



**Pusat Pengujian, Pengukuran
dan Penilaian**

CENTRE FOR TESTING, MEASUREMENT & APPRAISAL

Universiti Utara Malaysia



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

2022



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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the collection of abstracts for the Journal and Proceedings 2022, showcasing the diverse and innovative research contributions of CETMA fellows. In this compendium, we present a synthesis of cutting-edge ideas, methodologies, and discoveries that exemplify the intellectual richness of our community. The abstracts encapsulate the interdisciplinary nature of research undertaken by CETMA members, spanning various fields.

These succinct abstracts offer a glimpse into the forefront of knowledge, representing the collective efforts of our dedicated researchers. From fundamental explorations to applied solutions, each contribution contributes to the broader landscape of scientific inquiry. As we navigate the complexities of the modern research landscape, this compilation serves as a testament to the intellectual vigor and collaborative spirit within CETMA. We invite you to delve into these abstracts, appreciating the depth and breadth of research endeavors pursued by CETMA fellows in their pursuit of advancing knowledge and fostering innovation.



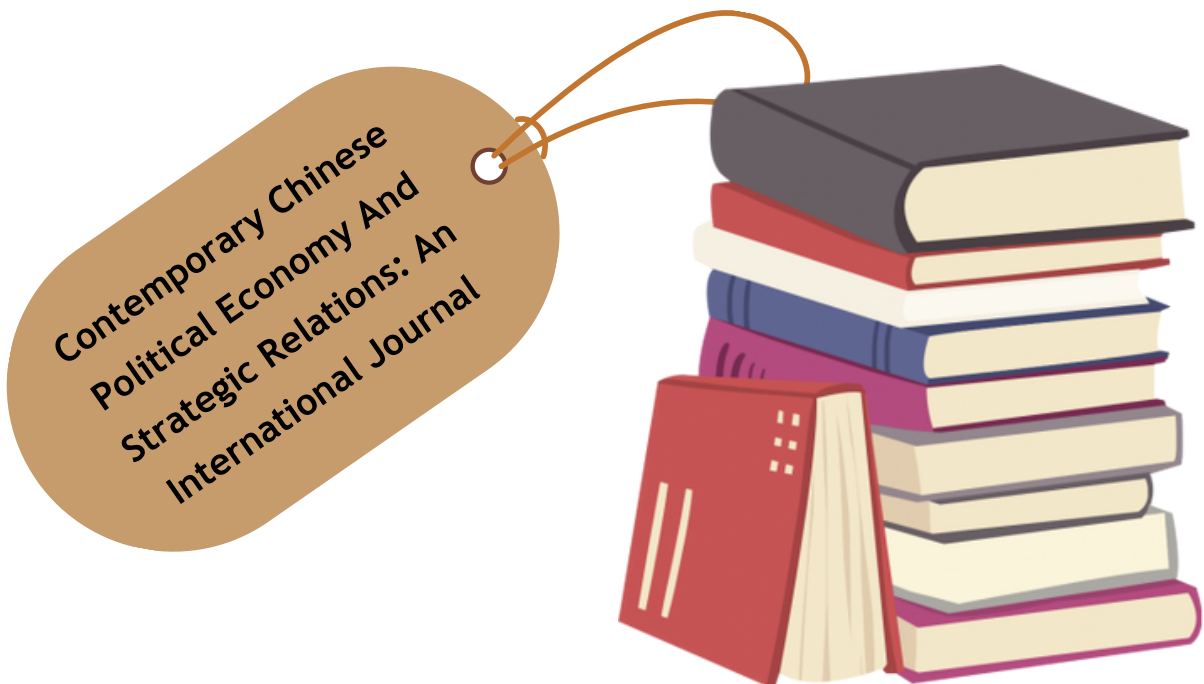
2022

ARTICLE IN
JOURNAL

The Impact Of The Russo-Ukrainian War On Sino-German Relations

Marian Ehret , Mohd. Azizuddin Bin Mohd Sani

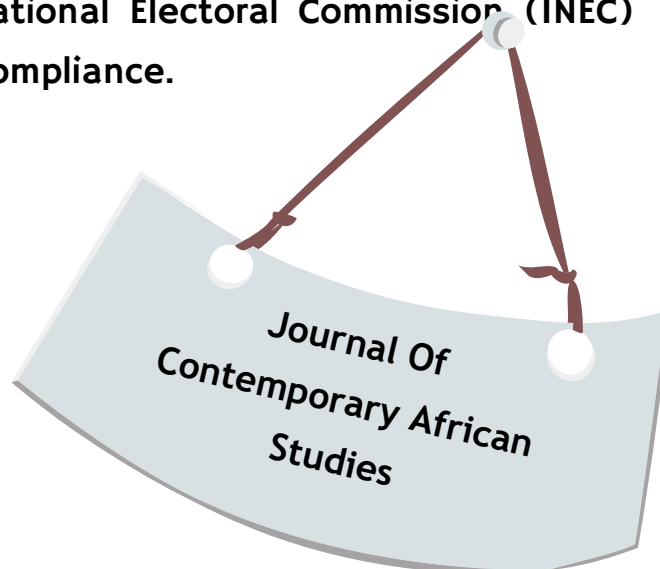
This paper investigates how Sino-German relations would be impacted by the Russo-Ukrainian War of 2022. The relations between both Eurasian partners were found to be significantly influenced by US-German relations. The theory of Historical Cycles by cultural philosopher Oswald Spengler was used as an analytical tool. As a consequence of the war, findings suggested a far-reaching, permanent decline of Germany's industrial-financial base until the 2030s. A potential Trump government could facilitate such a result. Also triggered by the war, Berlin would predominantly act in alignment with an American lead-Beijing and Berlin's strategic partnership could fail. While China and Russia would most likely stay free of America's influence, Washington would probably be able to dominate Germany, Europe, the West, and perhaps most of the world.



Issues And Regulations In Party Financing And Electoral Expenses In Nigeria (1999–2020)

Babayo Sule , Bakri Bin Mat, Mohd. Azizuddin Bin Mohd Sanii

Political parties require strong financial backing to operate. Campaign activities require massive spending to convince electorates to accept the candidature of political parties in their locations. Yet, there are financial regulations on how campaigns and related activities should be conducted in Nigeria. This is to ensure transparency and accountability and eschew corrupt practices in the electoral process. However, despite these constitutional regulations and the provision of the Nigerian Electoral Act 2010, there seem to be cases of violations of financial regulations and weak enforcement of penalties. Thus, this paper examines the regulations in political party financing in Nigeria and the measures needed to ensure compliance. The work adopted a particularistic qualitative method of data collection and analysis. It uses primary (obtained from agencies) and secondary (government's document and laws) data. The paper concludes that, while there are well-articulated regulations on political party financing in Nigeria, their implementation, monitoring, and enforcement, as well as the sanction of offenders remain very weak. The paper, therefore, recommends that policy makers, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and civil societies need to ensure compliance.



Project Managers Selection In The Construction Industry: Towards The Integration With Artificial Emotional Intelligence And Technology

Abdul Ghafur Hanafi, Mohd Nasrun Bin Mohd Nawi, Mohd Kamarul Irwan Bin Abdul Rahim, Faizatul Akmar Bt Abdul Nifa, Mohd Faizal Bin Omar, Othman Mohamedi

Emotional intelligence (EI) comes almost automatically to humans when we respond instinctively. This basic level of intelligence tells us how to behave in certain scenarios. However, can this understanding be used with the help of technology in selecting efficient managers in the construction industry where the rate of increase in costs and delays in the construction project never ends and even increases? This conceptual paper proposes a study exploring the theory of artificial emotional intelligence in the construction industry to reduce the increase in cost and time overrun in the project using mixed-method research. The indicators of construction project management success were collected from the literature. The questionnaire was prepared for the second phase, and sample data will be collected from construction project managers nationwide through an online survey to form the new model. Finally, the data will be tested and analysed to see the relationship between construction project managers' EI and project success using artificial intelligence technology. Later, they will be validated with a group of certified project managers in an appropriate workshop. This study will conclude whether selecting an excellent project manager can be achieved with the help of artificial intelligence, characterised by emotional intelligence theory. The study will also verify if there is a significant correlation between the performance of construction project managers with elements in the EI theory by using artificial technology and the success of construction projects.

Journal Of Advanced Research In Applied
Sciences And Engineering Technology



A Multistage Methodology Approach For Constraints Prioritisation Of Facility Layout Problem (Flp) In Enhancing The Performance Of Building Energy Efficiency

Mohd Nasrun Bin Mohd Nawawi, Noorhadila Binti Mohd Bakeri , Mohd Faizal Bin Omar, Mohamad Zamhari Tahir, Mohd Suhaimi Mohd-Danuri, Angela Lee

Facility Layout Problem (FLP) is gaining increasing attention among researchers; it is a term relating to the poor layout of facilities as a significant contributing factor of poor performance. FLP is of paramount importance when determining inefficiencies in large room layouts, such as a library building, since the building's layout closely influences air distribution and impacts on human comfort. Thus, this can lead to unnecessary high energy use to mitigate any inefficiencies. This problem is classified as an NP-hard problem (nondeterministic polynomial-time hardness), considering the various factors influencing thermal factors and layout design. However, previous research shows a lack of consideration of FLP for large rooms. It is identified that various types of constraints are considered in the layout problem literature, and penalty-based constraints are often being prioritised by mere human judgement and intuition. Hence, the accuracy of the objective decision-making is questionable. Therefore, this study proposes a multi-stage methodology to determine the weight of each constraint for FLP by using a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) method specific to a library building as a case study exemplar. This study's main focus is to determine penalty based constraints in meta-heuristic approaches for the effective use of FLP. This study concludes by advocating that the proposed methodological approach can be used to identify the most significant constraints in FLP.


Journal Of Advanced
Research In Applied
Sciences And Engineering
Technology



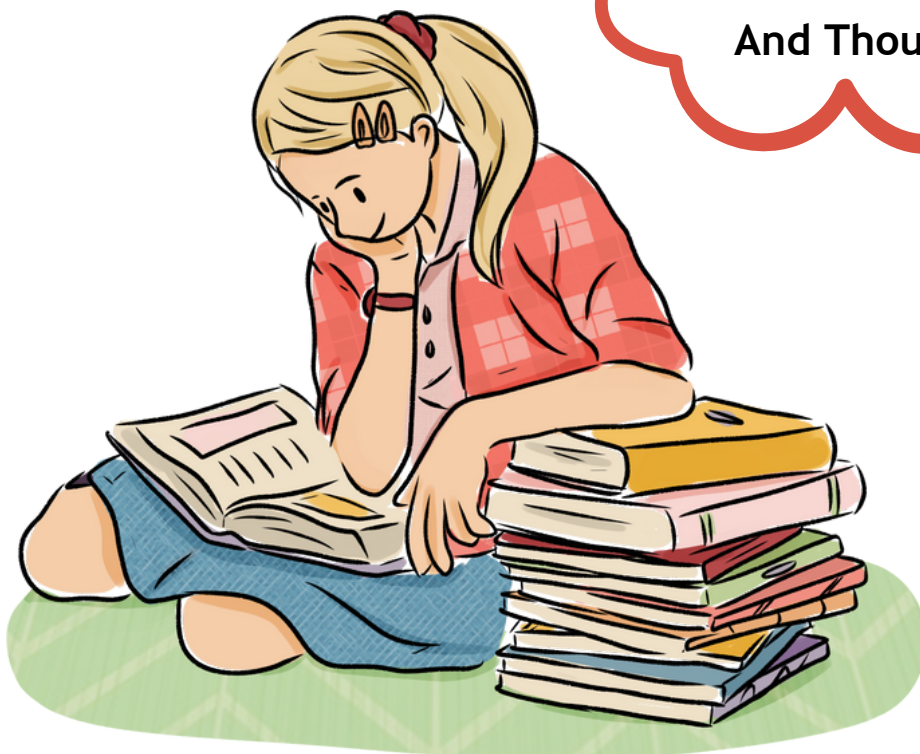
Assessment Of Job Satisfaction Among Malaysian Employees: A Structural Equation Modelling Approach

Mehala A/P Subramaniam , Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun

Job satisfaction is the primary concern and serious challenge faced in the era of pandemic and digitalization, in particular when involved with the changes of working arrangement mode, forced by these two events. The aim of this study is to identify the effect of flexible working arrangement and work life balance on employee's job satisfaction by utilizing the structural equation model that may detect the causal relationship between the observed items under study. The results suggest that flexible hours, work shifts and telecommuting/working from home has a significant effect on employee's job satisfaction. This study has successfully constructed the structured models for job satisfaction after some modification on the observed items under study.



Journal Of
Contemporary Issues
And Thought



Quantitative Assessment Of Unemployment Among Youths In Malaysia

Lok Lee Wen , Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Hasimah Binti Sapiri, Siti Suzlin Supadi, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof

The youth unemployment rate is three times greater than the total unemployment rate in Malaysia, also it is moving more fluctuated and growing every year after a significant rise in 2015. Hence this study aims to determine the relationship between the influential factors and the youth unemployment rate and to examine which factors can serve as future indicators of youth unemployment rate in Malaysia. The annual basis of secondary data from 1992 to 2019 and the analysis methods are used Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression. The correlation results show that inflation rate, trade openness and urbanization are negatively correlated with youth unemployment rate, while Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), migration and exchange rate are positively correlated. Also, the regression results indicate only four factors which are FDI, trade openness, exchange rate, and urbanization are significant to the youth unemployment rate. Thus, they can serve as the future indicators of youth unemployment rate in Malaysia. More specifically, FDI and exchange rate are positively significant correlated with youth unemployment rate, whereas trade openness and urbanization are negatively significant related with youth unemployment rate.

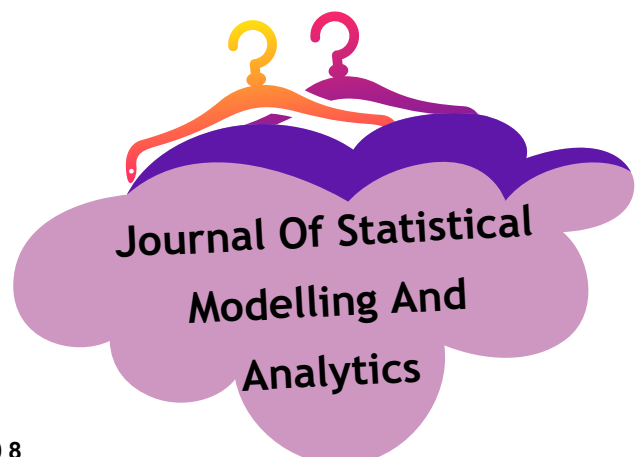
Malaysian Journal Of
Fundamental And
Applied Sciences



Students Satisfaction Towards Cafeteria In University Campus – A Case Study

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Hasimah Binti Sapiri, Ilyani Abdullah

Food industry plays a crucial role as one of the critical sectors in every country. A restaurant is a part of food industry which serves foods and drinks to customers in return for money. Customer satisfaction is a measurement of service or product supplied by a restaurant whether it unmeet, meet, or surpass customer satisfaction. As restaurants in campus or college cafeteria are the main service provider for students that resides inside a university, it is necessary to regularly maintain their quality as to ensure that the food consumed are of good quality, nutritious, and hygienic. This problem has been faced by all university foodservice management in Malaysia. In response to this problem, this dissatisfaction leads the students to refuse having their meals inside campus. Therefore, this study used structural equation modelling to identify the factors which significantly affect students' satisfaction toward one cafeteria in a university and determine the relationship among the factors and their impact on students' satisfaction. Results showed there are two factors which are service quality and varieties of menu show a significant positive influence towards students' satisfaction. Therefore, this finding suggested that the college cafeteria should put more effort on the service quality that they provided.



Impact Of Financial Literacy Level On Financial Behavior Among Higher Education Students: A Case Study In Kda University

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Siti Suzlin Supadi

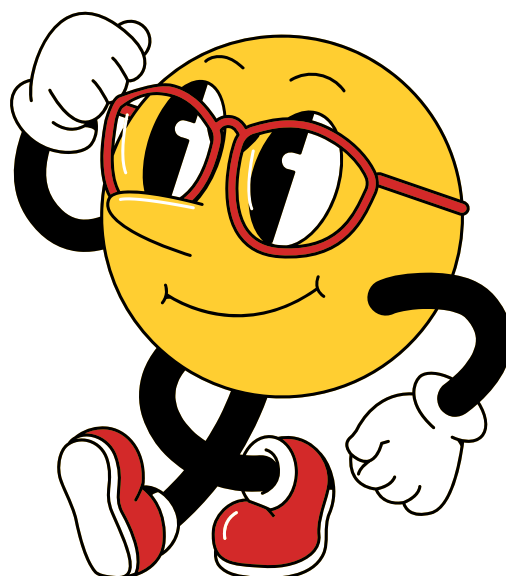
Nowadays, financial literacy is becoming a concern in a society particularly, among youngsters. The biggest issue is, the youngsters are lack of understanding on how to control their finances. This study aims to evaluate the financial literacy level among youngsters based on their knowledge, attitude and behavior. At the same time investigating whether financial literacy, gender and household income have a significant influence on the financial behavior of KDA undergraduate students. Primary data was collected through a questionnaire which consisted of few different sections that measure the financial knowledge, attitude and behavior among KDA students. A total sample size of 186 was collected for this study. Reliability test, regression analysis and Pearson's correlation coefficient were the methods used to analyze the data. The finding concluded that KDA students acquire a medium financial literacy level. Therefore, this study implies that individual, academic authorities, government and NGOs should educate and encourage students to practice good financial management and raise their financial literacy to avoid facing any financial issues in the future.



Determining The Correlation Between Behaviour, Debt And Money Management Among Young Adults

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Siti Suzlin Supadi

This study examined the role of debt management in resolving personal financial problems among two different groups (final-year students and employees) based on their gender. A convenience sampling approach by using a structured questionnaire as original data to obtain the primary data has been conducted. A total of 100 respondents has anticipated in completing the survey which consists of debt purpose, borrowing behaviour and money management skills. The data obtained was then analyzed by using descriptive, ANOVA and Pearson correlation which were processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software and Microsoft Excel. Before proceeding in data analysis, Cronbach's Alpha and normality test have been conducted to check its validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The findings of the study reveal that debt management has a positive influence towards personal financing in self-control, overconfidence and money management skills. The findings signal the need to conduct more financial literacy program that promotes sustainable borrowing attitudes that is targeted at young adults to prepare them for viable personal finances in the future.



Determinants Of Debt Management Among Fresh Graduates

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof

Fresh graduates in Malaysia appear to be overwhelmed by money, falling into debt, and jeopardizing their financial contentment. In this study, we aim to identify the determinant of debt management among fresh graduates and the relationship between debt management and gender, ethnicity, education loan, car, saving ratio, debt to income ratio, and financial skills by using multiple regression analysis. Finding suggests that fresh graduates with good financial skills are more likely to have good debt management, and women are found to manage debt better than men, thus the need to include financial education at the university level to prepare this age group before they enter the job market.






Utilizing Experiential Learning To Improve Financial Literacy Among Young Adults Through Stem Service-Learning Activity During Movement Control Order

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Nazihah Binti Ahmad, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Umami Rohaizad Abdul Rahim

Financial education in the community is an important aspect of developing a good human and society. Sustainable development should be able to mobilize every individual in the community and the country to work together toward a more economic-sustained lifestyle for every individual. Many researchers suggested that financial attitude, parental financial socialization, and financial literacy have a positive and significant relationship with prudent financial management practices. In this study, we aim to construct a personal financial literacy program through a service-learning program under one of the mathematical courses (SQQM3024 Mathematical Modelling) in the university to ensure the sustainability of the program. This course is selected since it is one of the main subjects that need to be completed by BSc (Hon) Business Mathematics students and is normally enrolled by students in their final year, thus sufficient maturity in STEM-based knowledge is expected. The program will be developed by using the ExDiD method. The finding shows that the method can construct a structured program and the delivery of the program can effectively improve communication skills among team members, the exploration of data, brainstorming ideas, and delivery to targeted participants, making service learning an effective tool for sustainable personal financial literacy programs to improve the level of financial literacy in the community.



**Journal Of Quality
Measurement And
Analysis**

Constructing Stem 3R Activity Through Service-Learning Program During Movement Restriction

Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Nazihah Binti Ahmad, Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Maslina Misiran

Service-learning is an experiential learning activity that enables mobility from classes in higher learning institutions to be transferred into the community. In this article, we construct a STEM 3R activity that is aligned with school children's curricula to be delivered in an engaging, active, and personalized way. The activity is constructed by using the ExDiDD (Explore, Discover, Develop, Deliver) framework, and is being assessed through dedicated rubrics. Findings suggest improved excitement and interest in STEM education, as well as increase understanding of the environmental issues throughout the activity.





Extended Hermite-Hadamard (H - H) And Fejer'S Inequalities Based On (H1, H2, S)-Convex Functions

Sabir Yasin , Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun, Zurni B Omar

In this paper, η -convex and δ -convex functions are merged to form η -convex function. Inequalities of the Hermite-Hadamard (H-H) and Fejer's types will then be extended by using the η -convex function and its derivatives. Some special cases for these extended H-H and Fejer's inequalities are also explored in order to get the previously specified results. The relationship between newly constructed Hermite-Hadamard and Fejer's types of inequalities with the average (mean) values are also discussed.

*International Journal Of Nonlinear
Analysis And Applications*



Application Of Legal Realism In The Criminalisation Of Computer Crimes In Malaysia And Singapore

Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Nurhazman Abdul Aziz, Zaiton Hamin,
Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor

Legal realism is a reactionary movement against formalism in which the latter emphasises the application of legal provisions over the real problems in issue and disregards added values in the community. In contrast, realism emphasises the added-legal aspects, such as emotions, psychological values as well as the behaviour of the accused persons in arriving at a conclusion.

Scarcity of past researches on the application of legal realism in the context of criminalisation of computer crimes in Malaysia and Singapore have motivated this study. While engaging in library based legal research, this study aims to demonstrate the application of legal realism in the criminalisation of computer crimes within the ambit of Malaysia's Computer Crimes Act 1997 and Singapore's Computer Misuse Act 1993. Past court decisions are analysed to illustrate the criminalisation of computer crimes given legal realism. The study found that computer crimes are criminalised 'as they are' as opposed to the actual legal provisions 'as to how they are imagined' or 'prescribed'. Hopefully, this study would shed light into the understanding of computer crimes, and how the cases are adjudged in the courts of law.





Role Of Technology In Facilitating The Crime Of Trafficking In Persons

Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor, Yusramizza Binti Md Isa @ Yusuff, Aspalella Bt A. Rahman, Anis Shuhaiza Binti Md Salleh, Yuhanif Bt. Yusof, Heni Susanti, Rafizah Abu Hassan

Statistics have shown increasing trend of the crime of “trafficking in persons”, in various parts of the world, including China, Iran, Russia, Sudan, Syria, Malaysia and few others. Sometimes known as “human trafficking” or “modern slavery”, past research has pointed that the use of technology is predominant in leading to the crime of trafficking in persons. In the era of information society and network society alike, technology is not only resorted to for the advantage of the users, but such also as removing geographical boundaries, enhanced efficiencies, communication, and commerce. On the other hand, it also works against the benefit on humankind, particularly in this study, in facilitating the crime of trafficking in persons. Henceforth, this study investigates the role of technology in facilitating the crime of trafficking in persons. The methodology engaged in this study is doctrinal research, involving review of literature, statistics, government reports, archival documents and relevant cases on human trafficking. The study found that technology plays a significant role in facilitating human trafficking from four main dimensions, being (1) recruitment and advertisement,(2) transportation,(3) exploitation, and (4) financial management. At each of these dimensions, technology becomes the enabler and communication tool to empower perpetrators in engaging in the crime of trafficking in persons. The findings of the study are significant to contribute to the body of knowledge in the areas of cybercrimes and trafficking in persons. Hopefully, the findings of the study would shed light into future research on these key areas, particularly towards achieving the 16th goal of the United Nation’s sustainable development goals for peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG-16).

**Journal Of Academic Research In Business And Social
Sciences**

From Civic Space To The Internet: Legislating Rights To Peaceful Assembly During Pandemic.

Nadia Nabila Mohd Saufi, Saslina Kamaruddin, Wan Rosalili Wan Rosli,
Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Nadzriah Ahmad

With the social distancing measures implemented during Pandemic Covid 19, many peaceful assemblies have attempted to restructure, equip, and empower themselves creatively for online gathering. This incident emphasises the importance of digital tools, such as the Internet and ICTs, in exercising online rights to peaceful assembly and association. Given the above, this article attempts to deliberate on transforming rights to the peaceful assembly from offline to online and the legal challenges attached. The authors argue that the right to peaceful assembly and association is vital to ensuring enhanced transparency and accountability in implementing human rights policies within countries.



Commoditization And Productization Of Legal Services: The New Trends And The Challenges Of Nigerian Lawyers

Isa Hayatu Chiroma, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Ibrahim Sule

The wind of change due to the inevitable interaction between technology and all professions keeps on blowing and has greatly blown off so many age-long conservatives and traditional practices in the legal profession. The intersection between law, and legal practice, on the one hand, and the internet and technology, on the other hand, has a sweeping impact on legal practice, legal practitioners, judges and on every other person and issue within the administration of justice ecosystem. Law and the legal profession are no longer the business of lawyers only as emerging trends are coming up, necessitating legal practitioners to inevitably seek the intervention of other professionals, especially in computer engineering, software development and Artificial intelligence. This interaction, therefore, circumstantially tasks, challenges and forces the legal profession to either fragment and splinter or other professionals will invade to take over most of the legal services traditionally being offered by lawyers only, and the clients will welcome this development. This article analyses these emerging trends from the Nigerian lawyer's perspective and concludes that any Nigerian lawyer who refuses to accept these current digital realities will soon be unfit to deliver effective legal service to anyone and will economically have himself to blame if he loses earnings.

Environment-
Behaviour
Proceedings
Journal



Buli Siber: Analisis Undang-Undang Di Malaysia

Ahmad Shamsul Bin Abd. Aziz, Nor Azlina Binti Mohd Noor, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Yusramizza Binti Md Isa @ Yusuff, Huda Bt Haji Ibrahim, Osman B Ghazali, Ahmad Nabhan Harraz Bin Zulkifli

Perkembangan teknologi telah menjadikan komputer dan jaringan sosial sebahagian daripada kehidupan masyarakat. Walaupun perkembangan teknologi ini banyak memberikan kesan positif kepada pembangunan negara, teknologi juga telah menjadi suatu medium perlakuan buli alaf baru iaitu buli siber. Buli siber ini boleh didefinisikan sebagai penggunaan komunikasi berasaskan teknologi dengan niat untuk mengganggu orang lain daripada segi psikologi secara berulang-ulang yang boleh menjatuhkan imej dan peribadi mangsa buli. Perlakuan ini termasuklah kata-kata kejian, penyiaran maklumat peribadi tanpa kebenaran dan banyak lagi dan ia memberikan kesan negatif kepada mangsa. Ia bukan sahaja boleh menyebabkan mangsa kehilangan jati diri tetapi boleh membawa kepada kejadian bunuh diri. Walaupun, berlaku peningkatan kes buli siber seperti yang dilaporkan oleh UNICEF dan IPSOS yang mana kes buli siber ini memberikan implikasi negatif yang besar.

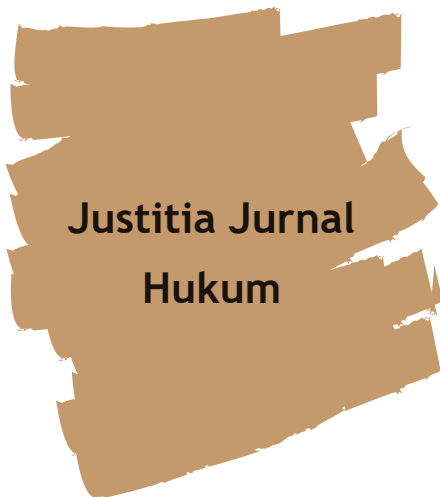




The Legal Position Of Amicus Curiae'S Opinion On Criminal Judicial Processes In Indonesia

Louisa Yesami Krisnalita, Mutiarany, Grace Sharon, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad

Amicus curiae comes from the Latin "amicus" which means "friend" and "curiae" which means "court". In English it is called "Friends Of Court" in Indonesian it is called Friends of Court. Amicus curiae is derived from Roman law, which was later developed and practiced in the common law system, which allows courts to invite third parties to provide information or legal facts relating to unfamiliar issues. Amicus curiae's opinion, when displayed in court, can increase the judge's confidence in the criminal evidence system. Regarding the Amicus curiae's opinion, there is no regulation in the provisions of the criminal procedural law so that the judge is still hesitant to use the Amicus curiae's opinion. The research method used is normative juridical. The results of the research in writing that because Amicus curiae does not yet have clear rules in the judiciary in Indonesia, it is difficult for judges to consider the opinion of Amicus curiae submitted in court and also difficult to relate to the evidence contained in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code because The Amicus curiae does not yet have a clear form in the Indonesian judiciary





Issues, Challenges And Strategies In Obtaining Reliable And Quality Livelihood And Wealth Data Across B40 Community In Malaysia

Azharudin Bin Ali, Wan Norhayati Binti Wan Ahmad, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Adyzakrie Mohamad Zaki, Nunung Nurul Hidayah

Accurate information is vital in decision making. In poverty study, inaccurate, dishonest, incomplete, and misleading information especially related to income and wealth, disrupted the effectiveness of the analysis and the purpose the research. As a result, programs, strategies, and solutions implemented using the data to resolve problems and eradicate poverty will not be effective because it might not accurately reach authentic poor and extremely poor targeted groups. Therefore, researchers and enumerators must ensure the data is of high quality, well accurate and effective to prevent wrong decision making, including unethical behaviour and improper distribution of government grants and incentives. This study aims to investigate the issues and challenges in obtaining accurate, reliable, and quality livelihood and wealth data across B40 household in one district in Kedah, Malaysia. This data is important for the government to strategize the best way in helping them to improve their livelihood and reduce inequality of wealth. This study employed a qualitative research design and multi-method data collection including survey, physical observation, interview, and documents review. The respondents were heads and members of the household of B40 groups in this district. The data was analysed using a thematic analysis technique to transform the data into useful knowledge for strategies development. The main findings show that individual or household tend to provide incomplete, untrue, and false information about their income and wealth because they are worried it will have negative effects on them such as losing the various government assistance and incentives they receive and enjoy and increase their taxable income. In addition, trust and confidentiality and privacy of personal data are also the issues. This study is significance in highlighting the accuracy issue of the information which researchers, government and agencies who are interested in getting the data need to consider and find ways to resolve. Consequently, accurate and effective poverty data will enable government to develop appropriate poverty eradication policy as well as proper distribution of national wealth ecosystem in realizing Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, sustainability livelihood agenda; reach a high-income nation; and improve quality of live; consistent with SDGI (No poverty).

International Journal Of Academic Research In

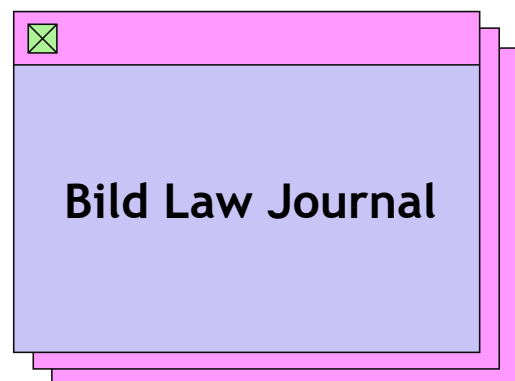
Business And Social Sciences

CETMA 2022 BOOK OF ABSTRACT

Socio-Legal Enquiry Into The Motivating Factors Of Cyberbullying In Malaysia

Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Yusramizza Binti Md Isa @ Yusuff, Ahmad Shamsul Bin Abd. Aziz, Nor Azlina Binti Mohd Noor, Huda Bt Haji Ibrahim, Osman B Ghazali, Saslina Kamaruddin, Wan Rosalili Wan Rosli

Cyberbullying is the act of bullying or causing harassment or intimidation on another person by using technological means, such as devices, social media or networks. Despite the numerous efforts being carried out by both government and non-government organizations, cyberbullying continues to be on the rise and has become a national concern. This study highlights the motivating factors of cyberbullying in Malaysia. First, the study aims to investigate the factors motivating persons becoming cyberbullying perpetrators. Second, the study aims to examine the factors enhancing the susceptibility of persons becoming victims of cyberbullying. Engaging in both qualitative and quantitative approaches, this study adopts socio-legal approach in understanding and enquiring 19 interview experts and 120 survey respondents. The study found various factors that motivates perpetrators of cyberbullying, which could be divided into internal and external factors. Similarly, the factors that enhance the susceptibility of victims of cyberbullying could also be internal and external. The implication of the study is deeper understanding of the various factors motivating cyberbullying in Malaysia. Inherently, risk management strategies could be proposed could be developed to minimize the factors hence reducing the likelihood of cyberbullying occurrences in Malaysia. Hopefully, the findings of the study would contribute to the body of knowledge on the area of cybercrimes in general, and cyberbullying in particular. It is also hoped that this study would assist the general public to better manage the risk of cyberbullying, within the wider agenda of safe nation in Malaysia.



Papan Pemuka (Dashboard) Sebagai Alternatif Visualisasi Integriti Staf

Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Shazida Jan Bt. Mohd Khan, Izwan Nizal Bin Mohd Shaharane, Zakiyah Binti Zain, S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam

Sifat amanah, telus dan tanggungjawab kepada organisasi mencerminkan keperibadian berintegriti seseorang pegawai terhadap organisasi. Oleh yang demikian, integriti merupakan salah satu komponen yang dapat memacu perkembangan sesebuah organisasi untuk lebih maju dan cemerlang dalam bidang yang diinginkan. Pelbagai data boleh dinilai oleh pihak pengurusan untuk meneliti tahap integriti staf, namun agak sukar bagi pihak pengurusan untuk membaca semua data yang tidak berstruktur tersebut dan menganalisisnya tanpa kehilangan maklumat. Oleh itu, kajian ini mencadangkan agar satu teknik bersepadu analisis (analytical integrated technique) untuk menilai tahap integriti bagi data berstruktur dan tidak berstruktur dibangunkan dalam bentuk papan pemuka (dashboard) bagi memudahkan pihak pengurusan meneliti data-data berhubung staf masing-masing. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji peranan dashboard sebagai alternatif visualisasi data integriti staf di salah sebuah institusi pengajian tinggi di Malaysia. Objektif ini dapat dicapai melalui pembangunan kerangka sistem dashboard untuk integriti dan penghasilan laporan dan visualisasi dalam format dashboard mengikut staf. Hasil kajian ini adalah mengenalpasti peranan dashboard serta memaparkan laporan dan visual dalam format dashboard mengikut staf untuk kegunaan organisasi tersebut.

Potensi penggunaan sistem dashboard ini adalah amat luas, khususnya bagi organisasi yang mahukan kerangka system integriti bagi maklumat staf mereka, dan selanjutnya paparan laporan dan visualisasi yang menarik, menyeluruh bersesuaian dengan keperluan mereka dalam format dashboard.



International Journal Of Law,
Government And Communication

The Impact Of Law On Development And Commercialisation Of Waqf Property

Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor, Alias Bin Azhar, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Yuhanif Bt. Yusof, Al-Hanisham Bin Mohd Khalid

Many scholars agree that waqf was practised during the time of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) when he built Quba's Mosque to serve as an educational institution upon his arrival in Medina in the year 622 M.(Pitchay, 2014; Md Nuruddin et al., 2019). Looking at successful public projects funded by waqf funds, such as Al-Azhar University in Egypt, the University of Cordova in Spain, and Al-Noori Hospital in Damascus, it is proven that waqf institutions have provided tremendous benefits not only to the Muslim community but also to the public at large (Ali, 2017).

The existence of waqf institutions in Malaysia is thought to have begun more than 800 years ago when Arab Muslim traders brought Islam to the country in the 10th century (Yaacob, 2013). Waqf is thought to have been actively practised among Muslims, particularly in Terengganu, as evidenced by one of the early 19th-century waqf deeds by Sultan Umar to promote education and disseminate knowledge to society (Yaacob & Nahar, 2017), while some researchers believe that the practice of waqf in Malaysia can be traced back to the 14th century after the Malacca Sultanate accepted Islam (Pitchay et al., 2018).



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Waqf Model For Development And Commercialisation Of Waqf Property: An Overview

Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor, Alias Bin Azhar, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Yuhanif Bt. Yusof, Al-Hanisham Bin Mohd Khalid

Waqf has a long history of improving a country's and civilisation's economic cycles. However, there is a lack of development and commercialisation of waqf property in Malaysia, with 11,091.82 hectares of waqf land remaining undeveloped (92.8 per cent). The law must be improved, and waqf functionaries must be empowered to develop and market waqf. Waqf was established under Muslim law. Hence the National Land Code of 1960 (NLC) does not recognise it as a trust. As a result, when the Land Administrator registers the waqf land in the Title, it will merely include the name of the State Islamic Religious Council without endorsement as sole trustee, and the record indicating the property is a waqf property will stay with the Registrar of the Waqf. Many Muslims are concerned that the State Islamic Religious Council may abuse its power or mismanage the situation due to this situation. This will impact the expansion of Islamic finance and the well-being of society. This

article examined Malaysia's existing waqf model for property development and commercialisation. This work adopted qualitative research methods. Thematic analysis will be used to analyse the data. This study discovered that many models for developing waqf land in Malaysia exist. Furthermore, Islamic financial institutions provide funding for the development of waqf land. The conclusions of this article are critical in assisting many stakeholders in developing waqf land for commercialisation and growth.



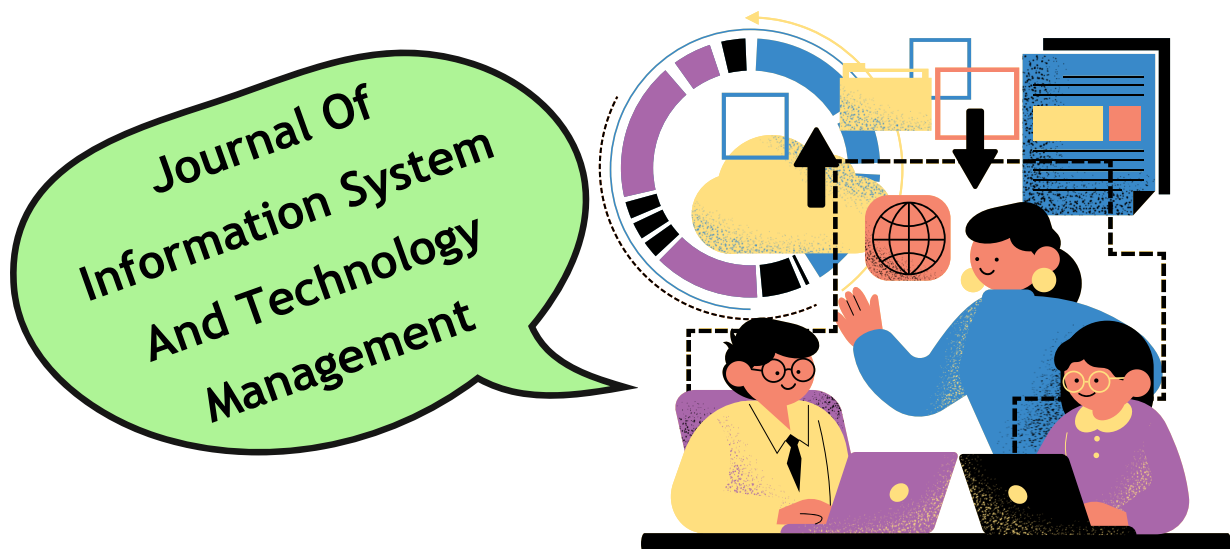
International Journal
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And Communication

Sustainability Risk Management And Information Technology Governance In Malaysia

Wan Norhayati Binti Wan Ahmad, Azharudin Bin Ali, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor

Information technology (IT) is critical to the survival of businesses, particularly in terms of increasing organisational communication and coordinating work-related activities (Ilieva & Nikolov, 2020). Additionally, IT improves daily operations by streamlining reporting and maximising the use of hardware, such as a computer, scanner, and printer, and software, such as a word processor and timesheet, or other business applications. These IT tools and technologies are beneficial for the daily operations of the organisation. At times, IT aids in corporate decision-making using digital tools and applications that facilitate idea generation and the discovery of the best solutions to challenges (Anser, et. al, 2020). Other effects of IT on business include internet-enabled systems for task coordination and data storage, which enable global expansion in this borderless IT world, as well as online recruiting of human resources (Anser, et. al, 2020).

With the significant roles of IT, the literature has emphasised the importance of regulating IT adoption within the business context via written regulations at the international and national levels, all the way down to the organisational level (Ebert, et. al, 2020; Shokouhyar, et. al, 2020). This would help ensure the business's sustainability for many years to come. Strict adherence to IT governance would thus ensure that the business model is sustainable and generates additional benefits for the company, its customers, the environment, and society.





Regulatory Response To Cybersecurity Risks Management In Malaysia: Case Of Worms And Malware

Felicia Yong Yan Yan, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Grace Sharon

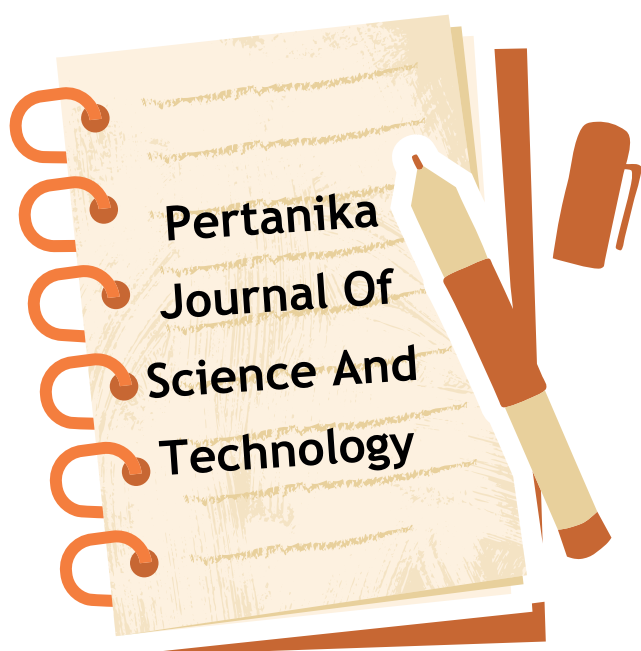
The increase in use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) brings about risks and ramifications, one of which is the intrusion of worms and malware into the computer systems and networks. Accordingly, a strong regulatory response needs to be in place to protect the users of the ICTs to avoid any unwanted incidents to the individual, the organisation as well as the nation. This study aims at highlighting case analysis of worms and malware attacks involving five (5) selected case studies, and the regulatory response to the cyber risks management in Malaysia, focusing on worms and malware attacks. Engaging in socio-legal approach, involving two datasets of worm and malware incidents, and written legal rules, the analysis was carried out using content and doctrinal analyses. The study reported five (5) selected case study incidents and three (3) pieces of written rules on the regulation of worms and malwares, being the Computer Crimes Act 1997, Guidelines on Management of Cyber Risks (2016) and Risk Management in Technology (2020). In addition, few international standards are also discussed. The implication of the study is better appreciation of the worm and malware incidents in the global context, as well as regulator's initiatives in addressing such incidents in Malaysia. This paper could become a catalyst in studies of regulatory response mechanisms within the context of cybersecurity and cybersecurity risks management.



Robust Hybrid Classification Methods And Applications

Friday Zinzendoff Okwonu, Nor Aishah Binti Ahad, Innocent Ejiro Okoloko, Joshua Sarduana Apanapudor, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Festus Irimisose Arunaye

The sample mean classifier, such as the nearest mean classifier (NMC) and the Bayes classifier, is not robust due to the influence of outliers. Enhancing the robust performance of these methods may result in vital information loss due to weighting or data deletion. The focus of this study is to develop robust hybrid univariate classifiers that do not rely on data weighting or deletion. The following data transformation methods, such as the least square approach (LSA) and linear prediction approach (LPA), are applied to estimate the parameters of interest to achieve the objectives of this study. The LSA and LPA estimates are applied to develop two groups of univariate classifiers. We further applied the predicted estimates from the LSA and LPA methods to develop four hybrid classifiers. These classifiers are applied to investigate whether cattle horn and base width length could be used to determine cattle gender. We also used these classification methods to determine whether shapes could classify banana variety. The NMC, LSA, LPA, and hybrid classifiers showed that cattle gender could be determined using horn length and base width measurement. The analysis further revealed that shapes could determine banana variety. The comparative results using the two data.



Gilligan-In-Action: Assisting Undergraduates' Holistic Development Through The Element Of Care

Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Muhammad Noor Bin Abdul Aziz,
Nasyrul Hakim Bin Zahir, Nadzatul Fariha Binti Abd Rasid, Rosna Bt
Awang Hashim

The millennial generation might lack the understanding of relationships and care in the effort to develop holistically during their period of learning in the university. As such, this article probes into students' voices in understanding their predicaments faced during the times of pandemic and how Gilligan's perspectives can assist them in facing life struggles as a student. The researchers conducted a preliminary analysis before having a semi structured interviews with ten purposively selected students who voluntarily participated in this case study. The interview transcripts were carefully transcribed and coded before generating meaningful themes that could highlight the needs of the students. The emerging themes from the study suggest that students were struggling with financial issues, emotional well-being at home, assignment loads and house chores. The implication of this study can aid various university department and entities namely the students' affairs department, the student's council and respective course instructors in embedding the element of care and positive relationships in dealing with undergraduates.

**Journal Of
Contemporary
Social Science
And Education
Studies**



Advances And Future Prospects On Biotechnological Approaches Towards Azolla For Environmental Sustainability

Nor Anis Nadhirah Md Nasir, Irnis Azura Zakarya, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Abul Kalam Mohammad Aminul Islam

Environmental sustainability is an integral aspect of living a better life, which will continue to be globally highlighted in the future. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are crucial in most research areas to improve natural resources that will ensure the long-term viability of the environment. The rising population may lead to increased pollution due to extensive anthropogenic activities. Natural resources are being increasingly exploited by an ever-increasing human population and rising per capita consumption. A combination of biotechnological approaches to strengthen environmental sustainability in plant fields has often been used. Azolla, an aquatic fern, is a promising candidate for worldwide application and is well established in biotechnology, particularly focusing on environmental sustainability. This review aims to explore the prospective of Azolla using a biotechnology approach. This review highlights current and future research and presents viewpoints on the importance of biotechnology in phytoremediation, genomics, and the animal feed industry.



Pertanika Journal Of Tropical Agricultural Science

Multilayer Perceptron Artificial Neural Network Model On Assessing Early Mathematical Knowledge Behaviours And Todd-Acts Mobile Application Development

Zaida Mustafa, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Nor Azura Md. Ghani, Muhammad Noor Bin Abdul Aziz

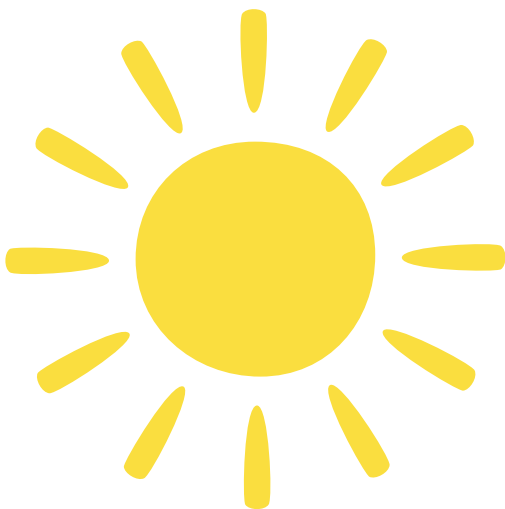
In modern culture, mathematics is the primary tool for comprehending science, engineering, and economics. Mathematics has historically been viewed as the primary measure of human intellect. Since the early stages, certain industrialised countries have been carefully considering the subject of fostering and generating geniuses among their people. This is because they recognise that individuals learn or remember knowledge the fastest throughout their first four years due to the prefrontal cortex's resiliency. This vital period of human existence needs careful consideration. Previous study has revealed that a person's mathematical skills develop from the day he or she is born. According to science, a person's capacity to acquire math abilities allows them to develop many other talents faster, and infants are no exception. In this study, we looked at the behaviours or modules that contribute to the development of arithmetic skills or capacities in newborns from birth (0 months) to 4 years old (48 months). In this study, a two-layer neural network with tansig transfer function in the first layer and purelin transfer function in the second layer was used. Because many parents and instructors are focused on the programmes offered at childcare facilities, or the so-called nursery, Montessori, or kindergarten, an innovative mobile application called 'Todd-Acts' was created. This mobile application aims to assist parents and teachers with standardised modules that they can practise at home or on their premises, primarily to improve the arithmetic skills of babies in the five critical stages of human life: 0 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 12 to 24 months, 24 to 36 months, and 36 to 48 months.



Structural, Prediction And Simulation Of Elastic Properties For Tellurite Based Glass Systems Doped With Nano And Micro Eu₂O₃ Particles Via Artificial Neural Network Model

S.B. Adamu, M.K. Halimah, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin

Quaternary glass series of nano and micro-particles europium oxide (III), i.e. Eu₂O₃, of composition $[(TeO_2)_{0.7} (B_2O_3)_{0.3}]_{0.7} (ZnO)_{0.3} (1-y) (EnO)_y$, where EnO is nano or micro Eu₂O₃ particles coded as TBZEu-NPs and TBZEu-MPs with $y = 1.0-5.0$ mol% was prepared by melt-quenching technique. Using the pulse-echo technique, the ultrasonic velocities of the glasses were examined. The experimental value of TBZEu-NPs longitudinal, shear, bulk, and Young's modulus ranges between 53.469 and 85.259 GPa, 21.801–24.086 GPa, 24.401–54.790 GPa, and 50.394–61.419 GPa, respectively. For the TBZEu-MPs glasses, they ranged from 46.335 to 87.365 GPa, 21.645–24.649 GPa, 17.475–54.499 GPa, and 45.959–64.260 GPa, respectively. Density and elastic properties were predicted and simulated using an artificial neural network (ANN) model. The correlation coefficients for density, elastic moduli, and Poisson's ratio obtained using the ANN model range from 0.9881 to 0.9997. The fitted R-squared value is greater than 95%, and the percentage error calculated is less than 7%. The obtained results were compared to those obtained using the Makishima-Mackenzie elastic model. The prepared glass sample's physical properties and elastic constants indicate that they are sufficiently strong for laser applications.



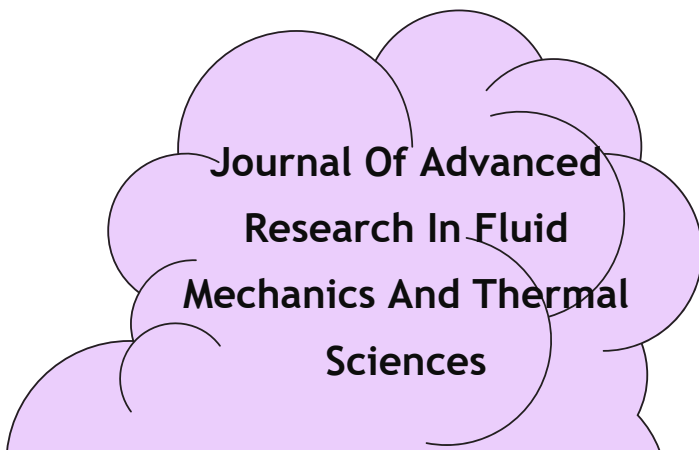
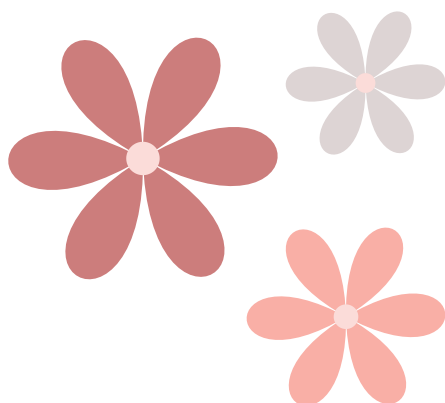
Journal Of Materials
Research And
Technology



Heating Load Of Residential Buildings Using Multiple Linear Regression Artificial Neural Network

Shafaf Ibrahim, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Nor Anis Nadhirah Md Nasir

Global warming is one metric of climate change which is defined as an increase in the average global temperature. Residential buildings contribute significantly to the pollution that causes climate change. It is essential to have a comprehensive understanding of the functions of highly energy efficient buildings in view of projected climate projections, the quality of their heating systems, and the impact on human health and well-being. Thus, in this study, the effects of six input variables which are Overall Height, Glazing Area, Wall Area, Relative Compactness, Roof Area, and Glazing Area Distribution on one output variable, namely Heating Load (HL) of residential buildings was investigated using Multiple Linear Regression and Artificial Neural Network (MLR-ANN) approaches. Two-layer hyperbolic tangent-identity transfer functions with 6-3-1 configurations were employed as it was found as the best neural network model. A dataset of 768 residential buildings was used for secondary data. The Mean Square Error (MSE), determination coefficients R^2 , as well as the percentage of normalized importance analysis were used to assess the statistical prediction capabilities of the MLR-ANN model. Based on the current findings, Wall Area is the most contributing factor towards HL, followed by Relative Compactness, Roof Area, Overall Height, Glazing Area, and Glazing Area Distribution. It can be suggested that HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) systems should be implemented in residential buildings to reduce energy use. Natural ventilation is encouraged in buildings through vernacular design, and radiant heating and cooling systems as it is very effective and efficient way of providing thermal comfort within a structure



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Sustainable Alternative Animal Feeds: Recent Advances And Future Perspective Of Using Azolla As Animal Feed In Livestock, Poultry And Fish Nutrition

Nur Anis Nadhirah Md Nasir , Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin

Azolla is a small, free-floating water fern with a global distribution. Azolla can be used as a feedstock because it is high in proteins, fatty acids, amino acids and vitamins. Low economic productivity in some countries due to increased import costs is still ongoing if the future still depends on the same sources of protein, i.e. soybeans and maize. This paper reviews the studies on the use of azolla in livestock, poultry and fish nutrition as a promising source of a feed ingredient. A systematic literature review according to PRISMA method was performed using Scopus, Science Direct and Pubmed. Only studies conducted using primary data were considered. Protein content in azolla species is in a range of 21–26%, dry matter, while fatty acids ranged from 41% to 66% dry matter. Azolla is rich in various classes of active compounds such as phenolic content, caffeoylquinic acid derivatives, tannins, and carotene. Azolla has been shown to improve the growth rate of animals, depending on the percent of inclusion in animal's diet. The most common species of azolla used as animals' feedstock is *Azolla pinnata*. The impact of azolla as a feed ingredient in the food production system on the environment has been addressed, including greenhouse gas emissions, carbon footprint, low land requirements, and amino acid-enriched feedstuffs. Future study on labour cost minimization, life cycle analysis, and optimization techniques should be carried out.



Hygienic And Timeliness Of Salted Dried Fish Process Using Smart Portable Outdoor Domestic Solar Drying Cabinet (Podsod)

Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Emy Ezura Bt. A. Jalil, Nor Anis Nadhirah Md Nasir, Irnis Azura Zakarya, Norlinda Mohd Rozar

Food waste problem is becoming a highly concerned issue among Malaysians. This unhealthy culture is considered as the main challenge to the Malaysians' as well as the world's food system. These wastes have worrying consequences for land, water, and air pollution, not to mention global warming. Using smart Portable Outdoor Domestic Solar Drying Cabinet (PODSOD), it is expected that the food waste due to food spoilage can be controlled by food drying technique. The objective of this paper is to investigate the effect of conventional open sun drying (OPS) and innovative PODSOD in terms of physical parameters of the salted Mackerel fishes. The product has been registered under copyright reference number LY2020006542. In this paper, we focus on salted dried Mackerel (12 x 5 x 1.5 cm). At the first stage, before the product was developed, analysis on sun hours, temperature and humidity at Changlun, Kedah was examined. After the product has been developed, we examined the practicality of the product on fish drying from 1st February to 30th April 2021 using sensors installed within the product. The results were compared to open sun drying technique using similar specifications of samples. Based on final results, it can be concluded that fishes can be dried using the product within 2-3 hours.





E-Portfolio As A Multi-Layered Alternative Assessment In Enhancing Collaborative Writing Skills Among Second Language Learners Of English

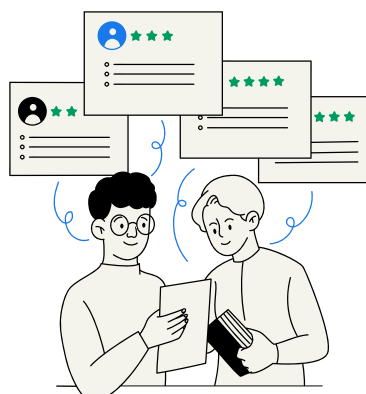
SMarcia Jane A/P Ganasan , S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam,
Nurliyana Binti Bukhari

Alternative assessment is traditionally viewed as a method of evaluating students' performance and as a formal testing method of gauging students' performance. However, in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, alternative assessment has influenced the way students learn through collaborative peer learning. This exploratory case study design integrated e-portfolio and oral presentation as an alternative assessment in measuring students' learning performance and concur that alternative assessment provides a pathway to learning through collaborative learning in writing. The sample comprised 25 students who were from a tertiary institution undertaking an English course. By creating an e-portfolio in Google classrooms, students uploaded their written evaluative commentary of the tasks and uploaded their video recording of their oral presentations, in addition to providing their reflection and feedback on their learning experience while undergoing the alternative assessment. The e-portfolio was employed as an alternative assessment in order to measure students' writing skills by facilitating, compiling and archiving their work using an analytical rubric. The tasks were tailored to equip students with reasoning and critical thinking skills along with key toolkits in producing evaluative commentary and group oral presentation. The quantitative data in the form of students raw score and the qualitative data from students' written reflection and feedback were thematically. The findings of the study revealed five themes (boost confidence, enhanced communication skills, encouraged collaborative learning and teamwork and novel learning experience) that support its role as an innovating learning tool among second language learners of English in enhancing their writing skills. Additionally, students were able to explore their learning by making connections and thinking critically through collaborative learning tasks. The study concludes that e-portfolio as an alternative assessment could potentially lead to deep learning when tasks are effectively integrated in multi-layers to promote learning

Knowing Your Roots: Enhancing Oral Proficiency Of Elementary Students In Kurdistan Using Oral Presentation As An Alternative Assessment In The 'Family Tree' Task

Ahmed Mohammed Ismael , S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam

This paper aims at presenting the specifics of designing oral presentations as an alternative assessment for elementary students in Kurdistan. Being non-native speakers of English, oral proficiency is an increasingly significant aspect of language teaching among young Kurdish learners. Thus, the purpose of oral presentation in the 'Family Tree' task is to build students' confidence in speaking a foreign language (English language) among young non-native speakers in a creative and comfortable learning environment. It also increases communication among students and the teacher by encouraging students to easily share what they have learned in class. However, previous research has criticized oral examinations for lack of reliability and validity. Consequently, the current research seeks to design a reliable and valid alternative assessment by incorporating the Family Tree task into an oral presentation. To measure students' oral communication skills, a "Task-Specific" scoring rubric was designed to evaluate students' performances with four essential dimensions; (1) Vocabulary, (2) Pronunciation, (3) Task, and (4) Fluency. Data were obtained from two elementary classes of a public school located in Dohuk in Kurdistan among 13 boys and 14 girls. The student consists of fourth and fifth-grade students within the range of 9 to 10 years old. The result shows that assessing students using the oral presentation as an alternative assessment escalates students' confidence and motivation to speak publicly as the examination setting becomes less threatening and that oral presentation using a rubric allows detailed identification of students' areas of improvement for elementary school students.



Early Detection Measures: Addressing Unemployability Using Modified Angoff In Situational Judgment Test

Rosna Bt Awang Hashim, S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam,
Ainol Madziah Zubairi, Norhafezah Binti Yusof, Tengku Faekah Bt
Tengku Ariffin, Haniza Yon

This is the first standard setting study in Malaysia aimed at developing Performance-Level Descriptors (PLDs) and determining cut scores that differentiate undergraduates with low, moderate and high employability skills using a newly developed Situational judgment Test (SJT). SJT items from five domains critical for future job employment: 1) critical thinking and problem solving, 2) enterprising, 3) integrity, 4) leadership and 5) teamwork were developed. Modified Angoff method involving PLDs and cut scores were developed by five subject-matter experts. Two test instruments were used: 10 practice and 36 original bilingual Malay-English SJT items. The PLDs and two cut scores to distinguish low, moderate and high employability skills were validly developed, without compromising consequential validity. The findings benefit undergraduates with low employability as they can be trained with current global job readiness skills by the universities, which also forms the practice implication of this study. Another practical implication is academicians can be further encouraged to understand the theoretical framework of establishing standard setting for employability.



Reflective And Integrative Learning And The Role Of Instructors And Institutions—Evidence From Malaysia. Higher Education

Rosna Bt Awang Hashim, Amrita Kaur, Norhafezah Binti Yusof, S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam, Nor Aziah Bt Abd Manaf, Zubairi, Ainol Madziah, Voon, Angelina Yee Seow, Malek, Marzura Abdul

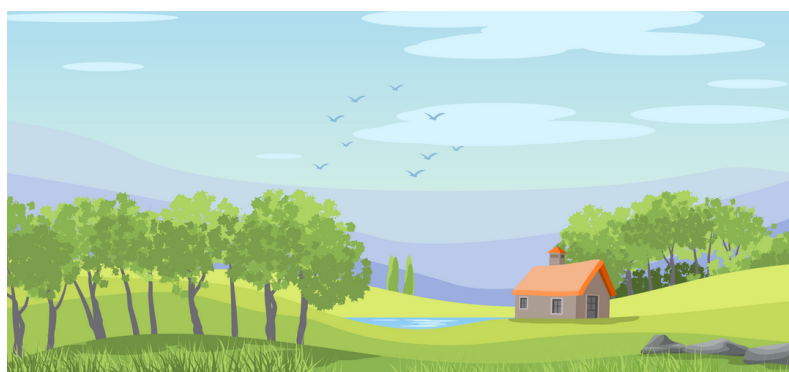
The shift in contemporary workplaces has caused higher education institutions to place importance on developing non-academic attributes along with academic success to help students accomplish academic and occupational goals. Reflective and integrative learning as a cumulative process of students' experiences inside and outside the classroom during university years can facilitate the development of desired attributes among undergraduates. The current study, grounded in Biggs' (Higher education research and development, 12(1), 73-85, 1993) 3P model approach, investigated the role of student-faculty interaction, assessment and feedback, and campus environment as presage factors, and reflective and integrative learning as the process factor and academic and soft skills gain as the product factors into a full mediation model. A total of 1892 final year Malaysian undergraduate students from 18 universities across Malaysia participated in the cross-sectional survey study. The hypothesized model was tested using structural equation modeling. The results revealed that reflective and integrative learning fully mediates the relationship between student-faculty interaction, assessment and feedback, campus environment, and academic and soft skills gains. The implications for teaching and learning and student development are discussed.



The Practice Of Critical Thinking Skills In Teaching Mathematics: Teachers' Perception And Readiness

Siti Noor Binti Ismail, Shamsuddin Muhammad, Mohd Norakmar Omar,
S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam

This study was conducted to identify the relationship and influence of mathematics teachers' perception and readiness on the practice of critical thinking skills (CTS) in implementing pedagogical processes in secondary schools. Participants of the study consisted of 226 mathematics teachers who taught in three different secondary school categories, namely high performing schools (HPS), moderate performing schools (MPS) and low performing schools (LPS) throughout the state of Kelantan, Malaysia. The instrument used was adapted from Thurman (2009) to test the teachers' perception of CTS, while the teachers' readiness to apply CTS was adapted from Nagappan (2001) and Yusof and Ibrahim (2012). Besides, measurement of the teachers' practice of CTS was adapted from Aldegether (2009), Barak and Shakhman (2008), and Shim and Walczak (2012). Teachers' perception, readiness, and CTS practice in mathematics teaching were high in HPS but low in LPS. There was a strong positive relationship between teachers' perception of CTS practice and teachers' readiness to implement CTS practice in mathematics teaching. In addition, a total of 65 percent variance was contributed by both variables, namely teachers' perception and teachers' readiness for CTS practice in mathematics teaching, and this contribution was very high. The findings of the study also proved that the practice of CTS has improved the pedagogical quality of teachers, especially in meeting the needs of 21st century learning in the classroom. The emphasis on higher order thinking skills (HOTS) is a continuation of the excellence of teaching strategies through a variety of planned learning resources.



Predicting The Factors Affecting Academicians' Effectiveness: A Data-Driven Approach

Aminullah Abdulrasheed Abdullah, Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa, Wan Shakizah Binti Wan Mohd. Noor

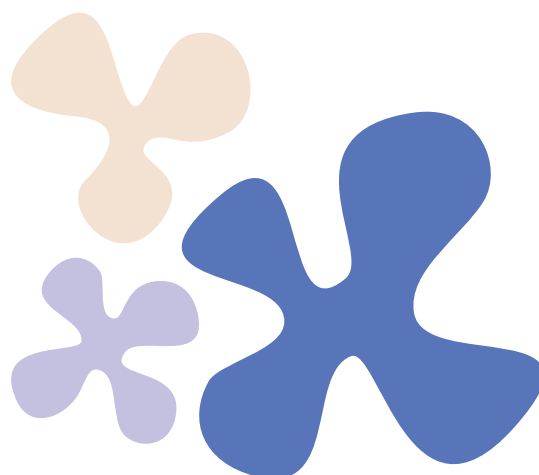
Academician effectiveness evaluations are considered an effective mechanism for promoting growth in academia. This research aims to document literature concerning the factors that affect academician effectiveness. Academician effectiveness evaluations were implemented in thirteen Nigerian public universities spread over north-western Nigeria. The factors that predict academician effectiveness were examined in terms of the organization's motivation, social and communication climates through a PLS-SEM technique. To select an adequately representative sample, a two-stage random sampling approach was used. The participants of the study were 233 university lecturers and their 1665 students. Results indicated that motivation, social climate, communication climate were good predictors of academician effectiveness. Research on academician effectiveness should focus on methods, approaches, and effectiveness as experts and beginners see. Further, more consideration should be shown to solidifying academician effectiveness for the coming decades.



Bibliometric Analysis Of High-Performance Organization Literature Review: 1984 Till 2020

Muhammad Shahid Iqbal , Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa, Fadzli Shah Bin Abd Aziz

The discussion on the high-performance organization (HPO) emerged in early 1984. The terminology of the high-performance organization has attracted scholars to study the concept of the HPO, its related factors, and its outcome toward the organization's goals. Since then, scholars have frequently used the term "High-Performance Organization" further to investigate the development of the concept in this area. The objective of this study is to depict the systematic review of literature on high-performance organizations which had been published in the Scopus journals from 1984 to 2020. Based on the Scopus database, all published articles related to high organization performance were compiled and integrated as the data. VOS viewer (visualization of similarities) Publish or Perish and Microsoft Exel software has been used to process the collected data. A total of 199 documents were analyzed and found much of the high-performance organization related work was conducted in the United States and the Netherlands. Mainly, business management and social sciences have been focused in high-performance organization literature however other important areas such as Material science, Pharmaceuticals, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, and Mathematics have been ignored and paid less attention. This study examines the history of the HPO scientific literature and identifies current research objectives, as well as future research paths and dimensions in the field.



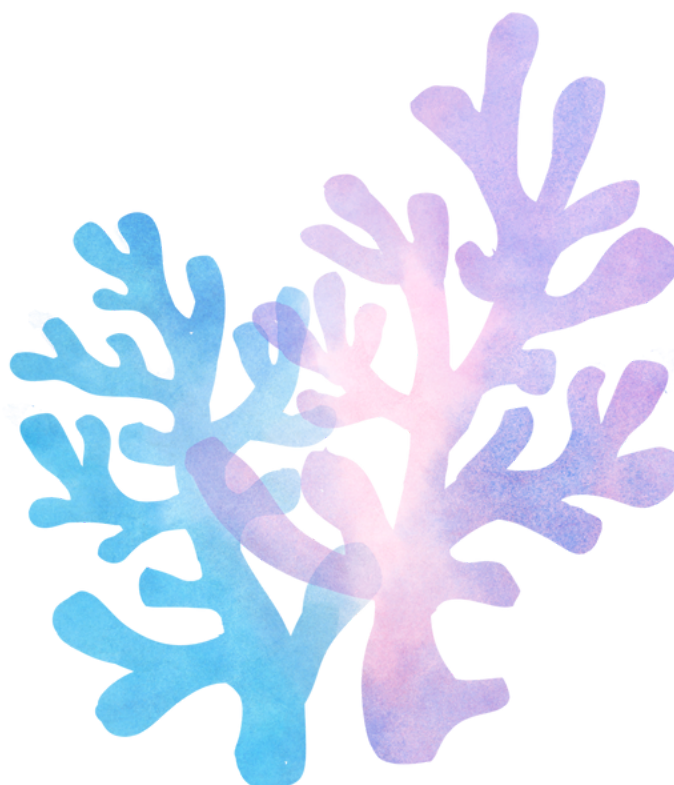


30 Years (1991 – 2021) Publication Trends On Disability And Higher Education Learning: A Bibliometric Review

Annur Aswan Bin Mohd Noor, Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa, Abdul Razak B Abd Manaf, Safwan Marwin Bin Abdul Murad

Research focusing on disability in higher education is gradually receiving the attention from scholars around the world; however, the endeavor still scarce. This study was designed to identify issues which students with disabilities in higher education faced using the bibliometric review. Using Scopus database, 1865 publications on disability in higher education were disseminated between 1991 and 2021, from the perspective of publication trends, research areas, prolific source, most cited documents, co-authorship concerning authors, institutions and countries, and keywords co-occurrence. The review found an escalation of publications from 122 in 2015 to 160 publications in 2020. It can be construed that the disability in higher education draws a variety of research areas. United States scholars contributed 43.89% of the overall publications, leading another 89 countries. Authors' keywords of "students with disabilities", "higher education", "learning institutions", and "special students" have substantially impacted the online search for information. This bibliometric study offers a comprehensive and in-depth glance on the subject under study, which could assist academia and industry players.

**Malaysian Journal
Of Social Sciences
And Humanities**





Revealing The Moderating Role Of Organizational Support In Hr Professionals' Competencies, Willingness, And Effectiveness Relationship: Empirical Evidence From A Developing Economy

Hafiz Muhammad Fareed, Aqeel Ahmad, Sri Sarah Maznah Mohd Salleh, Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa

Human resources management is essential to ensure the success of any organization which is based on the belief that an organization gains competitive advantage by using its people effectively and efficiently. But HR professionals need organizational support to make the employees more committed and passionate about their work. In this study, the researchers aim to examine the moderating effect of organizational support in the relationship between human resource (HR) professionals' competencies, HR professionals' willingness, and HR professionals' effectiveness. HR Professionals' competencies such as credible activist, talent manager, culture and change steward, strategy architect, business ally, and operational executor nurture HR professionals' effectiveness. Besides, HR professionals' willingness is a significant predictor of HR professionals' effectiveness. To test the relationships, the researcher collected data through survey questionnaire from 183 managers from commercial banks of Pakistan. For statistical analysis, Partial least squares-structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) is used to analyze the data and test the hypotheses. The findings reveal the positive and significant impact of HR professionals' competencies and HR professionals' willingness on HR professionals' effectiveness. Additionally, the moderating impact of organizational support was also significant among HR professionals' competencies, HR professionals' willingness, and HR professionals' effectiveness relationship. The study contributes in the literature of HR professionals' effectiveness and organizational support in the banking sector of local context. The study also discusses the implications and future directions. One of them is that the research framework provides guidelines for HR professionals about what competencies are needed to enhance HR professional effectiveness. The present study recommends HR professionals of the banking sector to be involved in strategic planning and implementation in their organization.

What Makes Human Resource Professionals Effective? An Exploratory Lesson From Techno-Based Telco Firms Of A Developing Country

Aqeel Ahmad, Hafiz Muhammad Fareed, Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa, Sri Sarah Maznah Mohd Salleh

Extant research primarily focuses on the driving factors of human resource (HR) professionals' effectiveness in Telco firms of Pakistan. That is due to the need for HR professionals to be effective has risen in the 21st century for gaining sustainable competitive advantage. This research paper aims to examine the level of HR professionals' effectiveness in Telco firms of Pakistan and explores the strategic functions and their elements, owing to which HR professionals can be effective in fulfilling their tasks and duties. Ten HR executives from five Telco firms were interviewed. The study finds nine key strategic functions along with their forty elements, which indicate the effectiveness of HR professionals. Successful implementation of these strategic functions and their elements offers Telco firms to sustain competitive advantage. Hence, it extends the resource-based view (RBV) theory by accumulating the additional determinants in the context of Pakistan. The research provides the insights for policy makers and practitioners, which explain the key strategic functions and substantial variables through which HR professionals can augment their effectiveness in sustaining competitive advantage.

Frontiers
In Psychology



The Influence Of Eating Habits Among University Students On Their Academic Performances

Jastini Binti Mohd Jamil, Izwan Nizal Bin Mohd Shahrane

Developing good eating habits among students is crucial. Healthy and balanced food would benefit in terms of boosting immunity and supporting good brain development. Although many dietary preferences are formed early, the transition to the independent living during the university years is a significant event because as people mature, they become more capable of making their own eating decisions. Bad eating patterns, consequently will burden one healthy body and mind. Achieving good academic performance while preserving a healthy mind and body during university years is one of the main goals among university student as this offer better job placement and a bright future career. This study looked at how eating habits affected undergraduate student's academic performance in higher education. A simple random sampling technique was used to select 340 respondents from undergraduate students. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is used to measure a student's academic performance. Descriptive statistics were utilized to provide basic information about the variable in the dataset and to highlight any potential relationships between variables. A regression model was constructed to predict student academic performance. The results indicated that there was a significant relationship between undergraduate students' eating habits and their academic achievement. The findings showed that students should eat a healthy meal before participating in academic activities and classes. In addition, the educational institution also needs to ensure that their student has good access to healthy meals before the start of academic activities.



Framework To Mine Xml Format Event Logs

Ang Jin Sheng , Jastini Binti Mohd Jamil, Izwan Nizal Bin Mohd
Shaharane

A lot of applications including event logs and web pages uses XML format for utilizing, keeping, transferring and displaying data. Thus, volume of data expressed in XML has increase rapidly. Numerous research has been done to extract and mine information from XML documents. Mining XML documents allows an understanding to the architecture and composition of XML documents. Generally, frequent subtree mining is one of the methods to mine XML documents. Frequent subtree mining searches the relation between data in a tree structured database. Due to the architecture and the composition of XML format, normal data mining and statistical analysis difficult to be performed. This paper suggests a framework that flattens and converts tree structured data into structured data, while maintaining the information of architecture and the composition of XML format. To gain more information from event logs, converting into structured data from semistructured format grants more ability to perform variety data mining techniques and statistical test.



Predicting Student Performance Using Data Mining Approach: A Case Study In Oman

Sultan Juma Sultan Al, Jastini Binti Mohd Jamil, Izwan Nizal Bin Mohd Shaharane

Oman Education Portal (OEP) storage large amounts of raw data which invariably contains usable information not yet discovered. Data mining give us techniques which can be used to analyze data to discover unseen information and pattern. The aim of this paper is to predict student performance by analyzing Oman Education Portal data using prediction analysis by employing J48 Decision Tree algorithm. Case study results on Oman Education Portal data show J48 to be efficient in predicting student performance

Mathematical Statistician
And Engineering
Applications



Exploring The Dimensions Using Exploratory Factor Analysis Of Islamic Work Ethic Practice In Organization

Amirul Haziq Bin Abd Kadir , Nurakmal Binti Ahmad Mustaffa, Malina Binti Zulkifli, Mohamad Khadafi Bin Hj. Rofie, Nor Hanani Binti Ismail, Maryam Binti Zulkifli

The development of practical tools for assessing the influence of Islamic values and ethics (IWE) on companies requires the presence of a solid dimension. This study aims to identify the factors that influence Islamic work ethic practice in the organization and to examine the reliability of the factors that influence Islamic work ethic practice in the organization. Data were analysed using the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 28. The purpose of the EFA is to examine the factor structure of the questionnaire and identify the latent component underlying the application of the Islamic work ethic in organisations. For this study, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value is 0.912. Bartlett's test of sphericity shows a significant value of 0.000. five eigenvalues greater than 1. This study is significant as a guideline for researchers and practitioners who want to measure the practice of Islamic work ethics in organisation.

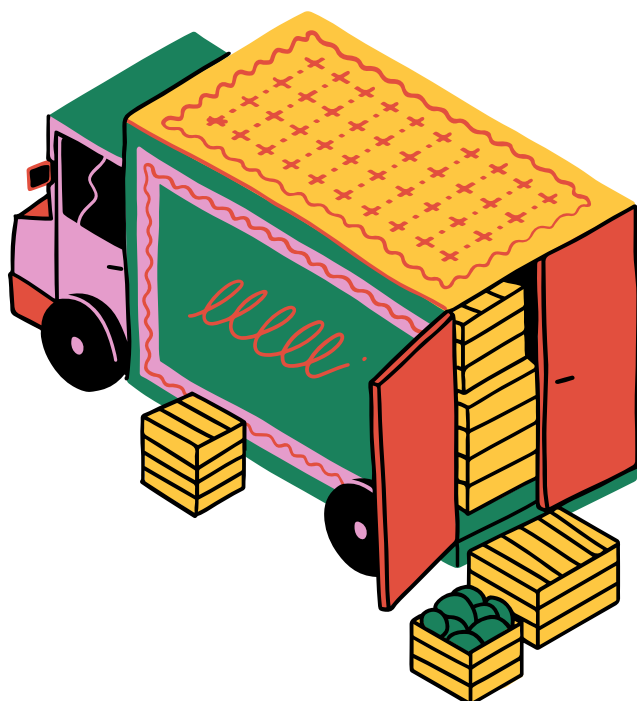
Asean Journal Of
Management And Business
Studies



A Material Purchasing Decision Making Model For Procurement Division Of The Academic Library From Supply Chain Point View

A. K. Mahbubul Hye , Nurakmal Binti Ahmad Mustaffa, Md. Mamun Habib

The purpose of this study is to explore the development of the entities of a material purchasing decision making model for the procurement division of an academic library from a supply chain perspective and to describe the model's verification/validation procedure. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies have been utilised in this study. Theoretical literature review was utilised to construct the conceptual model of the academic library, while Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) was employed to validate the model. This research will emphasise the functions and components necessary to design and validate the material purchase decision making model for the library's procurement division. The conclusion of this research will be the construction of a material purchasing decision making valid model for the procurement division of the academic library model, which will serve as a strategic tool to ensure a quality service for library users and stakeholders.



Methodology And Data Collection Challenges In The Development Of Multidimensional Inequality Profiles For Households

Ku Maisurah Binti Ku Bahador, Nurakmal Binti Ahmad Mustaffa,
Rohami Bin Shafie, Shahifol Arbi Bin Ismail, Kalthom Husain,
Muhammad Nizam Jali

Inequality is a topic that is widely discussed in almost every country. The issue has long been recognised as one of the most important and long-standing social and economic challenges. This study identifies multidimensional inequalities in households in Kompleks Perkampungan Rambong, Baling, Kedah, such as income, health, education, and well-being. It also defines the indicators for each dimension that cover inequality elements critical to providing a thorough knowledge of household inequality. However, obstacles must be overcome during the data collection process, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in the imposition of a movement control order. In addition, the issue of penetration with the study subject is also considered a stumbling block. This paper also discussed the methodological issues and challenges in data collection in accomplishing the multidimensional measurements of inequality among households.



International
Journal Of
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Technopreneurship

The Development, Translation And Validation Of Malaysian Survey On The Propensity To Volunteer

Shahrul Aiman Bin Soelar , Zainal 'Akla Bin Shamsudin , Mohamad Shukri Bin Abdul Hamid, Nurakmal Binti Ahmad Mustaffa, Noor Amalina Binti Mat Yusof

This study aims to develop, translate and validate a newly developed Malaysian survey that assesses the propensity to volunteer through the employment of a 3-phase cross-sectional study. Phase 1 consisted of two components, content and face validity evaluation. A four-person expert panel was involved in the assessment of the content validity of the new survey. Meanwhile, the responses garnered from ten respondents representing the target population were used to evaluate face validity. Next, Phase 2 consisted of forward and backward translations, with an expert committee established to review the translated version. Finally, Phase 3 consisted of the employment of Cronbach's Alpha utilised for the reliability analysis to test the internal consistency of the items. Subsequently, the SAS software was employed for data analysis. The findings indicated that out of 20 items, eight items showed the content validity indeks (I-CVI) value to be less than 0.78, and the expert panel omitted them from the survey in Phase 1. Phase 2 also included Cohen's Kappa Coefficient for all the items between the English and Malay version, which indicated a value of more than 0.62 and possessed good agreement. Moreover, in Phase 3, the Cronbach's Alpha for the English and Malay version indicated excellent internal consistency (for both the language versions, the values were similar; 0.93). Thus, from the findings, it is evident that the English (MySPV-E) and Malay (MySPV-M) versions of the survey are reliable, valid, and proved to be appropriate tools to assess an individual's propensity to volunteer in a Malaysian population.



Asian People
Journal

2022

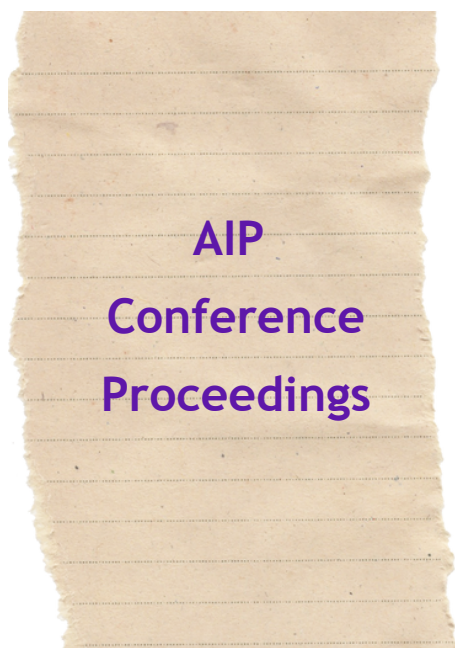
ARTICLE IN
PROCEEDINGS



Perception On Malaysia Fundmyhome Crowdfunding Initiative For Affordable Housing

Nurul Faziera Binti Khairul Adlee , Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun,
Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Hasimah Binti Sapiri, Norani Binti Amit

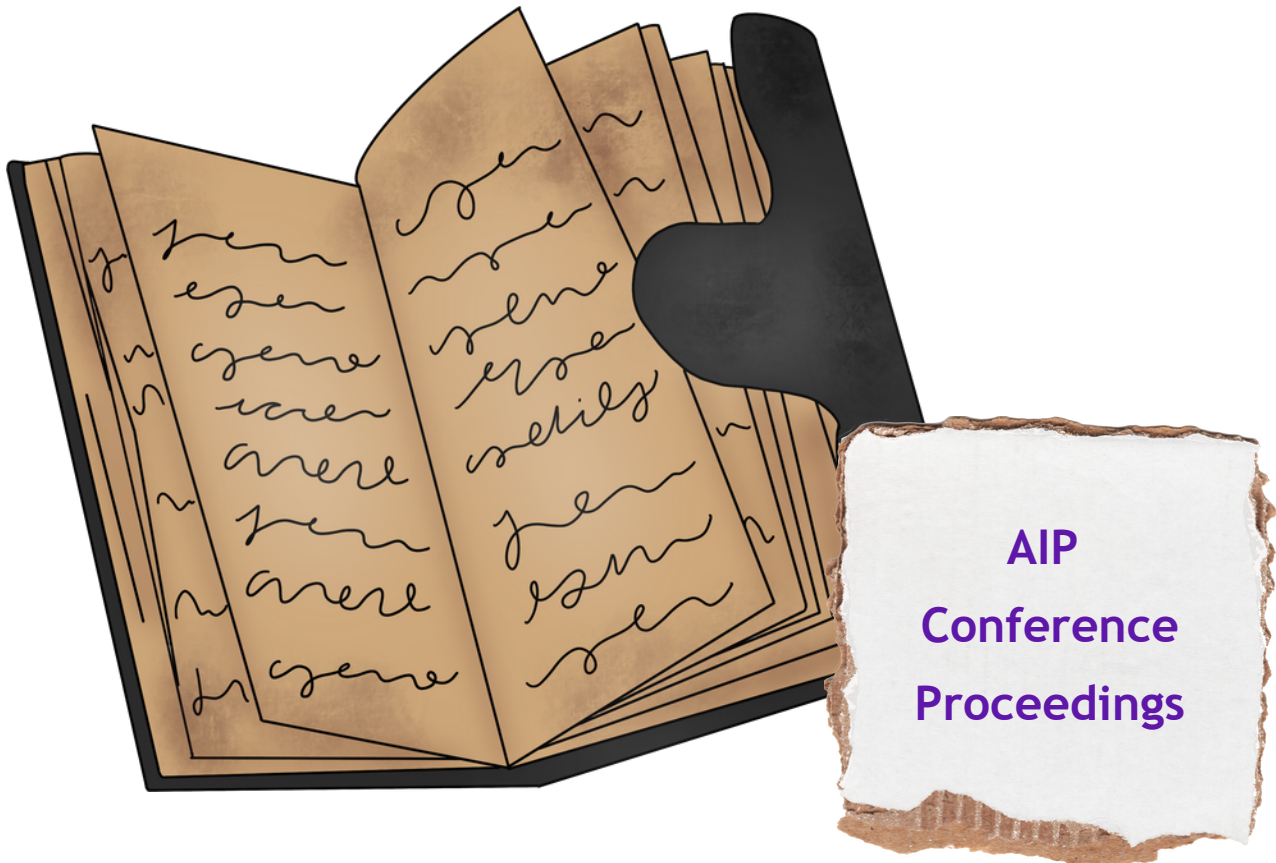
Crowdfunding is based on a relationship where funders invest certain amount of funds in a project and expecting returns. Its non-conventional relationship lies in the type of funders, in which crowdfunding platform is utilizing massive participation from general public to become the funder, rather than using a standard one channel platform for loan acquisition purposes. In Malaysia, this platform is being innovated into real estate crowdfunding initiative, tabled in the Budget 2019, to ease current restriction of home ownership among category of people that is otherwise difficult to secure mortgages from conventional platform. Therefore, this paper investigates the perception of Malaysian young adults towards property crowdfunding platform using Exploratory Factor Analysis. The aim is to determine the perceptions of the targeted group towards this investment vehicle. Results showed that four factors influence Malaysian perception toward property crowdfunding among young adults. The highlighted factors are risk tolerancy, return expectations, saving expectations and financial knowledge. This initiative has potential to become the driver for sustainable development, as the risk of faults in paying mortgage can be reduced significantly compared to traditional means.



Sustainable Housing For Malaysian: A Crowdfunding Initiative Through SEM Perspective

Nurul Faziera Binti Khairul Adlee , Masnita Binti Misiran @ Bakun,
Zahayu Binti Md Yusof, Hasimah Binti Sapiri, Norani Binti Amit

Crowdfunding has risen as a progressive financing model that enables small businesses to raise fund. In Malaysia, this platform is being innovated into real estate crowdfunding initiative, to ease current restriction of home ownership among category of people that is otherwise difficult to secure mortgages from conventional platform. Therefore, this paper examines the perception of Malaysian young adults towards property crowdfunding platform using structural equation modelling. The aim is to determine the perceptions of the targeted group towards this investment vehicle. Results showed that the expectation on return and saving portrayed the highest relationship, indicating highest effects towards the perception of property crowdfunding among young adults. While relationship between the return expectation and risk tolerancy showed no effects towards the perception of property crowdfunding. This initiative has potential to become the driver for sustainable development, as the risk of faults in paying mortgage can be reduced significantly compared to traditional means

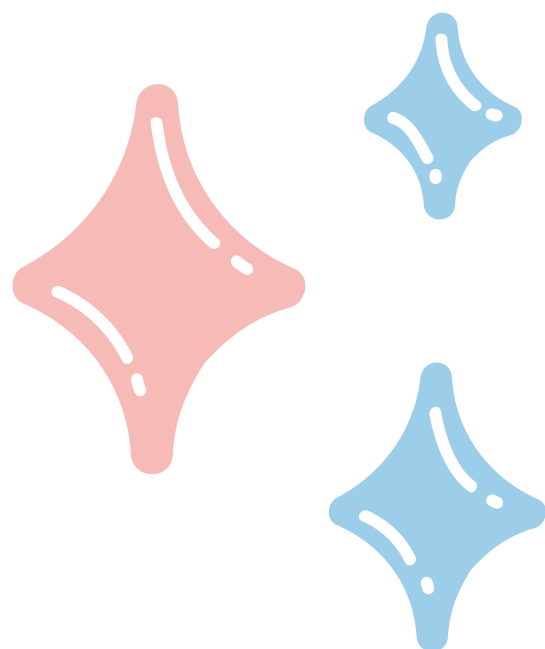
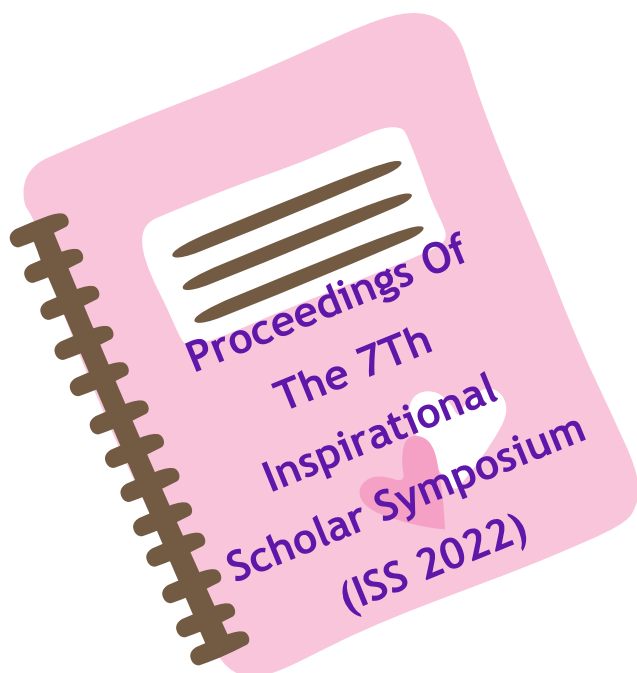




Service Learning Philosophies, Implementation And Impacts On Legal Education: A Systematic Review

Ain Husna Binti Mohd Arshad, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Nor Azlina
Binti Mohd Noor

Service learning, or community-based learning, is a form of experiential learning where the process of learning is conducted through meaningful services to the community. In the area of legal education, service learning has been conducted in many ways. The aim of this paper is to study the philosophies of service learning, to examine how it is implemented in law classroom and to analyse the impacts of service learning on legal education. Systematic literature review (SLR) has been chosen as the method of study. This involves the process of selecting literatures according to the specified search procedure. Subsequently, descriptive and thematic analysis are made to the contents of selected literatures. Based on the review conducted, the philosophical foundation of service learning is centred upon service to the community and it is structured as part of curriculum contents. Service learning can be implemented through direct services to the community, or indirectly, or through advocacy or research-based project. Service learning increases students understanding of a subject, develops soft skills necessary for law students, promotes community engagement and enhances capacity building in the legal education institution.



Rahn Based Tawarruq Model: Evidence From Malaysia

Mohd Zakhiri Bin Md. Nor, Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Yusramizza
Binti Md Isa @ Yusuff, Mohamad Yazid Bin Isa

Rahn is a supporting contract and has become a tool for the public to get easy micro-financial assistance. However, the conventional and rahn are under different regulators. Recently, the rahn industry in Malaysia needs to migrate from qard to the tawarruq concept. This paper begins with the background of the rahn industry in Malaysia. This paper examines the concept of the based tawarruq model. This paper also analyses the modus operandi of rahn under the qard and tawarruq model and YaPEIM as a case study. This paper is qualitative. The data is analysed by using content and comparative analysis. This paper found that the practice varies through the practice of rahn based on tawarruq in terms of profit rate. The operator still charges profit based on the amount of marhun as the practice during rahn based on qard. However, the operator now charges the profit based on the amount of tawarruq disbursed to the customer.

Proceedings Of
The 7Th
International Case
Study Conference
(ICSC)





Inductive-Deductive Reasoning In Qualitative Analysis Using Atlas.Ti: Trending Cybersecurity Twitter Data Analytics

Ani Munirah Binti Mohamad, Felicia Yong Yan Yan, Nurhazman Abdul Aziz, Shuhairy Norhisham

With the advent of technologies and data created each day in new media, cybersecurity is the main concern for many researchers. One of the main questions is the trending data analytics on cybersecurity and the various approaches to make sense of qualitative data, especially using Twitter data analytics on cybersecurity. There are two main types of qualitative data reasoning: inductive and deductive. In this paper, four steps are engaged in demonstrating the application of inductive and deductive approaches using computer-aided qualitative data analysis software of ATLAS.ti. The first step involves Twitter data import into ATLAS.ti using different hashtag keywords such as #cybercrime, #computersecurity, #cybersecurity and #cyberattack. The second step involves reducing overlapping tweets, which have been imported from the first step. The third step highlights the inductive and deductive approaches in making sense and reasoning the Twitter data. The final step involves the output of the analysed data for reporting purposes. As a result, this study found an operational feature in ATLAS.ti that could facilitate inductive and deductive reasoning in qualitative data analytics. Not only is the process of carrying out such inductive and deductive reasoning easy, but the features in the software also facilitate the seamless output for reporting purposes. The study's implication is a demonstration of inductive and deductive reasoning in qualitative data analytics using ATLAS.ti, which could be employed by any future researcher who is involved in qualitative research and data analytics properly.

2022 3rd International Conference For Emerging Technology



Bibliometric Analysis Of Global Scientific Literature On Robust Neural Network

Tengku Nurul Aimi Balqis Binti Tengku Malim Busu , Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Nor Aishah Binti Ahad, Nor Azura Md Ghani @ Mamat

The study aims to present a bibliographic review of publications from the Scopus database related to the robust neural network topic. As of 13th September 2022, this study managed to gather 16 articles from 2019-2023 based on the keywords of robust neural network used for the searching process. The three tools have been used to analyze the gathered Scopus database, which are Microsoft Excel, VOSviewer software and Harzing's Publish and Perish software. This study reports the findings in terms of the current trend and the impact of publications of robust neural network studies. According to bibliometrics analysis, the number of publications has been increasing over time. This study focuses only on the Scopus database. For future research, other databases like PubMed, Lens, Dimensions, and Web of Science could be considered so the findings will be more meaningful and impactful. This study is the first article to do a bibliographic review related to the neural network.



2022 IEEE International
Conference On Computing
(ICoCo)

Prediction Of Ftse Bursa Malaysia Klsi Stock Market Using Lstm Recurrent Neural Network

Tengku Nurul Aimi Balqis Binti Tengku Malim Busu , Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Nor Aishah Binti Ahad, Nor Azura Md Ghani @ Mamat

Stock market prediction is vital in the financial world. Investors and people interested in investing would be interested in the future value of the stock market before they invest in it. By using the method of time series, this research gives a contribution to forecast and modelling the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (FBM KLCI) stock market. In this research, the stock market is forecasted to identify the stock market trend in the future. The FBM KLCI closing prices data was utilized to build Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) models to predict the stock market. The performance of the model has been evaluated using the root mean squared error (RMSE) and the mean absolute error (MAE) in order to choose the best model. The researcher used the Bursa Malaysia data to forecast the stock market for five years, from October 20, 2016, to October 20, 2021, which has been scrapped from the Yahoo Finance website. The data is analyzed by running Python coding in Google Colab. The result proves that the accuration of the LSTM model by using Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) approach is accurate and the predicted value of the stock market at the date 2021-10-05 is increased by 1.87%. It can be used to predict the future closing stock prices in stock market prediction in FBM KLCI stock market. The results are expected to provide an accurate prediction for a better profit. Thus, prediction in stock market investment can support long-term economic growth, or in other words, it can help economic sustainability.

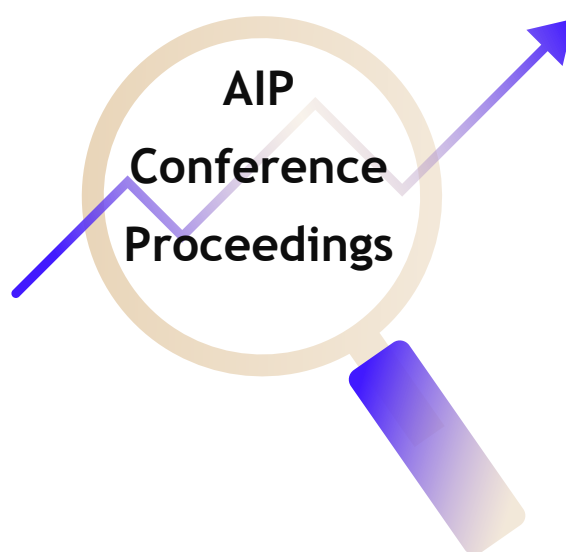
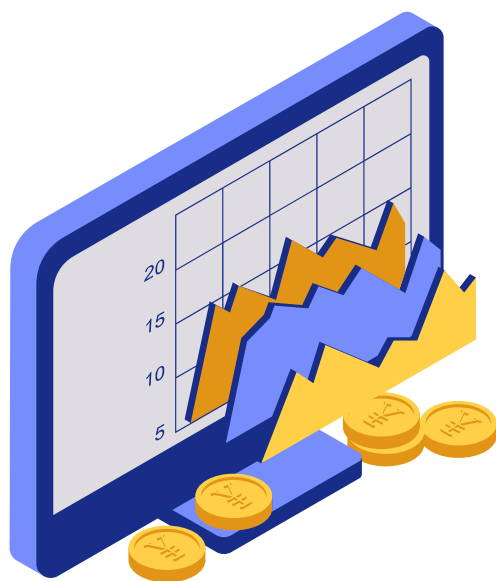


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Soil Analysis Using Diffuse Reflectance Infrared Fourier Transform Spectroscopy And Partial Least Square Model

Choong-Yeun Liong , Nurul Farzana Mohamad Basri, Hafizah Mansor, Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Bai Qin Lee, Teen Teen Chin

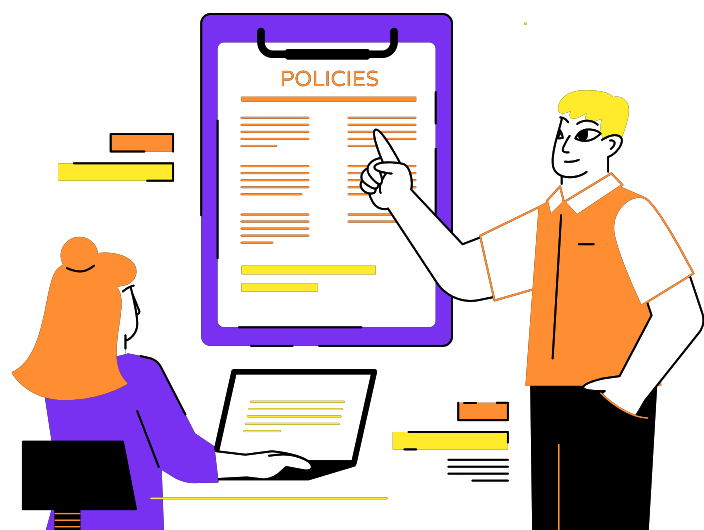
Nowadays, the increasing population urged us to have soil quality determination techniques that can be conducted on-site, inexpensive, and much more rapid resulting in cost savings and faster decisions. Traditionally, the method that uses capillary Gas Chromatography/ Flame Ionization Detector (GC/FID) is time-consuming and expensive. This study evaluates the performance of the current practice, Diffuse Reflectance Infrared Fourier Transform (DRIFT) spectroscopy, coupled with multivariate modelling methods, to analyse soil samples. Partial least square regression (PLSR) and partial least square-discriminant analysis (PLS-DA) methods were implemented using soil spectra obtained to predict soil properties consisting of sand and clay plus classify the soil type. Using the PLS-DA method, the classification of soil types shows a promising result with the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) of 0.95, meaning that the model is a very good classifier. This study demonstrates the potential of using the PLS-DA method in DRIFT spectroscopy to be a rapid and accurate method in classifying the soil type. However, moderate accuracy in PLSR analysis needs further investigation and exploration in sample size and methodology.



Analyzing Family Ownership Structure And Dividend Policy Using Artificial Neural Network

Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Subramaniam, Vasanthanb, Nor Azura Md Ghani, Hazrita Abdul Rahim

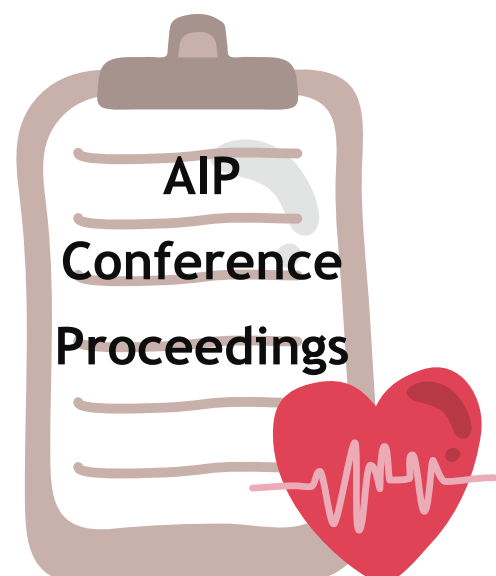
In many parts of the world, many studies reveal that family firms dominate public corporations, particularly in emerging markets. In Malaysia, it is obvious that the majority large and growing businesses are mostly family owned in most emerging markets. In emerging countries, firms are highly owned by the controlling family shareholders. Given with this concentrated ownership in emerging market like Malaysia, the family shareholders can have ultimate power on firm's affair. They even can dominate the management and board members of firms. This paper aims to identify the importance of contributing factors of family ownership on dividend policy in Malaysia using both multilayer perceptron and radial basis function approaches. From the analysis done, the best artificial neural network model is multilayer perceptron (MLP) with 9-7-1 configurations. Based on the sensitivity analysis, debt ratio plays the most important predictors towards dividend yields, followed by retained earnings, return on assets (ROA), reinvested earnings, total assets, investment opportunities, board diversity ratio, independent director ratio and family ownership. Using the approach in this paper, it is expected that transparent responsibilities and rights incorporate strategies can be practiced successfully, so that no overlapping role problems happen



Evaluating Heart Failure Predictors Using Quantitative Approaches

Daman, R., Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin

Heart failure (HF) is a type of disease which means that the human heart did not perform its function like it supposed to be. There are several factors that are known to affect the HF but which factors that really affect are unknown. This study analysed the factors that really contribute to the failure of a human heart. The variables that had been analysed in this study were age, the decrease of red blood cells (RBCs), the patient has hypertension or not, level of the creatinine phosphokinase (CPK) enzyme in the blood, the patient has diabetes or not, percentage of blood leaving the heart at each contraction, platelets in the blood, gender, the level of serum creatinine and serum sodium in the blood, the patient smokes or not and the follow - up period. The method used in this research were Decision Tree by using Chi - squared automatic interaction detection (CHAID) growing method to determine the significant contributing factors towards HF and Binary Logistic Regression to develop a model using the significant contributing factors towards HF. From the analysis of decision tree, we can see the results for the independent variables included were time to follow - up period, ejection fraction and diabetes. As a conclusion, the results from this study can be an indicator to whom needed, to know whether a person with HF can survive or not. It is recommend that future researcher can use the method mentioned to analyse new HF predictors.

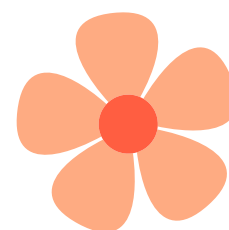
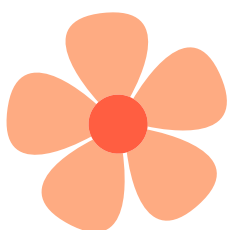


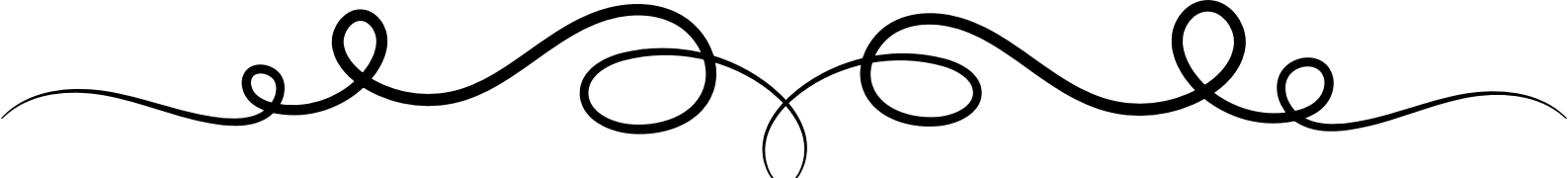


Assessment Of Aquatic Toxicology Dataset Using Mlr

Mat Yusof, A., Saadi Bin Ahmad Kamaruddin, Nor Anis Nadhirah Md Nasir, Irnis Azura Zakarya

Aquatic toxicology usually requires measuring contaminant levels and assessing the risk to the aquatic environment for freshwater and marine organisms. Fish toxicity is a group of common chemical and functional responses in fish caused by short-term, acute exposure to a toxicant, a chemical or material that can cause an unfavorable effect in a living organism. The main contributor factor has been human irresponsibility and a lack of knowledge of the issue. Society does not effectively manage garbage, throw garbage everywhere, including into rivers and the sea. Furthermore, toxic waste disposal from industries and most factories is built along rivers to ensure that waste materials are drained into the rivers. The issue arises when the chemical liquid that is channeled into the river is not treated and contains toxic substances that pollute the river water as well as the river life. Considering several variables this research aim to study the most frequently related aquatic toxicology factors in the Pimephales. This dataset was thus used to develop QSAR models for quantitative regression to predict acute aquatic toxicity of the Pimephales (fathead minnow) fish on 908 chemicals. LC50 data were used as a model response, representing the concentration causing death in 50% of test fish for 96 hours. In this dataset, the correlation between CICO, SMI_Dz(Z), GATSli, NdsCH, NdssC, MLOGP with the dependent variable which is the quantitative response, LC50 [-LOG(mol/L)] has been predicted and by using correlation analysis, these models have been developed and compared. The best one had been chosen with the lowest evaluation of error measurement and the highest R-squared and R-value. The results show CICO, SMI_Dz(Z), GATSli, NdsCH, NdssC, and MLOGP a better model with the highest R square value which is 0.576 and R is 0.759. Overall, from the result, CICO, SMI_Dz(Z), GATSli, NdsCH, NdssC, and MLOGP are the significant predictors towards acute aquatic toxicity of the Pimephales (fathead minnow) fish.





Examining The Oral Native Language Tests As Alternative Accommodation In Assessing Orang Asli Students' True Mathematics Performance

Nurliyana Binti Bukhari, S. Kanageswari A/P Suppiah Shanmugam, Arsaythamby A/L Veloo, Yus'Aiman Bin Jusoh@Yusoff, Mohd. Isha Bin Awang

Irrelevant linguistic complexity in Mathematics word-problem test questions may cause additional cognitive load, confusion, and distractions, hence becoming a source of threat to the validity of an assessment. This is especially of concern when it hinders the performance of disadvantaged subgroups such as the Orang Asli students in Malaysia. To address this issue, we conducted a comparative study to examine the effects of Semai and Temiar audio tests, which are the oral Orang Asli native language Math tests of respective ethnic groups, on the Math scores of 226 eight- to nine-year-old Semai and Temiar ethnic of Orang Asli children in four Orang Asli primary schools in Malaysia. On average, the Math scores of the Semai and Temiar ethnic group students who answered the audio tests were significantly higher than their peers who answered the Math test in the written the Malay Language (Bahasa Melayu (BM)) test form. In this paper, we present empirical evidence about the effects of the alternative test accommodation for the non-native Bahasa Melayu speaker and provide the postulation of inference about non-native speakers' content-based test performance based on linguistically complex test questions. Previous research findings combined with the preliminary findings from our studies have enlightened us on the profound impact that irrelevant linguistic complexity in Math test items may have on content-based assessments. For students to take a valid and fair assessment, teachers in Orang Asli-populated schools who serve as item writers and developers must provide equitable accommodation that makes the questions comprehensible to many students, particularly the minority Orang Asli students from various ethnic groups. Schools and district administrators must provide the necessary tools for the test administration using such audiobased tests to be conducted effectively. Students with limited Bahasa Melayu proficiency and other students with similar language needs should not be penalized for their lack of national language proficiency in subjects where the target of assessment is not language. Keywords: test accommodation, linguistic complexity, construct irrelevant factor, Mathematics, indigenous people, Orang Asli.

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[Symposium \(ISS 2022\)](#)

Factors Influence To Occupational Stress Among Occupational Therapists

Mohd Rasul Bin Mohammad Noor, Mohd Faizal Bin Mohd Isa, Mazrina Binti Osman

Occupational stress is a global phenomenon that occurs around the world which affects the employee well-being and job performance. It is happened based on work activities at the work place especially when the employee need to perform their job in discomfort situation. In related to that, this study aims to examine the relationship between anxiety regarding infection control and discomfort caused by personal protective equipment (PPE) towards occupational stress among occupational therapist. This research is a cross sectional study and utilized quantitative research approach. For data collection purposes, 147 occupational therapist was involved. However, after data screening, only 103 data have been used for the analysis using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0). Correlation analysis shown that very weak positive correlation between anxiety regarding infection control and discomfort caused by personal protective equipment (PPE) towards occupational stress.



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