motivation and skills in inter-religious engagement. This findings suggest that high quality of contact can be supported with high level of motivation and skills.

FGD Result

Participants of Dialogue

The survey result provides the general idea for the types of participants that can involve in the inter-religious dialogue. They are described as the youth and employed. The FGD further identified the particular community and organizations that can participate in dialogue.

The prospective participants including inter-religious community around the places of worship, religious-based organizations in the community and humanitarianism or charitable based organizations. The idea is to include the inter-religious spirit in the humanitarian or charitable events or programs such as inter-religious blood donation event. This aim can be achieved with the involvement of inter-religious team in such events. The finding also suggests that there should be a parent or an umbrella organization that can initiate the inter-religious dialogue.

Type of dialogue for the grassroots

Based on the discussion with the FGD participants, it has been found that the inter-religious dialogue for the grassroots should take the form of dialogue of life but must be included with element of intervention and learning session. It should also be informal, relax and not too intellectual. The FGD participants also suggested that the dialogue model should have different approaches designed for different target groups.

The academicians' FGD also suggested partially intellectual type of dialogue for the grassroots. It should begin with dialogue among the elite or representatives from the grassroots to discuss the solutions to common issues such as environment, ethics, corruption etc. then bring the solution or finding of the dialogue to the community.

Setting

Among the potential venue or platform for the inter-religious grassroots to have a dialogue with each other is the online platform such as world café and online reading. What more important is the venue should be cost effective without any formality. Other than that, the venue should also be accessible by the public such as the café. There was also suggestion by the FGD participants to conduct the dialogue at the places of worship such as the mosque, public hall and organization's administration center.

Formats of inter-religious dialogue

Few formats were identified in the FGD including, services and humanitarian programs such as flood relief mission, visits to places of worships, sports, online-based dialogue and informal meeting or gathering. Online platform is also considered as an early platform to develop the relationship and to keep the community connected with each other. The virtual contact then can progress into direct contact.

Ground rules

The need to set out groundrules has also been highlighted by the participants in the FGD. For example, in dialogue that involves visit to the places of worship, the dialogue participants should be informed in advanced the ethics before, during and after entering the places of worship.

Education and transmission of knowledge in dialogue

The increase of understanding is one of the main objectives of inter-religious understanding. But before engaging in dialogue, the participants are expected to have at least basic understanding of other religions. The basic understanding and knowledge can be enhanced informally through contact among the participants. At the same time, the pre-arranged learning process can occur

during activities such as games/quizzes about others' cultures and religions. This can happen in real life or virtually implemented dialogue program.

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E-CONSUMERS SELF-PROTECTION MODEL FOR ONLINE SHOPPING

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Introduction

Malaysia aims to promote a sustainable and dynamic economic growth by embracing the digital economy. Technology has revolutionized consumers' online purchase experience, and the high internet penetration rate in Malaysia has caused online purchase to grow rapidly in recent years. Nevertheless, online transactions are exposed to online cheating, security breaches, data leaks, cyber theft, and privacy (Chakraborty et al., 2016). E-commerce received the highest number of complaints by the National Consumer Complaints Centre with a total number of 10,615 complaints and loss amounting to RM 5,011,383.00 (NCCC Annual Report, 2017). The highest complaints on the delivery of the purchase good with 34.4%, followed by scam (25.7%) and product quality (11.3%) (NCCC Annual Report, 2017). Complaints about online shopping have spiked during the Movement Control Order (MCO) period. Online shopping scams were also rampant during the MCO period; predatory fraudsters rose as they took advantage of consumers' social isolation while working from home. Many consumers have fallen prey to misleading and fraudulent commercial practices. Complaints related to online transactions had increased 145.6 per cent, namely 8,263 complaints from March to October 2020, compared to only 3,364 complaints in the same period in 2019 (Malay Mail, 2020, 12 Nov). The highest type of complaint was not receiving the product or service from traders, followed by items ordered did not meet expectations or the advertised prices were misleading (The Star, 2020).

Research findings indicated that Malaysian consumers are relatively vulnerable or yet to be empowered consumers regarding self-protection (Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism, 2010; Azimon, Naemah & Elistina, 2012; Jariah, Laily, Sharifah & Doris, 2005; Nurul Nadiah, Elistina, Afida Mastura, Saodah & Zuroni, 2020). The study on the Development of Consumer Empowerment Index found that, consumers are only aware of four out of eight consumer rights and two out of five consumer responsibilities (Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperative and Consumerism, 2013). It was further supported by a more recent study on consumer empowerment which only revealed that the level of Malaysian consumer empowerment was at a moderate level (Nurul Nadiah, Elistina, Afida Mastura, Saodah & Zuroni, 2019). The Chairman of the Malaysian Tribunal for Consumer Claims stated that suspicion among consumers

has led to fraud cases involving online business increased up to 46 per cent in 2015 (Berita Harian, 2016). The Tribunal deems recklessness of consumers who easily believe in online traders' offers as evidence of low level of awareness and sensitivity among e-consumers (Berita Harian, 2016). Based on the above, the research aimed to determine the factors of e-consumers self-protection.

Methodology

The target population for this study comprised of students enrolled in higher educational institutions and shopped online. A total of 400 respondents were selected via systematic random sampling and then requested to fill up the self-administered questionnaire. The criterion for their selection was having been engaged in online shopping. Data collection was conducted in four states to represent the geographical zones of Peninsular Malaysia, which covered the Central, Northern, Southern, and East-Coast region. The process was carried out in the duration of one month, whereby several enumerators were appointed in each zone and briefed about the questionnaires to ensure fully answered responses and provide additional explanation if needed. The time spent to answer the questionnaires was approximately 30 minutes.

Results

Consumer self-protection practices have been divided into three dimensions, based on factor analysis. The dimensions are consumer conduct of purchase transaction, verification of business details, preventive measures and consumer redress. The study's findings revealed that respondents were more inclined to self-protection practices based on the consumer conduct of purchase transaction dimension, based on mean score 4.34. The overall findings show that respondents have high self-protection practices, with the mean score of 4.11 and a standard deviation of 0.573. However, the consumers' preventive measures and consumer redress dimension have to be given more emphasis, since this dimension has the lowest mean score of 3.74.

All of the independent variables of value, safety priority, self-efficacy, worriness on self-protection, consumer awareness on online self-protection, self-protection motivation, trust on the government, subjective norm and consumer education showed a positive and significant correlation with self-protection practices. Safety priority revealed a strong and positive relationship with self- protection practices ($r=0.561$), on top of which a higher strength of correlation was seen compared to the other variables. The output of multiple regression analysis indicated the regression model to be statistically significant due to the significance of F statistics generated ($F=41.132$; $p<0.05$). Meanwhile, the adjusted R2 value of 0.487 was obtained, thus indicating that all independent variables explained 48.7 per cent of the variance when assessing the students of higher learning institutions and their online shopping self-protection practices.

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KAJIAN TREND PERMINTAAN PEMBIAYAAN PERBADANAN TABUNG PENDIDIKAN TINGGI NASIONAL (PTPTN) DI IPTA & IPTS

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Pengenalan

Pinjaman pendidikan yang merupakan satu sumber kewangan salah satu pendorong untuk menyambung pelajaran ke institusi pengajian tinggi. Atas dasar membantu pelajar miskin membiayai pendidikan tinggi mereka, kerajaan Malaysia telah membentuk Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional (PTPTN) sebagai agensi separa autonomi di bawah Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi (KPT) pada tahun 1997. Ramai pelajar menggunakan peluang yang disediakan oleh kerajaan dalam memastikan mereka dapat menyambung pelajaran mereka.

Saban tahun semenjak penubuhan PTPTN, trend permintaan pinjaman dilihat menaik pada awalnya. Walau bagaimanapun, kebelakangan ini trend terhadap pinjaman PTPTN semakin menurun terutamanya di institusi awam. Oleh yang demikian, faktor yang jangka mempengaruhi permintaan pinjaman PTPTN seperti faktor sosio-ekonomi, faktor dalaman dan faktor luaran telah dikaji. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji trend permintaan pinjaman PTPTN serta faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Manakala kajian melibatkan data primer meneliti perkaitan atau perbezaan faktor sosio-ekonomi (jantina,bilangan isi rumah, pendapatan isi rumah, tahap pendidikan ibu bapa), faktor dalaman (pengetahuan pinjaman PTPTN, persepsi dan sikap terhadap pinjaman PTPTN) faktor pengaruh terhadap pinjaman pendidikan dengan permintaan pinjaman PTPTN di Malaysia. Selanjutnya faktor yang mempengaruhi permintaan pinjaman PTPTN ditentukan dan dikemukakan cadangan strategi perlaksanaan dalam menambahbaik skim pinjaman PTPTN ini.

Metodologi

Bagi memenuhi objektif kajian, pengumpulan data sekunder dan data primer telah dijalankan. Dapatan sekunder diperolehi daripada Laporan Tahunan PTPTN dan statistik daripada Portal Rasmi Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi. Data primer dikumpulkan menggunakan kaedah survei melalui instrumen borang soal selidik berstruktur. Bagi melengkapkan kutipan data primer, seramai 1000 orang responden yang terdiri daripada pelajar institusi awam dan institusi swasta di sekitar Lembah

Klang telah diberikan borang soal selidik. Responden kajian ini adalah terdiri daripada mereka yang berada di tahun pertama, tahun kedua dan tahun ketiga pengajian yang melibatkan seramai 50 responden daripada setiap institusi awam dan institusi swasta. Bagi memeriksa kesesuaian item yang terdapat dalam instrumen kajian untuk digunakan dalam kajian sebenar, pra uji telah dijalankan pada 5 Januari 2018 melibatkan seramai 30 orang pelajar di Universiti Putra Malaysia. Item-item yang digunakan telah dipastikan dapat mengukur sesuatu pembolehubah melalui ujian kebolehpercayaan menggunakan nilai alfa Cronbach.

Data sekunder dianalisis menggunakan *Microsoft Excel* manakala data primer pula dianalisis menggunakan program *SPSS*. Analisis deskriptif, ujian khi-kuasa dua dan ujian-t dijalankan untuk menerangkan data serta melihat hubungan dan perbezaan antara pembolehubah. Seterusnya ujian regresi logistik binomial dilakukan untuk menentukan faktor yang mempengaruhi permintaan pinjaman PTPTN.

Hasil Kajian

Hasil analisis yang dibuat ke atas enam faktor atau pengaruh luar didapati tiga faktor utama yang mempengaruhi responden ke atas permintaan pinjaman pendidikan iaitu faktor ibu dan bapa, pendapatan yang diterima selepas mereka bergraduat dan situasi atau kedudukan ekonomi semasa. Hal ini menunjukkan ketiga-tiga faktor ini memberi pengaruh yang tinggi ke atas pinjaman pendidikan bagi kedua-dua pelajar di IPTA dan IPTS.

Dapatan analisis ujian perbezaan pula menunjukkan bilangan isi rumah tidak menjadi penentu dalam permintaan terhadap pinjaman PTPTN bagi kesemua pelajar. Manakala pendapatan isi rumah didapati mempunyai perkaitan dengan permintaan terhadap pinjaman PTPTN bagi IPTS. Pelajar dalam golongan isi rumah B40 menunjukkan permintaan yang tinggi terhadap pinjaman PTPTN manakala isi rumah T20 menunjukkan permintaan yang rendah terhadap pinjaman PTPTN melalui ujian perkaitan khi-kuasadua. Kedua-dua pendidikan ibu dan bapa didapati mempunyai perkaitan yang signifikan dengan permintaan terhadap pinjaman PTPTN bagi kesemua pelajar kecuali bagi pendidikan bapa pelajar IPTA.

Bagi pelajar IPTS, permintaan terhadap pinjaman PTPTN didapati berkait secara negatif dengan pengetahuan berkaitan kelayakan pinjaman bagi isi rumah berpendapatan tinggi iaitu “Pelajar boleh mendapatkan 50% pinjaman PTPTN walaupun pendapatan keluarganya melebihi RM8,000”. Terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan dalam aspek sikap terhadap hasrat pelajar IPTA untuk memohon PTPTN iaitu mengenai diskaun bayaran balik pinjaman PTPTN dan aspek polisi pengecualian/pengurangan sebagai motivasi untuk berjaya. Manakala bagi pelajar IPTS, aspek sikap yang signifikan dan positif bagi permintaan pinjaman PTPTN adalah berkaitan syarat kelayakan pinjaman PTPTN yang tidak sukar untuk dipenuhi dan mengenai diskaun bayaran balik yang wajar.

Berdasarkan ujian perbezaan-t, faktor keluarga, media, keadaan semasa dan keadaan selepas bergraduat merupakan faktor pengaruh yang penting dalam membentuk kecenderungan untuk memohon pinjaman PTPTN bagi pelajar IPTA. Pelajar IPTS yang mempunyai permintaan terhadap

pinjaman PTPTN didapati hanya berbeza dalam faktor pengaruh oleh keluarga sahaja di mana terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan berdasarkan permintaan pinjaman PTPTN. Ini menunjukkan faktor pengaruh oleh keluarga merupakan faktor yang penting dalam menentukan keputusan mengambil pinjaman PTPTN.

Bagi analisis terhadap pelajar IPTA, dalam kalangan peramal terhadap permintaan pinjaman PTPTN yang signfikan, ibu pelajar yang merupakan graduan adalah peramal yang paling kuat diikuti oleh faktor pengaruh oleh keluarga. Selanjutnya ini diikuti oleh pengetahuan dalam aspek kelayakan memohon WPP iaitu "Hanya ibu bapa/penjaga dan anak penerima bantuan 1Malaysia (BR1M) boleh memohon Wang Pendahuluan Pinjaman (WPP) sebelum mendaftar pengajian." Manakala peramal paling lemah adalah pelajar dengan sikap terhadap kos pengurusan yang juga merupakan peramal negatif. Pelajar IPTS dengan bapa yang merupakan graduan merupakan peramal yang lebih kuat diikuti oleh pelajar dari golongan isi rumah berpendapatan B40.

Oleh yang demikian, cadangan bagi penambahbaikan skim pinjaman PTPTN ini antaranya PTPTN perlu mempelbagaikan kaedah penyampaian maklumat di media sosial kerana kumpulan pelajar sama ada IPTA atau IPTS menggunakan medium sosial di samping media elektronik bagi mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan pembiayaan kewangan, ibu bapa perlu membuat perancangan berkaitan dengan pendidikan tinggi anak-anak memandangkan ibu bapa merupakan sumber utama kebergantungan anak-anak, ibu bapa juga perlu diberi kefahaman tentang pinjaman PTPTN, pinjaman PTPTN wajar diteruskan terutama bagi golongan B40 dan M40 dan kefahaman masyarakat berkaitan dengan kos pengurusan ditingkatkan dan sikap bahawa pinjaman PTPTN adalah satu bentuk pelaburan untuk masa hadapan hendaklah ditanamkan. Bagi penambahbaikan polisi, dicadangkan kepelbagaian promosi bagi menggalakkan simpanan SSPN dan syarat kewajipan simpanan SSPN tersebut perlu disebar luaskan. 'Pinjaman Tanpa Penjamin' perlu diteruskan serta perlu diwarwarkan kepada masyarakat umum berikutan pengetahuan berkaitan perkara ini masih rendah. Seterusnya, dicadangkan melakukan lebih banyak kempen ke atas golongan yang berminat untuk menyambung pengajian secara separuh masa. Promosi juga diperlukan bagi mendedahkan masyarakat terutamanya kepada golongan sasaran berkaitan wang pendahuluan pinjaman yang disediakan oleh pihak PTPTN kepada golongan kurang berkemampuan kerana pengetahuan masih rendah. Dalam pada itu, pinjaman berdasarkan gaji ibu bapa adalah wajar diteruskan dan perlu disebar luaskan lagi. Bagi caj perkhidmatan atau kos pengurusan yang dikenakan juga perlu diwar-warkan kerana pengetahuan masyarakat berkaitan perkara ini masih rendah. Selain itu, pelepasan mengikut kepujian kelas juga boleh diberi pertimbangan sewajarnya bukan hanya kepada kepujian kelas pertama tetapi bagi para pelajar yang mendapat kepujian kelas kedua atas juga adalah wajar diberi pengurangan ke atas jumlah bayar balik pinjaman.

Penerbitan

Laporan Kajian Trend Permintaan Pinjaman PTPTN di IPTA dan IPTS Malaysia

KEBERKESANAN PENDEKATAN DALCROZE UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAHIRAN KOORDINASI MENYANYI SAMBIL BERMAIN KOMPANG DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK

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Pengenalan

Kajian (Su, 2014; Thompson, 2014) telah dijalankan dan mendapati bahawa kemahiran menguasai koordinasi menyanyi sambil bermain alat muzik oleh seseorang individu adalah tidak begitu mudah. Daripada pengamatan dan pemerhatian penyelidik di sekolah rendah kawasan bandar, didapati juga bahawa murid-murid yang menghadapi masalah dalam kemahiran koordinasi muzikal adalah biasa, terutamanya kemahiran menyanyi dan bermain alat muzik secara serentak. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemahiran koordinasi muzik antara nyanyian dan permainan alat muzik dengan kaedah pengajaran yang melibatkan pergerakan yang menumpukan pendekatan Dalcroze. Walaupun literatur menunjukkan bahawa pendekatan Dalcroze dapat meningkatkan kemahiran muzikal dari segi koordinasi, tetapi tiada kajian yang dijalankan memberi fokus kepada kemahiran nyanyian dengan permainan alat perkusi secara serentak. Penelitian literatur ini adalah berpandukan Frego (2004), Juntunen (2016), Daley (2013), dan Abramson (1980) yang membawa penemuan kepada terdapatnya kesan yang positif pendekatan Dalcroze terhadap peningkatan kemahiran koordinasi seseorang. Perkara yang baru dalam kajian ini ialah penyelidik menggunakan pendekatan Dalcroze untuk meningkatkan kemahiran koordinasi kanak-kanak menyanyi sambil bermain kompang. Pendekatan Dalcroze yang digunakan bukan sahaja diadaptasi dalam budaya pembelajaran di Malaysia malah melibatkan penggunaan alat muzik tradisional. Selain itu, kebanyakan aktiviti Dalcroze melibatkan kemahiran koordinasi nyanyian dengan gerakan seperti menyanyi sambil menari tetapi dalam kajian ini penyelidik menggunakan pendekatan Dalcroze untuk kemahiran nyanyian dengan permainan alat muzik. Hal ini secara tidak langsung membuka satu dimensi baru bagi pendekatan Dalcroze yang bukan tertumpu kepada aspek pergerakan semata-mata. Dalcroze mengutarakan idea 'tubuh sebagai instrumen' yang telah menjurus kepada bidang nyanyian, pergerakan berirama dan perkusi badan. Banyak kajian-kajian lepas telah mengaitkan bahawa pendekatan Dalcroze dapat meningkatkan koordinasi muzikal seseorang individu. . Kajian Manifold (2008) pula menjelaskan bahawa konsep Euritmik dapat dipindahkan kepada bentuk instrumen muzik. Seseorang murid yang bermain alat muzik secara tidak langsung menggunakan anggota badannya kerana pergerakan dengan instrumen muzik tersebut dianggap sebagai salah satu daripada anggota badan supaya murid-murid tidak kekok untuk memainkannya dan berasa lebih selesa.

Metodologi

Kajian ini akan dijalankan di sebuah sekolah rendah di Putrajaya yang melibatkan seramai 120 orang murid Darjah Tiga. Responden dibahagikan kepada dua kumpulan iaitu satu kumpulan (60 orang) untuk kawalan dan satu lagi (60 orang) untuk rawatan. Kajian ini akan dijalankan secara eksperimental di sekolah berkenaan selama 6 bulan yang memperuntukkan 30 minit seminggu. Dua bulan lagi diperlukan oleh penyelidik untuk mengumpul dan menganalisis data dengan terperinci dan membuat pembentangan hasil dapatan di institusi yang berkaitan. Kajian Rintis akan dijalankan sebelum kajian sebenar dilaksanakan bagi menentukan kesesuaian kajian. Ujian Pra dan Ujian Pos juga akan dijalankan ke atas responden.

Hasil Kajian

Kesan kajian ini meningkatkan kemahiran koordinasi muzikal ke atas kanak-kanak yang dapat membangunkan tahap kognitif, psikomotor dan seterusnya mencungkil potensi muzikal mereka. Ia juga dijangka dapat menjadikan kelas pendidikan muzik menarik dan menjadi panduan kepada semua guru.

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LEGAL SOCIALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH FAMILY LAW IN MALAYSIA

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Introduction

The alarming rate of marriage breakdowns among Malaysians was due to failure to fulfil rights and responsibilities during marriage as dictate by law. Failure to fulfil responsibilities was worsen after divorce with the increase cases of noncompliance with court order on parental responsibilities and financial supports (Department of Malaysian Syariah Judiciary, 2014). These situations reflect the Malaysians attitudes towards law which are usually shaped by their socialization with the law. Legal socialization is the process through which individuals acquire attitudes and beliefs about law, legal authorities and legal institutions. Previous studies shown that individual's differences in perceived legitimacy of law, legal cynicism, and moral disengagement directly influenced their compliance with the law. However, legal socialization among Malaysians in the context of Islamic family law are poorly understood. This study therefore, attempts to assess individuals' legal socialization in the dictate of family law; and to determine whether individuals' legal socialization relate to their compliance level.

Methodology

This cross-sectional research employs a quantitative approach in the data collection and analyses. The study was conducted in ten villages under Mukim Kajang, Hulu Langat, Selangor. Purposive sampling technique was used to access respondents with particular characteristics i.e. married and divorced men and women, Muslims, of different employment status and those who have experience with the Syariah court proceedings or not. Respondents consisted of 237 married and divorced men and women. Four instruments on legal socialization were used, i.e., legitimacy of the law; legal cynicism; moral disengagement; and a self-report of compliance behavior. All instruments were adapted from previous studies on western legal socialization, to suit the context of Islamic family law. Data were obtained through self-administered questionnaire and were analyzed using the Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS).

Results

Finding shows that the average age of the respondents was 42 years old, while the average number of children was 2.98. Among the respondents, only 21 of them were divorced while 216 were married. Almost half of them were self-employed (47%), about 40% were working in the private sector and the rest (13.5%) were working in the public sector. The mean score for legitimacy of the law was 37.07 out of total 48, which indicates positive perceptions of legitimacy on family law and legal institution as well as quality of interactions between respondents and the Syariah legal authorities. For legal cynicism, the mean score was 15.28 out of 36 which indicates that the respondents were less cynical towards their rights and obligations as dictate by the Islamic family law as well as their perception towards the significant of the legal authorities. The mean score for moral disengagement was 10.67 out of 24 which indicates that respondents were less prone to breaking away from moral when it concerns family law rights and obligations. Finally, the mean score for self-report compliance was 18.14 out of 20 which indicates high compliance among respondents on their responsibilities towards their family. Result of the correlational analysis shows that only legitimacy of the law was significantly correlated with the self-report compliance of family law ($r=0.155$, $p<0.05$). The result suggests that respondents, who have more positive perceptions about the Islamic family law and its authorities, and experienced quality interaction with the Syariah legal system, tend to be more submissive in fulfilling responsibilities towards their family. Their direct experiences with the legal authority have impacted in shaping their compliance behavior. What matters for the respondents are the fairness of the treatment by the legal authorities, the procedures, and the outcomes of their cases.

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MITIGASI PERUBAHAN IKLIM MELALUI SOLAR PV: KAJIAN IMPERATIF PROGRAM PEMETERAN TENAGA BERSIH (NEM) ISIRUMAH MALAYSIA

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Pengenalan

Sektor tenaga merupakan pemangkin dan nadi pembangunan bagi sesebuah negara. Pergantungan kepada sumber tenaga tidak boleh diperbaharui bagi penjanaan tenaga elektrik seperti arang batu, minyak dan gas asli telah memberikan impak yang sangat serius kepada bekalan sumber tenaga semulajadi dan juga kesan penurunan kualiti alam sekitar. Sebagai kumpulan pengguna terbesar, isirumah dilihat sebagai sektor yang berpotensi dalam usaha membantu mengurangkan jumlah penggunaan tenaga. Pada akhir 2016, Malaysia telah melancarkan program Pemeteran Tenaga Bersih *(Net Energy Metering, NEM)* selepas program Feed-in Tariff (FiT) dalam menggalakkan penjanaan tenaga bersih menggunakan solar PV. Penggunaan NEM bukan sahaja dapat membantu isirumah dalam menjimatkan penggunaan tenaga malah dapat menyumbangkan lebihan tenaga kepada grid dan seterusnya membantu mengurangkan kesan negatif kepada alam sekitar (SEDA, 2016). Kajian menunjukkan pelaburan bidang solar PV akan memberikan pelaburan yang menguntungkan dalam jangka panjang. Maka inisiatif program NEM mempunyai potensi yang besar dalam menggalakkan pengguna solar PV di rumah dan seterusnya menyumbangkan kepada usaha melestarikan sumber tenaga negara. Justeru kajian adalah bertujuan untuk (i) menaksir tahap pengetahuan pengguna isirumah tentang program Pemeteran Tenaga Bersih (NEM), (ii) mengaplikasikan teori dan model sains tingkah laku pengguna iaitu TPB, TAM, dan NAT dalam menjelaskan perlakuan isirumah terhadap niat memasang solar PV, (iii) mengetahui tahap kesanggupan membayar pengguna terhadap solar PV.

Metodologi

Penduduk sekitar Lembah Klang Malaysia merupakan responden kajian dengan menggunakan soal selidik berstruktur yang dijalankan secara bersemuka bagi tempoh 6 bulan iaitu September 2018 hingga Febuari 2019. Instrumen kajian merangkumi soalan untuk profil demografi responden dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tingkah laku pemasangan solar PV dirumah. Analisis Faktor Penerokaan (EFA) mendedahkan kewujudan lapan faktor asas iaitu sikap, norma subjektif, persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, persepsi faedah daripada penggunaan, kesesuaian pemasangan di rumah, persepsi terhadap kos, kerumitan dan persepsi prestasi produk solar. Analisis deskriptif dan regresi linear berganda telah digunakan dalam mengelaskan data dan analisis bagi menjelaskan objektif kajian.

Hasil Kajian

Seramai 416 responden menyertai kajian ini. Hasil kajian mendapati hanya 7.4% responden mengetahui tentang program pemeteran tenaga bersih (NEM) manakala 31.3% responden mengetahui tentang agensi yang terlibat dalam mempromosikan tenaga boleh baharu di Malaysia. Model asas TPB menjelaskan 46.7% variasi dalam niat untuk memasang solar PV dijelaskan dengan persepsi kawalan tingkah laku dilihat sebagai peramal yang paling dominan. Model keseluruhan mendapati faktor persepsi faedah solar, kesesuaian, persepsi kos, persepsi kesukaran pemasangan dan persepsi prestasi solar mampu meningkatkan nilai R^2 niat pemasangan sebanyak 13.8%. Hasil kajian mendapati peramal penting bagi niat pemasangan PV solar ialah norma subjektif, persepsi kawalan tingkah laku, persepsi faedah, kesesuaian dan persepsi prestasi produk solar. Keputusan daripada analisis mengesahkan kepentingan faktor persepsi pengguna iaitu persepsi kesesuaian produk *(b=0.300)*, persepsi prestasi solar PV *(b=0.171)*, dan persepsi faedah *(b=0.150)* dalam aspek pemasangan solar PV di rumah. Memandangkan nilai persepsi pengguna ditakrifkan sebagai cara pengguna melihat sesuatu produk, maka hasilnya adalah penting untuk pemasar PV solar dalam mengambil atribut ini kepada masa depan dalam usaha meningkatkan kejayaan pemasaran produk solar PV. Analisis bagi tahap kesanggupan membayar isi rumah pula adalah pada tahap rendah iaitu hanya 16.6% daripada responden mempunyai kesanggupan membayar RM20,000 (4kWp saiz sistem) bagi kos pemasangan solar PV di rumah. Hasil kajian menjadi input penting kepada pihak kerajaan dalam pembentukan dasar yang bersesuaian dalam meningkatkan pemasangan solar di rumah. Pelaksanaan program NEM dilihat sangat baik dalam menggalakkan penggunaan tenaga boleh baharu di Malaysia, namun impak pelaksanaan program ini perlu dilihat semula terutama melibatkan perubahan tingkah laku pengguna dalam meningkatkan persepsi positif bagi produk solar itu sendiri.

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MORTGAGE AND NON-MORTGAGE DEBT INFLUENCES ON MALAYSIAN CONSUMERS FINANCIAL STRAIN

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Introduction

Asset ownership particularly homeownership discourages bankruptcy significantly where a debtor without home ownership is seven times more likely to be charged for bankruptcy as compared to an ordinary home owner (Guven & Sorensen, 2011). Due to the large sum of money to own a house, most individuals use banks or other financial institutions to source the purchase. In conjunction to this, the majority of the consumer debt consists of home mortgage debt (Hurst & Lusardi, 2004). However, this debt burden on the consumer, due to its' benefits and of the rising house value, should be seen separately from loans or credit used for purchasing depreciate value things. Home loan is commonly known as mortgage-loan. Other loans such as personal loan, hire-purchase, installment loan or credit card falls under the non-mortgage loan. As home ownership contributes to improving subjective well-being, it may reduce financial strain among homeowners. Thus, the type of debt either the mortgage or the non-mortgage debts may differentiate the outcome of financial strain among them. Negative consequences are reported across studies. It was found that economic pressure and financial strain increase conflict and hostility whilst reducing warmth and supportiveness among married couples (Story & Bradbury, 2004). As the impact of financial strain is associated with negative events, it is critical to assess the predictors influencing it.

The research objectives for this study are as follows:

i. To identify the pattern of the holdings of mortgage debt and non-mortgage debt among Malaysian consumers.
ii. To ascertain the differences in financial experiences among different categories of borrowers.
iii. To assess significant factors influencing financial strain of consumers.
iv. To determine the prediction for financial strain among consumers holding specific proportions of mortgage debt and non-mortgage debt.

Methodology

A quantitative correlational research design and a cross-sectional survey was performed using a set of a self-administered questionnaire. The civil sector employee earning a regular income was chosen to overcome the income risk. A multi-stage random sampling was performed to select 400 respondents in Peninsula Malaysia based on the minimum sample size of 384 (Dillman *et al.*, 2007). The Public Services Department had 1.6 million civil servants (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2018). The distributions of the self-administered questionnaires were done at their workplace however only 322 completed forms were obtained. Established measurements from past studies were adapted in this study. For financial strain, the items measure the extent of the difficulty in fulfilling financial obligations (Liljenquist & Aldana, 1999).

Results

In terms of the pattern in the holdings of mortgage debt and non-mortgage debt among Malaysian consumers, most of the respondents do not incur any debt. Among those having debt, only one-fifth of them have non-mortgage debt; however, this is higher than those having mortgage debt only. While for the proportion of having mortgage debt larger than non-mortgage, the respondents are three times more than for the proportion of having mortgage debt less than non-mortgage. In the longer duration of time, when their mortgage loan is reducing, the asset value may appreciate higher than the debt value of the mortgage or even their total debt. They will be in a better financial situation when the mortgage debt is becoming small. Thus, those having mortgage debt less than nonmortgage at the time of study are better off in terms of their financial status.

The categories of borrowers are classified as those that never refinance and those that refinanced their house. The respondents are found to be indifferent in terms of their financial experience such as saving between those that never refinance and those that refinanced. For cash-flow and credit management, the respondents who never refinance are having higher scores as compared to those involved in refinancing their houses. More of them for example do budgeting and paying bills on time and have a better credit practice. In contrast, those that refinanced their houses are found to involve more in investment and insurance products in comparison with those that never refinanced their houses.

The significant factors influencing financial strain of consumers revealed using a multiple regression are cash-flow followed by debt behaviour and external locus of control. A negative debt behaviour, a positive cashflow and an external locus of control individual are significantly predicting a higher financial strain while debt attitude, internal locus of control, savings, investment, insurance and proportion of mortgage debt and non-mortgage debt are not significantly influencing financial strain.

The following model is used to predict financial strain among consumers holding a specific proportion of mortgage debt and non-mortgage debt.

Financial Strain = 11.85 - 0.083 Internal Locus Control + 0.872 External Locus Control + 3.119 Cashflow - 0.439 Debt Behaviour - 0.207 Saving - 0.013 Investment + 0.122 Insurance + 0.051 (Mortgage Debt/Non-Mortgage Debt)

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2. Gold Award. "Mediation effect of debt behaviour on Malaysian employees' financial strain moderated by job satisfaction". In-VIDE 2021. Universiti Malaysia Perlis.

3. Silver Award. "Development of a moderated financial strain model among homeowners with job satisfaction - debt behaviour interaction". Carnival of Research and Innovation 2021. Universiti Malaysia Kelantan.

PENERAPAN NILAI MAQASID SYARIAH: KAJIAN DI INSTITUSI ZAKAT DALAM SISTEM PERLAKSANAAN ZAKAT KEPADA ASNAF FISABILILLAH

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Pengenalan

Kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk menerokai sejauh manakah pencapaian bantuan modal perniagaan terhadap asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf berdasarkan maqasid syariah di Institusi zakat Malaysia. Secara khususnya kajian ini memberi tumpuan kepada bantuan perniagaan institusi zakat di Malaysia kepada asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf . Metod kajian yang digunakan ialah temu bual mendalam (*indepth Interview*) kepada lima orang informan (Pegawai zakat) dan lima orang responden (asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf) dalam mendapatkan data-data kajian yang diperlukan. Data-data yang diperolehi dari temu bual mendalam (*indepth interview*) ini telah dianalisa dengan menggunakan *software* nvivo untuk memudahkan pelajar mendapatkan hasil kajian yang diperlukan bagi mencapai objektif kajian. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat dua tema penting iaitu bantuan modal kewangan dan bantuan peralatan kepada usahawan asnaf. Kedua ialah sikap usahawan asnaf hendaklah memiliki tahap kejujuran yang tinggi.

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan metod temubual di mana 5 pegawai zakat selaku informan bagi mendapatkan maklumat yang tepat dan terkini terhadap bantuan modal perniagaan yang diberikan kepada asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf oleh institusi zakat. Bagi memastikan maklumat dan data yang diperolehi itu sah, penyelidik terlebih dahulu telah memastikan bahawa informan yang dipilih ini adalah mereka di bahagian agihan zakat. Justeru itu, kaedah persampelan bertujuan (Purposive sampling) digunakan untuk memilih kesemua pakar ini sebagai informan temu bual yang mana pemilihan kaedah ini dibuat berdasarkan keperluan untuk memperolehi maklumat, pandangan dan pendapat yang mendalam lagi tepat terhadap topik kajian yang dijalankan (Merriam,1998:53). Teknik persampelan bertujuan (purposive sampling) ini sangat kerap digunakan dalam penyelidikan kualitatif. Menurut Idris Awang (2009:88), kajian yang menggunakan kaedah persampelan bertujuan (purposive sampling) ini adalah kajian yang bersifat mendalam, data yang dikumpul bersifat khusus, penemuannya juga bersifat khusus. Kajian ini juga membuat temubual dengan penerima bantuan atau asnaf usahawan yang dinamakan sebagai responden. Oleh itu, penyelidik juga telah menemubual beberapa orang responden di kalangan asnaf fisabilillah dalam

kalangan usahawan asnaf bagi menjawab setiap persoalan mengenai bantuan yang mereka terima daripada pusat zakat. Pemilihan sampel kajian ini berdasarkan kepada beberapa kriteria atau ciri yang melayakkan seseorang dijadikan sebagai responden kajian ini, antaranya yang pertama ialah penglibatan responden (usahawan) dalam bidang perniagaan dengan menggunakan bantuan modal perniagaan daripada pusat zakat. Kedua, para responden adalah golongan asnaf fakir miskin yang diberi bantuan.

Hasil Kajian

Dapatan kajian ini, menunjukkan bantuan modal dan peralatan perniagaan adalah dua aspek, penting kepada asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf dalam bentuk bantuan zakat. Ilmu keusahawanan merupakan ilmu sangat penting dalam dunia perniagaan khususnya dalam pengurusan kewangan. Usahawan juga perlu mengambil risiko tetapi perlu disiapkan dengan kemahiran pengoperasian perniagaan serta mampu mengadakan pemasaran secara agresif. Kajian ini menegaskan bahawa manifestasi Maqasid Syariah dalam perniagaan ialah pemberian bantuan secara berstrategi dan sifat amanah. Faktor tersebut tentunya perlu diberi perhatian oleh pihak institusi zakat untuk meningkatkan lagi kejayaan perniagaan golongan asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf . Pemberian bantuan modal tanpa perancangan dan nasihat boleh menjadikan tujuan bantuan tidak dicapai malah kepincangan pula yang berlaku. Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa pemberian modal perniagaan secara terancang adalah suatu maqasid kerana ia menjamin kejayaan usahawan asnaf. Maqasid bantuan ini kepada asnaf berupaya memperbaiki taraf kehidupan mereka sebagai usahawan. Manifestasi kedua asnaf ialah bantuan ini telah berjaya mentranformasikan asnaf usahawan dari seorang penerima zakat kepada pembayar zakat. Malah terdapat pula dalam kalangan mereka menjadi asbab kepada punca rezeki asnaf yang lain melalui peluang pekerjaan dan sebagainya. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa manifestasi Maqasid Syariah diterjemahkan dengan strategi bantuan zakat yang terancang dan juga kejujuran, amanah dan ilmu perniagaan bagi memperkasakan ekonomi umat Islam.

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Inovasi

Penemuan pandangan terhadap maksud Maqasid Syariah dalam operasi agihan bantuan Zakat kepada Asnaf fisabilillah dalam kalangan usahawan asnaf . Maqasid Syariah dalam operasi agihan melibatkan pemilihan asnaf yang tepat dan pemantauan asnaf . Manakala sifat asnaf amanah dan bertanggungjawab khususnya menggunakan bantuan zakat samada modal dan juga peralatan perniagaan.

PENGETAHUAN, PANDANGAN, KESEDIAAN DAN KEBERKESANAN PEMAKAIAN KAEDAH PENYELESAIAN PERTIKAIAN ALTERNATIF (SULH) DALAM KALANGAN MASYARAKAT ISLAM DI SELANGOR

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Pengenalan

Mediasi keluarga (sulh) telah diperkenalkan di Malaysia sejak tahun 2002 bermula di Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Selangor dengan tujuan serampang dua mata iaitu untuk membantu Mahkamah Syariah mengurangkan kes-kes pertikaian keluarga yang tertunggak dan memberi peluang pihak-pihak bertikai dengan dibantu oleh mediator (Pegawai Sulh) berbincang untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian mereka secara tidak formal dan konstruktif. Sulh adalah kaedah penyelesaian pertikaian alternatif yang mana proses penyelesaian dijalankan di luar sistem mahkamah. Namun. pemilihan dan pemakaian sulh untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian adalah secara sukarela dan bukan mandatori. Kajian empirikal berkaitan pemakaian sulh di Mahkamah Syariah masih kurang dilakukan. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji pengetahuan, pandangan dan kesediaan masyarakat Islam terhadap pemakaian sulh dalam menyelesaikan pertikaian keluarga. Kajian ini juga selari dengan prinsip dan strategi Dasar Keluarga Negara yang memfokus kepada perundangan, program dan dasar yang perlu mesra keluarga serta aktiviti advokasi yang mengutamakan kesejahteraan keluarga.

Objektif khusus kajian ini adalah:

i. Mengkaji kerangka undang-undang mengenai sulh di Mahkamah Syariah Selangor.
ii. Menentukan perkaitan latar belakang responden (umur, jumlah tahun pendidikan dan jumlah pendapatan) dengan pengetahuan, pandangan dan kesediaan pemakaian sulh.
iii. Menentukan perbezaan dalam pengetahuan, pandangan dan kesediaan pemakaian sulh berdasarkan jantina.
iv. Menentukan perkaitan antara pengetahuan dan pandangan mengenai sulh dengan kesediaan pemakaian sulh.

Metodologi

Responden kajian terdiri daripada 421 peserta yang mengikuti kursus pra-perkahwinan yang dianjurkan oleh Jabatan Agama Islam Selangor (JAIS). Kelulusan dan kebenaran bagi melibatkan peserta kursus sebagai responden kajian telah dimohon terlebih dahulu daripada JAIS. Data kajian diperolehi melalui borang soal selidik yang ditadbirkan sendiri oleh responden yang diedarkan semasa mereka menghadiri kursus pra-perkahwinan berkenaan. Aspek sukarela sebagai responden dan kerahsiaan maklumat juga telah diberi perhatian. Kajian ini juga telah mendapat kelulusan daripada Jawatankuasa Etika Penyelidikan Universiti. Data kajian telah dianalisis menggunakan perisian *Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).*

Hasil Kajian

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan pemakaian *sulh* di Mahkamah Syariah masih lagi terhad di mana ia hanya digunapakai bagi kes-kes kekeluargaan atau Mal sahaja. Menurut Kaedah 3, Kaedah Tatacara Mal (Sulh) Selangor 2001, apabila pihak-pihak yang bertikai membuat pendaftaran kes di Mahkamah Syariah, adalah menjadi tanggungjawab Pendaftar untuk mengenalpasti samada terdapat kewajaran untuk kes diselesaikan melalui kaedah sulh. Jika terdapat kewajaran, Pendaftar akan memaklumkan kepada pihak-pihak yang bertikai mengenai Majlis Sulh. Jika pihak-pihak bertikai memilih untuk menyelesaikan pertikaian mereka melalui Majlis Sulh, kes mereka akan didaftarkan sebagai kes sulh dan tarikh Majlis Sulh akan ditetapkan dalam tempoh 21 hari. Pemilihan untuk menggunakan *sulh* dalam menuntut hak-hak selepas perceraian mestilah secara sukarela. Pegawai Sulh perlu memberikan perhatian dan mematuhi prosedur *sulh* seperti yang termaktub di dalam Manual Kerja Sulh Jabatan Kehakiman Syariah Malaysia (JKSM) dan Pekeliling Ketua Hakim Mahkamah Syariah Selangor (MSS) 1/2002 (Kod Etika Pegawai Sulh dan Manual Kerja Sulh Mahkamah Syariah Selangor), Pekeliling Ketua Hakim MSS 9/2002 [Bidangkuasa Pegawai Sulh (Hakim)], Arahan Amalan JKSM 3/2002 (Pemakaian Sulh), Arahan Amalan JKSM 7/2002 (Cara menyimpan dan Melupuskan Catatan Pegawai Sulh) dan Arahan Amalan JKSM 8/2002 (Prosedur Penyerahan Notis Sulh).

Dari aspek latar belakang responden, didapati lebih separuh (58%) daripada mereka berada dalam julat umur 25-29 tahun; 42.8% lelaki dan 58.2% wanita; 56.3% mempunyai pendidikan tahap diploma dan ijazah sarjana muda. Hampir separuh (49.1%) mempunyai pendapatan sekitar RM2001-RM3000 yang mana ini bertepatan dengan tahap pendidikan mereka. Dari aspek pengetahuan (70.5%) dan pandangan (69.6%) mengenai sulh serta kesediaan (78.4%) mengggunakan sulh sebagai kaedah penyelesaian pertikaian keluarga alternat, kebanyakan responden menunjukkan skor sederhana.

Ujian t yang dijalankan mendapati tiada perbezaan dalam pengetahuan, pandangan dan kesediaan pemakaian sulh dalam kalangan responden lelaki dan wanita. Ujian korelasi yang dijalankan pula menunjukkan tiada perkaitan antara faktor latar belakang responden dengan pengetahuan, pandangan dan kesediaan pemakaian sulh. Bagi perkaitan antara pengetahuan dan pandangan dengan kesediaaan pemakaian sulh, ujian korelasi menunjukkan terdapat perkaitan positif dan signifikan. Ini bermaksud kesediaan responden untuk mengggunakan sulh sebagai kaedah alternatif dalam menyelesaikan pertikaian keluarga dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan pandangan mereka mengenai sulh. Implikasi dapatan ini menjelaskan sebarang usaha untuk menggalakkan pemakaian sulh sebagai kaedah alternatif bagi menyelesaikan pertikaian keluarga dalam kalangan orang Islam mestilah memfokuskan kepada peningkatan pengetahuan dan orientasi pandangan yang positif.

PERANCANGAN KEWANGAN UNTUK KESEJAHTERAAN HIDUP AHLI SUKAN PROFESIONAL

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Pengenalan

Perancangan kewangan terutamanya untuk keperluan kewangan selepas bersara adalah penting untuk kesejahteraan kewangan dan kesejahteraan keluarga dalam kehidupan masa depan mereka. Mereka memperoleh pendapatan tidak terjamin semasa usia bekerja. Dalam profesion sebagai ahli sukan, golongan ini terdedah kepada risiko pendapatan di mana pendapatan tinggi yang diperoleh tidak akan diperoleh selama-lamanya. Ini mungkin merupakan perangkap yang perlu mereka hadapi kerana pendapatan tinggi ini hanya akan bertahan untuk jangka masa yang singkat. Tambahan pula, kerjaya mereka berkaitan dengan risiko kecederaan serius dan mereka terdedah kepada kemungkinan kecederaan yang tinggi. Menghadapi persaraan pada usia muda akan mengganggu sumber kewangan mereka. Merka berada dalam keadaan tempoh kerjaya yang sebentar dan ketidakpastian dalam penerimaan wang persaraan. Sehubungan itu, tinjauan ini dilakukan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kesediaan persaraan dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi dalam kalangan ahli sukan profesional.

Metodologi

Kajian ini melibatkan reka bentuk kuantitatif dan merupakan kajian keratan rentas menggunakan soal selidik yang ditadbir sendiri. Hanya ahli sukan profesional yang terlibat kerana mereka menerima gaji dan bukannya elaun. Oleh itu, populasi adalah mereka yang bermain dalam liga seperti Liga Super, Liga Perdana, Piala Presiden dan Piala. Data telah dibersihkan sebelum analisis menggunakan SPSS versi 26. Analisis deskriptif dan regresi berganda digunakan untuk menjawab objektif kajian. Kebolehpercayaan bagi pembolehubah ditentukan menggunakan Cronbach alpha di mana nilai alfa ialah 0.931 untuk sembilan penyata perancangan kewangan, 0.868 untuk sembilan penyata tingkah laku kewangan, 0.912 untuk sembilan penyata kesediaan persaraan dan 0.800 untuk enam item kesejahteraan kewangan. Nilai alfa yang tinggi memberikan kebolehpercayaan yang tinggi mencerminkan pernyataan dapat mengukur konsep yang dimaksudkan. Sebelum melakukan regresi berganda, kenormalan bagi data setiap pembolehubah berterusan dan korelasi antara faktor dan kesediaan persaraan telah ditentukan. Keluk normaliti adalah mendalam untuk skor komposit setiap pembolehubah iaitu perancangan kewangan, tingkah laku kewangan, kesediaan persaraan dan kesejahteraan kewangan. Ini menyokong kesesuaian analisis regresi untuk data ini.

Hasil Kajian

Perancangan kewangan, tingkah laku kewangan, kesediaan persaraan dan kesejahteraan kewangan pemain bola sepak profesional yang dikaji berada pada tahap sederhana. Walau bagaimanapun, tahap kesediaan persaraan adalah lebih rendah daripada perancangan kewangan atau tingkah laku kewangan. Mereka lebih mementingkan perancangan untuk pengurusan risiko dan kecemasan kewangan. Sumber pendapatan persaraan terutamanya adalah KWSP dan dijayakan oleh simpanan dan insurans hayat. Faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada persediaan persaraan adalah perancangan kewangan dan tingkah laku kewangan selain daripada KWSP sebagai pendapatan persaraan. Majoriti daripada mereka bergantung kepada dana KWSP untuk membiayai tempoh persaraan mereka. Walau bagaimanapun, ramai yang tidak akan dapat memperoleh pendapatan melalui perlawanan mereka untuk tempoh yang lama. Oleh kerana tempoh masa yang singkat memperoleh pendapatan daripada kontrak sebagai pemain bola sepak, majoriti berasa tidak bersedia untuk tempoh persaraan. Oleh itu, pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan harus memainkan peranan mereka dalam memastikan pemain bola sepak profesional ini dapat hidup dengan selesa semasa tempoh persaraan mereka walaupun mereka mungkin akan keluar awal dari tugas utama mereka sebagai pemain bola sepak profesional. Sumber pendapatan tetap lain seperti keusahawanan dan pelaburan harus dibiasakan dengan golongan ini. Kesihatan mereka semasa kontrak perlu dijaga dengan baik untuk meminimumkan kos sara hidup semasa hari tua supaya kekal rendah. Pemilikan aset seperti rumah perlu diberi perhatian kerana ini akan meningkatkan komitmen bulanan kerana pembayaran balik pinjaman.

Penerbitan

1. Influence of Financial Behaviour on the Retirement Preparedness Among Malaysian Professional Football Players, *HRMARS 2021*

PERSEPSI GOLONGAN BELIA (MAHASISWA UNIVERSITI AWAM) TERHADAP MALAYSIA BAHARU

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Pengenalan

Malaysia Baharu ialah slogan yang diperkenalkan sejurus Parti Pakatan Harapan menguasai majoriti ahli Dewan Rakyat semasa Pilihan Raya Umum ke-14 (PRU14) yang telah diadakan pada 9 Mei 2018. Ia merupakan satu slogan yang menggambarkan peralihan tampuk pemerintahan negara daripada sebuah orde lama yang telah berkuasa selama 61 tahun iaitu sejak kemerdekaan pada 31 Ogos 1957, kepada satu orde baru dengan harapan membawa satu nafas baharu dalam era kepemimpinan dan pentadbiran negara.

Istilah Malaysia baharu ini bukanlah sesuatu yang rasmi. Ia bukanlah istilah yang dilancarkan kerajaan Pakatan Harapan (PH), tetapi ia digunakan dengan meluas bagi menggambarkan Malaysia di era baru selepas PRU14. Malaysia Baharu adalah hasil daripada usaha untuk membaiki apa yang dikatakan telah rosak di negara ini dan untuk mengulangi lagi kejayaan serta pencapaian negara yang membanggakan sebelum ini. Malaysia Baharu ini juga dikatakan sebagai memulakan semula langkah ke arah Malaysia yang progresif dan berwawasan dalam membina ketamadunan berperadaban tinggi selain menggantikan strategi orde lama dengan strategi baru lebih komprehensif bagi merealisasikan matlamat untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara maju dan disegani di persada antarabangsa.

Justeru kajian ini dijalankan untuk melihat persepsi golongan belia terhadap Malaysia Baharu berlandaskan empat dimensi utama iaitu menentukan persepsi, tingkat pemahaman, tahap penerimaan dan harapan mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap gagasan tersebut. Secara spesifik, objektif kajian ini adalah seperti berikut;

i. Menentukan persepsi golongan mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap Malaysia Baharu.
ii. Menentukan tingkat pemahaman golongan mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap Malaysia Baharu.
iii. Mengenalpasti tahap penerimaan golongan mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap Malaysia Baharu.
iv. Mengenalpasti harapan golongan mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap Malaysia Baharu.
v. Menentukan perbezaan pandangan golongan mahasiswa universiti awam mengikut etnik terhadap Malaysia Baharu.

Metodologi

Reka bentuk kajian ini melibatkan campuran kaedah kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pada peringkat awal, kajian ini telah menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan andaian bahawa setiap individu (mahasiswa) berkemampuan untuk membuat interpretasi dan mengemukakan pandangan dengan bebas tentang perkembangan semasa yang berlaku di dalam negara khususnya tentang Malaysia Baharu.

Justeru itu, metod *nominal group technique* (NGT) telah diaplikasi untuk memperolehi data awal tentang persepsi, pemahaman, penerimaan dan harapan mahasiswa terhadap gagasan Malaysia Baharu. Para peserta yang terlibat terdiri daripada 20 mahasiswa universiti awam (UA) telah mengambil kursus yang berteraskan pembinaan bangsa (*nation building*) seperti Kenegaraan Malaysia dan Hubungan Etnik. Melalui aktiviti NGT, para peserta diberi peluang untuk bersuara dan berkongsi pandangan dan idea mereka terhadap sesuatu perkara atau persoalan yang dikemukakan.

Setelah NGT dijalankan, data yang diperolehi telah digunakan untuk membentuk konstruk dalam borang soal selidik melalui kaedah kuantitatif. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk memperkukuhkan data yang diperolehi melalui kaedah NGT. Malah, kaedah kuantitatif melalui teknik tinjauan ini juga penting supaya data tersebut dapat digeneralisasi dalam kelompok yang lebih luas. Kaedah ini memerlukan pengumpulan data peringkat kedua yang melibatkan 800 responden (200 orang bagi setiap zon) yang mewakili universiti awam terpilih di Semenanjung Malaysia berdasarkan kepada empat (4) zon berikut;

A. Zon Utara (UUM & UNIMAP)
B. Zon Timur (UMK & UMT)
C. Zon Tengah (UPM, UM & UKM)
D. Zon Selatan (UTM & UTHM)

Pentingnya mengambil sampel dari setiap zon yang ditetapkan bertujuan untuk melihat variasi persepsi mahasiswa terhadap Malaysia Baharu berasaskan kepada persekitaran dan suasana pendedahan pembelajaran mereka. Dalam hal ini, faktor lokasi pusat pembelajaran dijangka menjadi salah satu elemen yang menentukan persepsi mahasiswa terhadap persoalan yang dikaji.

Saiz sampel yang melibatkan responden secara menyeluruh dari universiti awam terpilih di Semenanjung Malaysia ini dijangka akan dapat memberi gambaran yang lebih tepat tentang dapatan kajian yang bakal diperolehi. Teknik pensampelan berstrata telah digunakan untuk menentukan sampel kajian. Responden juga kategorikan kepada strata etnik berdasarkan kepada nisbah populasi penduduk Malaysia iaitu 60% etnik Melayu, 25% etnik Cina, 10% etnik India dan 5% lain-lain. Pecahan responden seramai 800 orang tersebut pula akan mengambil kira faktor etnisiti mengikut pecahan seperti berikut;

A. Melayu – 60% (n=480)
B. Cina – 25% (n=200)
C. India – 10% (n=80)
D. Lain-lain – 5% (n=40)

Kajian ini mengambil kira faktor etnik sebagai salah satu indikator dalam mempengaruhi persepsi mahasiswa. Kumpulan etnik yang berbeza biasanya mempunyai pandangan semesta yang berbeza-beza terhadap sesuatu perkara (Mansor, 2012).

Hasil Kajian

Persepsi mahasiswa universiti awam terhadap Malaysia Baharu dapat dilihat melalui nilai min tertinggi di mana para responden beranggapan Malaysia Baharu akan membawa kehidupan masyarakat ke arah yang lebih baik dalam segenap aspek kehidupan (m-4.58). Mereka juga melihat Malaysia Baharu sebagai perubahan yang dibawa oleh golongan muda dalam pemerintahan negara (m-3.99), pembentukan kerajaan baru atas kehendak rakyat (m-3.93), masyarakat yang semakin terbuka tentang politik (m-3.93), masyarakat semakin peka terhadap isu-isu politik yang berlaku dalam negara (m-3.91), rakyat melakukan perubahan dengan memberi mandat kepada Pakatan Harapan (PH) membentuk kerajaan (m-3.90), literasi politik (celik politik) dalam kalangan rakyat semakin tinggi (m-3.87) dan kerajaan Malaysia Baharu mendapat sokongan padu daripada majoriti rakyat (m-3.72).

Kajian mendapati tingkat pemahaman mahasiswa terhadap Malaysia Baharu adalah di tahap tinggi iaitu 48.5% dengan 329 responden. Majoriti mahasiswa bersetuju dengan setiap pernyataan yang diutarakan. Ini menunjukkan bahawa majoriti responden memahami dengan jelas gagasan Malaysia Baharu. Skor yang paling tinggi ialah pada item “masyarakat hari ini semakin peka terhadap isu-isu politik yang berlaku dalam negara”. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa responden semakin terbuka dan mengambil tahu perkembangan isu-isu politik yang berlaku dalam negara. Tambahan pula, dengan adanya rangkaian internet serta telefon pintar yang semakin canggih telah mempermudahkan lagi responden untuk mengetahui isu-isu yang berlaku dengan pantas.

Di samping itu, daripada keseluruhan maklum balas responden dapat dilihat bahawa tahap penerimaan responden turut berada di tahap tinggi dengan 47.9% iaitu 325 responden. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa item yang mempunyai skor paling tinggi ialah “saya bersetuju bayaran balik pinjaman PTPTN dikurangkan”. Ini menunjukkan bahawa para mahasiswa menerima dengan cukup baik sekali bahawa Malaysia Baharu akan terus menjaga dan membela kebajikan mereka khususnya dalam konteks pengurangan bayaran balik PTPTN. Mereka juga menerima dengan hati yang terbuka bahawa Malaysia Baharu membuka lebih banyak ruang penyertaan golongan belia dalam pentadbiran negara (m-4.38), beranggapan bahawa isu 1MDB membawa masalah kepada negara (m-3.96), infrastruktur dan kemudahan awam sedang ditambah baik untuk kepentingan rakyat (m-3.92), menerima langkah kerajaan memansuhkan cukai barangan dan perkhidmatan (GST) (m-3.80) dan menerima pendekatan kerajaan memberi hak kepada rakyat untuk berhimpun secara aman (m-3.73).

Kajian ini juga telah berjaya mengenalpasti harapan responden terhadap Malaysia Baharu. Secara keseluruhannya dapat dilihat bahawa harapan mahasiswa terhadap Malaysia Baharu adalah tinggi iaitu 94.0% dengan 637 responden. Golongan mahasiswa berharap agar kerajaan mengamalkan amalan politik yang matang, professional dan adil (m-4.61), kerajaan perlu mengembangkan ekonomi negara (m-4.61), Kerajaan perlu mengawal harga barangan dan perkhidmatan (m-4.59), pulihkan ekonomi bagi meringankan beban kos sara hidup rakyat (m-4.59),

menggalakkan perpaduan etnik antara rakyat (m-4.58), perlu mewujudkan lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan untuk golongan belia (m-4.58), kerajaan perlu lebih prihatin dalam membela kepentingan semua kaum (m-4.57), perlu menambah baik sistem pendidikan dengan mengambil kira nilai asas kehidupan (m-4.57) dan jenayah rasuah dalam sistem pentadbiran perlu dibendung dengan menyeluruh (m-4.57).

Seterusnya, dalam konteks cabaran, golongan mahasiswa melihat Malaysia Baharu mempunyai banyak cabaran tinggi dengan 84.1% iaitu 570 responden. Kajian ini mendapati cabaran utama yang dihadapi di era Malaysia Baharu ialah rakyat masih tidak berpuas hati dengan kos sara hidup semasa (m-4.35). Para responden juga beranggapan bahawa nilai ringgit yang merosot menyebabkan harga barangan harian meningkat (m-4.33), hutang negara yang banyak menjadi beban kepada kerajaan (m-4.23), kadar infasi yang tinggi menyebabkan harga barang dan perkhidmatan meningkat (m-4.23), peningkatan kemasukan pendatang asing menyebabkan persaingan peluang pekerjaan (m-4.20), wujud fahaman politik yang berbeza antara parti politik yang boleh membawa kepada perpecahan masyarakat (m-4.15) dan tahap integriti dalam kalangan pemimpin masih diragui (m-4.12).

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PERSEPSI, MOTIVASI DAN SIKAP PESERTA ORANG ASLI TERHADAP PROGRAM PENINGKATAN PENDAPATAN (PPP) DAN KESANNYA KEPADA SOSIOEKONOMI

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Pengenalan

Isu utama masyarakat Orang Asli adalah kemiskinan, di mana sebahagian besar isi rumah Orang Asli adalah golongan B40 dengan kadar kemiskinan yang masih tinggi iaitu sebanyak 33.6 peratus pada tahun 2019. Sehubungan itu, pelbagai program pembangunan ekonomi telah dilaksanakan oleh pihak kerajaan menerusi JAKOA dan salah satunya adalah Program Peningkatan Pendapatan (PPP). PPP adalah program yang dianjurkan oleh Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar dan Wilayah (KKLW) yang bertujuan untuk mengurangkan kadar miskin tegar dan telah diperkenalkan di JAKOA pada tahun 2014. Walaupun pada dasarnya, PPP mempunyai matlamat yang sangat baik dalam menyalurkan bantuan kepada peserta Orang Asli untuk aktiviti pertanian, perikanan, penternakan dan lain-lain lagi, namun timbul persoalan bagaimanakah persepsi, motivasi dan sikap masyarakat Orang Asli terhadap PPP. Adakah mereka menyambut baik inovasi yang diterima? Justeru, untuk menjawab persoalan tersebut, kajian ini dirangka khas untuk mengenal pasti persepsi, motivasi dan sikap peserta Orang Asli terhadap PPP dan kesannya kepada sosioekonomi.

Secara khususnya, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mencapai objektif berikut:

i. Untuk memperihalkan latar belakang dan tahap perubahan sosioekonomi peserta Orang Asli yang menyertai PPP.
ii. Untuk mengenal pasti persepsi peserta Orang Asli terhadap PPP (objektif, peranan JAKOA dan kelebihan PPP).
iii. Untuk mengukur tahap motivasi peserta dan sikap mereka terhadap PPP.
iv. Untuk menentukan hubungan antara persepsi, motivasi, sikap dan perubahan sosioekonomi peserta Orang Asli yang menyertai PPP.
v. Untuk menentukan faktor penyumbang unik perubahan sosioekonomi peserta Orang Asli yang menyertai PPP.

Metodologi

Seramai 110 peserta Orang Asli yang menyertai Program Peningkatan Pendapatan (PPP) di negeri Perak terlibat dalam kajian ini. Responden dipilih melalui kaedah persampelan bertujuan berdasarkan senarai nama peserta PPP yang disediakan oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli (JAKOA) negeri Perak. Tumpuan diberikan kepada ketua projek. Namun, sekiranya ketua projek tidak berkelapangan, maka ahli projek bertanggungjawab untuk menyertai kajian ini. Majoriti responden adalah lelaki (70%) dengan purata umur 39.9 tahun, berkahwin (80%) dan tidak bersekolah (41.8%). Responden terdiri dari suku kaum Semai (62.7%), Temiar (20.0%) dan Lanoh (17.3%), yang menetap di daerah Hulu Perak, Batang Padang, Kinta dan Kuala Kangsar. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara survei dengan kaedah temubual bersemuka menggunakan borang soal selidik. Data dianalisis menggunakan perisian *Statistical Package for the Social Science* (SPSS). Terdapat dua peringkat analisis data iaitu analisis statistik deskriptif dan analisis statistik inferensi untuk menguji hubungan antara pemboleh ubah-pemboleh ubah kajian iaitu persepsi, motivasi, sikap dan tahap sosioekonomi peserta Orang Asli yang menyertai PPP.

Hasil Kajian

1. Kajian mendapati projek utama yang dijalankan di negeri Perak adalah tanaman sayuran, di samping projek-projek lain seperti tanaman limau kasturi, pisang, ternakan ikan tilapia, ternakan kambing, lembu dan kelulut serta pastri. Selain itu, aktiviti ekonomi yang dijalankan oleh responden adalah lebih kepada aktiviti ekonomi yang bertujuan mendapatkan wang seperti menoreh getah, mengutip hasil hutan, berniaga dan mengusahakan ladang kelapa sawit, berbanding aktiviti ekonomi sara diri seperti memancing dan memburu binatang. Kajian mendapati purata pendapatan responden adalah sebanyak RM578.18 sebulan iaitu sebelum menyertai PPP. Walau bagaimanapun, selepas menyertai PPP responden memperoleh purata pendapatan bulanan sebanyak RM707.72. Dapatan ini menunjukkan adanya peningkatan pendapatan dalam kalangan responden walaupun majoriti daripada mereka memperoleh pendapatan kurang daripada RM1000.

2. Dari segi persepsi terhadap PPP, majoriti responden mempunyai tahap persepsi yang tinggi bagi ketiga-tiga dimensi iaitu persepsi terhadap objektif PPP, persepsi terhadap peranan JAKOA dan persepsi terhadap kelebihan PPP. Dapatan ini menunjukkan bahawa responden mempunyai pandangan yang baik terhadap PPP, di mana mereka percaya bahawa PPP dapat mengurangkan kadar kemiskinan Orang Asli, memberi peluang pekerjaan dan seterusnya meningkatkan pengetahuan mereka yang menyertai PPP. Selain itu, majoriti reponden juga bersetuju bahawa PPP memberi banyak kelebihan kepada Orang Asli dari segi bantuan yang diberikan, ilmu dan pengalaman yang diperolehi serta bimbingan daripada agensi yang berkaitan khususnya dalam bidang pertanian. Mereka juga mempunyai persepsi yang baik terhadap pihak JAKOA yang sentiasa memberi galakan kepada Orang Asli dan memantau projek PPP secara berterusan.

3. Bagi aspek motivasi, majoriti responden berada pada tahap sederhana diikuti tahap tinggi dan rendah bagi kesemua dimensi sama ada intrinsik mahupun ekstrinsik, sosial mahupun material. Seterusnya, majoriti responden mempunyai sikap yang positif terhadap PPP. Dapatan

ini menunjukkan responden berpuas hati dan mempunyai penilaian yang positif terhadap PPP. Keputusan juga menunjukkan sikap terhadap PPP berbeza secara signifikan berdasarkan tahap persetujuan kejayaan projek. Responden yang mempunyai tahap persetujuan kejayaan projek yang lebih tinggi, cenderung untuk mempunyai tahap sikap yang lebih positif. Sikap positif peserta Orang Asli terhadap PPP adalah penting kerana sikap berkait rapat dengan tingkah laku dan seterusnya akan mendorong dan mempengaruhi keterlibatan peserta dalam program ini dalam jangka masa panjang.

4. Seterusnya, hasil kajian menunjukkan majoriti responden mempunyai tahap perubahan sosio-ekonomi yang sederhana diikuti tahap tinggi bagi dimensi perubahan aspek berkaitan ekonomi dan perubahan gaya hidup. Manakala dimensi pendayaupayaan dalam membuat keputusan menunjukkan majoriti responden mencapai tahap tinggi diikuti tahap sederhana. Namun, bagi dimensi perubahan dalam pemilikan menunjukkan majoriti responden mempunyai tahap sederhana diikuti tahap rendah. Skor tinggi menunjukkan terdapat perubahan kepada sosio-ekonomi responden dalam aspek berkaitan ekonomi, pemilikan, gaya hidup dan pendayaupayaan dalam membuat keputusan, manakala skor rendah menunjukkan kurangnya perubahan kepada sosio-ekonomi responden.

5. Kajian juga mendapati ketiga-tiga dimensi persepsi terhadap PPP, dimensi motivasi dan sikap terhadap PPP mempunyai hubungan yang positif secara signifikan dengan keempat-empat dimensi perubahan sosioekonomi (r=0.247 hingga 0.681). Pekali korelasi positif menunjukkan bahawa peningkatan pada skor persepsi, motivasi dan sikap terhadap PPP meningkatkan skor perubahan kepada sosio-ekonomi responden. Ini bermakna semakin tinggi atau positif sikap terhadap PPP, semakin meningkat perubahan sosio-ekonomi responden bagi keempat-keempat dimensi yang dikaji iaitu perubahan aspek berkaitan ekonomi, perubahan dalam pemilikan, perubahan gaya hidup dan pendayaupayaan dalam membuat keputusan.

6. Empat model regresi telah diuji secara berasingan untuk menentukan faktor peramal kepada dimensi perubahan sosio-ekonomi. Varians perubahan berkaitan aspek ekonomi dijelaskan sebanyak 46.5% oleh sikap terhadap PPP, perspesi terhadap kelebihan PPP, motivasi ekstrinsik material dan motivasi yang dikenalpasti. Varians perubahan dalam pemilikan dijelaskan sebanyak 31.5% oleh motivasi ekstrinsik material, persepsi terhadap kelebihan PPP persepsi, persepsi terhadap peranan JAKOA dan motivasi intrinsik. Seterusnya, 53.8% varians perubahan gaya hidup dijelaskan oleh motivasi intrinsik, persepsi terhadap kelebihan PPP dan motivasi ekstrinsik. Manakala 56.9% varians pendayaupayaan dalam membuat keputusan dijelaskan oleh sikap terhadap PPP, persepsi terhadap kelebihan PPP dan motivasi ekstrinsik material.

7. Kesimpulannya, persepsi, motivasi dan sikap terhadap PPP mempunyai hubungan dan menjadi peramal kepada perubahan sosio-ekonomi dalam kalangan Orang Asli yang menyertai PPP. Keadaan ini menunjukkan bahawa untuk mengubah sosio-ekonomi Orang Asli kepada satu status yang lebih baik, elemen psikologi seperti persepsi, motivasi dan sikap komuniti turut memainkan peranan dan memberikan sumbangan. Persepsi dan sikap positif peserta Orang Asli terhadap PPP adalah penting kerana sikap berkait rapat dengan tingkah laku, mendorong dan mempengaruhi keterlibatan peserta dalam program ini dalam jangka masa panjang dan seterusnya meningkatkan status sosio-ekonomi kepada tahap yang lebih baik lagi. Malah,

elemen motivasi juga penting agar Orang Asli lebih mengoptimumkan potensi diri untuk lebih berjaya dan keluar dari putaran kemiskinan.

8. Oleh itu, pihak-pihak yang bertanggungjawab seperti JAKOA perlu terus memainkan peranan dalam memberikan galakan dan sokongan kepada komuniti ini agar mereka terus bermotivasi, terbuka kepada inovasi dan terus berusaha untuk meningkatkan status sosio-ekonomi dan kualiti hidup mereka.

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PEMBENTUKAN MODEL KETAHANAN SPIRITUAL (I-RESILIENCE) MENGGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN NLP COACHING DALAM KALANGAN KLIEN ORANG KENA PENGAWASAN (OKP) DI NEGERI SEMBILAN

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Pengenalan

Isu penagih dadah dan penagihan berulang sentiasa menjadi fokus dalam agenda pembangunan negara. Namun, senario penagihan dadah dan penagihan berulang masih merisaukan apatah lagi kita dalam usaha merealisasi Transformasi Nasional 2050. Data tahun 2015 menunjukkan purata sehari dilaporkan sebanyak 56 kes baru dan 18 kes berulang. Jika diteliti statistic tahun 2010 hingga 2015, kumpulan belia berumur 19 hingga 39 tahun adalah yang teramai iaitu 19,578 orang, diikuti dewasa (umur 40 tahun dan ke atas; 6,373 orang) dan remaja (umur 13-18 tahun; 717 orang). Data statistik kes penagihan dadah menunjukkan ada tahun yang menurun, ada tahun yang meningkat. Misalnya, statistik dari tahun 2010 hingga 2014, kadar peratusan penagih baru yang dikesan menurun dari 72.91% kepada 62.47%. Namun, meningkat kepada 76.08% pada tahun 2015 (AADK, 2016). Pelbagai program telah dilakukan menerusi Pemulihan Dalam Komuniti, PUSPEN/CCRC, Pusat Pemulihan Dadah Persendirian dan juga Jabatan Penjara Malaysia. Antara pendekatan yang digunakan sebagai usaha pemulihan antaranya dengan memberi dadah gantian seperti metadon, kaedah teraputik, homeopati, pemulihan kerohanian dan penyucian spiritual dan modifikasi tingkahlaku. Kesemua pendekatan sangat signifikan dengan kadar kebergantungan bekas penagih kepada dadah. Ada yang telah pulih sepenuhnya, ada juga yang pulih dan kembali berulang.

Seseorang mudah terpengaruh dengan tekanan persekitaran sekiranya tidak mempunyai kekuatan dalaman yang tinggi. Ini diterangkan dalam Model Peringkat Logikal yang dibentuk oleh Robert Dilts. Dalam membantu klien membina ketahanan spiritual, kajian menggunakan pendekatan *NLP Coaching*. NLP adalah singkatan bagi Pemprograman Neuro Linguistik yang telah diterima oleh psikoterapi di United Kingdom, Majlis Psikoterapi United Kingdom (seksyen *Experiential Constructivist Therapies*) dan digunakan oleh pengamal profesional seperti pendidik, pengurus, jurulatih, jurujual, penyelidik pasaran, kaunselor, perunding, pegawai perubatan, peguam, dan lain-lain. Di Malaysia, pendekatan ini telah diterima secara rasmi dalam sektor kerajaan bermula tahun 2015 dalam Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia dan diikuti Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, dan FELDA. Kaedah NLP Coaching lebih menekankan kemahiran mendengar dengan aktif dan kemahiran komunikasi dengan klien dengan pelbagai soalan melingkar

(*meta-questions*) dengan tujuan membawa klien kepada puncak kesedaran diri dan mengenalpasti sumber kekuatan dalaman dan luaran serta bagaimana menstrategi matlamat yang diinginkan klien. Individu daripada komuniti berisiko perlu dihalakan kepada arah tuju yang efektif, manakala kumpulan yang merasa tersisih memerlukan mekanisme untuk memecahkan jurang/halangan untuk keluar bercampur bersama-sama masyarakat arus perdana. NLP Coaching boleh membantu mereka mencapai matlamat yang diingini dengan model-model kecemerlangan yang sesuai. Justeru, kajian ini mengaplikasi NLP Coaching dalam menentukan model ketahanan spiritual klien dan OKP terpilih.

Secara umumnya, kajian ini bertujuan mengenalpasti strategi kecemerlangan diri responden yang sedang menerima rawatan dan pemulihan dalam menangani konflik diri-dadah-persekitaran sosial, seterusnya membentuk Model Ketahanan Spiritual. Secara khususnya, kajian ini bertujuan untuk:

i. Mengenalpasti tahap kualiti hidup responden sebelum dan selepas program *NLP Coaching* dijalankan;

ii. Menentukan strategi kecemerlangan diri klien dalam meningkatkan daya ketahanan spiritual menangani konflik diri-dadah-persekitaran sosial;

iii. Mengenalpasti matlamat setelah bebas dan membina pelan strategi orientasi masa hadapan berdasarkan matlamat yang diinginkannya; dan

iv. Memformulakan Model Ketahanan Spiritual sebagai asas Modul Lengkap Ketahanan Spiritual klien dan OKP.

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif menggunakan rekabentuk eksperimen sebelum dan selepas. . Seramai 20 responden terlibat sebagai responden dan sesi pengumpulan data berlangsung selama 12 bulan. Responden merupakan klien AADK iaitu Orang Kena Pengawasan (OKP) di Negeri Sembilan berusia 15 hingga 40 tahunPemilihan negeri telah semasa kajian preliminary di CCRC Jelebu pada tahun 2017. Responden diberi terapi dan Coaching oleh team penyelidik dan jurulatih NLP Bertauliah. Sesi coaching dilakukan secara berkumpulan pada fasa 1 dan coaching secara individu pada fasa 2. Fasa 1 fokus kepada aspek 'The reason for being' iaitu persoalan mengenai makna, niat dan kepercayaan dalam suatu tindakan. Responden akan diberi beberapa corak terapi NLP seperti *Visual Squash*, Bulatan Kecemerlangan Diri, Garis Masa dan Corak Disney. Sesi ini berlangsung selama 3 bulan dan temubual berstruktur telah dilakukan sepanjang sesi berlangsung. Bimbingan secara individu bagi memasti setiap tugasan yang ditetapkan semasa Fasa 1 dilakukan oleh responden. Sebelum bimbingan berterusan dilaksanakan, responden diminta menjawab soalan survei secara bersemuka menggunakan alat pengukuran *Maqasid Syariah* I-QoL *(Mahadzirah, et al. 2016)* dan ujian saringan Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS Scale).

Manakala Fasa 2 menekankan aspek realisasi dan tindakan menerusi corak terapi NLP seperti Pasak Minda dan Membina Hasil Yang Sempurna. Fasa 2 dilaksanakan selepas responden mengikuti sesi bimbingan selama 6 bulan, dan pada bulan ke 12 responden diminta menulis diari hidup dan refleksi

diri. Proses verifikasi data kualitatif bersama informan. Peringkat akhir, hanya 8 daripada 14 berjaya menamatkan sesi sehingga fasa 2 dan sebanyak 8 skrip diterima sebagai data penuh kerana mengikut format temubual berstruktur. Proses analisis data seterusnya dilakukan secara tematik.

Hasil Kajian

1. Data kuantitatif yang dirancang menggunakan *Maqasid Syariah Quality of Life* dan DASS Scale bagi data sebelum dan selepas tidak boleh diterima sebagai data empirical kajian ini kerana pengukuran kuantitatif terutama melibatkan keadaan psikologi dan nilai diri tidak *reliable.* Hampir semua responden dalam keadaan bawah sedar.
2. Responden terdiri daripada klien AADK dan semasa peringkat awal eksperimen dilaksanakan mereka masih bergantung pada dadah dan masih dalam proses pemantauan dan pemulihan. Justeru, kemungkinan untuk penagihan berulang adalah biasa sebagai proses pemulihan. Walau bagaimanapun, majoriti responden menyatakan mereka dapat sedikit sebanyak mengawal diri ketika 'trigger' datang.

3. Penyelidikan melibatkan klien AADK yang masih dalam proses pemulihan perlu dilaksanakan secara berperingkat dengan mengambilkira proses rapport yang lama. Data kuantitatif hanya sesuai dikumpulkan selepas 6 bulan klien mengikuti proses pemulihan yang intensif. Untuk kajian ini, proses pemulihan rawatan sokongan tambahan dilakukan oleh pengkaji menggunakan kaedah NLP dan coaching. Hasil kaedah tersebut, selepas 12 bulan didapati seramai 14 daripada 17 informan yang mengikuti sesi daripada awal, kekal pulih (urin negatif).

4. Pengalaman kepulihan setiap individu adalah berbeza mengikut jenis dadah, tempoh ketagihan dan sistem sokongan terdekat. Hasil kajian menunjukkan penyalahgunaan dadah bermula remaja sehingga ke awal dewasa, dan rakan merupakan faktor tarikan utama kea rah penyalahgunaan bahan. Kebanyakan responden terlibat kali pertama melibatkan syabu dan kanabis.

5. Majoriti responden yang berjaya mengekalkan kepulihan dalam tempoh kurang 5 tahun, dan ada yang lebih (lebih 5 tahun). Rangsangan secara psikologi dan tingkahlaku terhadap penagihan yang mendorong responden berubah dan memulakan proses kepulihan bukan sahaja memberi kesan terhadap dirinya, ia juga memberi kesan terhadap hubungannya dengan keluarga. Model I-resilien ini menemui dapatan bahawa faktor kekuatan dalaman merupakan penyumbang utama kepada kepulihan dan kekal dalam kepulihan. Walaupun pada awalnya dipengaruhi fakyor luaran seperti keluarga dan rakan, namun faktor dalaman iaitu aspek kerohanian dan pembangunan kendiri merupakan faktor penting yang mengekalkan responden resilien atau bangkit sebagai individu yang berimpak.

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PLAYING WITH FIRE: ANALYSING PATTERN OF ONLINE MEDIA REPORTING ON RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS ISSUES IN MALAYSIA AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE PERCEPTION OF READERS

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Introduction

Malaysia is made up of many racial and religious groups, whose fundamental rights have been provided for in the Federal Constitution. However, our history has witnessed the unfortunate events of racial riots and at present, tensions still exist beneath the surface. The use of hate speech in our multicultural country has increased with the advent of technology, specifically new media. Facebook, Twitter and even the comments section of online news portals have been widely used as a medium for disseminating offensive, abusive and hateful content.

The problem of hate speech on social media in Malaysia is seldom studied in detail, despite its relevance to wider issues in the social sciences. Scholars such as Waldron, Delgado and Matsuda have observed that hate speech can cause the individual to feel humiliation and fear, which robs one of the rights to security and human dignity. Researchers also believe that hate speech can inflame tensions among members of the community.

The situation is particularly more delicate in a multi-cultural country like Malaysia. Local and international scholars such as Soong, Comber, and Teik have observed the sensitive relations between the races in this country (also reflected in the Malaysia Racial Discrimination Report, 2015).

These tensions have increased suspicion among people of different races and religions, which may lead to more serious consequences. On the extreme end, news reports have documented violent incidences such as the church burning, desecration of religious symbols and places of worship. This caused the Government to increase the "powers" of laws that regulate expression. Unfortunately, stricter laws are not always the answer, as they may not deter people from indulging in hateful expression, particularly online.

Despite the increase in hateful expression online by members of the public, there is no in-depth study on the influence that reporting styles *may* have on the perception of readers by examining the comments of the readers on the said articles. It is important to go *beyond* mere laws, in order

to understand what the implications of journalism styles on race relations are. In this regard, this project represents an important first step.

Specifically, the research questions were as follows:

i. How is the pattern of reporting on racial and religious issues by the online media?
ii. What are the recurrent themes that appear in the reports on the said issues?
iii. How do readers perceive and respond to the issues reported?
iv. How does the pattern of reporting influence the perception of the readers?

Methodology

To gain insight into informants' general perception of media representation on Islamisation, the research focused on articles published by popular news portals, mainly Malaysiakini and the Malay Mail. The reason these alternative news portals were chosen was that they attract a wide readership, being one of the top alternative online news portals. Statistics from a 2109 study show that 65% of respondents read Malaysiakini, while another 38% read The Malay Mail Online. In addition, we chose to focus on alternative, online news portals as they are generally more open in terms of publishing articles offering an alternative viewpoint to what is reported by the mainstream media.

We gathered the data via two main methods. Firstly, we conducted a document analysis in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge 32 of primary and secondary documents such as related Government policies, national legislation, newspaper articles from online databases of Malaysiakini and the Malay Mail, reports from organisations and institutions, and previous studies of academics and researchers. 33 From the gathered documents, we were able to appraise and synthesize the information obtained. In addition, we employed in-depth, open-ended interviews which were conducted with ten experts who have received the relevant academic or professional qualifications in relation to this study, and accumulated years of experience in the field of journalism, communication, politics, law, public policy, and academia, from within and outside of Government institutions.

The number of informants obtained is typical and adequate in social science research. They were purposively selected from diverse backgrounds, due to the requirement that they should have relevant work experience which has allowed them to be familiar with the concept of Islamisation as reported in the media. They had to meet specific qualities that would help us achieve the aims of the study. This allowed us to gain their insight on the subject, rather than interviewing those that are not especially exposed and aware of the issue. 36 We endeavored to obtain informants to reflect the sentiments of Malaysia's major racial and religious groups. Due to the sensitive nature of the topic, the identity of all the informants is kept confidential in line with ethical considerations, and to minimize possible risk to themselves, or the institutions they represent. The data obtained from the interviews were transcribed verbatim, coded, and subsequently analyzed for recurring themes in line with the thematic analysis method.

Results

Analysis of the data obtained from the informants revealed the themes of 1) confusion and misunderstanding of Islamisation, 2) effect of media on society, 3) power of language in representation, 4) role of media ethics; and 5) balancing rights and responsibilities. The findings show that Islamisation tends to be framed negatively, contributing to the fear of Islamisation and restriction of fundamental freedoms. This is aggravated by the media's usage of strong language, negative generalisations, inappropriate pictures and general lack of sensitivity to racial and religious issues.

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SIFAT MALU DALAM KALANGAN MASYARAKAT MELAYU DAN CINA : MEKANISME PEMBENDUNG PERBUATAN TIDAK BERMORAL

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Pengenalan

Masyarakat pada hari ini cenderung melihat kepada sisi negatif sifat malu yang dianggap sebagai antara faktor penyebab masyarakat khususnya Melayu bersikap pasif, pendiam, rendah diri, tidak asertif dan tiada keberanian diri sehingga potensi seseorang yang dikategorikan sebagai pemalu gagal digilap dan diperkembangkan secara optimum. Namun melihat kepada realiti yang berlaku dalam masyarakat hari ini, terhakisnya sifat malu merupakan antara faktor masyarakat khususnya generasi muda berkelakuan lepas bebas dan tanpa segan silu melakukan pelbagai bentuk perbuatan tidak bermoral yang berat sehingga mengikis identiti bangsa.

Data statistik pecahan etnik Melayu:Cina terhadap penghuni Taman Seri Puteri (154:6), Sekolah Tunas Bakti (390:16), Asrama Akhlak (157:5) (Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat, 2016). Ini menunjukkan remaja bermasalah serta data bilangan kes pesalah muda menunjukkan bahawa pelaku perbuatan tidak bermoral etnik Melayu jauh lebih tinggi jumlahnya berbanding etnik Cina. Jika dilihat dari segi komposisi penduduk Banci 2010, etnik Melayu mewakili 42.5% dan Cina 24.6% dari jumlah 28.3 juta rakyat Malaysia tidak menunjukkan perbezaan peratusan yang besar. Perbandingan pelaku perbuatan tidak bermoral dari segi etnik ini menunjukkan perbezaan yang amat ketara sehingga menimbulkan persoalan tentang tahap pengetahuan dan kesedaran diri malu berkaitan perbuatan tidak bermoral di antara kedua-dua etnik yang sama-sama menyanjung nilai mulia dan amalan etika yang baik dalam kehidupan. Justeru itu kajian ini bertujuan untuk:-

i. Menerokai apakah perbuatan tidak bermoral menurut masyarakat Melayu dan Cina.
ii. Mengenal pasti pengetahuan remaja Melayu dan Cina tentang perbuatan tidak bermoral.
iii. Mengenal pasti personaliti malu remaja etnik Melayu dan Cina tentang perbuatan tidak bermoral.
iv. Mengenal pasti perbezaan personaliti malu di antara remaja Melayu dan Cina terhadap perbuatan tidak bermoral.

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggabungkan antara pendekatan kajian kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Peringkat pertama kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif melibatkan sumber primer keperpustakaan serta temubual dengan empat orang informan. Peringkat kedua kajian melibatkan tinjauan menerusi soal selidik. Gabungan instrumen yang dibina sendiri dan instrumen bagi mengenalpasti personaliti malu remaja etnik Melayu dan Cina tentang perbuatan tidak bermoral yang telah diubahsuai dari *The Shame Inventory* oleh Rizvi, S. L. (2010) telah digunakan. Lokasi kajian adalah empat daerah tertinggi peratusan keterlibatan belia dalam tingkahlaku devian di Selangor mengikut pemetaan yang dilakukan terhadap belia Malaysia iaitu daerah Petaling, Ulu Langat, Kelang dan Gombak. 443 remaja, remaja Melayu seramai 292 (65.9%) dan remaja Cina seramai 151 (34.1%) yang berusia berusia 13-21 tahun terlibat dalam kajian ini. Pemilihan responden menggunakan persampelan mudah (c*onvenience sampling*) kerana taburan kependudukan remaja berselerak dan tidak sistematik. Data kualitatif dianalisis secara tematik, kategori dan konsep. Manakala data kuantitatif dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif seperti min, peratusan dan *cross tabulation*.

Hasil Kajian

Kajian merumuskan bahawa malu merupakan salah satu warisan sifat keperibadian sosial masyarakat Melayu yang terangkum di dalamnya sistem nilai kepercayaan dan kekuatan orang Melayu. Kedudukan malu dalam kerangka akhlak masyarakat Melayu adalah sebagai mekanisme pembendung diri dari melakukan tingkahlaku yang tidak baik, sebagai kesantunan dan lambang kehidupan bermoral serta sebagai maruah dan kehormatan diri dan bangsa. Konsep malu dalam budaya masyarakat Cina merupakan emosi dan keupayaan manusia yang mendorong seseorang itu meneliti diri sendiri supaya berubah ke arah moral dan sosial yang baik. Kedudukan malu dalam masyarakat Cina adalah sebagai rangsangan untuk memiliki rasa bermoral, menjaga keperibadian-maruah individu dan keluarga dan melindungi keharmonian sosial (kawalan sosial). Kajian turut mendapati bahawa 443 responden mengetahui bahawa 57 sifat, pengucapan dan perbuatan tidak bermoral yang disenaraikan adalah perbuatan tidak bermoral dengan purata min pengetahuan adalah 4.15. Majoriti remaja di kawasan kajian (90%) masih mempunyai perasaan malu. Semakin serius perbuatan tidak bermoral semakin tinggi ketidakterlibatan dan pengalaman malu ataupun pengalaman tidak malu mengecil. Perbezaan pecahan peratusan tidak pernah, tiada, tiada kesan perasaan malu terhadap situasi-situasi perbuatan tidak bermoral yang disenaraikan menunjukkan peratusan remaja Cina lebih tinggi daripada remaja Melayu. Kesimpulannya perasaan malu masih wujud dalam diri remaja Melayu dan Cina di kawasan kajian.

Penerbitan

1. Zarina, M., Akmaliza, A., Ratna Roshida, A. R. (2019). Malu dalam kerangka akhlak Melayu. *Jurnal Hadhari An International Journal*, 11 (2), 231-244.

TEACHING DESIGN OF LAW SUBJECTS FOR NON-LAW STUDENTS IN UPM

Research Team

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Introduction

It is a great challenge for law lecturers who have to teach law subjects to students from the non-legal background. Among the concerns are the relevance of the course to the whole program, the appropriate ways of delivering knowledge, the suitability of the teaching materials, and the types of assessment. This study was conducted at University Putra Malaysia to explore student learning styles when studying law subjects and gauge their perceptions of teaching and assessment techniques. It was a cross-sectional study that involved 400 non-law students who had to take law subjects. The results showed that the respondents had relatively high scores in two learning styles; visual and kinaesthetic. The most effective teaching techniques were found to be a case studies and problem-based learning. The respondents also perceived that the most appropriate method of assessment was problem- solving. It is hoped that a learning design and module that are interesting, innovative, and effective can be developed to facilitate non-law students to understand and subsequently able to apply the law in the real world critically.This will also reduce the stress and frustration of educators who teach law subjects to non-law students.

Methodology

This study was a quantitative study conducted at University Putra Malaysia (UPM). The data was collected through a self-administered questionnaire among those non-law students who took law subjects. The respondents' criteria set out in this study were undergraduate students in semester two andabove who were taking law subjects. Eight courses were selected randomly from three faculties and fifty students from each course were chosen randomly. As such, the total sample size was 400. The questionnaire was designed to gauge student learning styles and their perception of teaching styles and assessments. Descriptive analysis by using SPSS has been utilized in this study. Data formulation is usually done by calculating the average, frequency distribution and percent distribution using SPSS.

Results

The results show that the respondents remembered something better if they wrote down the information and they also prefer a quiet place to get work done with percentage values of 70.3% and 56.6% respectively. Additionally, the respondents felt that it was hard to understand clearly if there wasdisturbance such as people talking or music playing (52.3%). The results revealthat the respondents had relatively high scores in the visual and kinaesthetic sections with 22.99 and 22.43 respectively. Meanwhile, the auditory modality type had the lowest score with 21.40. The respondents in this research had more than one strength when the two modality types of visual and kinesthetic showed the highest scores.

The results also show that the highest mean is 4.31 for the statement "case study is a suitable method to learn law subject", showing that the respondentsagreed that a suitable method to teach law subject is a case study. The averagescore shows that the respondents need full and lots of information such as from textbooks rather than short notes like the hand-outs. This is because law subjects involve numerous legal terminologies and the memorization of lots ofsection numbers, legislation and cases which requires detailed explanations to comprehend.

Innovation(s)

Bronze Medal: International Putra Innocreative Carnival Poster Competition. (PICTL 2020). The title of the poster is "Development of Learning Design For Law Subjects"

THE ROLE OF WELL-BEING IN RAISING THE IMPACT OF INTELLIGENCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Research Team

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4. Dr. Wan Munira Wan Jaafar, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Introduction

Prior studies revealed the significance of positive mental well-being or happiness for higher productivity at both firm and national levels. Happiness motivates employees to occupy more positive attitudes in their workplace, thus leading to higher engagement and better focus on their tasks. This study highlighted that happier societies are more likely to utilise their cognitive capacity and achieve higher productivity than are other societies of similar IQ. It is proposed that happier people have better mental well-being, which allows them to better apply their cognitive abilities within their respective occupational sectors and economic activities. The purpose of the current study is to study the interaction between the effects of national IQ and happiness on economic growth at the cross-country level. The existence of such an inflection point would suggest (though not prove) that societies de-emphasize economic growth once they have achieved a certain level of happiness.

Methodology

This study employed the national IQ data from Lynn and Vanhanen (2012) and happiness data from the World Happiness Report (WHR) database (Helliwell, Layard, Sachs, & De Neve, 2020). The interaction between IQ and happiness is examined based on productivity growth across 57 years, between 1960 and 2017. A threshold regression analysis is used in this study to determine whether there is a discontinuity, a 'change point', in the IQ-happiness interaction towards economic growth across 93 countries.

Results

Controlling for endogeneity with instrumental variables (IVs), the results confirmed that the relationship between IQ and economic growth is weaker in countries with high levels of self-reported happiness. The diminishing returns of IQ for economic growth can be recognized above a threshold level of 6.25 on the zero-to-10 happiness scale. The suggested explanation is that higher levels of happiness tend to reduce the aspiration for higher productivity among the people, which reduces the impact of cognitive human capital on economic growth.

Publication(s)

1. Burhan, N. A. S., Sabri, M. F., Samah, A. A., Jaafar, W. M. W., & Noor, A. M. (2021). Does Happiness Boost the Impact of Intelligence on Economic Growth? *Mankind Quarterly, 62*(1), 129-150.

A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY ON THE MALAYSIAN CONSUMERS LOAN PROTECTION IN THE LICENSED MONEYLENDING SYSTEM IN KLANG VALLEY

Research Team

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Introduction

In Malaysia, the moneylending industry is regulated by the Moneylenders Act 1951. Licensed moneylenders have supported the funding needs of consumers who do not qualify for personal loans from the banking sector. Nevertheless, consumer protection in moneylending transactions is hampered by consumers' weak self-protection in exercising their rights and responsibilities coupled with the poor self-regulation of moneylenders in adhering to the rules and regulations. The study questions the extent to which consumers are accountable for their moneylending contractual commitments as well as the consequences. It is also an attempt to discover the problems and use of the complaint mechanism experienced by Malaysian consumers after major amendments were made to the MLA in 2003 and again, in 2011. Specifically, the objectives of the study were:

i. To examine the pre-moneylending contract information search and evaluation process.
ii. To gain deeper insights on the process of moneylending contract.
iii. To gain a thorough understanding of the moneylending complaints and complaint avenues.
iv. To recommend consumer protection enhancement in the moneylending transaction system.

Methodology

The research framework was developed using the Consumer Decision Process Model by Engel-Blackwell-Miniard and Public Interest Theory of Regulation by Hantke-domas. A phenomenological study was undertaken to understand the experience of consumer protection in the licensed moneylending industry from the perspective of three key stakeholders namely consumers, licensed moneylenders and regulator. Primary data were collected in the Klang Valley using face-to-face interviews involving fourteen borrowers, twelve licensed moneylenders, and four officers from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government responsible for overseeing moneylenders.

Results

The first research objective on consumer experience in the pre-moneylending contract information search and evaluation process unveiled that borrowers protection is unsatisfactory since they are reluctant to search for accurate information from the right sources related to moneylending. Meanwhile, licensed moneylenders pay less attention to consumer protection aspects. Compared to consumers, licensed moneylenders have more advantages because they choose customers carefully and rely on referrals from borrowers to promote their business. The regulator opined of having fulfilled its role in giving information to the consumers, monitoring the moneylenders and enforcing the law. However, these efforts are found to be insufficient for protecting consumers.

The second research objective regarding the process of moneylending contract discovered that consumers' poor decisions in the moneylending transaction were due to little awareness of their rights and duties. The licensed moneylenders had a better bargaining position as they were more aware of their rights and duties with regards to the moneylending contract. Thus, there exists an unequal bargaining power favouring licensed moneylenders and discriminating against the borrowers. Meanwhile, the regulator took a non-involvement role since the contract is between the borrower and the lender based on the freedom of contract principle. This action does little to support consumers' protection.

The third research objective on the moneylending complaints and complaint avenues found that consumers' effort for self-protection is stalled as they were fearful and reluctant to complain against the licensed moneylenders. Borrowers' dissatisfactions were mainly on high-interest rates, not having a copy of the attested moneylending contract, not knowing who and where to complain. Furthermore, from the licensed moneylenders' findings, there were no direct complaints from their borrowers. It was discovered the regulator had limited powers to act on moneylending complaints due to inadequate evidence given by the borrowers which contributes to poor consumer protection.

The fourth research objective in recommending consumer protection enhancement in the moneylending transaction system is by increasing consumers' knowledge and the requirement of moneylending process. Moreover, the recommendation for licensed moneylenders is to embrace ethical business conduct, Moneylenders Act 1951 compliance and represented by a strong and unified association. The regulator is recommended to conduct more educational programs for consumers and licensed moneylenders with enhanced enforcement and redress mechanism. The implications from the research findings intensify the importance of the refinement of consumer self-protection, the enhancement of licensed moneylenders' self-regulation and the advancement of consumer protection by the regulator. Besides theoretical and policy implications, this study provides important methodological implications. Suggestion for future consumer protection research is also elaborated.

Publication(s)

1. Daljit K., **Afida Mastura M.A.,** Elistina, A.B. & Husniyah, A.R. (2022). Regulation of the credit community and consumer sovereignty in Malaysia: The role of regulator and the NGOs. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 30*(1), 191-207.

2. Daljit K., **Afida Mastura M.A.,** Elistina, A.B. & Husniyah, A.R. (2021). The stick and carrot approach to moneylenders' self-regulation in Klang Valley, Malaysia. *International Journal of Economics and Management, 15*(1), 103-116.

3. Daljit K., **Afida Mastura M.A.,** Elistina, A.B. & Husniyah, A.R. (2020). Barriers to consumer self-protection in the moneylending decision process within Klang Valley, Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Consumer and Family Economics, 25*(S1), 41-66.

4. Daljit K., **Afida Mastura M.A.,** Elistina, A.B. & Husniyah, A.R. (2019). Awareness of consumer protection in the moneylending system in Klang Valley, Malaysia. *Proceedings of IAFICO Annual Conference Global Forum for Financial Consumers*. Gajah Mada University, Indonesia.

5. Daljit K., **Afida Mastura M.A.,** Elistina, A.B. & Husniyah, A.R. (2019). Barriers to consumer self-protection in the moneylending decision process within Klang Valley, Malaysia. *The 23rd National Malaysian Consumer and Family Economics Association (MACFEA) Conference Proceedings* (pp. 6-7).

6. Daljit K. & **Afida Mastura M.A.** (2016). Alternative banking services: An insight into moneylending business. *The 20th National Malaysian Consumer and Family Economics Association (MACFEA) Conference Proceedings* (p. 43-53).

DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF AN INTERACTIVE AUGMENTED REALITY AGING SIMULATOR KIT (iASK) FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ADULTHOOD AND AGING

Research Team

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Introduction

With the rapid growth in the ageing population in Malaysia, social work students are likely to encounter with older adults in their practice, whether or not they are directly involved in the fields of gerontology. Yet, it is inevitably that societal ageism greatly influence students' attitudes toward older adults. The negative impression that such students have toward older adults often jeopardizes the quantity and quality of social work professionals functioning within gerontological practice.

Recently, digital learning has focused mainly on building teaching and learning platform and providing support for employing and integrating learning systems. Many learning environment have attempted to integrated content and technology, to build interactive learning content and communicative learning activities to enhance learner creativity and learning effectiveness (Sung et al. 2016). In addition to that, application of AR technologies gave a significant impact on improving knowledge, skills and attitudes toward teaching and learning (Hamada et al., 2016; Akcayir et al., 2016; Correa et al., 2013). In view of AR uses virtual objects that simulate a real environment, the ability of AR to integrate image recognition and detection technology is believed to optimize it is influence on gaming and education (Akcayir et la., 2016).

This study applied an augmented reality (AR) technology approach to create an interactive teaching and learning approach, which simulate students who enroll in Developmental Psychology of Adulthood and Aging (FEM3102) course to experience physical, sensory, somato-sensory and gait limitation associated with ageing while performing activity daily living (ADL) and mobility task. Students were equipped with 3D specific anatomy and musculoskeletal structure, and aging vision VR. With a clear pop-up labeling and interactive 3D model, students can easily get the relative position of each situation or movement involved in the specific functional task.

Methodology

This study comprised of four phases namely i) design and development of Aging Simulator Kit, ii) design and development of AR technology, iii) implementation of Aging Simulator Kit (i-ASK), and iv) assessment. A quasi- experimental design was used in this study. Students were participated in the ageing simulation games consisting of three sessions of role play. The outcomes of study were measured at three times points: during weeks one, five, and twelve in phase 3. For the evaluation of effectiveness of i-ASK, quantitative data collection were employed. For quantitative data, a set of questionnaire was used to evaluate the students' knowledge and attitude toward of older person older person. Two series of questionnaire consisted of knowledge about biology, physiology and age related impairment related will be measured at the pre-test, and post-test.

Data analysis was conducted using IBM Version 21 Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which involved descriptive and inferential statistical analyses. The paired t-test was used to examine for differences in knowledge scores among the treatment and control after assessments. The independent t-test was used to examine for differences between treatment and control cohorts' scores.

Results

Outcomes of the study demonstrated the effectiveness of teaching gerontology education when combined with the innovative education method of ageing simulation games. Such games provide an innovative, interactive, attractive and effective platform of teaching mechanisms to help young students develop experiential learning on ageing. While this innovative approach will provide teaching aids for gerontology educators and transform the learning session to be more engaging, attractive and effective, students will benefits from this innovative approach in building their creative thinking, improving their comprehension, and changing the paradigm of science learning curve. Integrated Aging Simulator Kit (iASK) is an age simulation suit with consists of a set of separate components which integrated with the AR technology. iASK was designed to provide an effect very similar to the impairments of the sensory-motor skills in old age. Especially the age-related walk and the changed grip ability are simulated very close to reality by the age simulation suit. iASK element provides experiential learning when wearing the age simulation suit and assist student's understanding about functional and mobility deterioration as people age. The i-ASK also equipped with augmented reality (AR) notes, anatomy and interactive diagram explaining about physiology changes relates to aging as supplementary materials to help students to do their self-direction learning.

Publication(s)/ Awards:

1. Ashari A, R. Ibrahim., Yusmadi Y., Mun., C. Y., W. Arnidawati W. A.,(2019): *An experiential learning of senescence using interactive aging simulator kit (iASK).* Paper presented at UUM-MEIPTA International 2019 - Gold Medal Awarded

2. Ashari A, R. Ibrahim., Yusmadi Y., Mun., C. Y., W. Arnidawati W. A.,(2019): Integrated Aging Sit Simulator. Paper presented at International e-Learning Carnival & Conference (eLCC) 2019-UteM- MEIPTA. - Silver Medal Awarded

EXPLORING STUDENT'S INFORMAL LEARNING SPACE CHOICES IN UPM SERDANG CAMPUS

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Introduction

One important element of university education is learning how to learn. The increased popularity of collaborative and problem-based learning has changed the learning landscape where the process need not be conducted solely in the classroom. The younger generation learners prefer to create their own space for learning, thus getting the right types of space to accommodate a variety of learning activities is crucial. With the changes in teaching pedagogy and increased demand for independence from learners, informal learning spaces aside from the library have become increasingly important. Despite evolution in higher education learning, most educational buildings are still rather traditional as universities have not committed significant resources to suit this pedagogical concept. As the provider of physical infrastructure, universities need to contemplate more about the spatial demands of individual and social learning. As echoed by Fischer and Newton (2014), new space designs should go in line with new ways of teaching and learning. It is necessary that both informal open areas and quiet learning are provided parallel with traditional classrooms. Specifically, the objectives of this study are:

i. To identify students' needs and preferences in relation to what, where, why, when and how they select and use informal learning spaces in UPM Serdang campus
ii. To propose a practical guideline for redeveloping or redesigning informal learning spaces in UPM Serdang campus as underpinned by UPM students' needs and preferences

Methodology

The study will be conducted in two phases. During the first phase, a survey will be disseminated to 200 UPM Serdang students to elicit their responses about informal learning spaces across campus. During the second phase of the study, a total of 24 students will be selected from the pool of participants who responded to the survey. These students will be asked to participate in focus group discussions. Two sampling techniques will be used (Patton, 2002); 1) intensity sampling, where selection is based on students who utilized the informal learning spaces across campus and have potential to provide rich information to the study; and 2) maximum variation sampling, where

selection of the 24 students will include representation from all faculties and level of study (undergraduates and postgraduates) to contribute to widest possible range of experiences related to informal learning spaces across UPM Serdang campus.

Thematic analysis will be conducted on the data to identify patterns of usage and needs associated with informal learning space in UPM. Based on the themes that emerged from student-driven data, a practical guideline for redeveloping or redesigning informal learning spaces in UPM Serdang will be produced. Following this, a design layout that corresponded to the elements highlighted in the proposed guidelines will be produced as part of the study's outcomes.

Results

Survey outcome revealed that the most preferable learning space is hostel, followed by academic building and library. Furthermore, hostel is an ideal study space for students who work best in quiet, closed conditions, both individually and collaboratively. In terms of learning space attributes, comfortability (physical dimension) appeared as the dominant factor, followed by autonomy or control (social dimension) and availability of ICT facilities (physical dimension). Analysis with Smart-PLS indicated that comfort, aesthetics, layout, interaction and autonomy were significant predictors of individual study activities in closed and quiet settings. Individual study activities in open and busy settings were determined by aesthetics and privacy. Interaction was the sole factor that affects collaborative study activities in closed and quiet spaces while the combination of interaction and autonomy significantly explained collaborative study activities in open and busy spaces. Findings revealed that students' voices should be considered as their participation is an important enabler for the blueprint of effective informal learning spaces.

Publication(s)

1. Lau, J. L., Rahim, N. A. A., Abdullah, S. I. S. S., & Me, R. C. (2019). Students' informal learning space choices at University campus. *Journal of Social Science & Humanities, 2*(3), 10-16.
2. Lau, J. L., Rahim, N. A. A., Abdullah, S. I. S. S., & Me, R. C. (2020). Factors Affecting Informal Learning Activities of the Millennial Generation. *Ilkogretim Online, 19(*3), 127-139.

FACTORS INFLUENCING HALAL COSMETICS PURCHASES AMONG MALAYSIAN CONSUMERS IN KLANG VALLEY

Research Team

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Introduction

Malaysia is a multiracial country with a Muslim (61.3%) population (Islamic Tourism Centre, 2021), Buddhist (19.8%), Christian (9.2%), Hindu (6.3%), Confucianism, Taoism, other traditional Chinese religions (1.3%), other religion (0.4%), no religion (0.8%), and unspecified religion (1%) population (IndexMundi, 2021). Islam is Malaysia's legally mandated official religion, with the right to practise other religions. Malaysian Muslim community mainly adhere to the Shafi'e school of thought. Islam contains extensive guidelines and standards that must be followed by the Muslim community as a systematic way of life. Halal is an Arabic word that signifies "lawful" or "permitted" for the Muslim community.

The Malaysian government initiative to make Malaysia a Global Reference Centre for Halal Integrity and Centre for Innovation, Product and Trade for the production and trade of Halal products and services in the global market is outlined in the 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020). The relevant achievement may be seen in 2020, when Malaysia recorded a total of RM31 billion for Halal exports, exceeding the RM29 billion objective set under the first Halal Industry Master Plan (The Malaysian Reserve, 2021). As a result, the Malaysian government intends to maintain the Halal industry as a strategic industry in order to achieve the goals outlined in the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, thereby increasing the distribution of wealth among the people by encouraging the growth of small and medium enterprises among the Bumiputera community. However, it is important to note that there are still a number of issues concerning consumer behaviour when purchasing Halal cosmetic products, such as their level of awareness of the Halal concept, knowledge of the Halal concept, and attitude towards Halal aspects, that should be addressed in the context of Malaysia.

Methodology

The target respondent for this research was the male and female consumers living in Klang Valley. The number of target respondents was initially identified using the sample size determination equation proposed by Yamane (1967), i.e., 400 respondents. The health and beauty stores located at the five great malls of Klang Valley (Suria KLCC, Pavilion KL, 1-Utama Shopping Centre, and

Sunway Pyramid) had also been identified as the focal point for data collection. Systematic sampling method was chosen by selecting a random starting point at the research location. Quantitative data from this research were collected using a self-administered questionnaire to obtain a general overview of level of awareness and knowledge of Halal concept in cosmetic purchase as well as the attitude towards Halal aspects in cosmetic products towards the behaviour of purchasing Halal cosmetic products among consumers in Klang Valley.

Results

In general, approximately half of the respondents reported having a high level of awareness of the Halal concept in their everyday cosmetic purchases. Majority of respondents were very aware and concerned about Halal issues in the cosmetic products they purchased. They will also ensure that the cosmetics have a Halal logo connected with hygiene and safety which is an important criterion when selecting a cosmetic product. However, only slightly more than half of them had a moderate level of knowledge of the Halal concept in cosmetic purchase. They admitted that they cannot confirm whether or not emulsifying substances are Halal.

The Bootstrapping technique via the PLS approach revealed a significant direct relationship between the attitude and the Halal cosmetic products purchasing behaviour. As a result, the output in this current research justified that attitude factor has a direct effect in the predictor of Halal cosmetic products purchasing behaviour among the consumers living in Klang Valley. In addition, the findings from multiple regression analysis revealed that awareness was the strongest predictor of Halal cosmetics purchasing behaviour, followed by knowledge, and awareness. According to the statistics, individuals with a favourable attitude had a higher level of purchasing behaviour for Halal cosmetic products.

Publication(s)

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2. Kai Wah Cheng, Syuhaily Osman, Zuroni Md Jusoh & Jasmine Leby Lau (2021). Multidimensional factors that influence the intention to practice segregation-at-source of solid waste: An empirical study. Management Science Letters, 11, 379-390

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GENDER GAP STUDY ON ROLE OF AQUACULTURE ACTIVITY VALUE CHAINS IN ENHANCING FINANCIAL SECURITY OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN KUALA KRAI KELANTAN

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Introduction

Kuala Krai is a district in Kelantan, and is chosen in this paper because of 1AZAM program (through freshwater aquaculture) for poverty eradication in Malaysia was in Kuala Krai. Local community in Kuala Krai mainly depends on fisheries economic sector for living (Rohasliney, 2010). Fishing activities are either for food or generating income (Thomas et al., 2021) in three main value chain activities – farming, trading, or processing. According to Rohasliney (2010) in Kelantan, fish is mostly consumed fresh or through fish-based processed foods which are produced through less sophisticated methods like salting or drying. This paper has three research objectives (RO) - to profile the respondents (RO-1), to measure the relationship between types of FES (processor, trader, and operator) and sex of respondents (RO-2)

Methodology

The study was conducted in Kuala Krai, a district in Kelantan. There are 4-subdistrict involved in this study. Sixty respondents were randomly sampled from Manek Urai, Batu Mengkebang, Guchil and Dabung respectively with the assistance of Kuala krai Department of Fisheries Office. The respondents were introduced by sub-district leader (Penghulu) and village leaders. All respondents are either involve in processing freshwater fish-based food products (processor) or selling fish-based food products (trader) or involve in freshwater fish farming (operator). One null hypotheses tested - Ho_1 (no relationship between types of FES and sex of respondents) used to achieve RO-2. Data was collected through a special developed questionnaire.

Result

The respondents (*n*=223) consist of almost equal distribution between male and female respondents. The majority of male married (51.3%) and the majority of female single (54.0%). The mean age of male=47.17 years old (SD=15.31) and female respondents=45.41 years old (SD=12.98 years old). Almost equal distribution between male and female respondent, and 2-level of academic background – 1) not schooling and primary school and, 2) secondary and above. Mainly male respondent are head of the households (83.6%) and only 14.4 percent among female respondents.

Data in this paper consist of *n*=223 (50.20% women, and 49.80% men). About one-third of the data, *n*=65 (29.15%) is MORF which are 40-59 years-old (78.5%) and older (≥60 years-old [21.5%]). The rest of the respondents (70.85%) are either younger (less 40 years old) (male and female) or matured and older male respondents. Among MORF respondents, the mean age=52.57 years-old (SD=8.153 years-old). For all respondents mean age=40.88 years-old (SD=14.74 year-old). Among MORF respondents the majority of them had secondary level of academic or higher (58.5%), in B40 group of household income category (95.4%) and married (83.1%). The majority (50.8%) of the respondents are traders, 47.7 percent are processor, and only 1.5 percent are operators. The majority male respondent are operator (98.35) and the majority of female respondents are processor (73.8%). A monthly household income of female respondents (RM1829.18) is slightly lower than male respondents (RM2312.50).

The Ho_1 tested to achieve the RO-2 through Chi Square test and had been rejected because of significant ($p<0.05$) relationship obtained between types of FES, and sex of respondents. The highest percentage of distributions among male are operator (29.46%), and the highest percentage of distributions among male respondents is operator (53.15%), and the highest percentage among female respondents are processor (52.68%). The respondents are mainly traders (37.22%) then follows by processor (35.87%) and operators (26.91%).

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KAJIAN KUALITI PERKHIDMATAN TABIKA KEMAS

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Pengenalan

Persoalan utama yang ingin dikemukakan dalam kajian ini adalah mengenai tahap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS di seluruh Malaysia. Kajian ini didorong oleh perubahan yang berlaku dalam konteks pendidikan awal kanak-kanak termasuk kewujudan pelbagai perkhidmatan pendidikan awal kanak-kanak yang ditawarkan oleh agensi swasta. Salah satu faktor utama untuk mengkaji tahap kepuasan ibu bapa (pelanggan kepada Tabika KEMAS) terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan tabika ialah kerana persaingan yang tinggi dengan tabika atau tadika lain terutama swasta (Berita Harian, 2017). Selain itu, persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan tabika juga perlu diambil kira kerana mereka adalah pemegang taruh yang dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan kanak-kanak. KEMAS juga pernah membuat kenyataan bahawa masih ada tabika yang tidak mempunyai bangunan sendiri dan sebaliknya menumpang di balai raya atau dewan orang ramai. Oleh itu KEMAS berusaha untuk menambah peralatan pembelajaran bagi mewujudkan suasana pembelajaran yang menyeronokkan di Tabika KEMAS (Berita Harian, 2016). Sehubungan dengan itu, adalah tepat pada masanya kajian Kualiti Perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS dilaksanakan bagi mengkaji semula arah keperluan masa kini dan akan datang serta cabaran yang perlu ditanggung kerajaan dalam menangani isu pendidikan awal kanak-kanak di Malaysia. Kajian ini juga turut mengambil kira dasar-dasar baru yang berkaitan dengan hak kanak-kanak di peringkat antarabangsa dan tempatan serta perubahan politik semasa. Juateru, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat yang terperinci bagi menentukan kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS,melalui pengukuran tahap kepuasan ibu bapa dan persepsi guru terhadap perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS serta penilaian amalan kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS di seluruh Malaysia.

Metodologi

Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif dan kualitatif (*mixed method*). Pendekatan kuantitatif menjawab dua objektif pertama kajian melalui kaedah survei. Kaedah tinjauan (survei) digunakan ke atas ibu bapa dan guru semasa fasa pertama pengumpulan data. Borang soal selidik direka mengikut format khas sebelum dicetak dan digunakan bagi mengukur tahap kepuasan ibu bapa terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS. Instrumen kajian telah dibina berdasarkan 11 indikator penilaian kualiti perkhidmatan tabika. Tahap kepuasan ibu bapa diukur menggunakan Skala Kepuasan terhadap Kualiti Perkhidmatan KEMAS yang mempunyai 31 item dengan kebolehpercayaan 0.97. Borang soal selidik tersebut telah dipos kepada guru di setiap lokasi tabika menggunakan Perkhidmatan Pos Laju Malaysia.

Pemaju Masyarakat (guru) telah dilantik sebagai enumerator untuk mengedar dan mengumpulkan semula borang yang lengkap. Sebanyak 10,646 borang soal selidik telah diedarkan ke 552 buah lokasi Tabika KEMAS yang terpilih dalam kajian ini, namun sejumlah 381 buah lokasi Tabika KEMAS sahaja yang telah menghantar kembali borang soal selidik kepada pihak penyelidik dengan menggunakan perkhidmatan pos. Borang kaji selidik yang lengkap telah diimbas dengan menggunakan mesin *Solar ScanPro* untuk memasukkan data ke dalam SPSS.

Manakala itu, borang soal selidik untuk guru telah dibina dalam bentuk google docs dan dihantar kepada senarai guru terpilih setiap negeri. Pautan telah dihantar melalui applikasi Whatsapp. Guru-guru dikehendaki menjawab soalan berkaitan persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS. Skala Persepsi Kualiti Perkhidmatan yang mempunyai 31 item telah digunakan untuk mengukur persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan. Selain itu Skala Kepuasan Kerja yang mempunyai 5 item digunakan untuk mengukur tahap kepuasan kerja guru dan Skala Tekanan Kerja yang mempunyai 1 item untuk mengukur tahap tekanan.

Selain daripada kaedah survei, kajian ini juga melaksanakan empat sesi Perbincangan Kumpulan Berfokus (FGD) dengan ibu bapa, guru, penyelia dan Pegawai KEMAS Daerah bagi mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih terperinci tentang kualiti perkhidmatan di Tabika KEMAS. Temu bual mendalam bersama pegawai kumpulan pengurusan tertinggi KEMAS juga dijalankan. Di fasa akhir penyelidikan, satu bengkel perbincangan persetujuan bersama Pengarah KEMAS negeri dan wakil daripada Ibu Pejabat KEMAS telah dijalankan untuk mendapatkan pandangan serta persetujuan kepada setiap elemen dalam Pelan Perancangan Strategik yang dicadangkan. Bengkel tersebut telah dimoderasi oleh empat orang pakar yang berpengalaman dalam bidang masing-masing dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

Hasil Kajian

Objektif pertama kajian adalah untuk mengenal pasti tahap kepuasan ibu bapa terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS di Malaysia. Hasil kajian menunjukkan maklumbalas 6,570 ibu bapa daripada setiap negeri adalah berbeza, yang mana bilangan teramai adalah daripada negeri Johor (921 orang -14.0%), diikuti oleh ibu bapa daripada Sarawak (808 orang - 12.3%) dan Terengganu (613 – 9.3%). Sebahagian besar responden ibu bapa adalah daripada kawasan luar bandar (3705 – 56.4%), diikuti oleh kawasan bandar (2435 – 37.1%) dan pedalaman (430 – 6.5%). Hasil analisis

kajian juga mendapati majoriti (80.8% -5307) terdiri daripada mereka yang berada dalam kategori B40, yang memperolehi pendapatan isi rumah di bawah garis kemiskinan RM3,860.00 sebulan. Hasil analisis deskriptif mendapati lebih separuh daripada responden (54.0%) mempunyai tahap kepuasan yang rendah terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS. Dapatan ini menggambarkan ibu bapa berpuas hati dengan indikator interaksi dan komunikasi guru dengan ibu bapa dan kanak-kanak tetapi tidak berpuas hati dengan item dalam indikator premis dan kelengkapan peralatan. Disamping itu, kajian mendapati responden ibu bapa/penjaga dalam kumpulan umur 35 tahun dan ke bawah mempunyai skor purata kepuasan terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS yang lebih tinggi (145.54) berbanding kumpulan ibu bapa/penjaga yang berumur 36 tahun ke atas (143.68).

Objektif kedua kajian adalah untuk mengenal pasti persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS. Hasil kajian mendapati seramai 562 orang (42.0%) guru mempunyai tahap kepuasan yang tinggi terhadap kepuasan kerja mereka sebagai guru di Tabika KEMAS, manakala baki 777 orang (58.0%) guru mempunyai tahap kepuasan yang rendah. Sebahagian besar responden iaitu seramai 1148 orang (85.7%) dalam kajian ini berasa tertekan menjadi seorang guru di tabika dan hanya 191 orang (14.3%) guru sahaja yang tidak berasa tertekan.

Persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan di Tabika KEMAS telah diukur berdasarkan 11 indikator yang merangkumi pengurusan dan dokumentasi, premis dan kelengkapan peralatan, yuran Pendidikan kanak-kanak, pemakanan dan kesihatan kanak-kanak, keselamatan dan kesihatan, kurikulum dan penyampaian kurikulum, pengisian program/aktiviti, penyediaan latihan/kursus kakitangan, komunikasi dan interaksi, promosi dan pengiklanan serta kos operasi dan utiliti. Analisis deskriptif telah dilakukan terhadap kesemua item dalam skala tersebut bagi mendapatkan maklumat terperinci berkaitan persepsi guru terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa skor purata tertinggi (3.41) adalah dalam domain keselamatan dan kesihatan iaitu guru mengawasi keselamatan kanak-kanak di dalam dan di luar kelas. Item yang menyatakan bahawa guru terbeban dengan pelbagai program dan akitiviti yang disediakan oleh pihak pengurusan mencatatkan nilai skor purata terendah iaitu 2.30.

Penilaian Amalan Kualiti Perkhidmatan merupakan pendekatan kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS di seluruh Malaysia. Penyelidik telah melakukan lawatan terhadap 41 buah premis tabika terpilih di seluruh Malaysia yang merangkumi kawasan bandar, luar bandar dan pedalaman. Tiga kaedah telah digunakan iaitu pemerhatian, temu bual dan verifikasi dokumen (serta pengambilan foto) sebagai bahan bukti. Satu set borang pemerhatian telah dibentuk bagi menilai tujuh (7) indikator penilaian amalan kualiti yang merangkumi aspek persekitaran fizikal dan keselamatan, peralatan dan infrastruktur dalam dan luar, pemakanan dan kesihatan, kurikulum dan pengajaran, perkembangan dan kemajuan kanak-kanak, interaksi ibu bapa, guru dan murid serta pengurusan dan pembangunan profesional. Tahap kualiti diukur berdasarkan aspek ketersediaan, kecukupan dan terkini. Secara ringkas, berikut adalah antara dapatan kajian yang diperolehi:

Indikator Persekitaran Fizikal dan Keselamatan

- Dapatan menunjukkan terdapat bangunan tabika yang usang serta diserang anai-anai.
- Terdapat tabika yang tidak mempunyai laluan kecemasan atau pintu rintangan api, kurang atau tiada papan tanda untuk keluar serta tidak mempunyai pagar. Jika ada, pagar tersebut ada yang usang dan rosak.

- Bagi aspek keselamatan, pihak Tabika KEMAS menggunakan Buku Log Murid sebagai bukti penghantaran dan pengambilan kanak- kanak. Namun prosedur keselamatan tidak dilaksanakan sepenuhnya.
- Berlaku kejadian kes tabika dipecah masuk, menjadi tumpuan individu bermasalah.
- Terdapat tabika yang tidak melaksanakan latihan kebakaran.
- Terdapat tabika yang mempunyai alat pemadam api yang telah luput tarikh.

Indikator Peralatan dan Infrastruktur Dalam dan Luar

- Peralatan dan infrastruktur masih tidak mencukupi dan berada dalam keadaan yang kurang memuaskan.
- Penggunaan kemudahan atau peralatan yang lama dan using menjejaskan keselesaan kanak-kanak.
- Ketiadaan alat bantu mengajar yang berasaskan teknologi terkini, membataskan peluang kanak-kanak untuk belajar secara interaktif.
- Proses pembelajaran kanak-kanak melalui bermain juga agak terbatas kerana ketiadaan kemudahan yang sepatutnya.

Indikator Pemakanan dan Kesihatan

- Penyediaan makanan dan menghidang dipatuhi.
- Tabika mengutamakan amalan kesihatan dan kebersihan diri kanak-kanak.
- Guru dan Pembantu guru mematuhi Akta Makanan 1983 dan Peraturan-peraturan Keberihan Makanan 2009.
- Terdapat premis tabika yang mengubahsuai menu mengikut keperluan dan kehendak kanak-kanak kerana mereka kurang menggemari makanan ala barat.

Indikator Kurikulum dan Pengajaran

- Guru menunjukkan usaha menggunakan Bahasa Inggeris dalam pengajaran.
- Pemaju Masyarakat (guru) mematuhi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran (P&P) yang mana isi kandungan pelajaran disampaikan dengan yakin dan jelas, tetapi tiada keseragaman dalam pelaksanaan kerana guru-guru mempunyai pelbagai pemahaman mengenai tambahan pengisian 3 Modul.
- Dapatan menunjukkan tiada proses integrasi dan pengharmonian KSPK serta pelaksanaan modul tambahan KEMAS tidak jelas.

Indikator Perkembangan dan Kemajuan Kanak-kanak

- Terdapat sistem penaksiran 6 tunjang (tetapi bergantung kepada kemudahan internet) sehingga menyebabkan Pemaju Masyarakat (Guru) menggunakan data sendiri.
- Hasil kerja murid dipamerkan.
- Bukti menunjukkan terdapat usaha daripada guru untuk membantu murid yang lemah melalui kelas tambahan.
- Terdapat premis tabika yang mempunyai kanak-kanak istimewa kerana ibu bapa mendesak untuk tabika menerima walaupun imaklumkan bahawa mereka tidak mempunyai kepakaran untuk mengendalikan kanak-kanak tersebut.

Indikator Interaksi dan Komunikasi Ibu Bapa/Penjaga, Guru & Kanak-kanak

- Dapatan menunjukkan kualiti interaksi yang baik antara ibu bapa/penjaga dengan guru.
- Komunikasi dua hala antara guru-ibu bapa melalui whatsapp, dalam talian atau bersemuka.
- Ibu bapa atau penjaga berpeluang memberi maklum balas tentang tabika.
- Ibu bapa kagum dengan pendekatan yang dibuat guru untuk mendampingi anak-anak.

Indikator Pengurusan dan Pembangunan Profesional

- Berdasarkan semakan dokumen, proses dokumentasi dilaksanakan oleh guru tetapi kebanyakannya tidak dikemaskini.
- Guru menzahirkan rasa terbeban dengan sistem dokumentasi sedia ada.
- Dari aspek pembangunan profesional, peluang guru menghadiri kursus berkaitan didapati terhad.
- Kajian menunjukkan terdapat guru yang tidak mendapat Latihan berkaitan dengan pedagogi pengajaran.

Pelan Perancangan Strategik

Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, pasukan penyelidik mencadangkan satu Pelan Perancangan Strategik bagi tempoh 10 tahun untuk KEMAS. Pelan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS yang merangkumi 4 matlamat iaitu : (i) Menggubal Falsafah dan Dasar Perkembangan Awal Kanak-kanak KEMAS: (ii) Membangun, Menyedia Dan Menaik Taraf Infrastruktur Tabika KEMAS; (iii) Memperkasa Program Perkembangan Awal Kanak-kanak KEMAS; dan (iv) Memperkasa Tadbir Urus Tabika KEMAS.

Secara tuntas, Kajian Kualiti Perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS merupakan satu kajian komprehensif yang melibatkan pemegang taruh yang berkait rapat dengan Tabika KEMAS. Kajian ini membuktikan dapatan yang jitu dan menjadi landasan dalam membina pelan perancangan strategik yang dapat meningkatkan kualiti Tabika KEMAS.

Penerbitan/Pengiktirafan

- Hasil kajian kumpulan penyelidik telah diambilkira oleh KPLB dalam penambahbaikan sistem tadbir urus di tabika yang mana Jabatan Kemajuan Masyarakat (KEMAS) menyasarkan bahawa perjawatan baharu bagi tenaga pengajar Tabika KEMAS perlu mempunyai kelayakan ijazah Sarjana Muda dalam tempoh 10 tahun. Ia antara matlamat yang digariskan dalam Pelan Kualiti Perkhidmatan Pendidikan Awal Kanak-Kanak KEMAS (PKPPAK) 2020-2030, bagi meningkatkan tahap profesionalisme guru dan menjamin kualiti pendidikan kanak- kanak seperti yang dinyatakan oleh YB Menteri (https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/nasional/2019/10/623539/sasar-guru-tabika-kemas-miliki- ijazah). Pendekatan ini diambil daripada Laporan Akhir Kajian Kualiti Perkhidmatan Tabika KEMAS oleh UPM (muka surat 342- 344).

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LEGAL LITERACY AMONG CONSUMERS IN MALAYSIA

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Introduction

Consumer legal literacy means whether the consumers have the knowledge, are able to apply the information when they are making transactions, and are more likely to know how to seek redress. In this research, consumer legal literacy covers laws on consumer safety, labels or logos, supply of goods and services, consumer responsibilities, and redress mechanisms. Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs has organized lots of consumer education programs. Nevertheless, the extent to which these programs are successful to increase consumer legal literacy is unknown. The objective of this article is to analyze the determining factors of consumer legal literacy as well as to identify the mediating effect of intensity consumer education on consumer legal literacy among Malaysian consumers. The research framework has been developed by using the Social Cognitive Theory and the Activity Theory.

Methodology

A quantitative method by using a questionnaire has been used in data collection. A survey was conducted among 500 respondents which were chosen through multistage random sampling among the four zones in Malaysia which were North, South, East, West and East Malaysia. The states were Perak, Johor, Kelantan, Selangor and Sabah. The data collection involves citizens in urban and rural areas. There were eight parts of the research instrument which were the background of the respondents, consumer legal literacy, self-identity, value, peers, education system, the intensity of consumer education and culture. The data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 23, WINSTEP (Rasch) and Analysis of Moment Structure (AMOS) version 24. Self-identity, peers and intensity of consumer education were found at a moderate level. However, values, culture and education system were at a high level.

Results

The most influential factors towards consumer legal literacy were self-identity (β = 1.310, C.R = 2.915, p = 0.004), education system (β = 1.338, C.R = 3.440, p = 0.000), culture (β = 1.334, C.R = 1.985, p = 0.047) and intensity of consumer education (β = 2.149, C.R = 2.119, p = 0.034). Value (β = 0.336, C.R = 0.212, p =0.113) and peers (β = 0.133, C.R = 0.325, p = 0.745) did not influence consumer legal literacy. The developed model can explain 23 percent of the variance in consumer legal literacy. The research gives a great implication to consumers, government, non-government organizations and marketers to review the National Consumer Policy and to conduct consumer programs by focussing on consumer legal literacy. Secondly, modules of consumer programs can be developed and act as a guide to consumers in increasing their self-awareness when dealing with consumers' problems. To increase consumer legal literacy among consumers in Malaysia, the education system must be restructured and good consumer culture must be inculcated in the community.

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Innovation(s)

UPM 'Pameran Rekacipta, Penyelidikan dan Inovasi' 2016 - Silver Medal

MEDIATING EFFECT OF MATERIALISM AND MODERATING EFFECT OF SELF-ESTEEM IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE AND CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

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Introduction

To-date, conspicuous consumptions in both developed and developing countries remains on the rise. As a developing country, there is no exception for Malaysia. Malaysians have become more brand conscious (Bagheri, 2014), particularly consumers from Generation Y have shown more interest in international brands (Tee, Gharleghi, & Chan, 2013). This demonstration-orientated consumption pattern is deemed to be caused by the increase usage of social media. As social media becomes where consumers increasingly display their material belongings and lifestyle publicly (Lehdonvirta, 2010), the idealized personality and lifestyles advertised in social media can cause pressure on consumers to purchase conspicuous goods base on image and price instead of functionality (Escobar, 2016, Toh, 2011). This effect of social media usage can be seen more critical on individuals who value material possessions. The phenomenon where a higher portion of expenditure was not spent on basic needs but on luxuries can carry major financial problem. Since conspicuous consumption may lead to financial difficulties, the propensity of consumers on conspicuous consumption and the factors influencing it is important to be investigated.

In particular, the objectives of the current research are illustrated as follows:

i. To determine the social media usage pattern of consumers, and the extent of materialism, self-esteem and consumer propensity of conspicuous consumption.
ii. To determine the relationship of social media usage and the propensity of conspicuous consumption.
iii. To examine the mediating effect of materialism on the influence of social media usage towards the propensity of conspicuous consumption.
iv. To examine whether self-esteem moderate the relationship between social media usage and the propensity of conspicuous consumption.

Methodology

A quantitative correlation research design and survey technique were employed using a set of self-administered questionnaire. The sample was obtained using mall-intercept method at 3 shopping malls in Malaysia, and comprised of 387 consumers who are Malaysian social media users aged above 18. Established measurements from past studies were adapted to measure consumers' social media usage intensity, absorption to social media, materialism, self-esteem, and conspicuous consumption propensity.

Results

Based on the results, Malaysia portrays a marketplace where the economies are developing and the nations have indicated raised in their usage of social media, and the demand of luxury goods. It was found that social media usage intensity and absorption towards social media usage significantly influence the propensity of conspicuous consumption. Consumers are inclined pick up the consumption styles through the exposure and discovery of luxury goods in social media.

Partial mediation effect of materialism was found in the relationship of social media usage and propensity of conspicuous consumption. Intensive usage of social media can strengthen the drive to consume conspicuously, and it can be seen especially for those who are more materialistic.

Self-esteem was found to significantly moderate the relationship between social media usage and propensity of conspicuous consumption. It was enclosed that when consumer has low self-esteem; the social media usage will be stronger in predicting consumers' propensity towards conspicuous consumption.

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PEMBENTUKAN IDENTITI KEBANGSAAN UNTUK PERPADUAN RAKYAT DI MALAYSIA

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Pengenalan

Dalam konteks Malaysia, pelbagai usaha telah dilaksanakan oleh pihak kerajaan dalam pembentukan identiti kebangsaan lebih memberi penekanan terhadap takrifan autoriti. Secara amnya, program dan dasar-dasar yang dilaksanakan merupakan idea kerajaan di mana apa yang mereka ingini dalam membangunkan negara. Kebanyakan kajian-kajian lepas berkaitan dengan identiti kebangsaan menggunakan takrifan autoriti dan pendekatan "*top down*" terutamanya berbincang dari aspek politik dan pendidikan. Maka, takrifan harian yang berasaskan suara rakyat belum luas dibincangkan. Justeru, kajian ini akan mengenal pasti pandangan dan menerokai pemahaman rakyat terhadap identiti kebangsaan dengan menggunakan pendekatan "*bottom up*" untuk melihat bagaimana rakyat sebagai pelaku sosial membincangkan identiti kebangsaan. Persoalan kajian ini ialah:

i. Apakah definisi konsep dan ciri-ciri identiti kebangsaan berdasarkan pandangan rakyat Semenanjung Malaysia?

ii. Apakah cabaran utama dalam pembentukan identiti kebangsaan Malaysia?

iii. Apakah cadangan rakyat terhadap pembentukan identiti kebangsaan?

iv. Apakah perbezaan dan persamaan pandangan rakyat tentang ciri-ciri, cabaran dan cadangan pembentukan identiti kebangsaan berdasarkan kumpulan etnik utama?

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah gabungan (*mixed method*) iaitu kaedah campuran kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pada peringkat pertama, pengumpulan data telah diperoleh dengan menggunakan kaedah kualitatif yang berbentuk *Nominal Group Technique (NGT)*. Enam sesi NGT yang setiap sesi yang melibatkan 8-10 orang informan telah dijalankan ke atas tiga kumpulan etnik utama di Kuala

Lumpur dan Kota Bharu. Kemudian, data yang diperoleh daripada NGT telah disaring untuk membentuk instrumen untuk kajian peringkat kedua, iaitu survei. Sejumlah 1152 orang responden daripada telah dipilih dengan kaedah pensampelan bertujuan. Kriteria seperti jantina, etnik, pekerjaan dan umur digunakan untuk memilih responden yang tinggal di Pulau Pinang, Johor, Kelantan dan Lembah Klang. Data kuantitatif ini dikumpul melalui enumerator yang bertemu bual dengan responden. Hasil kajian dianalisis dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan inferensi.

Hasil Kajian

Secara umumnya responden tidak memberikan satu maksud konsep identiti kebangsaan yang komprehensif, sebaliknya mereka menyenaraikan beberapa aspek yang dirangkumkan sebagai perkara yang mereka fahami sebagai identiti kebangsaan. Kajian ini mengaplikasikan nilai min 1 hingga 6 dan nilai min 4 hingga 6 adalah tinggi. aspek yang paling utama menjadi pilihan responden dalam memahami konsep identiti kebangsaan ialah "rakyat hidup bersatu padu, harmoni dan bertolak ansur dalam kehidupan" dengan nilai min 4.97. Selain daripada makna konsep identiti kebangsaan, responden turut diminta menghuraikan ciri-ciri identiti kebangsaan mengikut kefahaman mereka. Ciri identiti kebangsaan yang menjadi keutamaan responden berdasarkan data ialah "masyarakatnya saling menghormati antara satu sama lain" dengan nilai min 5.02. Kajian ini mendapati cabaran utama yang dihadapi dalam pembentukan identiti kebangsaan ialah masalah integriti dalam kalangan pemimpin dengan nilai min 4.79. Para responden beranggapan bahawa para pemimpin tidak ikhlas dan tidak jujur dalam memperjuangkan pembentukan identiti kebangsaan. Bagi menjayakan usaha pembentukan identiti kebangsaan Malaysia, majoriti responden telah memberi maklum balas positif terhadap cadangan-cadangan yang dikemukakan. Antara cadangan yang dikemukakan, item "memerlukan pemimpin yang berintegriti" iaitu 5.19.

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PEMBENTUKAN MODEL PRAKTIS KERJA SOSIAL DI SEKOLAH BERDASARKAN KONFIGURASI KEPERLUAN SEMASA DI SEKOLAH-SEKOLAH MALAYSIA

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Pengenalan

Menjadikan sekolah sebagai tempat menyalurkan pendidikan dan menyediakan perkhidmatan sosial yang sewajarnya dapat menghasilkan individu yang dapat berfungsi dengan baik. Memberi penekanan kepada sekolah merupakan satu cara yang efektif dalam mengesan dan menangani masalah sosial masyarakat. Dalam keadaan sosial kini yang mengalami masalah yang semakin meruncing dalam kalangan remaja dan pelajar, idea untuk memperkenalkan perkhidmatan kerja sosial di sekolah perlu direalisasikan. Dalam sistem pendidikan, kakitangan kerja sosial boleh memberi sokongan kepada keluarga yang memerlukan bantuan akibat dari krisis yang berlaku seperti kesedihan, kehilangan sumber kewangan, kematian tragik dan keadaan diluar jangka lain yang sering menjadi tugas pekerja sosial di sekolah.

Perkhidmatan pendidikan dan sistem sekolah memerlukan revolusi baru dan langkah menempatkan pekerja sosial di sekolah sepenuh masa perlu pertimbangkan. Penempatan kaunselor sepenuh masa telah mula dilaksanakan di Malaysia pada tahun 1997 tetapi perkembangan semasa menunjukkan masih ada lompong yang perlu diisi dalam perkhidmatan di sekolah ini. Aktiviti atau program berbentuk pembangunan dan pencegahan dalam permasalahan pelajar perlu lebih dipertingkatkan dan beinovasi. Dengan perkembangan terkini dimana Rang Undang-Undang profesion kerja sosial yang dijangkakan akan dilaksanakan di Malaysia, isu berkaitan praktis kerja sosial di sekolah perlu juga diberi perhatian.

Objektif :

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk membuat konfigurasi keperluan semasa dalam sistem sekolah di Malaysia dan objektif utama kajian dalah untuk meneroka keadaan semasa sistem sekolah (budaya dan iklim sekolah, sistem sokongan) dan meneroka tahap psikososial (konsep kendiri, tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran) pelajar sekolah.

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan teknik survei serta melibatkan analisis deskriptif dan inferensi. Seramai 607 orang pelajar sekolah berumur 14 dan 16 tahun yang dipilih secara rawak pelbagai peringkat dari empat belas (14) buah sekolah menengah dari 4 negeri iaitu Kedah, Kelantan, Johor dan Selangor (mewakili 4 zon). Satu set soal selidik yang merangkumi gabungan beberapa skala telah digunakan, dimana pengukuran budaya dan iklim sekolah melibatkan *Inventory of Parents and Peer Attachment (IPPA)*, *Questions of Teacher's Interaction (QTI), School Self-Review Tools (SSRT),* dan *Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social SupportZimet*). Pengukuran konsep kendiri menggunakan *Self-Concept—Individual Protective Factors Index* dan tingkah laku luaran dan dalaman menggunakan ASEBA *School-Age Youth Self Report*.

Hasil Kajian

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan majoriti responden mempunyai tahap konsep kendiri, tahap persepsi terhadap budaya dan iklim sekolah, tahap skor tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran yang sederhana. Hasil analisa ujian-t mendapati terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran (kebimbangan, menarik diri, masalah somatik, tingkah laku agresif, dan tingkah laku melanggar peraturan) berdasarkan jantina pelajar. Ujian korelasi pearson antara latar belakang dengan tingkah laku menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pendapatan isi rumah dengan kebimbangan; dan bilangan adik beradik dengan tingkah laku agresif dan masalah somatik. Keputusan ujian korelasi juga menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara konsep kendiri dengan semua subskala dalam budaya dan iklim sekolah (hubungan pelajar dengan pelajar, hubungan guru dengan pelajar, persekitaran sekolah, dan sokongan sosial) dan juga semua subskala dalam tingkahlaku dalaman dan luaran (kebimbangan, menarik diri, masalah somatik, tingkah laku agresif, dan tingkah laku melanggar peraturan).

Hasil kajian ini memberikan implikasi secara teoritikal dan praktis terhadap mereka yang terlibat dalam pengurusan sekolah dan para pelajar. Kesedaran tentang pengaruh dan impak konsep kendiri, persepsi terhadap budaya dan iklim sekolah dengan tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran yang terlibat dalam pembangunan pelajar adalah sangat penting. Penglibatan pelajar dalam pelbagai program pembangunan diri dapat mengelakkan mereka dari terlibat dalam aktiviti yang tidak produktif terutama berkaitan dengan masalah tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran. Hasil kajian mencadangkan pihak terlibat memberikan perhatian kepada pembangunan sahsiah dan konsep kendiri seseorang pelajar dapat mengurangkan kesan budaya dan iklim yang tidak kondusif di sekolah. Kesemua faktor ini didapati mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan tingkah laku dalaman dan lujaran pelajar.

Dapata kajian ini memberi gambaran bahawa terdapat masalah psikososial yang dialami oleh pelajar sekolah di Malaysia. Ini membuktikan bahawa sistem sekolah masih memerlukan penambahbaikan dan adalah sangat dicadangkan perkhidmatan kerja sosial sekolah diwujudkan. Penglibatan pelajar dalam pelbagai program pembangunan diri dapat mengelakkan mereka dari terlibat dalam aktiviti yang tidak produktif. Faktor iklim dan budaya sekolah perlu diambil perhatian dalam usaha membantu pelajar sekolah membina konsep kendiri serta pembentukan

tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran bagi menjamin kejayaan pencapaian matlamat pendidikan. Dalam melakukan konfigurasi keperluan semasa di sekolah untuk pembentukan cadangan model praktis kerja sosial, faktor budaya dan iklim serta tingkah laku dalaman dan luaran pelajar sekolah perlu dikaji.

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PENGLIBATAN, MODAL INSAN DAN PENDAYAUPAYAAN KOMUNITI DALAM KALANGAN PESERTA YAYASAN SEJAHTERA DI MALAYSIA

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Pengenalan

Pembangunan komuniti berfokuskan kepada elemen pendayaupayaan sebagai fokus utama di mana ia merupakan satu proses aktif yang mengizinkan individu mahupun komuniti berkeupayaan bertindak untuk meningkatkan taraf kehidupan mereka. Penglibatan komuniti dalam projek komuniti amnya didorong oleh faedah yang dijangka diperolehi dalam meningkatkan keupayaan dan memperbaiki kehidupan ke arah yang lebih baik. Penglibatan komuniti terdiri daripada pelbagai tahap yang dapat mempengaruhi pembentukan pendayaupayaan komuniti. Selain itu, penglibatan komuniti dalam projek juga menunjukkan faedah peningkatan modal insan komuniti. Oleh itu, penglibatan dan modal insan mampu menyumbang kepada pendayaupayaan komuniti. Secara spesifiknya kajian ini terdiri daripada beberapa objektif iaitu: -

i. Menentukan tahap penglibatan (pembuatan keputusan, pelaksanaan dan penerimaan faedah), tahap modal insan (pengetahuan, kemahiran dan kebolehan) dan tahap pendayaupayaan (ekonomi, sosial dan psikologi) dalam kalangan peserta YS.

ii. Menentukan hubungan penglibatan (pembuatan keputusan, pelaksanaan & penerimaan faedah) dan pendayaupayaan (ekonomi, sosial & psikologi) dalam kalangan peserta YS.

iii. Menentukan perbezaan tempoh penglibatan ke atas pendayaupayaan (ekonomi, sosial dan psikologi) dalam kalangan peserta YS.

iv. Menentukan faktor peramal unik ke atas pendayaupayaan dalam kalangan peserta YS.

v. Menentukan kesan mediator modal insan ke atas hubungan antara penglibatan dan pendayaupayaan.

Metodologi

Kajian ini terdiri daripada 305 orang responden yang dikenalpasti melalui persampelan pelbagai peringkat (13 jenis projek di bawah Yayasan Sejahtera). Responden adalah merangkumi peserta projek di tiga negeri iaitu Kelantan, Sabah dan Sarawak. Data diperolehi melalui instrumentasi soal selidik dan dianalisis menggunakan perisian *Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS)* bagi menghuraikan data deskriptif manakala perisian Smart PLS pula bagi menentukan dan meramalkan hubungan penglibatan dan modal insan terhadap pendayaupayaan komuniti.

Hasil Kajian

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan pendayaupayaan ekonomi dihubungkan dengan penerimaan faedah dan modal insan sebanyak 44% varians, manakala bagi pendayaupayaan sosial pula dihubungkan oleh penerimaan faedah dengan varians 44% dan seterusnya bagi pendayaupayaan psikologi pula yang dihubungkan dengan modal insan sebagai peramal tunggal dengan varians sebanyak 37%. Keputusan menunjukkan penerimaan faedah merupakan peramal yang paling penting dalam mempengaruhi pendayaupayaan ekonomi dan sosial komuniti. Selain itu, bagi ujian mediator pula mendapati peranan modal insan sebagai penghubung antara pelaksanaan dan penerimaan faedah dengan pendayaupayaan ekonomi dan juga pendayaupayaan psikologi. Ini menunjukkan responden memperolehi bentuk faedah sosial seperti perkhidmatan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemahiran. Selain itu, responden juga memperolehi faedah penglibatan tersebut dalam bentuk personal termasuklah keyakinan diri, estim diri, efikasi diri dan kecekapan yang tinggi hasil daripada penglibatan peserta dengan aktiviti projek apabila dapatan kajian menunjukkan modal insan (faedah sosial) tersebut mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan pendayaupayaan ekonomi dan pendayaupayaan psikologi responden.

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PERSEPSI, PENERIMAAN DAN KEBERKESANAN APLIKASI MOOC TITAS (TAMADUN ISLAM & TAMADUN ASIA) VERSI 2.0 DI UNIVERSITI AWAM MALAYSIA

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Pengenalan

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai persepsi, penerimaan dan keberkesanan aplikasi MOOC TITAS 2.0 dari sudut pandangan pelajar dan pensyarah di Universiti Awam seluruh Malaysia. Objektif kajian adalah seperti berikut:

i. Menerokai persepsi pelajar dan pensyarah UA terhadap aplikasi MOOC TITAS 2.0
ii. Menentukan penerimaan pelajar dan pensyarah UA terhadap kandungan MOOC TITAS 2.0
iii. Menilai keberkesanan aplikasi MOOC TITAS 2.0 dalam pembentukan sikap pelajar UA terhadap isu-isu semasa tamadun dan peradaban
iv. Menilai pelaksanaan aplikasi MOOC TITAS dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran (PdP) di UA

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif dalam pengumpulan data. Data kuantitatif diperolehi melalui teknik survei menggunakan instrumen soal seldik manakala data kualitatif dikumpul melalui teknik temubual mendalam. Kajian menggunapakai persampelan kelompok *(cluster sampling)* meliputi 17 buah universiti awam (UA) di 3 lokasi zon iaitu Zon Utara, Zon Tengah dan Selatan serta Zon Timur. Seramai 850 responden telah dipilih menggunakan persampelan rawak mudah, iaitu 50 orang responden bagi setiap UA. Teknik temubual pula menggunakan persampelan bertujuan yang melibatkan seramai 17 orang penyelaras TITAS sebagai informan. Data dianalisis menggunakan perisian SPSS 25.0 bagi mendapatkan analisis deskriptif. Manakala data kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan menggunakan perisian NVIVO.

Hasil Kajian

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan persepsi dan penerimaan terhadap aplikasi MOOC TITAS berada pada tahap yang baik dengan min 4.02 dan min 4.04.Manakala min keberkesanan ialah 4.06. Dapatan kajian turut menunjukkan bahawa terdapat perkaitan di antara persepsi, penerimaan dan keberkesanan aplikasi MOOC TITAS dalam penyampaian ilmu peradaban di universiti awam dengan nilai signifikan 0.01. Kajian ini merumuskan bahawa aplikasi MOOC TITAS merupakan salah satu alternatif terbaik bagi penyampaian ilmu peradaban di universiti awam yang mengadaptasikan konsep e-pembelajaran yang menarik, informatif dan kreatif. Inovasi dan transformasi ini menjadikan proses pembelajaran ilmu peradaban di universiti awam menjadi lebih aktif, informatif dan interaktif

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Inovasi

1. Intellectual Property: Video Muzium Kesultanan Melayu Melaka
   IP ID: FM2019007410
2. Intellectual Property: Video Muzium Seni Asia Universiti Malaya
   IP ID: FM2019007412
3. Intellectual Property: Video Fo Guan Shan Dong Zen Temple Selangor
   IP ID: FM2019007416
4. Intellectual Property: Video Muzium Warisan Baba Nyonya Melaka
   IP ID: FM2019007417
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8. Intellectual Property: Video Kuliah: Pengenalan kepada Ilmu Ketamadunan oleh Prof. Dr. Zaid Ahmad (Bahagian 1)
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10. Intellectual Property: Video Temubual bersama Dato' Prof. Dr. Azizan Baharuddin - Jati Diri dan Cabaran Globalisasi
    IP ID: FM2021W07037
11. Intellectual Property: Video Temubual bersama Datuk Dr.Osman Bakar
    IP ID: FM2021W07036
12. Intellectual Property: Video Temu Bual bersama Prof. Dr. Paramasivam Muthusamy - Kesan lnteraksi Tamadun India dan Tamadun Melayu
    IP ID: FM2021W07035
13. Intellectual Property: Video Temu Bual bersama Prof. Madya Obaidellah Mohamad - Nilai dalam Tamadun Cina (Bahagian 1)
    IP ID: FM2021W07033
14. Intellectual Property: Video Temu Bual bersama Prof. Madya Obaidellah Mohamad - Nilai dalam Tamadun Cina (Bahagian 2)
    IP ID: FM2021W07034

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND VULNERABLE TYPES TOWARDS LIFE WELLBEING AMONG POOR FRESHWATER AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Research Team

Leader:
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Member(s):
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Introduction

What normal individual can do may not similar to what vulnerable individual can do. As therefore vulnerability is regarding risk of not capable to do something (Zumilah et al., 2017; McQuaid & Lindsay, 2005; Forrier & Sels, 2003; Zakour & Harrell, 2003) which in this paper is referring to work directly or indirectly in FAES. Therefore vulnerable individual is usually associated with poverty and poor financial wellbeing (Baiyegunhi & Fraser, 2011). The households of the vulnerable community member (VCM) (respondents) in this study earn from fisheries and aquaculture economic sector (FAES) or activities associated with FAES. The VCM refers to the individual suffers at least one from 8-VuT (serious disease, older people, single mother/single father, care-giver, living alone, handicapped, child labour, others). Activities in FAES are masculine, the VCM may suffer of poverty more severe than the VCM in other economic sector because hard for them to directly involve in FAES. Moreover if they are women. This study aims to measure the relationship between the VCM levels and sex of the respondents, to prove the feminism poverty in fisheries community.

Methodology

One state from four zone of Peninsular Malaysia were randomly selected through simple random sampling – Northern Zone (Kedah), Eastern Zone (Pahang), Middle Zone (Perak) and Southern Zone (Negeri Sembilan). Four district namely Pekan (Pahang), Kuala Pilah (Negeri Sembilan), Lenggong (Perak) and Padang Terap (Kedah) were recommended by the Department of Fisheries (DOF) due to the present of freshwater FAC in those districts. A total population of VCM in four district was 5040. According to the Krejcie and Morgan Table (1970) for N=5040; the sample size is n=357 numbers of respondents. Thus total number of respondent were identify with the assist from local community leader were 400 respondents selected district. The sample size were divided equally and become 100 respondents in each district and consisted of 50 male respondents and 50 female respondents. The special questionnaire consisted of sociodemographic information and 8-VuT.

Results

Relationship between Vulnerability and Sex of Respondent

This study reports on *n*=400 respondents, six from 8-VuT, and 835 response on VuT which 354 from male respondents and 481 from female respondents. A high percentage (32.34%) is serious disease VuT, follow by older people VuT (31.14%), single mother/single father VuT (17.37%), care-giver VuT (10.54%), living alone VuT (5.5%) and handicapped VuT (3.11%). No response on child labour VuT and others VuT. The majority (86.90%) of female respondents suffers single mother VuT. Meanwhile majority (65.40%) of male respondents suffers handicapped VuT.

To test Ho1: There was no relationship between levels of vulnerability and sex of respondents. The respondents were divided into *n*=126 respondents who suffer Single-VuT and *n*=274 of respondents whom suffer Multiple-VuT. Single-VuT mean that 1-VuT suffered while Multiple-VuT mean 2-6 VuT suffered by one respondent. Among Single-VuT respondents consist of 81 male and 45 female; and among Multiple-VuT respondents consist of 117 male and 157 females. Both male and female respondents are majority in Multiple-VuT category. Nevertheless more female than male respondents in Multiple-Vut category. There was a significant relationship through Chi-square test ($p<0.05$) between 2-levels of vulnerability and sex of respondents; thus Ho1 was rejected. This study concluded that there was a significant relationship between level of VuT and sex of respondents. According to DOSM (2017), Hussin et al (2015) and Sultana (2006) women tend to be more vulnerable means the feminism poverty exist in fisheries community, and severe among females VCM.

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REVIEWING OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOUR INDEX (SCBI) FOR HOMESTAY GUESTS AT LANGKAWI ISLAND

Research Team

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Introduction

Consumer psychological researchers have investigated why people engage in sustainable behaviour and why others engage in unpredictable behaviour despite environmental concerns. This is because there are also people who engage in attitudes that have a negative impact on the environment. Understanding the psychology behind environmental or sustainable behaviour is critical to sustainable future behaviour change. So zero waste strategy is best to practice. The concept of zero waste has now been adopted in Countries such as South Africa, New Zealand, England and Japan where governments have introduced zero waste policy (Maeta and Trois, 2008).

This sustainable consumption practice is very relevant to industrial tourism. This is because, one can be seen as a sustainable income or not through tourism activities. For example, the Homestay Programme is one of several community-based tourism activities that has the potential to develop rural communities. The government has emphasized the homestay development program as it is one of the most sought after tourism products in the country (Mapjabil & Che Ismail, 2012). Most homestay owners have adopted a sustainable consumption of their homestay but not all homestay guests do the same. Although research on community involvement in homestay programs has been extensively done (Peaty, 2009).

Methodology

The location of this study is Langkawi Island. Langkawi has 99 beautiful islands and it is located at north-western Malaysia. The islands are a part of Kedah state and near to the Thailand border. On 15 July 2008, in conjunction with his golden jubilee celebration, Sultan Abdul Halim of Kedah agreed to change his name to “Langkawi Permata Kedah”. Langkawi island has a population of 64,792 and an administrative district is Kuah which is the largest town. Pantai Cenang is the most popular beach and tourist area in Langkawi, with tens of thousands of visitors each year. There are many interesting places to visit in Langkawi Island. Due to Langkawi being a tourist attraction either from domestic and foreigner travellers. The target population of this study is among homestay guest at Langkawi Island. For the purpose of this research, 400 questionnaires were given simultaneously to each homestay guest in Langkawi Island. In total, 364 sets of questionnaires were successfully collected, which showed a 91 percent response rate for the 400 questionnaires distributed to homestay guests at Langkawi Island. There are 258 of male respondents and 106 of female

respondents. Data was collected in April to June in 2019. This is because homestay visitors are volatile based on the month. Based on the statement from the homestay owner, usually in August to December there will be many visitors staying at the homestay. The enumerator collect data to the homestay every day, and give questionnaires to homestay visitors. Selection of respondents based on visitors up to 400 respondents. However, after checking, there are only 364 complete that show 91% response and can still be used for the analysis of this study

Results

SCB have three stages which is Planning, Consumption and Disposal. This study analysed the stages based on several items and by gender. For first stage which is Planning shows that the highest mean for male is "*I chose the right homestay before going for the trip*" which is with a mean of 3.79. The next is "*I planned an expenditure budget before going for the trip*" which is mean value of 3.62. The mean value for the third highest for male is "*I reviewed consumer comments about the homestay before making a reservation*" which is mean 3.60. Meanwhile, the mean value of male for the lowest mean is "*I make sure that it is easy to get public transport such as taxis and buses near the homestay*" which is mean 3.14.

For female, the item for *"I chose the right homestay before going for the trip"* has the highest mean of 4.30. The second is *"I planned an expenditure budget before going for the trip"* which is mean 4.22. The mean value for the third highest female is *"I chose a comfortable and cheap homestay before going to the trip"* which has a mean of 4.15. Meanwhile, the lowest mean value for female for planning is *"I choose a homestay near the town*" and "*I make sure that it is easy to get public transport such as taxis and buses near the homestay*" which has the same mean of 3.33. Based on Bianche et al (2006), women are more careful and meticulous in making a planning. However, in this study shows that there is no differences between male and female as a homestay guest towards SCB.

The second stage is consumption. The table shows the items for the mean valus by gender for consumption sustainable behaviour. The mean for the highest male is "*I switched off the air conditioning when leaving homestay*" which is with a mean of 3.78. The next is "*I did not change the towel every day*" with a mean value of 3.77. The mean value for the third highest male is "*I like to buy local food*" which is mean 3.73. Meanwhile, lowest mean for male in consumption is "*I have a breakfast at the homestay*" which is mean 3.03.

For female, the item for "*I switched off the air conditioning when leaving homestay*" has the highest mean of 3.98. The second is "*I switch off the light when not using it*" which is mean 3.91. The mean value for the third highest female is "*I switch off the television when I am not using it*" *and* "*I use the room neatly and orderly*" have the same mean of 3.83. Meanwhile, the lowest mean value for female in consumption is "*I did not change the towel every day*" which is mean 3.08. In consumption stage, there is no differences between male and female towards SBC. According to Dr. Nasreen Khan & Pooja Trivedi (2015), women show more desire to buy and use sustainable consumption compared to men.

The final stage in SCB is a disposal. The table shows the items for the mean gender differences for disposal. The mean for the highest male is "*Before leaving the homestay, I'm throw the rubbish*" which is with a mean of 3.74. The next is "*I am very satisfied with the services provided by the homestay*" with a mean value of 3.71. The mean value for the third highest male is "*Before leaving*

the homestay, I will make sure I switch off all the electricity" which is mean 3.67. Meanwhile, the mean value of male for the lowest planning is "*I feel lucky to come here*" and "*Before leaving homestay, I will make sure the homestay is clean*" which have the same mean of 3.42.

For female, the item for "*Before leaving the homestay, I will make sure I switch off all the electricity*" has the highest mean of 3.82. The second is would "*I would recommend this homestay to my friends*" which is mean 3.72. The mean value for the third highest female is "*Before leaving the homestay, I'm throw the rubbish*" which is mean of 3.59. Meanwhile, the lowest mean value for female for disposal is "*I feel lucky to come here*" which is mean 3.42. Empacher et al., (2000) studied gender differences in consumption motivations and sustainable use patterns, concluded that males are focused on throwing away for comfort while females are more focused on health and the environment.

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SUBJECTIVE NORM, ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE, ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AND HOUSEHOLDS' INTENTION TO PRACTICE WASTE SEGREGARATION-AT-SOURCE BEHAVIOUR IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

Research Team

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Introduction

Solid waste segregation-at-source is seen as the most essential approach (Akil, Foziah, and Ho, 2017) in many rapidly growing towns and cities in developing countries (Banerjee and Sarkhel, 2020) to minimise the amount of solid waste generated before being transferred to waste disposal sites and landfills (Wang, Tang, Long, Higgitt, He, and Robinson, 2020). However, household solid waste management is identified as a major barrier to local authorities in many urban areas around the world (Moh and Manaf, 2014). In this current context, the segregation of solid waste-at-source is interpreted as an act of distinguishing the different components of "useful" material from the waste stream on the basis of their different categories at the location where it was produced prior to the collection of waste (Iacovidou, Velenturf, and Purnell, 2019).

Statistically, solid waste generation is increasing by more than 90 per cent, with the population growing in Malaysia increasing by every 10 years. While the number of solid waste generation is projected to reach 30 000 tonnes by 2020, Malaysian households have, unfortunately, already generated approximately 33 000 tonnes of household waste per day in 2012 (Aja and Al-Kayiem, 2014) compared with approximately 18 000 tonnes in the last 10 years.

Compared to previous literature, research on the attitude and intention of a household to segregate solid waste-at-source is rare. To date, existing literature has explored a variety of general environmental behaviours, including the combination of transport, energy, and food consumption behaviour (Gatersleben, Murtagh, and Abrahamse, 2014), energy-saving behaviour (Ajzen, Joyce, Sheik, and Cote, 2011), and recycling (Nigbur, Lyons, and Uzzell, 2010). In general, these previous researchers have agreed that attitude is an important predictor of behavioural intention. Unfortunately, it points out that although the individual has a positive attitude towards undertaking that recycling behaviour, they have not been able to practice such positive behaviour that can improve the quality of their natural environment (Cheng and Osman, 2019). This situation explains that people tend to take longer to break old traditions and change their current attitudes and practices (Albaracin and Shavitt, 2018). In addition, Trang, Lee, and Han (2019) have pointed out that consumers tend to have a negligible attitude towards sustainable products in developing

countries. These varied research findings call for a more in-depth investigation of the current scenario of intention to segregate solid waste-at-source among households in Selangor.

The influence of the descriptive norm on individual behaviour is a classical concern for research in the field of social psychology (Ioannou, Zampetakis, and Lasaridi, 2013). General research has shown that telling people what other people commonly do is an effective way to bring about some changes in some of the targeted behaviours of a group of individuals, including pro-environmental behaviour (Goh, Ritchie, and Wang, 2017). A few researchers have found that the descriptive norm has an effecr on environmental behaviour (Van Cauwenberg, Clarys, De Bourdeaudhuij, Ghekiere, de Geus, Owen, and Deforche, 2018). There are also some recommendations for considering the descriptive norm for predicting recycling behaviour (Eriksson and Forward, 2011). To date, however, no existing academic research (Elgaaied-Gambier, Monnot, and Reniou, 2018) has showed an examination of the causal relationship between the descriptive norm and the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

Besides the descriptive norm, it is worth noting that no previous research has investigated the injunctive norm for understanding the intention of segregating solid waste-at-source. In fact, understanding for which injunctive norm feedback is informative behaviour that helps guide the formation of certain pro-environmental behaviours for local communities (Merrill, Miller, Balestrieri, and Carey, 2016). For this reason, similar research related to energy savings (Ertz, Karakas, and Sarigollu, 2016; Meijer, Catacutan, Sileshi, and Nieuwenhuis, 2015), excessive drinking (Gronhoj and Thogersen, 2012), and green behaviour (Johe and Bhullar, 2016; Wan and Shen, 2015) has been undertaken with a view to providing an exciting opportunity to fill the literature-based research gap.

As a result, based on the research issues discussed above, the present research aimed at assessing levels as well as interrelationships of attitude, descriptive norm, injunctive norm, and the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source between households in Selangor, Malaysia. More specifically, the following are the hypotheses developed in this research:

Ha1: There is a significant relationship between a household's attitude and the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

Ha2: There is a significant relationship between a household's descriptive norm and the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

Ha3: There is a significant relationship between a household's injunctive norm and the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

Methodology

Residents living in the townships of the nine districts of Selangor, namely Sabak Bernam, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Selangor, Gombak, Ulu Langat, Petaling, Klang, Kuala Langat, and Sepang, were targeted for this research. The estimated total number of residents was 6 528 400 in 2018. It consisted of 3 395 400 males and 3 133 000 females (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020). However, in terms of time, cost, and human resources, it is impossible and impossible to investigate every single element of the population as a whole (Singh, 2006) in Selangor. There is therefore a need for an appropriate number of respondents to be included in the research selection process (Malhotra, 2013) rather than a complete census.

In this research, the number of target respondents was initially identified using the sample size determination equation proposed by Yamane (1967), i.e. 400 respondents. Next, a multi-stage sampling method used as a sampling technique throughout the research. During stage one, in order to complement the present scope of research, Selangor was selected as a research location on the basis of its unique criteria and background using a purposive sampling method. Subsequently, the sampling procedure was followed by the use of a disproportionate stratified random sampling method to determine the number of targeted respondents in each district in Selangor.

Results

According to Jitrumluek, Falcioni, Thiengkamol, and Thiengkamol (2019), attitudes can be grouped into unfavourable (14 – 41) and favourable (42 – 70) attitudes. Overall, a large group of Selangor respondents (99.0%) have a favourable attitude. However, 1.0 per cent of respondents have an unfavourable attitude with the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source in Selangor. Accordingly, under this circumstance, the results can be concluded that most individuals have a favourable attitude category. In other words, they have a positive attitude with the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

The mean summated scores of the descriptive norm are further defined in three categories – Low (12 – 27), Moderate (28 – 43), and High (44 – 60). All of these categories are based on a formula adapted from Tohar, Deuraseh, Rahman, and Muhammad (2011). There were 51 respondents (12.8%) who were perceived to have a low level of descriptive norm with the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source. Subsequently, 66.5 per cent and 20.8 per cent of respondents were identified at moderate and high levels of the descriptive norm, respectively. Accordingly, these results indicate that there was a higher percentage of respondents (66.5%) in Selangor who perceived a moderate level of descriptive norm in their intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source as a daily environmentally friendly practise.

In order to interpret the raw scores in a more manageable manner, the raw scores of the injunctive norm were classified in proportion to the ranges of values (Varikoden, Preethi, Samah, and Babu, 2011) by adapting the formula used by Tohar et al. (2011). The mean summated scores were further divided into three categories – Low (12 – 27), Moderate (28 – 43), and High (44 – 60). There were 7.3 per cent of respondents who felt that they had a low level of injunctive norm with the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source. Subsequently, 52.5 per cent and 40.3 per cent of

respondents were identified at moderate and high levels of the injunctive norm, respectively. In other words, there was a higher percentage of respondents (52.5%) living in Selangor who had a moderate level of injunctive norm with the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source.

Finally, the results for the dependent variable, i.e. the intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source, are further categorised into three levels – Low (8 – 18), Moderate (19 – 29), and High (30 – 40). The majority of respondents (74.5%) felt that they had a high level of intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source. The number of respondents in the high group was approximately three times higher than the number of respondents in the moderate group. Only 25.5 per cent of the total number of respondents recognised that they had a moderate level of intention to practice solid waste segregation-at-source. No Selangor respondents (0.0%) were identified in the low-level group in this research.

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2. Cheng, K. W., Osman, S., Jusoh, Z. M., & Lau, J. L. (2021). Multidimensional factors that influence the intention to practise segregation-at-source of solid waste: An empirical study. *Management Science Letters*, *11*(2), 379 – 390.

3. Cheng, K. W., Osman, S., Jusoh, Z. M., & Lau, J. L. (2020). What are the current scenarios of Selangor households' intention to practise solid waste segregation-at-source? *Malaysian Journal of Consumer*, *35*, 141 – 156.

4. Cheng, K. W., Osman, S., Jusoh, Z. M., & Lau, J. L. (2020). The determinants of intention to practise solid waste segregation-at-source among Selangor households. *Malaysian Journal of Consumer and Family Economics*, *25*(S1), 67 – 90.

5. Cheng, K. W., Osman, S., Jusoh, Z. M., & Lau, J. L. (2020). Intention to practise solid waste segregation-at-source: Attitude, descriptive norm, injunctive norm, and environmental knowledge. *Malaysian Journal of Consumer*, *34*, 119 – 147.

Innovation(s)

Best Paper Award. 17 December 2019. Attitude, descriptive norm, and injunctive norm of Malaysian households' intention to practise solid waste segregation-at-source. 23rd Malaysian Consumer and Family Economics Association (MACFEA) National Seminar 2019.

THE EFFECT OF CONSUMER'S BRAND PERCEPTION, PERCEIVED SOCIAL PRESSURE, AND MATERIALISM ON GENERATION Y CONSUMERS: AFFECT HEURISTICS AS MEDIATING FACTOR

Research Title (After student's study program conversion):

PREDICTORS OF FINANCIAL HARDSHIP AMONG SINGLE MOTHERS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Research Team

Leader:
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Introduction

The study of financial hardship is one of the domains in understanding individuals and families' state of economics. Financial hardship is the extent where individuals or families experience deprivation because of limited financial resources and lack of necessities to survive. The financial deprivation issue is one of the main challenges in sustaining the capability of the vulnerable group families to survive in this unprecedented worlds. The single parent's households are among the vulnerable groups that require the most attention. Understanding the financial hardship experienced especially within this family institution context could assist in promoting a much stronger support at the micro-level and helps in overcoming the hardships at the core level. Specifically, the aims of the study were;

i. To ascertain the influence of conscientiousness, materialism, stress, compulsive buying behaviour and savings behaviour on the financial hardship of single mothers.
ii. To assess the mediating effect of compulsive buying behaviour in the influence of conscientiousness, materialism, stress on the financial hardship of single mothers.
iii. To assess the mediating effect of savings behaviour in the influence of conscientiousness, materialism, stress on the financial hardship of single mothers.
iv. To assess the moderating effects of income groups in the influence of conscientiousness, materialism, stress, compulsive buying behaviour and savings behaviour on the financial hardship of single mothers.

Methodology

A sample size of 407 respondents has been identified through a multi-stage random sampling among single mothers in Peninsular Malaysia. The sample of this study was single mothers with one of the criteria based on the definition of single mothers outlined by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development as follows (1) female-headed household that is divorced or widowed with a dependent child (2) mothers who are breadwinners for the family with dependent children and husbands who are disabled, bedridden or unable to work (3) divorced women with an adopted child or having children out of wedlock. The states that were randomly selected includes; Selangor (Centre zone), Pahang (East Zone), Perak (North Zone) and Melaka (South zone). Then, the data were obtained through survey method by using an administered questionnaire that was distributed at the randomly selected single mothers' registered associations. Data were then analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) and AMOS program for modelling.

Results

The findings revealed a significant influence of stress, compulsive buying behaviour and savings behaviour on single mothers' financial hardship. An indirect mediation effect of compulsive buying behaviour was found in the influence of conscientiousness traits and materialism on financial hardship, meanwhile, partial mediation was depicted in the influence of stress on financial hardship. In addition, a moderation effect of income groups between below hard-core PLI and above hard-core PLI was found in the influence of savings behaviour on financial hardship. This study supports remarkable efforts of assessing single mothers' conscientiousness trait, materialism and stress factors, and behaviours that can predict their financial hardship. Moreover, the empirical evidence suggested for social policies that promote financial education for single mothers. Single mothers should also be educated on stress management to manage and reduce their stress accordingly.

Publication(s)

1. Fatin Farwizah, M. R., Husniyah, A. R., Syuhaily, O., & Mohd. Amim, O. (2022). Economic Well-being among Single Mothers: The Effects of Materialism, Stress, Savings Behaviour and Compulsive Buying Behaviour. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAM ASSESSMENT ON STAGES OF EMPLOYMENT READINESS (LASER) USAGE IN MEASURING READINESS AMONG PARTICIPANTS OF SOSCO'S RETURN TO WORK PROGRAMME

Research Team

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2. Gs.Ts. Dr. Mohammad Mujaheed Hassan, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM
3. Ng Eng Eng, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM
4. Nur Liana Zamani, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Introduction

The Return to Work (RTW) Programme has been introduced by Social Security Organisation (SOCSO) Malaysia in 2007 in response to the increasing number of commuting accident cases, invalidity claims, the financial instability of social security funds, and the prolonged duration of the impairment. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of the Lam Assessment on Stages of Employment Readiness (LASER) which is used to measure the injured client's readiness to return to work.

Methodology

This study comprises three phases. The first phase aimed to understand the relationship between the stages of employment readiness and propensity to RTW among participants of SOCSO's Malaysia RTW programme. A descriptive quantitative research design was used. All data of 705 participants recommended for the RTW Programme from January to December 2017 were extracted from SOCSO personal electronic files. In determining the final sample size of the study, the researchers have set up the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the participants who:

i. are from any race (Malay, Chinese, Indian, and Others) residing in any region of East Malaysia or West Malaysia at the time of this study;

ii. had completed and followed the procedures in the RTW Programme under SOCSO, and

iii. had completed all items of the LASER assessment.

Of the 705 participants, 28 were excluded as they did not comply with the criteria. Thus, the

total number of sample participants in this study is 677. Descriptive analysis, reliability test, and independent sample t-test were implemented to analyse the data.

For the second phase, the LASER instrument was reviewed using back-translation and any discrepancies in the meaning of the revised versions were checked by a panel of experts. Thus, the consistencies of both the English and Malay versions of the instrument were matched against the original versions of the instrument.

Finally, the third phase was carried out to test the validity and reliability of the revised Malaysian version of the LASER instrument. Participants completed all items in the LASER instrument on hardcopy printouts of the questionnaire and returned the questionnaires to the study researchers and the SOCSO employees. The researchers then conducted reliability analyses to test for the reliability of the instrument in the form of Cronbach's alpha values.

Results

For phase 1, data relating to socio-demographics, stages of employment readiness, and duration taken to be returned to work were analysed. One-way ANOVA analysis was used to determine the relationship between employment readiness and the pace of RTW. A total of 407 participants returned to work, with more than half of the respondents returning to work in less than 90 days. The majority of the participants who returned to work were at the Pre-Contemplation stage (47%) followed by those at the Action stage (40%). The result concluded that there were no statistically significant differences between group means, which is contradictory to previous literature.

For phase 2, the original LASER in the Malay language version developed by SOCSO was compared with the back-translated version of the LASER in the Malay language. Differences in item meanings were found. Words and phrases with ambiguous meanings were substituted for words or phrases which best represented the original meanings intended for the items in the English version of the LASER.

Finally, for phase 3, the new LASER instrument has a strong internal consistency with Cronbach's alpha values of more than .70. The Cronbach's alpha values for each of the three subscales, are: Pre-Contemplation $\alpha = .72$, Contemplation $\alpha = .79$, and Action $\alpha = .80$.

A significant contribution of this study involves the tabulation of results whereby the right computation of the LASER instrument involves the raw scores were converted to standardised T-scores and Z-scores before comparison across three stages of readiness (Pre-Contemplation, Contemplation, and Action). This sort of computation is due to the unequal number of items across the three factors of Pre-Contemplation (6 items), Contemplation (4 items), and Action (4 items).

There are three key limitations of this study that should be noted. First, this study did not include the average loss of earnings or average expenses. Thus, future studies should look into including loss of earnings as a possible factor impacting injured workers who are in the

process of returning to formal employment. Second, this study did not adequately investigate the attitudes and behaviours underlying RTW. Future studies should also explore attitudes and behaviours in the context of RTW. Work readiness comprises different behaviours and attitudes with regards to job-seeking or the lack thereof. Studying such behaviours and attitudes that underlie the motivations for employment is a future course study that should address. Finally, the secondary data collected from SOCSO welfare recipients in 2017 has many missing values which impede the accuracy of the study findings, specifically on the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Future studies should account for the missing values in the data as much as possible in order to preserve the accuracy of the findings.

Publication(s)

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THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL SOUNDS ON ADVERTISED PRODUCT

Research Team

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Member(s):

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Introduction

This study sets out to investigate the effects of sensory marketing in comparison to marketing with music. The study was conducted in Malaysia and looked at the integration of sound effects into advertising to bridge the gap between the senses of sight, sound, and taste.

Specifically, the objectives of the study were:-

i. To investigate the use of sound effects on an advertised food product.
ii. To investigate the consumers' believe and purchase intentions of advertised food product.

Methodology

A sample size of 101 respondents were identified through random sampling (60 females, 41 males). They were divided into 3 groups. Thirty four participants watched the advertisement matched with sound effects in the background (Group A), 31 participants watched the advertisement matched with pop music (Group B), and 36 participants watched advertisement without music (Group C). The mean age of participants were 21.7. Participants were approached individually, and were showed advertisements lasting 22 seconds of fried chicken accompanied by either sound effects, pop music or no music. They were then asked to answer a six-item questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS).

Results

The results indicated that the advertisement with sound effects playing in the background led participants to believe that the fried chicken was crunchier, juicier and fresher. Interestingly participants in the 'no music' condition rated their fried chicken more positively than participants in the pop music condition. Results also show that participants who were shown advertisement with sound effects were most likely to purchase fried chicken, followed by no music and pop music. ONe possible reason could be that the lyrics that accompanied the advertisment was had too great a degree of music fit, so much so that it may have appeared too crass.

Publication(s)

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THE PROBABILITY OF FINANCIALLY PREPARED RETIREE AMONG EMPLOYEE IN KLANG VALLEY DISTRICT

Research Team

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Introduction

Being financially prepared for retirement is challenging due to escalating cost of living and slower movement of labour income. This means that people have lower pay and consequently lack of EPF accumulation. This is made worse by poor money management and the increasing demand to accumulate more funds for retirement because people live longer. Failing to do so will increase one's vulnerability economically, so proper plan must be put in place. The objective of the study are to:

i. Examine retirement planning behaviour [financial aspect] among private sector employees
ii. Develop a typology of financially prepared for retirement among private sector employees
iii. Identify factors associated with the probability of being financially prepared for retirement
iv. Qualitatively identify factors that motivate or hinders retirement preparedness.

Methodology

This study utilized both quantitative and qualitative research design. A total of 427 respondent selected using probability sampling technique. Data were collected from adult family members (18 to 59 years old) of students from four faculties in Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM). Prior to this, permission was obtained from UPM Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Subjects and authorization was received from the Deans of the faculties involved. Three focus group discussion [FGD] were conducted, of which one were among practitioners in financial industries and the other two FGD totalling of 15 informants from private sector employees were chosen for the FGD. Parametric statistical techniques and thematic analysis were used to analyze the quantitative and qualitative data respectively.

Results

Finding from the study indicated that, respondents had good behavior towards retirement preparedness. The retirement saving in EPF was not adequate, and respondents overrated themselves for being prepared for retirement. The typology shows four clusters which consist of respondents who has the effort for retirement, adequate EPF and otherwise. Findings from multinomial logistic shows respondents who are female, older employees, non-Malays, married, has tertiary level education and M40 group are more prepared for retirement. The typology which categorize respondents into clusters with common characteristics allow identification of targets for intervention from financial educators or government bodies attempted to help them in the area they need.

Publication(s)

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2. Financial Preparedness for Retirement Among Private Sector Employees In The Klang Valley, Malaysia (2019), Unpublished Master's thesis, Faculty of Human Ecology, Universiti Putra Malaysia

3. Development of Retirement Readiness Measures Based on the Capacity-Willingness-Opportunity Model [Submitted]. Sharifah Azizah Haron, Anyanwu Hilary Chinedu

THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN SABAH, MALAYSIA

Research Team

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Introduction

Indigenous knowledge of Bajau and Dusun people was developed from centuries of interacting, experimenting and adapting to the natural environment. Such knowledge was created as they historically inhabited biologically rich areas and ultimately dictated the way Bajau and Dusun people utilised the natural resources around them. Indigenous knowledge of Bajau and Dusun people is holistic and dynamic, emphasising the balance of physical and supernatural realms. Reflecting this concept to biodiversity conservation, indigenous knowledge of Bajau and Dusun people could be found in traditional medicine, river management, traditional hunting, and traditional farming. Thus, the unique knowledge of Bajau and Dusun people in various practices makes it important to study in the context of biodiversity conservation. Hence, the objectives of the study were:

i. To examine the indigenous knowledge and practices of Bajau and Dusun communities towards biodiversity conservation in Kota Belud, Sabah;
ii. To explore the approaches of indigenous knowledge transfer among Bajau and Dusun communities indigenous communities in Kota Belud, Sabah;
iii. To investigate the acceptance of Bajau and Dusun communities on documentation of indigenous knowledge in Kota Belud, Sabah.

Methodology

This qualitative study applied case study approach and took place in Kota Belud, Sabah. Informants were selected by purposive sampling snowball sampling based on the inclusion criteria such as the informant must hold the indigenous or native status in Sabah based on the Interpretation (Definition of Native) Ordinance, the informant must be able to provide information on the indigenous knowledge system, the informant must experience or have experienced in practising indigenous knowledge. Data collection involved 11 informants (n=11) through interviews, focus group discussion and observation. Conversations between the author and informants were all recorded as consented by the informants.

Data in audio recordings were then transcribed into textual forms. This was done by listening to each recording. The transcripts were then analysed by assigning the quotes to codes which were later categorised into themes. To facilitate data analysis, a software called Nvivo was used. The software merely assisted in managing the rich data. The author owned the sole responsibility to analyse and interpret the data. The findings in this study were developed from the themes emerged in data analysis. The findings were also supported by observations and literature.

Results

The findings revealed that the role of indigenous knowledge lies in the practices, knowledge transfer and knowledge documentation. The summary in this study is drawn in the light of research questions. First, initial literature research showed indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation was manifested through the practice of traditional farming, traditional hunting, traditional medicine, and natural resource management. The findings demonstrated that the remaining practices of indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation were practiced in the tagal system, traditional medicine, and a small scale of traditional farming. The practice of hunting was ceased in accordance of Protection of Wildlife Act 1972; entry to protected area was fully regulated by the forest rangers. As for traditional agriculture, majority of farmers in Kota Belud shifted to conventional agriculture practices mainly due to national food policies and subsidy programmes to increase the yield of main cash crops. Tagal system and traditional medicine were the prevalent practices among indigenous peoples in Kota Belud. It should be understood by now that indigenous knowledge was deeply influenced by indigenous worldview that was unique to each indigenous group. It mainly involved the belief of unseen, more superior entities. Therefore, any action or behaviour would cause either positive or negative consequences. Majority of indigenous peoples these days embraced religions such as Christian and Islam, such beliefs were no longer rooted in their mindset. Despite that, indigenous practices that aligned with biodiversity conservation remained. This demonstrates that indigenous knowledge is dynamic and constantly adapting to changes.

Second, the findings of this study also provide insights for approaches executed by indigenous peoples in knowledge transfer. It is worth noted that the approaches taken leaned toward their culture and traditions. As demonstrated by the findings in this study, transfer of indigenous knowledge in Kota Belud emphasised the role and capacity of the indigenous society with the involvement of native courts, Native Chiefs, and customary laws. It is embedded within the socio-cultural settings. In this case, another feature that is worth highlighted is that oblique and horizontal knowledge transfer was prevalent among indigenous peoples in Kota Belud. While keeping the continuity of indigenous knowledge, indigenous peoples faced various challenges from all generations within their community including change of traditional livelihood practices, change of religious beliefs, economic development pressure, loss of indigenous organisations, and unsustainable use of natural resources.

Third, the informants in this study demonstrated their acceptance with regard of indigenous knowledge documentation. This situation implies that indigenous peoples' concern towards the decay of their knowledge system in the modern times. Indigenous peoples themselves acknowledged that various parts of indigenous knowledge disappeared. Documenting indigenous knowledge that is historically generated and transferred by oral traditions entails that it is being secularised. Hence, the worries expressed by indigenous peoples discussing this issue should not be taken lightly. In practical, the process of documenting imposes certain difficulties. As mentioned informants, their main worries included the misuse and abuse of indigenous knowledge for self-profits or biopiracy, funding and support from government and expertise among the indigenous peoples. Taking into account the insights provided by informants, indigenous peoples essentially agreed on working together with relevant organisations to aid them in documenting indigenous knowledge.

Publication(s)

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THE ROOT CAUSE AND FACTORS OF INVOLVEMENT OF MALAYSIAN YOUTH IN TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM ACTIVITIES, AND THE PERCEPTION OF MALAYSIAN YOUTH ON THE THREAT OF TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM

Research Team

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Introduction

Terrorist threats, especially among youths since more than a decade ago have shocked the international community. In recent years, terrorist networks have grown and some have begun to operate, recruit youths and cadres. Today, the world faces a greater threat of movement of extremism and radicalism especially DAISH and other groups. As a record, Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) have arrested 257 people for involvement in Daish militant activities. While the number of youth detained were about 80 percent of which consists of those aged under 40 years. The main objective of this research is to identify the root cause and factors of involvement of Malaysian youth in terrorism and extremism activities and to identify the issues and challenges of radicalism and extremism in Malaysia. This study used quantitative method because the focus of the study is to get and gather information on youth involvement in radicalism and extremism activities and Malaysian youth views on radicalism and extremism. The samples in this study are the Malaysian youth. The research has been done in entire Malaysia. Expected outputs of this research will contribute to the extension of knowledge on youth involvement in radicalism and extremism. As a consequence, this research will provide a good data and information on root cause and factors of youths' perception on terrorism and extremism. This will help the authorities to plan for preventive and intervention programs and overcome the real issues. All these information can be considered as research outputs. Among the significance of output from the research project is the publication of intellectual writings on the root cause and factors of youths' involvement in terrorism as well as the formulation of various theories on true jihad and the threat of terrorism.

The research conveys these questions:

i. What are the root cause and factors of involvement of Malaysian youth in terrorism and extremism activities?
ii. What are perception of Malaysian youths on radicalism and extremism?
iii. What are the issues and challenges of radicalism and extremism in Malaysia.

Methodology

This study used quantitative method because the focus of the study is to get and gather information on youth involvement in radicalism and extremism activities and Malaysian youth views on radicalism and extremism. The quantitative research method involves a survey technique using questionnaire that has been developed from library research. The researchers also have looked into the psycho-social attributes of extremism and terrorism. The samples in this study are the Malaysian youth. The research has been done in entire Malaysia include Sabah and Sarawak. Sabah and Sarawak were chosen because ethnically, the population had been dominated by the non-Malays. It is impossible to draw the whole youth population to participate in this study. Therefore, the sample frame was identified. To improve the quality of the sample, we tried to arrange the youth groups with the right balance so that these groups would appear in the sample in the same proportions as they are found in the total population under study. This method is a source of strength because it allows general statements to be made about large groups after studying only a small or reasonable proportion of their members. Therefore, the validity of the research findings will be linked directly to the level of representativeness of the sample. Using questionnaires for a research study is known to be "… one of the most widely used research techniques". The questionnaires have been tested to ensure that any errors made during design were rectified and improvement made before the full-scale survey was conducted. This has been done after a series of readings and revisions on the related issues.

Results

This finding proves that our perception is not always true. According to the respondents of this study, the youth are involved in terrorism not because they are influenced by terrorist propaganda as promoted in the media. Similarly, the youth involved in violence is not because they want to purify sin. Youth involved in terrorism is not because of hatred of non-Muslim countries. Likewise, youths engaged in violence because they want to wage jihad for the sake of religion. This statement is not surprising because the youth according to the respondents, misunderstood the concept of jihad in Islam. According to the respondents of this study, the youth are involved in violence not because they want to wage jihad to uphold the Islamic State (Islamic State) or hate non-Muslims. Similarly, the youth involved in terrorism is not because they want to fight to establish the Islamic Khilafah (Islamic Caliphate System) or because they want to get out of the Jahiliyyah system or because they are influenced by social media or because they want to get out of frustration. The findings of the study show that there are ten social media mediums that most influence youth to engage in violence based on the highest percentage. 61.5% of respondents chose Facebook as the most influential social media medium in encouraging youth to engage in violence, followed by 54.1% of respondents choosing YouTube, 51.6% of respondents choosing Whatsapp, 48.6% of respondents choosing Twitter, 40.8% of respondents choosing Instagram, 37.0% of respondents choosing website, 33.3% of respondents chose Google, 30.2% of respondents chose Wechat, 29.9% of respondents chose Telegram and 29.5% of respondents chose blogs. The findings of the study on youth support for terrorist groups show that there are respondents who choose to support the terrorist groups that have been listed. This study also confirms previous studies (Weimann, 2010, Softness, 2016, Mckeown, 2017) about the influence of Facebook on terrorism. This study also

confirms statements by the Minister of Home Affairs, the Inspector General of Police and security authorities as well as previous news reports since 2013 that terrorists can be recruited anywhere with any social media medium as a result of globalization and today's digital technology.

Publication(s)

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Innovation(s)

New Invented Questionnaire on Terrorism and Extremism

TRANSFORMASI PENGURUSAN HARTANAH WAKAF DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA

Kumpulan Penyelidik

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Ahli:
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Pengenalan

Kajian berkaitan dengan Tansformasi pengurusan hartanah wakaf di Semenanjung Malaysia amat penting dalam konteks kemajuan ekonomi dalam kalangan masyarakat Islam di Malaysia. Majlis Agama Islam Negeri sebagai pemegang amanah hartanah wakaf perlu memainkan peranan yang penting dalam merancang untuk pembangunan hartanah wakaf sepenuhnya bagi memartabatkan masyarakat Islam. Usaha ini melibatkan pelbagai pihak dan pendekatan pelbagai kaedah yang sesuai selaras dengan perkembangan semasa.

Antara objektif kajian ialah:

i. Mengenal pasti pengurusan hartanah wakaf semasa yang dilaksanakan di Majlis Agama Islam Negeri.
ii. Mengenal pasti permasalahan semasa dalam pengurusan hartanah wakaf.
iii. Mengenal pasti kedudukan dan penjenisan semasa hartanah wakaf.
iv. Membangunkan pangkalan data hartanah wakaf.

Metodologi

Kajian ini menggunakan metodologi semakan dokumen dan temu bual mendalam di Majlis Agama Islam Negeri. Data-data dan maklumat diperoleh dan dianalisis melalui pendekatan *content analysis*. Dapatan kajian ini menghasilkan pemetaan digital hartanah wakaf yang boloeh digunakan oleh Majlis-Majlis Agama Islam Negeri yang terlibat. Hasil kajian ini juga dapat dijadikan panduan untuk dijadikan rujukan dan mendapatkan pangkalan data hartanah wakaf yang boleh memberi manfaat dalam membangun dan mengurus hartanah wakaf secara efektif. Kajian ini dibuat untuk mengenal pasti permasalahan yang wujud berhubung dengan pengurusan hartanah wakaf agar dapat mencari penyelesaian menyeluruh yang boleh memberi impak kepada kemajuan masyarakat Islam.

Hasil Kajian

Keputusan kajian mengenai pengurusan hartanah wakaf semasa yang dilaksanakan oleh Majlis Agama Islam Negeri ialah: Wilayah Persekutuan (Bahagian Baitulmal, Majlis Agama Islam Wilayah

Persekutuan (MAIWP)); Selangor (Perbadanan Wakaf Selangor, Majlis Agama Islam Selangor (MAIS)); Negeri Sembilan (Jabatan Wakaf dan Sumber Am, Perbadanan Baitulmal, Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Sembilan (MAINS)); Perak (Bahagian Pengurusan Dan Pembangunan Mal Dan Wakaf, Majlis Agama Islam Dan Adat Melayu Perak Darul Ridzuan (MAIPk)); Pulau Pinang (Unit Pembangunan Hartanah Dan Harta Wakaf, Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Pulau Pinang (MAINPP)); Kedah (Bahagian Wakaf, Majlis Agama Islam Negeri Kedah (MAIK)); Perlis (Unit Wakaf Dan Hartanah Mal, Majlis Agama Islam Dan Adat Istiadat Melayu Perlis (MAIPs)); Kelantan (Unit Wakaf, Majlis Agama Islam dan Adat Istiadat Melayu Kelantan (MAIK)); Terengganu (Pengurusan Wakaf Dan Sumber Am, Majlis Agama Islam Dan Adat Istiadat Melayu Terengganu (MAIDAM)); Pahang (Unit Wakaf, Bahagian Pengurusan Dan Pembangunan, Majlis Ugama Islam Dan Adat Resam Melayu Pahang (MUIP)); Johor (Bahagian Wakaf, Majlis Agama Islam Johor (MAIJ)); dan Melaka (Bahagian Pembangunan Hartanah, Baitulmal, Majlis Agama Islam Melaka (MAIM)).

Antara permasalahan semasa dalam pengurusan hartanah wakaf ialah: pendaftaran tanah wakaf (Wilayah Persekutuan, Selangor dan Perak); sumber kewangan (Wilayah Persekutuan, Selangor, Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, Pahang, Johor dan Melaka); pencerobohan tanah wakaf (Wilayah Persekutuan, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, Johor dan Melaka); kedudukan geografi atau halangan fizikal (Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis dan Pahang); undang-undang (Pulau Pinang, Perak, Terengganu dan Johor); kekurangan kakitangan (Pulau Pinang, Kedah dan Perlis); dan tanah wakaf ditarik balik (Perlis, Melaka dan Perak).

Kedudukan dan penjenisan semasa hartanah wakaf ialah: Wilayah Persekutuan (Tanah wakaf 30 lot (setakat 2010), keluasan tanah wakaf = 2.08 ekar); Selangor (Tanah wakaf = 832 lot (setakat 2010), keluasan tanah wakaf = 267.45 ekar); Negeri Sembilan (Tanah wakaf = 131 lot (setakat 2018), keluasan tanah wakaf = 157 ekar / 65.62 hektar); Perak (Tanah wakaf = 4736 lot (setakat Februari 2019), keluasan tanah wakaf = 6055.39 hektar); Pulau Pinang (Tanah wakaf = 1210 lot (setakat 2018), keluasan tanah wakaf = 1260.62 ekar); Kedah (Tanah wakaf = 1687 lot (setakat 2018), keluasan tanah wakaf = 1242 ekar); Perlis (Tanah wakaf = 184 lot); Kelantan (Keluasan tanah wakaf = 173.06 ekar); Terengganu (Tanah wakaf = 836 lot (setakat 2018), keluasan tanah wakaf = 528.43 ekar); Pahang (Tanah wakaf = 317 lot (setakat 2018)); Johor (Tanah wakaf = 4426 lot (setakat 2018), keluasan tanah wakaf = 13,337 ekar); Melaka (Tanah wakaf = 530 lot (setakat 2020), keluasan tanah wakaf: 492.822 ekar)

Pangkalan data hartanah wakaf dikumpul ke dalam aplikasi Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) bertajuk “Pemetaan Hartanah Wakaf di Semenanjung Malaysia”.

Penerbitan

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A STUDY OF RISK FACTOR AND BRAIN ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY PATTERN AMONG ANXIOUS CHILDREN

Research Team

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Introduction

Over recent year, the prevalence rate of anxiety had increased consistently. Existing research recognizes the critical role played by the biological attributions of risk factors for anxiety as it had formed the first anxious personality of trait anxiety since childhood. However, the increased prevalence rate for anxiety disorder remains unresolved and some of the biological attributed risk factors remained unidentified. Therefore, the study aims to study the relationships between brain location, parents' trait anxiety and sex with trait anxiety among anxious Chinese children in Kuala Lumpur.

Methodology

A cross-sectional study using convenient sampling was carried out among 212 Chinese children aged between ages eight to 13 years old with high trait anxiety. Data for this study were collected using self-administered State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children-Trait Scale (STAIC-T) and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-Trait Scale (STAI-T) to measure the trait anxiety score for children and parents respectively. Besides, an objective measurement of brain electrical activity with Electroencephalogram (qEEG) brain mapping was adopted to identify the associated brain locations quantitatively according to International 10-20 System. Data analysis was conducted using IBM Version 2.0 Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) which involved descriptive and inferential statistical analyses

Results

Results showed that there was a significant relationship between all the locations at prefrontal cortex (Fp1, Fp2, F7, F8, F3, F4) and temporal lobe (T3, T4) with trait anxiety among children. Specifically, brain location F8 was the unique predictor for trait anxiety among children. Besides, results showed that there was a significant positive relationship between parents' trait anxiety level with children's trait anxiety level. In term of sex, there was a mean difference in trait anxiety level

with females showed higher trait anxiety level. Findings from present study revealed that brain location, parents' trait anxiety and sex played a role in affecting the trait anxiety level of individual since born. Findings from this research highlighted that identification of biological vulnerability among children could provide inputs which can assist in designing preventative action and early intervention to reduce the trait anxiety among Chinese children in Kuala Lumpur.

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DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL WELL-BEING AMONG B40 HOUSEHOLDS IN MALAYSIA

Research Team

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Introduction

The importance of understanding and measuring financial stress, particularly in the most vulnerable demographic, the B40. Janssens et al. (2021) highlighted those extensive analyses of the COVID-19 pandemic consequences for consumers and households are scarce, particularly in low- and middle-income nations. Hence, this gap motivated this study to examine the factors affecting financial stress among B40 households by tandem understanding the conditions during COVID-19.

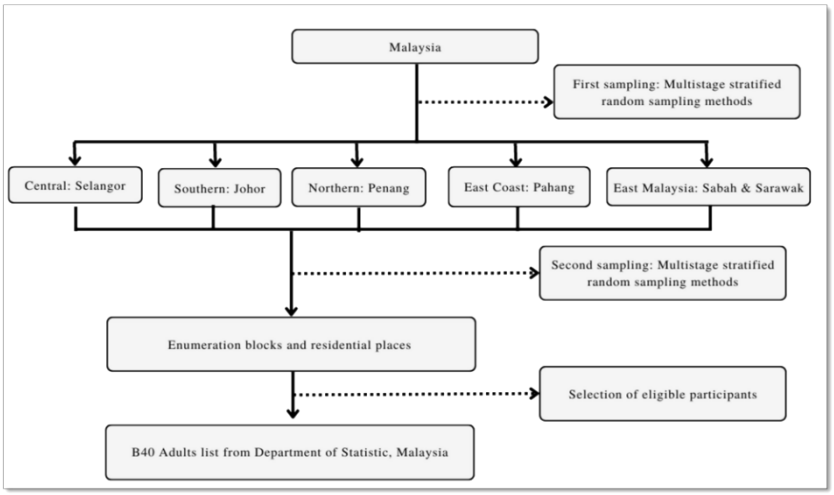
Moreover, studying predictors of financial stress and financial well-being in low-income households is an essential component of household economics research. This preventative measure has far-reaching effects on the social and economic health of the household and its neighbourhood. The current situation has also highlighted the importance of understanding and measuring financial stress, particularly in the most vulnerable demographic, the B40.

Janssens et al. (2021) highlighted those extensive analyses of the COVID-19 pandemic consequences for consumers and households are scarce, particularly in low- and middle-income nations. Hence, this gap motivated this study to examine the factors affecting financial stress among B40 households by tandem understanding the conditions during COVID-19. In addition, Malaysia and many other countries globally suffer the devastating impact of lost or reduced income, particularly on vulnerable low-income populations. Theoretically, in the previous study across many countries, several factors affected financial well-being, such as financial behaviour, financial attitude, financial stress, personality traits, and financial literacy (Verschuur et al., 2021). In practice, understanding the factors affecting financial well-being is very important (Verschuur et al., 2021; Nanda & Banerjee, 2021). Thus, by conducting this research, the finding not only benefits Malaysia but can also be referenced for other countries, as achieving and maintaining financial well-being is vital for individuals, families and the whole region. Output can also provide guidelines in policy-making to build stronger families that make stronger communities. This study aimed to look into the causes that contribute to financial stress among B40 households by studying the selected variables: financial behaviour, financial knowledge, financial stress, financial vulnerability, and locus

of control, and the relationship between financial stress and financial well-being of B40 households. Understanding all of the mentioned variables will facilitate policy makers in designing more effective and considerable stimulus packages to minimise the financial burden for the B40 households. Moreover, the findings could eventually provide insights for future research to delve into the social impact of financial stress among households in Malaysia.

Methodology

This study employs a cross-sectional study using a quantitative approach, with all data gathered using a questionnaire survey. Two-stage sampling measures were employed. Figure 1.0 shows the sampling method of this research. The sampling frame for this study was obtained from the DOSM. In the first stage, a stratified sampling technique is conducted to validate the representativeness of households across five major regions in Malaysia (Central: Selangor, Southern: Johor, Northern: Penang, East Coast: Pahang, East Malaysia: Sabah & Sarawak). The states were chosen from different regions to reflect broader results and represent the B40 group nationwide. In the second stage, the B40 households were selected as respondents based on their income group classification, where monthly earnings were below RM4,850 (Department of Statistics, Malaysia, 2020). The data collection period nationwide is from October 2020 to May 2021, involving 71 trained enumerators. One adult (aged 18 or older) per family represented the B40 households and responded to the survey questions. Malaysia has a population of 32.66 million people and 8.2 million houses as of 2020 (Department of Statistics, Malaysia, 2020). On the other hand, the number of low-income B40 households increased from 405.4 thousand in 2019 to 639.8 thousand in 2020, as reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (2020.



Low-income (B40) households were then identified using the National Household Sampling Frame (NHSF) list after consulting with the DOSM. After identifying missing data analysis, data cleaning, and straight-lining issues, 1008 usable data responses were acquired for further investigation. In addition, according to the sampling size calculation table by Krejcie & Morgan (1970), the required sample size for a population equal to or larger than one million is approximately 384 samples with a 95% confidence interval and a 2.5% margin of error. This justification was supported by Hair et al. (2017), Nunnaly (1978) and Kline (2015), whereby the sample size must be sufficiently large to ensure precise, statistically significant results. Henceforward, a deliberate sample method of 1008 is acceptable and adequate for this investigation, given that the sample represents a generalization of the low-income B40 population income group. Subsequently, a cross-sectional study using a

quantitative approach was conducted in this study, with all data gathered using a questionnaire survey. The sample's representativeness has been analyzed, and thus it is possible to assess the generalizability of the results.

Results

The results show a significantly positive relationship between financial stress with financial vulnerability (debt and income) and locus of control (self-confidence). On the contrary, financial behaviour and locus of control (luck) show a significant negative relationship with financial stress. The result also indicates that financial stress affects financial well-being. Overall, the findings indicate that policy-makers should invent more effective and substantial stimulus packages or other measures to reduce the financial burden on B40 households. The findings could eventually provide insights for future research to delve into the social impact of financial stress. This study also has established a valid and reliable instrument to measure financial stress involving B40 households in Malaysia that eventually reflects the financial well-being of this group of people.

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Innovation/ Awards

1. **First Place & Best paper award** in MACFEA International Conference 2022 entitle "Payment Behaviour Among B40 Households During COVID-19 As a Mediator Towards Financial Well-Being"

2. **Silver Award** in Research and Innovation Week (MPI 2022) entitle “Development of A Mediated Financial Well-Being Model by Payment Behaviour Among B40 Household”.

EMPLOYEES PERSONALITY AND PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOR: THE MEDIATING EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND CONNECTEDNESS TO NATURE

Research Team

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Introduction

Climate change and environment degradation are serious global issues that require immediate attention and active involvement of humankind. Realizing the cause of climate change and environmental degradation is largely anthropogenic, effort to implement environmental programmes is of increasing importance for today's business organizations. However, merely having these programmes is insufficient since the success of organizations' sustainability endeavours largely hinge on employees' participations and involvement. Taken individually, behaviours such as printing double-sided, turning off the lights and recycling containers may seem trivial and tedious. In the aggregate, proliferation of these small, everyday sustainable behaviours is momentous in both scale and scope. Cultivating sustainability initiatives among employees will not only contribute to the organizational resource use and the greening of organizations but will also lessen negative environmental impacts and improve the life of society. To date, most studies on PEB focus on private sphere behaviours, such as recycling or energy conservation at home (Steg, Perlaviciute & Van der Werff, 2015) but less research has been conducted on PEB at work (Andrews & Jonson, 2016; Wang, Tong, Takeuchi & George, 2016). In organizations, sustainability endeavours take place on a number of levels (Starik & Rands, 1995), ranging from organizational-level policies to individual-level actions of employees. While organizational-level initiatives have received greater research attention (Andersson & Batemen, 2000), research on environmental management have not adequately examined the factors that influence individual and voluntary efforts (Boiral & Paille, 2012).

One factor that has received vast attention and has been shown to significantly predict sustainable behaviours is personality. A well validated model of general personality is the Five-Factor Model (FFM or Big Five) that consists of five domains namely agreeableness, neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience and conscientiousness. The FFM has been used to study various sustainability related behaviours, including eco-friendly tourist behaviour (Kvasova, 2015), environmental concern (Hirsh, 2010), recycling behaviour (Poskus & Zukauskiene, 2017), sustainable consumer behaviour (Luchs & Mooradian, 2012) and environmentalism (Fraj & Martinez, 2006). In addition to the FFM, this study will include a less commonly used negative personality model termed as the Dark Triad constructs. The impact of the dark personality in the work setting has not been sufficiently studied (Boddy, 2010; Cohen, 2015). According to Smith and

Lilienfeld (2013), the dark triad is personality constructs that are construed as interpersonally maladaptive namely Psychopathy, Narcissism and Machiavellianism. Studies have indicated a negative relationship between dark triad with business ethics (Simmons et al. 2009), counterproductive work behavior (DeShong, Grant & Mullins-Sweatt, 2015) and some organizational citizenship behaviours (Szabo, Czibor, Restas & Bereczkei, 2018). By studying the 'bright' and 'dark' side correlates of workplace PEB, it may be possible to identify those most likely involve in 'ungreen' behaviours in corporate settings.

In building a model linking personality and PEB, we heed the proposition of Ones and Dilchert (2013) to investigate the mediating effect of connectedness to nature and environmentally-relevant values (e.g. altruistic, egoistic, biospheric) in explaining the linkages. Theoretical arguments have suggested that connections with nature and environmental values make critical contributions to sustainable behaviour but empirical evidence of such effects have been lacking particularly in organisation settings (Ones & Dilchert, 2013).

Methodology

Survey data was collected from office employees in the public universities that are listed in the 2017 UI-Greenmetric World University Ranking. The latest publication saw 15 Malaysian Universities being listed with 4 of them located in Klang Valley, which are Universiti Putra Malaysia (27th), University of Malaya (34th), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (207th) and International Islamic University of Malaysia (546th). A total of 400 self-administered questionnaires were distributed with 100 questionnaires per university. Respondents were asked to complete the questionnaires anonymously and assured that their answers would be treated confidentially. Data collected was analysed using SPSS and AMOS software. After the survey was completed, interviews were carried out with 5 informants to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions and opinions of pro-environmental behaviour at the workplace.

Results

<u>Paper 1</u>

This study examined the relationship between dark triad traits and organisaitonal citizenship behaviour for environment (OCBE) as well as the mediating role of environment value orientation and connectedness to nature (CTN) in explaining the relationship. Bootstrapping analyses revealed that only Machiavellianism was positively related to OCBE when controlling for the mediators. Egoistic environmental orientation mediated the relationship between narcissism and psychopathy and OCBE, respectively while biospheric value only mediated the relationship between psychopathy and OCBE. In addition, CTN also significantly mediated the relationship between all three dark triad and OCBE.

<u>Paper 2</u>

This study examines the effect of employees' demographic background and personalities (the Big Five and Dark Triad models) on organisational citizenship behaviour for the environment (OCBE) and connectedness to nature (CTN).

In the first model, demographic variables significantly explained 3.2% of the variance in OCBE but not in CTN. After including the Big Five personality traits in Model 2, total variance explained by the model was 9.8% in OCBE and again not significant for CTN. In Model 3, the addition of Dark Triad led to an improvement in the model with significant changes in R^2 of 13% and 3.8% in CTN and OCBE, respectively. The final model explained 12.5% and 13% of the variance in CTN and OCBE, respectively, after controlling for demographics and Big Five personality traits.

CTN was positively predicted by Machiavellianism ($\beta = 0.275$, $p < 0.$) and Open-mindedness ($\beta = 0.113$, $p < 0.$). For OCBE, employees aged between 31-40 years old were more likely to have higher levels of OCBE than their counterparts in other age groups ($\beta = 0.196$, $p < 0.$). Apart from this, Conscientiousness ($\beta = .158$, $p < 0.$) and Machiavellianism ($\beta = .224$, $p < 0.$) also positively predicted OCBE.

KAJIAN AWAL KESESUAIAN PENUBUHAN SKIM OMBUDSMAN PENGGUNA DI MALAYSIA TAHUN 2019

Kumpulan Penyelidik

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Ahli:
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Pengenalan

Projek rundingan ini merupakan kajian awal bagi mengenalpasti kesesuaian dan kerelevanan penubuhan Skim Ombudsman Pengguna di Malaysia. Di samping itu, skim tebus rugi di bawah Tribunal Tuntutan Pengguna Malaysia (TTPM) juga diteliti agar pemasalahan dapat dikenalpasti dan cadangan penambahbaikan dapat diberikan. Bagi menentukan kesesuaian skim ombudsman, tiga perkara diteliti iaitu pendekatan dari negara luar berkaitan mekanisma tebus rugi yang sedang dipraktikkan, perbandingan antara TTPM, skim ombudsman dan penyelesaian pertikaian alternatif (ADR) serta kelebihandan kelemahan sistem ombudsman.

Metodologi

Kajian lapangan secara kualitatif untuk mendapatkan pandangan pemegang taruh yang terlibat secara langsung dengan pengguna serta kajian dasar dan peruntukan undang-undang sedia ada di dalam dan luar negara telah dijalankan. Empat siri perbincangan berfokus (FGD) telah dijalankan bersama pegawai KPDNHEP, anggota TTPM, persatuan industri dan persatuan pengguna. Pada masa yang sama, empat sesi temu bual dijalankan bersama Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Ombudsman Perkhidmatan Kewangan (OFS), Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Gabungan Persatuan-Persatuan Pengguna Malaysia (FOMCA), pengerusi Majlis Penasihat Pengguna Negara (MPPN) dan BahagianPenguatkuasa KPDNHEP. Pendekatan negara luar yang diteliti adalah negara- negara di Asia Tenggara, Asia Pasifik dan negara Komanwel.

Hasil Kajian

Didapati skim ombudsman banyak dijalankan di dalam sektor perbankan dan insurans. Pendekatan negara luar yang dianalisis dengan lebih terperinci adalah United Kingdom, Australia, Afrika Selatan, Finland dan Sweden kerana negara-negara ini mempunyai skim ombudsman yang mempunyai ciri-ciri tersendiri dalam melindungi pengguna terutama berkaitan pembekalan barang dan perkhidmatan. Hasil kajian mendapati hanya di Afrika Selatan terdapat skim ombudsman yang berkaitan pembekalan barang dan perkhidmatan yang telah ditubuhkan di bawah Consumer Protection Act 2008, manakala negara-negara Nordic mempunyai skim ombudsman yang lebih berperanan sebagai pemerhati untuk agensi

kerajaan. Di negara seperti UnitedKingdom dan Australia, skim ombudsman hanyalah untuk sektor-sektor tertentu sahaja seperti komunikasi, kewangan dan tenaga. Perbandingan antara skim juga dilakukan dan memperlihatkan bahawa setiap mekanisme tebus rugi mempunyai kekuatan dan kelemahan yang tersendiri. Tujuh perkaradiambil kira dalam membuat perbandingan; antaranya adalah punca kuasa, pihak dalam tuntutan, kos, prosedur, kuasa, award dan kerahsiaan.

Hasil analisis mendapati lima belas kekuatan skim ombudsman iaitu tiada kos dikenakan kepada pengguna, kos tidak membebankan kerajaan, keputusan ombudsman mengikat ahli dan bukannya pengguna, mengurangkan bebanan TTPM, skim tebus rugi yang bebas, pelbagai cara penyelesaian pertikaian, prosedur adalah tidak formal, perbicaraan adalah secara tertutup, boleh mendapatkan rujukan pakar, sesuai untuk menyelesaikan isu yang kompleks yang melibatkan beberapa pihak, tidak terikat kepada undang-undang yang ketat, tidak tertakluk kepada semakan kehakiman, laporan lengkap wajib dihantar kepada agensi bertanggungjawab, semakan penilaian luar yang bebasserta membantu dalam penggubalan dasar. Namun, terdapat beberapa kekurangan skim ini iaitu skim ini bersifat sukarela, berdasarkan keahlian, keputusan ombudsman pula adalah tidak mengikat (not binding), hanya merupakan syor, tidak boleh dibawa ke mahkamah dan tidak setara dengan perintah mahkamah.

Analisis daripada keseluruhan perbincangan kumpulan berfokus yang melibatkan 4 kumpulan pemegang taruh dan temu bual yang dijalankan,menunjukkan pihak industri dan persatuan pengguna menyokong penubuhanskim ombudsman pengguna ini tetapi hanyalah sebagai pelengkap kepada sistem TTPM yang sedia ada. Namun begitu pemegang taruh berpendapat bahawa beberapa perkara perlu diambil kira untuk menubuhkan skim ini. Antaranya adalah kos operasi skim ini tidak boleh dipindahkan kepada pengguna, kuasa yang jelas, terma rujukan kepada pihak industri adalah jelas,kesediaan pengguna dan pihak industri terhadap skim ini, ombudsman perlu profesional dan pakar, yuran dibincangkan bersama pihak industri, prosedur perlu cepat, mudah dan mesra pengguna dan skim ini perlu bebas.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELECTRONIC DEVICE USAGE, PLAYFULNESS, PARENTAL MONITORING AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN KUALA LUMPUR

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2. Tun Ju Ern, Master Student, Faculty of Human Ecology, UPM

Introduction

Emotional intelligence develops during the crucial early stage of age among preschool children and many negative impacts may arise and affect their lives due to the deficits in emotional intelligence. The purpose of the present study is to determine the relationship between screen time, playfulness, parental monitoring, and emotional intelligence among Chinese preschool children in Kuala Lumpur. Additionally, this study wishes to find out the unique predictor of emotional intelligence and whether a child's sex and parental monitoring would play moderating roles in these relationships

Methodology

A total of 217 mothers of Chinese preschool children aged between four to six years old study at selected private preschools in Kuala Lumpur were recruited as respondents in this study by using the Stratified Proportionate Random Sampling technique. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to mothers. Children's screen time was assessed by using Screen Time Questionnaire (STQ), whereas the information on playfulness was collected by using the Child Behavior Inventory of Playfulness (CBI). Adult Involvement in Media Scale (AIM) was employed to measure parental monitoring and lastly, Parent Rating Scales of Emotional Intelligence was utilized to assess children's emotional intelligence. All instruments used in the current study showed good reliability in the local context with an overall reliability score of above .70

Results

The results showed that there was no significant relationship between screen time and emotional intelligence. However, playfulness (r = .42, p < .01) and parental monitoring (r = .35, p < .01) were significantly positive correlated with emotional intelligence. Besides, playfulness (β= .29, p < 0.00) and parental monitoring (β= .27, p < 0.00) were found as predictors of emotional intelligence. Nevertheless, child's sex and parental monitoring could not consider as moderators in this study

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SIKH ETHICS AND PRACTICES ON GENDER EQUALITY IN SELECTED GURDWARAS IN KUALA LUMPUR

Research Team

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Introduction

In Sikhism, a woman has the utmost respect for her role in the family and society. She has the same right to develop spiritually, attend religious congregation gatherings and recite divine hymns in the *gurdwara*. They are also eligible to participate in and conduct all ceremonies, including baptism. However, social realities point to the existence of gender hierarchies in the gurdwaras.

There are three main cultural values of gendered socialization in the Punjabi family: respect (*satkaar*), family honour (*izzat*) and face value/shame (*sharam*). In the first place, both sexes are taught to respect their parents and elders by performing their family duties (Nayar, 2004). Children are trained to say *Ji* when addressing or responding to their elders, as well as follow the orders and advice of the elders, especially in joint or extended families. Showing respect by not questioning the decision or action of elders is a first stage of the problem of women in the domestic domain. Furthermore, Punjabi females are expected to remain silent by not expressing their opinion because arguing with elders is seen as highly offensive and disrespectful. Secondly, maintaining family honour is important as it affects the family's position in the community (Jacobsen & Myrvold, 2015; Rait, 2005; Sekhon & Szmigin, 2005). Most of the time, the burden to maintaining family honour is on women's shoulders and they are told to keep family problems or marital conflict as a private matter. To maintain the reputation of the family, females do not speak the truth and feel dishonoured in seeking assistance (Lynch, 1990). The purpose of this study is to investigate the Sikh ethics and practises of gender equality in a few Kuala Lumpur Gurdwaras. The study's focus was on the lives of Malaysian Sikh women, particularly their roles and status in the private sphere.

Specific objective:

i. To explore the Sikh ethics and practices of gender equality in private sphere in selected Gurdwaras in Kuala Lumpur.

Methodology

The context in which social phenomena occur influences and shapes the situation, according to qualitative research. This study employs a phenomenological approach. Ten Sikh women's ideas and meanings on gender roles and social status in the family institution and gurdwaras were explored through in-depth interviews. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to examine the informants' experiences.

Results

Most of the informants' state that Sikh women are equal to Sikh men and Sikh women enjoy respect and reverence in the Sikh faith when asked how women are treated in Sikhism. Sikh religion gives women a very high degree of respect according to Eykam Kaur, while Harpreet Kaur mentioned the Sikh Gurus elevated the status of women by stressing that even a King was born from a woman. Parteet Kaur elaborated that women were consistently praised in the *Guru Granth Sahib* verses, criticized their oppression, and strongly banned the idea that women were evil or unworthy. Nevertheless, studies conducted by Kaur and Gill (2018) and Gill and Kaur (2008) revealed that women do not get proper public domain positions. Men in the *gurdwara* management dominate in almost all aspects and do not welcome women to hold a higher role in committees. Women are encouraged to continue their domestic roles in the *gurdwara* (i.e., cooking and cleaning). Gender equality, as promised by Sikh apologetics, is not practised and is contrary to Sikh ethics.

Publication(s)

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PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO ENFORCEMENT OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN MALAYSIA: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY

Research Team

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2. Ms. Lubna Sheikh Ghazali
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4. Mr. Firdaus Khairi

Introduction

Recently, Malaysia has seen many positive reforms which enhance human rights, and freedom of expression in particular. Policies have been enacted with an increased emphasis on human rights, certain controversial laws were repealed, and new laws were enacted to reflect the Government's commitment to the principles of the UDHR. However, a number of controversial incidences taken place since Malaysia's 3rd UPR cycle, which have tested the extent of freedom of expression. These incidents have elicited responses from different quarters, namely from the Government, civil society, the general public, as well as the international community. In addition, the Government has introduced many initiatives amidst the COVID19 pandemic to control the spread of the virus, which has been *perceived* to have resulted in certain "arbitrary" restrictions, actions, and crackdowns against the media and other groups, such as migrants and refugees. It is against this backdrop that this research seeks to identify the progress and problems within the national framework in respect of freedom of expression, as well obtain valuable data from *different* actors directly involved in the human rights process. Gathering the perspectives of various stakeholders would be invaluable towards coming up with an honest and transparent report for the UPR.

Methodology

This is a study that employs qualitative methods of data collection. Legal methodology, specifically doctrinaire analysis of primary documents (treaties, legislation, speeches of politicians, human rights reports) and secondary documents (literature by scholars, researchers, and newspaper reports) is used. The study focuses on the perceptions of different actors who are directly involved in/impacted by human rights enforcement in the nation, specific to issues on freedom of expression. Data is gathered from informants by way of in-depth, semi-structured interviews. This allows informants to elaborate on their answers in related to the complex issue surrounding the enforcement of freedom of expression. However, evaluating the enforcement of freedom of expression is a subjective exercise, and may greatly differ according to the perception of different

stakeholders (Lall, 258; & Gutner and Thompson 2010, 233). As such, this research gathered the opinions of stakeholders directly related to enforcement and implementation of freedom of expression, such as:

i. Officers from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and The Attorney General's Chambers
ii. NHRIs such as SUHAKAM, SUARAM, Amnesty International
iii. Actors within media corporations
iv. Academicians; and
v. Civil society organisations (CSOs)

Results

Findings indicate that there has been notable progress in some areas, particularly the enhanced rights of university students to express their political views, increased awareness of the *rakyat* on freedom of expression, and activism of CSOs. However, informants have observed a lack of emphasis on policies related to enhancing human rights due to the new administration's prioritision in managing COVID19. This may have led to actions that affects freedom of expression, such as questioning of journalists and crackdowns on migrants and refugees. The findings assist with the UPR process as it has identified the practical challenges within government instutions and other agencies related to freedom of expression, as well as weaknesses within laws and enforcement

Publication(s)

1. Murni W.M.N., Syarifah Fatimah AlZahrah, Lubna S.G., Shahir A.R., Farah Mursyieda M.F. & Mohd Firdaus M.K. 2022. Realising Accepted UPR Recommendations: The Challenges and Realities in Malaysia's Commitment to Enforce Freedom of Expression. *SINERGI Journal of Strategic Studies and International Affairs. (*Accepted for publication)

2. Newspaper article in NST entitled Challenges in Human Rights Reforms: https://api.nst.com.my/opinion/columnists/2022/07/812919/challenges-human-rights-reform

TEKANAN KERJA DAN KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGI DALAM KALANGAN WARGA KERJA AGENSI ANTIDADAH KEBANGSAAN (AADK)

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Pengenalan

Kesejahteraan psikologi adalah penting dalam merencana kefungsian sosio-emosi seseorang individu. Keadaan psikologi yang tidak sejahtera misalnya berpotensi mendorong kepada permasalahan kesihatan mental seperti kemurungan, gangguan mental, dan kecenderungan bunuh diri. Malah, situasi tersebut boleh memberi dampak negatif kepada prestasi kerja seseorang pekerja seperti ponteng, produktiviti kerja yang rendah, kurang integriti dan bermasalah disiplin. Tinjauan kajian lepas mendapati bahawa tekanan kerja, strategi daya tindak, kepuasan kerja dan kesihatan mental menyumbang secara signifikan kepada kesejahteraan psikologi warga kerja dalam pelbagai sektor pekerjaan di Malaysia. Namun, kurang penelitian dijalankan ke atas penguatkuasa anti-dadah yang sering berhadapan cabaran dalam memenuhi tuntutan kerja mereka. Justeru, kajian ini dilaksanakan bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubung kait kesejahteraan psikologi dengan tekanan kerja, strategi daya tindak, kepuasan kerja dan kesihatan mental dalam kalangan warga kerja Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan (AADK).

Metodologi

Kajian adalah dilaksanakan berpandu kepada reka bentuk *explanatory sequential design*, dengan pengumpulan data dilaksanakan secara kuantitatif pada fasa permulaan dan diikuti dengan data kualitatif. Kajian ini melibatkan AADK di seluruh Malaysia. Pengumpulan data kuantitatif melibatkan 3,351 orang kakitangan AADK yang berumur di antara 21 hingga 59 tahun yang melengkapkan soal selidik atas talian mengandungi instrumen kesejahteraan psikologi, tekanan kerja, strategi daya tindak, kepuasan kerja dan kesihatan mental. Manakala, seramai 80 orang informan terlibat dalam sesi temubual. Data kuantitatif dianalisis menggunakan IBM SPSS versi 25, manakala data kualitatif dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik.

Dapatan Kajian

Hasil kajian berdasarkan analisis korelasi *Pearson* menunjukkan bahawa tekanan kerja dan masalah kesihatan mental mempunyai perkaitan yang signifikan dengan kesejahteraan psikologi yang rendah, manakala strategi daya tindak kawalan dan kepuasan kerja mempunyai perkaitan dengan kesejahteraan psikologi yang baik. Hasil analisis regresi berganda pula mengenal pasti faktor peramal utama kepada kesejahteraan psikologi sebagai daya tindak kawalan. Manakala, hasil perbincangan kumpulan berfokus (FGD) telah mengenal pasti 10 elemen penting berdasarkan temu bual informan kajian bagi memastikan kepuasan kerja staf AADK berdasarkan FGD yang dijalankan iaitu: 1) kecekapan urus tadbir; 2) kebajikan staf; 3) ketidakcukupan tenaga kerja (staf); 4) bidang tugas dan skop kerja; 5) latihan dan kursus; 6) insentif dan elaun; 7) persekitaran tempat kerja; 8) jarak lokasi tempat kerja; 9) kerja berpasukan; dan 10) *multi-tasking*. Dapatan kajian ini memberi implikasi peri pentingnya pemahaman terhadap pelbagai dimensi kefungsian emosi dan sosial dalam meningkatkan tahap kesejahteraan psikologi warga kerja AADK.

Penerbitan

2. Nordin, N. M., Azam, N. D., Rosnon, M. R., & Talib, M. A. (2022). Job stress and depression among Malaysian anti-drug professionals: The moderating role of job-related coping strategies. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, *13*.

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REVIEWING AND STRENGTHENING LPPKN'S PARENTING PROGRAMMES IN MALAYSIA AS REGARDS PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Research Team

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Introduction

The purpose of this UNICEF's funded project, in partnership with Maestral International and Oxford University and under UNICEF Malaysia's supervision, is to review, update, and strengthen The National Population and Family Development Board (LPPKN)'s parenting training modules - Belaian Kasih (for parents of children up to 13 years of age) and Mutiara Kasih (for parents of children aged 14 - 18 years old).

The objectives of the study include:

i. To review the existing LPPKN's parenting modules for young children and adolescents.
ii. To produce a revised, evidenced based parenting modules for children and adolescents in Malaysia.
iii. To test the feasibility of the revised/new parenting modules for children and adolescents in Malaysia.

Methodology

The following process is implemented to review and strengthening the existing parenting modules in Malaysia.

Phase 1: Project inception

Phase 2: Review and strengthening of parenting modules

Phase 3: Piloting of parenting prototypes

Phase 4: Design and delivery of Train-the-Trainer module

This study applied both the qualitative and quantitative approaches that involves formative assessment through desk review, interviews and Focus Group Discussiona (FGD) to review, update, strengthen and design a prototype evidence-generating parenting intervention. The feasibility pilot involved a pre-post design to assess the impact of the revised parenting intervention on parent-child interaction, parental/child wellbeing, and other outcomes associated with violence against children.

Results

By integrating two main LPPKN parenting programs with content from the Parenting for Lifelong Health programs for young children and adolescents (Cluver et al., 2018; Lachman et al., 2016), and UNICEF Care for the Child Development (Lucas, Richter & Daelmans., 2018), as well as analysis of learning from evidence-based parenting programs and current best practice (Gardner, 2017), Naungan Kasih: Malaysia Positive Parenting Programme has been developed and successfully piloted on 74 mothers from Shah Alam and Putrajaya.

Naungan Kasih is a group-based family strengthening program for families with children ages 0 to 18. The core theme in Naungan Kasih is "Building a Resilient Home for You and Your Child." The program is based on social learning theory and covers the following themes: 1) Establishing parenting goals, values, roles, and responsibilities, 2) Positive relationship building through quality time, 3) Positive communication and reinforcement, 4) Health and safety through rules and routines, and 5) Effective discipline and conflict management. The program is delivered by two trained facilitators over five successive weeks using a participatory active learning approach that includes a mixture of group discussions, illustrated comics demonstrating parenting skills, role-plays, and assigned home activities.

The program has positive impact in reducing violence against children by helping parents to manage their children's behaviour whilst promoting healthy parent-child relationships.

Publication(s)

1) Naungan Kasih Facilitator Manual

2) Naungan Kasih Trainer Manual

3) Naungan Kasih Parent Handbook - Core Module

4) Naungan Kasih Parent Handbook - Additional Module

5) Additional Module - Digital Parenting

6) Additional Module - Parenting of Children with Disabilities

7) Additional Module - Parenting and Sexual & Reproductive Health

8) Additional Module - Child Protection

THE STUDY OF MALAYSIAN FAMILY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

The family as an institution is a building block that forms the core of society from various dimensions (e.g economic and social). This makes the contribution of the family to the well-being of individuals, society, and the country important. In addition, families' involvement in various social and economic aspects affects them positively or negatively and directly or indirectly, due to prime changes in demographics, health, education, economy, etc.

Dysfunctional family institutions affect the development of human capital, social competence, and national productivity. Therefore, it is important to monitor and evaluate policies, plans, programmes, and projects for their impact on the target group, especially family institutions. Because of this, the National Family Policy (DKN) under the 11th Malaysia Plan (RMK-11) took the initiative to form the Family Impact Assessment (FIA). This policy prioritises family perspectives in all socio-economic development efforts towards producing a quality generation.

Since the FIA serves as an important tool for policymakers, every step in its formation must be made carefully with scientific underpinning to ensure that the FIA is compliant and in line with the local values and culture. Therefore, the development and implementation of the FIA are grounded on an evidence-based approach.

Hence, this study was conducted with three main objectives:

i. Develop FIA checklists and manuals.
ii. Propose an FIA implementation mechanism.
iii. Assess the need to implement a social impact assessment after successfully implementing the FIA.

Methodology

This study applied both the qualitative and quantitative approach that involves listing family-related programmes, desk review, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in-depth interviews, national partnerships of FIA practitioners, and the implementation of related workshops.

This study adopted the following key steps in the formation of FIA as has been practised by the implementing countries i) Identifying programmes and scoping based on the set indicators; ii) Forming profiles and basic data, iii) Identifying impacts with a systematic method and understanding the impact (category/type) of a programme, iv) Predicting/anticipating the impact on families and determining the significance of social impact, and v) Formulating mitigation, managing impact and implementing observation

The implementation of a pilot study to test this checklist was conducted at internal and external levels involving KPWKM, LPPKN, JKM, and JPW agencies for internal level, and KPKT agencies as well as Better Dads Malaysia NGO for external level.

Results

The first objective of this study was to develop the FIA checklist and manual. The findings of this study have been used to produce a manual and a checklist of Malaysian Family Impact Assessment that is ideal, with Malaysian identity and user-friendly. This objective was achieved through the triangulation result of FGD and IDI sessions' qualitative data that were successfully conducted.

i. Focus Group Discussion Workshop: Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with four categories of respondents were held to gather information on their views and opinions on i) definition of family and criteria of good family, ii) domain of family impact, and iii) FIA implementation mechanism in Malaysia based on their practice and experience as experts, government representatives, NGO representatives, and participants of programmes.

ii. In-depth Interview: In-depth interview session (IDI) with KSU or top management group in family-related ministries/agencies as well as family/policy experts aimed at gathering information on views and opinions on i) definition of family and good family criteria, ii) family impact domain, and iii) FIA implementation mechanism in Malaysia.

The second objective of this study was to propose an implementation mechanism for FIA. The proposed steps to ensure that the FIA can be implemented in Malaysia are i) Establishing the Malaysian Family Council; ii) Establishing the FIA focal point in each entry camp, and iii) Conducting observation and evaluation.

FIA Action Plan

Based on findings, the consulting team has proposed the FIA Action Plan for 5 years and a proposal of the FIA implementation strategy in Malaysia to be used by the leading agencies. This plan aims to guide the overall implementation of the FIA in Malaysia to produce healthy, sustainable, and visionary families.

Publication(s)

1. Malaysian Family Impact Assessment Final Report
2. Malaysian Family Impact Assessment Manual
3. Malaysian Family Impact Assessment Manual – Modul for Training of Trainers
4. Juhari, R., Mohd Nadzri, F.Z., Ismail, N., Haron, S.A., Shariff Ghazali, S., Hasbullah, M., Ibrahim, R., & Kahar, R. (2022, 13th December) *Family Impact Assessment in Malaysia: A Critical Pathway for Better Policies and Programmes.* [Conference Presentation Abstract]. International Research Colloquium on Human Development and Education: Facing Challenges Beyond Expectation, Prince of Songkla University Pattani Campus, Thailand.

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