

PROGRAMME BOOK

KUALA LUMPUR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, LANGUAGE & SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

KLiCELS 14

THE 14TH KUALA LUMPUR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION,
LANGUAGE & SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE

& KLiISC 10

The 10th Kuala Lumpur International Islamic Studies
And Civilisations Conference



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

PROF. DR.

HASLEE SHARIL LIM BIN ABDULLAH

Professor,

*Faculty of Leadership and Management,
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia*

“Responding to Contemporary and Future Societal Challenges”

23-24 November 2019
Bangi Resort Hotel, Selangor, Malaysia

Organised by



www.klicels.org
www.kliisc.org

In Collaboration with



TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	2
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE	3
PRESENTATION SCHEDULE	4
CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS	
Communication	7
Education	9
Social Sciences	12
Islamic Studies	21
LIST OF REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS	24
ORGANISING COMMITTEE	28
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	28

GENERAL INFORMATION

Welcome

It's our pleasure to welcome you to the 14th Kuala Lumpur International Communication, Education, Language & Social Sciences Conference 2019 (KLiCELS14) and the 10th Kuala Lumpur International Islamic Studies and Civilisations Conference 2019 (KLiISC10), held in Bangi Resort Hotel, Selangor, from November 23 – 24, 2019. The conference is organized by ZR Resources (Co. Reg. No. 002131022-P) in collaboration with Ryverra Sdn Bhd and invited Academicians from local university in Malaysia, with the support from Tourism Malaysia. We wish you a pleasant stay and a fruitful conference.

Venue

The conference venue will be the **Bangi Resort Hotel, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia**

Conference Site

- The Opening Session and Closing Session will take place at Lily 1 (Level 1)
- Parallel Session will take place at Lily 1 and Lily 2 (Level 1)

Note: Hotel Lobby is Level 3

Tea and Lunch Breaks

Tea and Lunch break will take place in the restaurant of the Bangi Resort Hotel (Funtasia). Lunches will include a variety of national dishes, including vegetarian food. Lunch coupon will be provided during registration.

No Smoking

Smoking is prohibited in all public buildings.

Internet Access

Inside the Conference venues will be a wireless free internet connection.

Map of the City

You will find the map of the city in Conference Welcome Pack.

Local Public Transport

Kuala Lumpur has a good public transportation system that can be used to travel throughout the city centre and beyond the city limits:

Buses

Rail – Light Rail Transit (LRT), Commuter Services, Monorail Services and Airport Services

Taxis

Please refer to Reception Counter for assistance.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, November 23, 2019

Time	Event	Venue
8.00am – 9.00am	Registration	Lily 1
9.00am – 10.00am	Opening Session Welcoming Remarks Keynote Speaker Prof. Dr. Haslee Sharil Lim bin Abdullah Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia Photography Session	Lily 1
10.00am – 10.30am	Networking Break	
10.30am – 1.00pm	Parallel Session 1	Lily 1 & 2
1.00pm – 2.00pm	Networking Break (Lunch)	Funtasia (Level1)
2.00pm – 4.30pm	Parallel Session 2	Lily 1 & 2
4.30pm – 4.45pm	Closing Session	
4.45pm	Adjourn & Networking Break	Lily 1

Sunday, November 24, 2019

Time	Event	Venue
7.30am – 8.00am	Assembly For Bus Tour Visit	Lobby
8.30am – 4.00pm	*Tour visit to Malacca Historical City	
5.00pm – 5.30pm	Back to Hotel Lobby	

Note: *Subject to change

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Saturday, November 23, 2019

10.30am – 1.00pm

Parallel Session 1

Paper Id	Presenter	Paper Title
Session Chair:		Venue: Lily 1
COMMUNICATIONS & SOCIAL SCIENCES		
010-016	Dr. Hazlin Falina Rosli <i>Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor</i>	KEBERKESANAN KOMUNIKASI INTERPERSONAL TERHADAP PERUBAHAN SIKAP DALAM KALANGAN PEKERJA DI KILANG BARD, KULIM, KEDAH
030-025	Faiswal Kasirye <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	FACTORS INFLUENCING CAMBODIAN MUSLIM YOUNG ADULT IN SEEKING ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE ON FACEBOOK AND THEIR INTENTIONS TO SHARE IT WITH OTHERS
044-037	Dr. Julaila Abdul Rahman <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	ANALYZING KITCHEN WORKSPACE FOR FOOD TRUCKS IN SELECTED AREAS OF KUALA LUMPUR AND SELANGOR
004-003	Dr. Wiwien Dinar Pratisti <i>Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia</i>	APPROPRIATE TREATMENT AND SUPPORT CAN INCREASE THE ADVERSITY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A CASE STUDY IN GOVERNMENT SOCIAL INSTITUTION
007-007	Rini Lestari <i>Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia</i>	GRATITUDE AND OPTIMISM IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM
013-011	Shagaran Rathnasamy <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa</i>	EXPLORING ADEQUATE RETIREMENT FUNDING IN SOUTH AFRICA: A KWAZULU-NATAL FINANCIAL PLANNERS VIEW
014-012	Bunsom Kesapradist <i>Suvarnabhumi Institute of Technology, Thailand</i>	SUSTAINABLE CAPITALISM
016-013	Rahsidi Sabri Muda <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN PROMOTING DAM DISASTER MANAGEMENT
017-014	Prof. Dr. Ghulam Shabir <i>Beaconhouse National University Lahore, Pakistan</i>	PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN ISSUES IN INDIAN AND PAKISTANI NEWSPAPERS: A STUDY OF THE NEWS AND TIMES OF INDIA

Session Chair: Muaz Yusuf Ahmed

Venue: Lily 2

ISLAMIC STUDIES

001-001	Dr. Syaza Azhari <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>	PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL WATER AND CLAY SOAP DURING SERTU PROCESS TOWARDS BACTERIA INHIBITION
005-041	Dr. Mohd Murshidi Bin Mohd Noor <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>	BANTUAN ZAKAT DI KALANGAN ASNAF PELAJAR MENERUSI APLIKASI E-WALLET (KIPLEPAY): ANALISIS DI UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
015-015	Mohamed Thamby Mohamed Rizvi <i>Eastern University Sri Lanka</i>	ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS OF THE MASJIDS IN SRI LANKA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – mintak kurang
039-033	Dr. Abdulazeez Shittu <i>University of Abuja, Nigeria</i>	A CURSORY EVALUATION OF THE ONSLAUGHT OF GLOBALISATION ON DEVELOPING NATIONS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
045-038	Dr. Pradana Boy Zulian <i>Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia</i>	FROM THE CENTER TO PERIPHERY: THE MIDDLE EASTERN IMPACT ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN INDONESIA
053-045	Dr. Paramjit Kaur <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>	KAHOOT! IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM
003-002	Dani Asmadi bin Ibrahim <i>Kolej Matrikulasi Negeri Sembilan</i>	MOLECULAR SHAPE SIMULATOR APP: A COST-EFFECTIVE TOOL FOR LEARNING MOLECULAR GEOMETRY
031-027	Hassan Radwan <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	ASSESSING READING HABITS IN CORRELATION TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
042-040	Dr. Nor Fauzian Kassim <i>IPG Kampus Sultan Abdul Halim</i>	ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH DIGITAL GAME-BASED LEARNING: A CASE STUDY AMONG YEAR TWO AND THREE PUPILS
043-036	Dr. Zumahiran Kamarudin <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS IN SECOND-YEAR STUDIO PROJECT FOR CRAFT PRODUCT USING HANDMADE PAPER

1.00pm – 2.00pm

Networking Break

2.00pm – 4.30pm

Parallel Session 2

Session Chair:

Venue: Lily 1

SOCIAL SCIENCES

020-017	Safura Ahmad Sabri <i>Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor</i>	PEMBENTUKAN SAHSIAH MAHASISWA MELALUI PENGHAYATAN PROGRAM KEROHANIAN DI INSTITUSI PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM
022-019	Nurauliani Jamlus Rafdi <i>Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor</i>	FAKTOR- FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERSEPSI PENSYARAH TERHADAP TAKAFUL
025-021	Ahmad Fadhli Mamat <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	STUDY OF CONVENTIONAL PRACTICE IN DISASTER EVACUATION SHELTER AND THE ISLAMIC VIEW AND PRACTICE IN EVACUATION SHELTER MANAGEMENT
040-034	Jugjith Deodutt <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa</i>	DO DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVELS OF FINANCIAL PLANNERS CREATE A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WHEN DEVELOPING A RETIREMENT PLAN IN SOUTH AFRICA?
041-035	Muhammad Irfan Qadir <i>University of Central Punjab, Pakistan</i>	EFFECTS OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON AGGRESSION OF ADOLESCENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF LAHORE CITY
049-042	Dr. Mas Rynna Wati Ahmad <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>	THEATRE ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: THE RELEVANCE OF ADAPTATION IN <i>PONGAH, THE DEBT COLLECTOR</i> (<i>PONGAH SI PEMUNGUT HUTANG</i>) FROM ANTON CHEKOV'S <i>THE BOOR</i>
046-044	Hasny @ Yanti bt Zainal <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>	MENEROKA KEPERLUAN RUMAH TRANSIT SEBAGAI TEMPAT PERLINDUNGAN REMAJA BAWAH UMUR

4.30pm – 4.45pm

Closing Session

Lily 1

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

COMMUNICATION

010-016

KEBERKESANAN KOMUNIKASI INTERPERSONAL TERHADAP PERUBAHAN SIKAP DALAM KALANGAN PEKERJA DI KILANG BARD, KULIM, KEDAH

Dr. Hazlin Falina Rosli
Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah
Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor
Email: hazlinfalina@kuis.edu.my , Tel: 010-3669540

Muhammad Nabil Shafiq Mohd Asri
Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah
Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor
Email: nabilshafiq19@yahoo.com.my , Tel: 017-4629892

Nur Fikhriah Takril
Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah
Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor
Email: nurfikhriah@kuis.edu.my , Tel: 019-6150552

ABSTRAK

Komunikasi interpersonal penting dalam menjalani kehidupan seharian bagi mengurangkan jurang pemisah antara kedua-dua pihak terutama di dalam sesebuah organisasi. Komunikasi yang baik dapat mewujudkan hubungan dan mengurangkan pertelingkahan. Kajian ini berobjektifkan menilai tahap pendorong komunikasi interpersonal dalam kalangan pekerja, menilai tahap keberkesanan komunikasi interpersonal dalam kalangan pekerja dan mengkaji komunikasi interpersonal terhadap perubahan sikap pekerja di kilang Bard, Kulim, Kedah. Faktor-faktor pendorong komunikasi interpersonal merangkumi membentuk diri sendiri, membentuk hubungan, membentuk pengaruh dan pelaksanaan tugas. Kaedah kajian yang digunakan adalah kaedah tinjauan melibatkan 248 orang responden yang merupakan pekerja di Kilang Bard, Kulim, Kedah. Data dianalisis menggunakan Statistik Package for the Sosial Science (SPSS). Hasil kajian mendapati faktor pembentukan diri sendiri mencapai bacaan min tertinggi iaitu 4.34 manakala faktor tekanan membawa kepada perubahan sikap pekerja mencapai bacaan min tertinggi iaitu 4.38. Seterusnya komunikasi interpersonal terhadap perubahan sikap pekerja mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan berada pada tahap sederhana tinggi. Kajian ini penting kepada organisasi dalam menyampaikan maklumat berbentuk arahan, tegahan, pemakluman dan pujian kepada pekerja agar hubungan di dalam organisasi terjalin dengan baik. Diharapkan output kajian ini dapat memberikan sumbangan kepada bidang ilmu serta penambahbaikan terhadap komunikasi interpersonal dalam kalangan pekerja.

Kata kunci: Komunikasi Interpersonal, Membentuk Diri Sendiri, Membentuk Hubungan, Pengaruh, Pelaksanaan Tugas, Sikap.

030-025

FACTORS INFLUENCING CAMBODIAN MUSLIM YOUNG ADULTS IN SEEKING ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE ON FACEBOOK AND THEIR INTENTIONS TO SHARE IT WITH OTHERS

Math Kreye and Faiswal Kasirye
Department of Communication
International Islamic University Malaysia
Email: Kasirye.faiswal@gmail.com, kreyamathpuc@gmail.com
Tel: +60183765364

ABSTRACT

This study is set out to determine factors influencing Cambodian Muslim young adults in seeking Islamic knowledge on facebook and their intention to sharing it. The paper examines the relationship between attitude, subjective norm, behaviour, offline media, religiosity, seeking and sharing Islamic knowledge on facebook among Cambodian Muslim young adults. In addition, mediating variable of seeking Islamic knowledge on facebook was also tested together. The theory of planned behaviour was used in the study. The study employed a self-administered questionnaire and respondents were chosen using and non-random sampling. Two hundred and nine respondents took part in the survey to generate results on the subject matter. Data analysis included bivariate and partial correlation and descriptive analyses. Results indicate, that all bivariate tests done on attitude, subjective norm, religiosity, behaviour and offline media were significant. Meanwhile, mediating effects of seeking Islamic knowledge did not fully mediate all the variables. Findings show, that seeking Islamic knowledge on facebook is important to Cambodian Muslim young adults whereas sharing it is not important.

Keyword: Seeking Islamic knowledge, Facebook, Young Muslim adults, subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, theory of planned behaviour

EDUCATION

003-002

MOLECULAR SHAPE SIMULATOR: A COST-EFFECTIVE METHOD FOR TEACHING MOLECULAR GEOMETRY

Dani Asmadi Ibrahim
Negeri Sembilan Matriculation College
72000 Kuala Pilah, Malaysia
Email: dani_asmadi@kmns.matrik.edu.my

Amal Harun
Negeri Sembilan Matriculation College
72000 Kuala Pilah, Malaysia
Email: amaliga@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study involved 104 students of the Matriculation Science Program discusses how problems related to teaching and learning of Molecular Geometry are overcome. The focus of this study is the use of the Molecular Shape Simulator to help improve students' understanding of Molecular Geometry. This study was carried out using the Kemmis and McTaggart action research model and consists of two cycles. The first cycle involved the use of the application in lecture while the second cycle involved the use of application in tutorial. The study found 45% of students scored A in the first cycle. In the second cycle, the remaining 55% student had another class on molecular geometry, this time in smaller groups of 15 to 20 students. Students were allowed to use the application individually. At the end of the two cycles, 95% of the students scored As. Based on observations, test scores and student feedback, Molecular Shape Simulator can help students understand and properly describe the shapes of molecules and can help teachers achieve learning objectives faster and at lower cost compared to the classic ball and stick model set. In conclusion, this study finds the Molecular Shape Simulator to be a cost-effective tool for learning molecular geometry.

Keywords: Science education, chemistry, molecular geometry, educational application, and twenty-first-century learning.

031-027

ASSESSING THE READING HABITS IN RELATION TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONGST IIUM UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Hassan Radwan Jamal Elatrash
Department of Communication
International Islamic University Malaysia, 53100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: hassanradwan.iium@gmail.com
Tel: +60182469645

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to focus on reading habits in correlation to academic performance among International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) undergraduate students. The study identified the relationship between the academic performance of students as well as their reading habits which are their perception, attitude and behavior towards reading. Moreover, the mediating effects of the significance of general knowledge were tested together with the variables. Models of Social Cognitive Theory was used throughout this study. The objective of this research is achieved in a quantitative manner where a set of survey questionnaires have been constructed and distributed to 240 participants in the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) Gombak campus. The data collection was self-administered survey using an online

survey through Google Forms. The internal reliability analysis was tested using Cronbach's Alpha. The analysis of the data included partial and bivariate tests as well as inferential statistics and descriptive analyses. The findings of the study show us that there is a significant relationship between reading perception, reading attitude, and reading behavior towards academic performance. However, general knowledge did provide a significant effect to the variables tested. The study reveals that if a student faces a lack of exposure to reading at an early age, this may significantly affect the student's academic performance in the later stages of life. Therefore, the Malaysian Ministry of Education, schools and educational institutions should focus on instilling the habit of reading to students at an early age.

Keywords: Reading Habits, Perception, Attitude, Behavior, Academic Performance

043-036

INTEGRATING SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS IN THE SECOND-YEAR STUDIO PROJECT FOR CRAFT PRODUCT USING HANDMADE PAPER

Zumahiran Kamarudin

Department of Applied Arts and Design, Kuliyah of Architecture and Environmental Design, International Islamic University Malaysia, P.O Box10, 50728, Kuala Lumpur

Email: zumahiran@iiu.edu.my

ABSTRACT

The use of the plant-based fibre for the handmade paper for craft product in the second-year studio project was little explored through scientific research. Handmade paper has different rates of expansion and contraction, strength, absorbency, stability and rigidity, which can be examined through scientific analysis. Thus, with these physical properties, the handmade paper is a potential material for making a variety of craft objects. Their shapes and colours could complement any kind of objects which can be made in multitudes of options. Therefore, this paper aims to highlight the analysis of the handmade paper in the making of craft object for the second-year studio project of Applied Arts and Design programme. The objectives of the analysis are: to examine the potentiality of plant-fibre as raw material for handmade paper and to analyse the compatibility of the plant-fibre paper for making of a craft product. In accomplishing these objectives, first, the handmade paper was produced by applying the technique of Nagashizuki sheet formation. Then, an experiment was conducted to test the mechanical and physical properties of the papers. Fibre structure identification was done to determine the potentiality of the paper to be used as eco-material for craft product. The analysis of the plant fibres showed that they are good raw material for papermaking and the different fibres yield to different paper quality for various craft application. The students also analysed physical properties of the paper including tensile strength and tactile texture and found that they are very suitable for making crafts. In future, further analysis is required to prove the durability of the paper, and it can be accepted as a sustainable material for the various application for craft production.

Keywords: Plant fibre, handmade paper, Nagashizuki method, studio project, sustainable material

042-040

ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE THROUGH DIGITAL GAME-BASED LEARNING: A CASE STUDY AMONG YEAR TWO AND THREE PUPILS

Nor Fauzian Binti Kassim, Ph.D. (ECE)

Department of Preschool, Teacher Education Institute Campus Sultan Abdul Halim, Sungai Petani, Kedah, Malaysia

fauzian@ipsah.edu.my

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the enhancing of Year Two and Three pupils' knowledge through digital game-based learning. Present studies have advocated the role of digital games seems very significantly to enhance children learning. This paper will discuss the relevance between the user of the digital board game named Master Malaysia 123 v2 and the enhancing of knowledge among seven to nine years old children. This study focuses on 6 C's elements in New Pedagogies Deep Learning (NPDL) and Classroom Assessment. Three small groups of 18 pupils enrolled in Year Two and Three in one of the primary schools in Kedah were chosen as respondents. The data collected using a checklist through structured observations. The results indicated that the Digital Game-based Learning used as an interactive approach in the classroom. Hence, the approach could be enhancing pupils' knowledge besides achieving 6C's elements in NPDL. The use of board game will enable to conduct analytical and character evaluations that are Retention Capability & Aptitude to Retrieve (RCAR) and Attitude & Ability to Cooperate & Integrate (AACI). These evaluations help teachers to prepare pupils' performance assessment. These also enable teachers to assist each pupil to improve on his/her areas of weakness and to identify the different inherent skills of each pupil. Respondents highly agreed on the use of a digital game board in the classroom. They were actively and the learning process became more meaningful to them.

Keywords: Master Malaysia 123 v2, Digital Game-based Learning, NPDL, Classroom Assessment

053-045

KAHOOT! IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM

Paramjit Kaur
School of Education and Modern Languages
Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia
Email: paramjit@uum.edu.my, Tel: 019- 417 0666

Reenuga Naderajan
GEMS International School Pearl City
14120 Simpang Empat, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia
Email: nreenu1789@gmail.com, Tel: 016-4705179

ABSTRACT

Technological innovations have created various learning models and tools that can increase the effectiveness of the language teaching-learning process. Language practitioners now have various technological hardware and software to engage and optimise student engagement in the language learning process. There are a wide variety of learning software and platforms developed to assist language teachers in their teaching processes and help them create sustainable education environments. Research has shown that the infusion of 'gamification' software has the ability to influence and enhance language learning outcomes and create a positive learning environment. This paper reports on a small scale survey study done among 50 secondary students in an international school about their language learning experiences when they used Kahoot!. The study used a questionnaire with ten items using a five level categorical Likert scale. The results show that almost all the participants had positive experiences when they had lessons that integrated Kahoot!. Majority of the participants reported that they were able to engage actively in their language lessons when using the Kahoot! platform in their language lessons. Almost all participants reported positive experiences when they used Kahoot! in the language classrooms. Adaptive software and platforms like Kahoot! enable students to engage and actively participate in their language learning processes, and thus provide a more meaningful and rich language learning experience.

Keywords: English language learning, gamification, Kahoot! , ICT in language learning

SOCIAL SCIENCES

004-003

APPROPRIATE TREATMENT AND SUPPORT CAN INCREASE THE ADVERSITY OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A CASE STUDY IN GOVERNMENT SOCIAL INSTITUTION

Wiwien Dinar Pratisti, Nonik Dwi Aprianingsih
Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
Email: Wiwien.Pratisti@ums.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The imperfection of a person's physical condition sometimes makes him hampered in work or achievement. Imperfections of physical body condition are often referred to as disability. In addition to limitations in work and achievement, disability sometimes experience injustice, ridicule, or other inhibiting behavior. On the other hand, the disabilities are also required to survive, work and creative according to their potential. Therefore, efforts are needed to develop the adversity for the disabilities.

The purpose of this study was to understand and describe the adversity features of persons with disabilities in government social institution, which is engaged in community empowerment and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities. The research method used was a qualitative case study where data collection was obtained from semi-structured interviews and observations. There were 6 selected informants using purposive sampling with the criteria for informants with physical disabilities who were in government social institution and informed consent was proven. The results showed that people with disabilities have an adversity ability because the fulfilment of the four aspects, namely aspects of control, origin and ownership, reach, and endurance. In Control aspect, they have the ability to control emotions when they have difficulties with their circumstances and hear unpleasant words from the community, by being patient and grateful. In Origin and ownership aspect, they do not blame others for the difficulties they face but instead place mistakes on their different physical conditions, that resulting in a lack of confidence in the community. In Reach aspect was shown when experiencing difficulties they believes that all problems that arise can be solved, so that it can limit the scope of the problem in the future. In Endurance aspect, they have the motivation to resolve problems and believe that all difficulties have a solution so they were sure to survive and try to face difficulties. The result showed that programme being done in government social institution was useful to increased the adversity of disabilities.

Keywords: adversity, disabilities, control, origin and ownership, reach, endurance

007-007

GRATITUDE AND OPTIMISM IN PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD)

Rini Lestari
Faculty of Psychology,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Central of Java, Indonesia
Email: Rini.Lestari@ums.ac.id, Tel : 6282137369906

Wiwien Dinar Pratisti
Faculty of Psychology,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Central of Java, Indonesia
Email : Wiwien.Pratisti@ums.ac.id, Tel : 62818278956

ABSTRACT

Autism as one of 5 (five) type of Pervasive Development Disorder (PDD) which was increasing from year to year in Indonesia. Patience and a good understanding of their condition is very necessary, especially children

with autism. Parents as the closest people caring for children with autism are sometimes pessimistic about the future conditions of their children because people with autism can only be treated therapy or intensive treatment even the disorder are categorized as incurable. The right therapy could be traced from the variables that may influenced the children. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of gratitude with optimism in parents of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). The research hypothesis was that there was a positive relationship between gratitude and optimism in parents of children with ASD. Research subjects were 125 parents who have child or children with ASD. Instruments used in this research were Gratitude Questionnaire (GQ) to measure gratitude and Life Orientation Test (LOT-R) to measure optimism, and product moment was used to analysis the datas. Interviews were conducted to 15 subjects in order to obtain more comprehensive information about gratitude and optimsm in parents of children with autism. The results showed that there was a positive relationship between gratitude and optimism in parents of children with ASD. The analysis also shows that there was no difference in gratitude level when viewed from the sexe dan education level of parents, but father more optimistic than mother. Level of gratitude and optimism belong to the medium category. Other results showed the belief of parents about their children, children with autism was the best gift from God.

Keywords : gratitude, optimism, parents, autism

013-011

EXPLORING ADEQUATE RETIREMENT FUNDING IN SOUTH AFRICA: A KWAZULU-NATAL FINANCIAL PLANNER'S VIEW

Shagaran Rathnasamy

School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Faculty of Law and Management Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal,

Pietermaritzburg Campus

Email: RathnasamyS@ukzn.ac.za

Telephone: +27 33 260 6309

Jugjith Deodutt

School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Faculty of Law and Management Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal,

Westville Campus

Email: DEODUTTJ@ukzn.ac.za

Telephone: +27 33 260 7074

ABSTRACT

The development of several social demographic and economic trends have created the interest among financial analysts and the general population in planning for retirement. By the year 2021 the number of South Africans past retirement age will be an estimated 4.4 million which should account for approximately 7.3% of the country's population (currently 3.8 million or 6.8% of the population) (Statistics South Africa, 2016). The increase in South Africa's population at large and longer retirement periods have raised questions about financial preparedness for retirement. Economic issues such as corporate downsizing, capped employer retirement contributions, changing of jobs for greater remuneration and increased daily living costs have shifted the responsibility for retirement financial well-being from employers to individuals. Adequate retirement provision does not necessarily only affect the retiree but also the family unit of the retiree as a whole, as the vast majority of households in developing countries such as South Africa rely solely on one breadwinner. A global financial planning survey "was conducted by the FPI in 2015. The survey shows that only 38% of South Africans are confident that they will achieve their financial life goals, with 55% indicating that they do not know where to start with financial planning (Financial Planning Institute of South Africa, 2015) Gustman, Mitchell and Steinmeier (1995), as sited in (Greninger, Hampton, Kitt, & Jacquet, 2000) reported that, "there is no consensus in literature regarding the definition of retirement. If we do not understand the meaning of retirement, is it possible to judge whether a population is financially prepared?" This question underlines the importance of gathering informative qualitative data such as goals and risk tolerances and

quantitative data, in order to develop a capital needs analysis to establish how clients can successfully meet their retirement goals. This paper aims to explore the role of the Financial Planner in the retirement planning process.

Keywords: Adequate Retirement Funding; KwaZulu-Natal; Financial Planner; Retirement Funding; Retirement Planning

014-012

SUSTAINABLE CAPITALISM

Bunsom Kesapradist
Faculty of Business Administration
Suvarnabhumi Institute of Technology,
55/56 Bangplee, Samutprakarn, Thailand
Email: bunsom@gmail.com, Tel: 66-990982552

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is an idea resulted from negative affect on natural resources and environmental decadence caused by economic development regarding to Capitalism, especially while the earth is progressing to globalization. If humans are continuing follow the growth path of Capitalism without any limited, they may soon no longer stay in this world since the environment has been destroyed into unfavorable conditions for humans surviving. Therefore, sustainable development is a concept which can cease and prevent the world from these unpleasing factors. Capitalism has created many benefits for many people, but Maximize Profit of capitalism can lead to the aggressive impacts on society and environment, the crisis could be occurred and attacked accordingly. By this, capitalism has increased the idea of mankind compassion by placing social innovation in accordance with each period such as philanthropy and social responsibility. Regarding stated idea, capitalism has been increasingly and heavily attacked, the companies has grown but on the damaged of society and environment. Thus, the concept of value converting has occurred as from Maximize Profit to Shared Values. Each company must place business and society as the center of the strategy, the society should not be set as the outside framework. Profitability must provide the value for society in the appearance of the social needs and solutions. The achievement of the company must also create the advancement of the society. Shared Value is not only about the social responsibilities or philanthropy, but this is about the new pattern of business, and social benefit at the same time. Although society is the provider of the righteousness under License to Operate, but the influence of the company and the problem which has taken place caused by capitalism is too big to use Voluntary or Social Sanction. Regarding this condition, it is necessary to have over state-power institution which can push society forward from Capitalist Market Economy.

Keywords: Sustainable development, capitalism.

016-013

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN PROMOTING DAM DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Rahsidi Sabri Muda
Civil & Geoinformatics Unit
TNB Research Sdn Bhd, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia.
Email: rahsidism@tnb.com.my, Tel: 019-382 6797

Izawati Tukiman
International Islamic University Malaysia
54000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: izawati@iium.edu.my, Tel: 013-3922187

Azila Ahmad Sarkawi
International Islamic University Malaysia
54000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Email: azila@iium.edu.my, Tel: 019-2668750

Mohamad Faiq Md Amin
Civil & Geoinformatics Unit
TNB Research Sdn Bhd, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia.
Email: faiq.mdamin@tnb.com.my Tel: 013-4563749

Ainul Bahiah Mohd Khidzir
Civil & Geoinformatics Unit
TNB Research Sdn Bhd, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia.
Email: bahiah.khidzir@tnb.com.my Tel: 012-5025352

ABSTRACT

Dams are constructed for many reasons to supply human needs in daily life such as water supply, power generation and etc. However, dams could impose risks to the public and the situation could be disastrous if the dam break occurred, and catastrophic flood is direct impact to downstream area. The impact of dam break is unpredictable, thus requires better understanding and preparedness to avoid fatalities and minimize damages and losses. The purpose of this paper is to discover an effective approaches to encourage public involvement in the reduction process of growing disaster risk in developing countries which inline with Islamic teaching. The relationship between religious beliefs and natural disaster will be the focus discussed in this paper. Content analysis of journals, books, national and international guidelines on disaster risk management are used to discover various opinions, actions and religious relationship that support for a better disaster risk management. The Islamic perspectives highlighted on human believe, culture and behavior, safety and vitality in order to clear existing misunderstandings and it shows that the issues of environment protection, risk management, safety and human life in terms of Islamic religious demonstrate of God's love for mankind.

Keywords; Community awareness and preparedness, Dam failure, Islamic knowledge.

017-014

PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN ISSUES IN INDIAN AND PAKISTANI NEWSPAPERS: A STUDY OF THE NEWS AND TIMES OF INDIA

Prof. Dr. Ghulam Shabir
School of Media and Mass Communication
Beaconhouse National University Lahore, PAKISTAN
drshabair@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Women are not only different in her gender characteristics but also are in her role, functions, thoughts and participation but unfortunately she treated as a men's property throughout the world especially in underdeveloped countries. The present research is based on women issues published in Daily The News International and Daily Times of India. This study will help to address actual problems which are being faced by women in Pakistan and India. This study explored that which women issues are highly or less discussed and role of print media regarding women issues. This will helpful in the reduction of women issues as well as it will help in the formulation of legislation related to women after highlighting the issues in the results of this research. This research aimed to check the portrayal of women issue covered by Indian and Pakistani newspapers, that's why the researcher selected two leading English newspapers of India and Pakistan (Times of India and The News International). The researcher selects two English newspapers for content analysis. Both newspapers are popular, highly circulated, balanced, objective and main stream, so that the researcher selects these newspapers from both countries. These newspapers are select to check the news related to women

issues like; towards murder, honor killing, suicide, kidnapping, torture, sexual harassment, rape, molestation, domestic violence, battering, marriage issues, acid attack, misbehave, fire burning, hurts, lack of political participation, domestic abuse and eloping. The researcher used two communication theories (framing and feminism) and concluded that media frame women issues factual based in news and negative in editorials. The researcher finds out that both newspapers (Daily The News International & Daily Times of India) highlight variety of women's issues. However; The Daily News neglected the issues related to women's like molestation, harassment, domestic violence. While; some aspects related to women issues are disregarded by both countries primarily like, Battering, Marriage issues, Misbehave, Fire burning, lack of political participation, Domestic abuse and Eloping. The researcher also has given some suggestions for the solution of such issues.

Keywords: Women, print, media, Pakistani, Indian, social, issues, newspapers, portrayal

020-017

PEMBENTUKAN SAHSIAH MAHASISWA MELALUI PENGHAYATAN PROGRAM KEROHANIAN DI INSTITUSI PENGAJIAN TINGGI ISLAM

Safura Ahmad Sabri

Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah

Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Email: safura@kuis.edu.my, Tel: 013-9976146

Nur Hafizah Musa

Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah

Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Email: hafizahmusa95@yahoo.com, Tel: 016-3133951

Nurauliani Jamlus Rafdi

Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah

Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia

Email: nurauliani@kuis.edu.my, Tel: 012-3369029

ABSTRAK

Program kerohanian merupakan satu aktiviti keagamaan yang sering diadakan di kebanyakan Institusi Pengajian Tinggi bagi membina sahsiah serta jati diri yang mantap dalam kalangan mahasiswa. Di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Islam khususnya, perlaksanaan program ini sekaligus bertujuan untuk mempertingkatkan kefahaman dan penghayatan Islam menerusi aktiviti kerohanian yang dijalankan. Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk menentukan hubungan di antara faktor-faktor pembentukan sahsiah mahasiswa melalui penghayatan program kerohanian. Seramai 286 orang responden telah dipilih dari kalangan mahasiswa di Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor yang merupakan salah sebuah Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Islam di Malaysia. Objektif kajian adalah untuk menentukan hubungan di antara faktor pengetahuan, minat dan sikap dengan pembentukan sahsiah mahasiswa. Data yang diperolehi melalui borang kaji selidik dianalisis menggunakan Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) dengan menjalankan analisis deskriptif dan Korelasi Pearson. Hasil dapatan analisis deskriptif menunjukkan kesemua faktor tersebut berada pada tahap yang tinggi. Sementara itu, dapatan analisis Korelasi Pearson pula menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara ketiga-tiga pemboleh ubah tidak bersandar iaitu pengetahuan, minat dan sikap dengan pemboleh ubah bersandar iaitu pembentukan sahsiah mahasiswa ($p < 0.05$). Implikasi kajian menunjukkan bahawa kesemua faktor-faktor penghayatan program kerohanian tersebut mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dan memberi kesan kepada pembentukan sahsiah mahasiswa di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi Islam khususnya di KUIS.

Kata Kunci: Program Kerohanian, Pengetahuan, Minat, Sikap, Pembentukan Sahsiah.

022-019

FAKTOR- FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERSEPSI PENSYARAH TERHADAP TAKAFUL

Nurauliani Jamlus Rafdi¹, Shahiera Suzlymn², Safura Ahmad Sabri¹

¹Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah,

Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS),

Malaysia

Email: nurauliani@kuis.edu.my; safura@kuis.edu.my

ABSTRAK

Industri kewangan Islam menawarkan takaful sebagai produk perlindungan kepada masyarakat Islam namun segmentasi pasaran produk takaful masih rendah berbanding insurans. Keadaan ini menimbulkan persoalan sedangkan pelbagai usaha telah dilakukan oleh pihak kerajaan dan swasta untuk memperkenalkan takaful. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor- faktor yang mempengaruhi persepsi pensyarah Fakulti Pengurusan dan Muamalah (FPM), Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor (KUIS) terhadap takaful. 90 borang soal selidik digunakan sebagai kaedah pengumpulan data dan telah diedarkan secara rawak namun hanya 73 borang soal selidik yang telah dikembalikan semula kepada penyelidik. Penyelidik menggunakan kaedah deskriptif dan analisis regresi berganda untuk menganalisis data yang diperolehi dengan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) versi 22. Hasil kajian mendapati pembolehubah tidak bersandar iaitu faktor pengetahuan dan faktor keyakinan mempengaruhi pembolehubah bersandar iaitu persepsi pensyarah terhadap takaful. Namun pembolehubah tidak bersandar yang ketiga iaitu faktor penerimaan didapati tidak mempengaruhi persepsi pensyarah terhadap takaful. Selain itu hasil kajian mendapati faktor pengetahuan merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi persepsi pensyarah terhadap takaful.

Kata Kunci: keyakinan, pengetahuan, persepsi, takaful.

025-021

STUDY OF CONVENTIONAL PRACTICE IN DISASTER EVACUATION SHELTER AND THE ISLAMIC VIEW AND PRACTICE IN EVACUATION SHELTER MANAGEMENT

Ahmad Fadhli bin Mamat

Civil & Geoinformatics Unit

TNB Research Sdn Bhd, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia.

Email: fadhli.mamat@tnb.com.my Tel: 012-9641986

Mohamad Faiq Md Amin

Civil & Geoinformatics Unit

TNB Research Sdn Bhd, 43000 Kajang, Malaysia.

Email: faiq.mdamin@tnb.com.my Tel: 013-4563749

ABSTRACT

Natural disaster in the form of flood is a common situation in Malaysia due to its climate of extreme rain during monsoon season. These events occurred and repeated almost every year, covering mostly a common neighborhood in the flood plain area. In the event of a disaster, local authorities will evacuate the affected area and temporarily shelter the victims in the place well known as an evacuation shelter. Focusing on the flood victims and the disaster management practice in general, this research will primarily focus on the study of conventional practice and condition in the evacuation shelter and comparison with Islamic guidance and teaching for such situation. This is taking into consideration of the needs of the Muslims community in the disaster area despite the conventional practice in evacuation shelters, in order to not just reducing the risk and assist in emergency planning, but also to ensure that the needs of Muslims and obedience of Islam is also

being taken care of during emergency events. Observation were done from the drill exercise of evacuation activity carried out by the local authority and analysis was done in comparison with the Islamic teaching. In the end, the optimized evacuation shelter practice is proposed to fulfil both the requirement of the community and the Islamic guidelines during disaster is discussed

Keywords; disaster management, evacuation shelter, dam failure, islamic guidelines, flood.

040-034

DO DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS AND EDUCATION LEVELS OF FINANCIAL PLANNERS CREATE A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION WHEN DEVELOPING A RETIREMENT PLAN IN SOUTH AFRICA?

Shagaran Rathnasamy

School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Faculty of Law and Management Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal,

Pietermaritzburg Campus

Email: RathnasamyS@ukzn.ac.za

Telephone: +27 33 260 6309

Jugjith Deodutt

School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Faculty of Law and Management Studies, University of KwaZulu-Natal,

Westville Campus

Email: DEODUTTJ@ukzn.ac.za

Telephone: +27 33 260 7074

ABSTRACT

Society's reliance on financial planners, to provide a holistic overview on retirement, needs to be supported by unbiased fact. (Greninger, Hampton, Kitt, & Jacquet, 2000), found consensus between experts among a panel of 188 financial planners and educators. Consensus was found and there was agreement on the guidelines for planning assumptions and meeting family needs. Nine-tenths of the experts agreed that families should have achieved 50-60% of retirement savings goals by age 50 and 90% by age 60. Although the consensus level was indeed high, there were noted differences between gender and occupation. Overall, there were more males (55%) than females (45%). Financial planners were predominantly male (77%) with educators predominantly female (59%) creating a significant relationship between occupation and gender in the sample. The study also revealed a significant difference in the educational level of the two occupational subgroups. As expected, most planners possessed bachelor degrees whereas most educators possessed postgraduate degrees up to a doctoral level. On the guidelines where there was a high level of agreement, it would be useful to know how the advice was influenced by varying demographic and educational backgrounds. This study is to determine what differences of opinion might exist between educational and demographic subgroups of financial planners.

Keywords: demographic subgroups of financial planners; educational subgroups of financial planners; retirement plan differences of opinion.

041-035

"EFFECTS OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON AGGRESSION OF ADOLESCENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS OF LAHORE CITY"

Muhammad Irfan Qadir

Irfanqadir1632@gmail.com

+ 92 331 6000500

PhD Research Scholar in School of Media and Communication Studies, University of Central Punjab, Lahore

ABSTRACT

This study focus on the “Effect of Media Violence on Aggression of Adolescents” Basically this study is conducted on male and female students of Lahore city. Current study observed exposure and attitude toward media violence and aggression level of adolescents. For this study 500 (Male, 250 and Female 250) students are taken as sample size from different universities of Lahore. Data is collected through stratified and convenience sampling technique from the targeted papulation. Major results indicate the significant difference in exposure and attitude toward media violence of male and female as well as aggression level of both gender also affected due to media violence. Findings reveal that male adolescent’s exposure, attitude toward media violence and aggression have positive and significant relationship but exposure of female adolescents is affirmative association to TV violence but not significant whereas attitude toward TV violence has favorable and significant association with aggression. Further, there is also need to set some sort of filters on media contents which are presenting violence.

Keywords: Exposure, Attitude, Media, Violence, Aggression, Adolescents

044-037

ANALYZING KITCHEN WORKSPACE FOR FOOD TRUCKS IN SELECTED AREAS OF KUALA LUMPUR AND SELANGOR

Dr Julaila Abdul Rahman

International Islamic University Malaysia

Email: julailarahman@iium.edu.my, Tel: 019-3594100

Nuur Hafizah Ramdan

International Islamic University Malaysia

Email: hafizah.ramdan@gmail.com , Tel: 013-6245162

Ts. Ismail Jasmani

International Islamic University Malaysia

Email: ismailjas@iium.edu.my, Tel: 019-3158804

ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore the various workspace of food truck kitchen focusing on those operated in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor areas. Therefore, the objective of this research is 1) to determine existing types of food trucks in selected areas and 2) to identify the workspace of kitchen for the food trucks in selected areas. Observation on physical elements of 17 food trucks were done. Data collection has been analyzed on the types of food trucks by line up analysis to categorized the type of menu served and location. The number of movements during food preparation were analyzed as well to obtain the work triangle ratio. The result showed that there are two types of food truck menu; fusion cuisine and western cuisine. The western fusion showed the highest number of movement during food preparation. The more numbers of preparation movements shows that the preparation of the meal was more complicated. This study also found that there are food truck workspace with work triangle and without work triangle. The wider work triangle in the kitchen will give a better workspace for food preparation. Most of the food trucks samples have ideal work triangle. However, many food truck samples still having safety issues such as discomfort and uncomfortable workspace. To ensure the adequate and proper food truck kitchen working space, there is a need to improve the work triangle area, as well to consider following aspects; 1) to create bigger empty space in the middle of the kitchen, 2) maximum 2 workers, 3) plan zoning and suitable kitchen equipments 4) edequate entrance area. By this recommendation, it is hope that all activities in the food truck kitchen can be done smoothly in a safe and healty work environment.

Keywords: Workspace, Food Truck, Kitchen layout

049-042

THEATRE ACROSS TIME AND SPACE: THE RELEVANCE OF ADAPTATION IN PONGAH, THE DEBT COLLECTOR (PONGAH SI PEMUNGUT HUTANG) FROM ANTON CHEKOV'S THE BOOR.

Mas Rynna Wati Ahmad, Phd
Centre Of Malay Language, Literature & Cultural Studies
Faculty Of Social Science & Humanities
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
(masryнна@ukm.edu.my)

ABSTRACT

Adaptation is defined, as an altered or amended version of a text, musical composition, one adapted for filming, broadcasting, or production on the stage from a novel or similar literary source. This form of technique is found not uncommon in theatre productions these days, whereby, adaptation is deemed brilliant in transforming many plays that were produced earlier to be enjoyed in today's world. Not only that, adaptation in theatre functions to give a new breath of perspective of issues that never grow old across time. Pongah si Pemungut Hutang/ Pongah the Debt Collector, was first staged during Terengganu's Theatre Festival 2019 was an adapted version taken from the popular one act love comedy, The Boor written by Anton Chekov in 1888. Even though, it was more than 200 years old, Chekov's work has never been exhausted perceived by many. The issue raised is still relevant in current situation, that is a husband passed away leaving a widow who had to bear the dead husband's debts. The plot twisted when the debt collector, had fallen in love with the widow, and that has made all the different in which the play becomes very entertaining to the audience. It is to be found that, this new version of The Boor, had appropriated the scene from the original texts as a means of cultural adaptations in its representations. These could be found evident in the play's setting that depicts the non- European setting unlike the original play, and the portrayal of two clowns with the purpose to tell the background details of the story had worked effectively. This paper traces the elements of adaptations in this modified version of love comedy. It is also intended to focus on the ways in which how adaptation is still relevant in highlighting the issues that are prevalent in current situations regardless of time and place.

Keywords: Adaptation, cultural adaptations, comedy, appropriation, modification.

046-044

MENEROKA KEPERLUAN RUMAH TRANSIT SEBAGAI TEMPAT PERLINDUNGAN REMAJA BAWAH UMUR

Hasny@Yanti Zainal
samsilah@upm.edu.my; norlizah@upm.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Remaja merupakan pewaris negara di masa hadapan. Keterlibatan remaja dalam permasalahan sosial perlu diberikan perhatian yang sewajarnya. Justeru kajian terhadap keperluan rumah transit bagi remaja bawah umur akan meneroka sejauhmana ia menjadi keperluan sebagai tempat perlindungan bagi remaja yang tinggal bersendirian semasa ibu bapa bekerja. Berdasarkan justifikasi tersebut, kajian ini meneroka rutin harian tiga orang remaja (N=3) ketika berada di rumah transit. Melalui pendekatan kajian kes, kajian turut meninjau kesedaran kefungsi rumah transit dalam kalangan ibu bapa di sebuah rumah transit berdaftar daerah Puchong. Melalui kaedah temubual mendalam, nota lapangan, analisis dokumen dan pemerhatian, dapatan kajian menunjukkan remaja amat memerlukan rumah transit bagi menjalani rutin harian dengan lebih teratur. Remaja turut terhindar daripada permasalahan sosial, cemerlang akademik dan sahsiah serta dilindungi dari aspek fizikal dan mental. Keadaan ini memberi kesan positif kepada institusi keluarga di mana ibu bapa dapat bekerja dengan lebih efektif, tenang dan seterusnya menghasilkan keluarga yang harmoni. Sebagai kesimpulan, keperluan rumah transit untuk golongan remaja bawah umur perlu diberi perhatian mendalam oleh pihak berwajib. Ia dapat menghindarkan remaja terlibat permasalahan sosial yang serius. Penyediaan

rumah transit oleh pihak kerajaan pula mampu membantu ibu bapa yang tidak berkemampuan yang berhadapan dengan masalah kewangan dan melahirkan masyarakat madani serta keluarga harmoni di masa hadapan.

ISLAMIC STUDIES

001-001

PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL WATER AND CLAY SOAP DURING SERTU PROCESS TOWARDS BACTERIA INHIBITION

Dr. Syaza Azhari

Chemical Technology Programme, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, (USIM), 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.

Email: syaza@usim.edu.my, Tel: 013-7047401

Nor Hafiza Ishak

Chemical Technology Programme, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, (USIM), 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia.

Email: nhafizaishak@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Analysis has been carried out to determine the physicochemical properties of 5 soil water samples and 1 clay soap sample. The properties that were determined were soil textural analysis, pH and electrical conductivity. The textural analysis was carried out using rapid method, pH was determined using pH meter and electrical conductivity using conductivity meter. The evaluation of antibacterial activity was carried out using total plate count method. For the textural analysis, three different types of soil were determined which are clay, loamy and sandy. The soil pH was in the range of 4.8 - 10.0. For the electrical conductivity, it shows wide range value of electrical conductivity which are between 12.42 ($\mu\text{S}/\text{Cm}$) - 818.66 ($\mu\text{S}/\text{Cm}$). From the physicochemical analysis, it was found that the soil texture plays an important role in determining the other properties of soil. Besides, the clay soil showed the superior antibacterial activity at compared the other types of soil. The addition of clay to the soap increased its efficiency in removing the dog saliva's bacteria.

Keywords: Sertu, Textural Analysis, pH, Electrical Conductivity, Antibacterial Activity, Dog Saliva's Bacteria.

015-015

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS OF THE "MASJIDS" IN SRI LANKA AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

M.T.M.Rizvi

Senior Lecturer in Islamic studies

Department of Islamic Studies

Eastern University, Sri Lanka

abuagar&73@yahoo.com/0776065144

ABSTRACT

Masjid An - Nabavi which was built and administered by the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon him) is the model for all Masjids in the world. The prophet developed socio-cultural affairs, religious faith, education, economy and political structure of his society through the administration of Masjid An - Nabavi. Moreover this administrative strategy was followed by all masjids in the world during the Islamic era (from 624AD up to 1924 AD).however, European conquest in the mid of 19th century in the Islamic world distorted the potential roles of masjids among the society.in particular it affected oriental countries including Sri Lanka. Hence functions of

masjids in Sri Lanka was limited only for prayers. However, none of the studies addressed the current status of masjids in the development of societies. Therefore, this study was conducted in twenty five districts of Sri Lanka. Objectively test the administrative and social development roles of masjids in the Sri Lanka. Necessary data was collected in the study areas through field visits, questionnaire survey and inter personal interviews. Results revealed that the administrative structure and Sri Lanka Muslims Cultural Affairs. As such the Affairs can monitor and guide the administrative structure of masjids towards the functions of the model, Masjid An - Nabavi.

Keywords: Masjid, Administration, Culture, Islamic era, European conquest

039-033

A CURSORY EVALUATION OF THE ONSLAUGHT OF GLOBALISATION ON DEVELOPING NATIONS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

Dr Abdulazeez Balogun Shittu
 Department of Islamic Studies
 Faculty of Arts,
 University of Abuja,
 P. M. B. 117,
 FCT, Abuja,
 Nigeria.
 Email: abdulazeez.shittu@uniabuja.edu.ng

ABSTRACT

Globalisation is actually spreading the wave of development and civilisation to every nook and cranny of the globe. However, like any other phenomena in human existence that are two sided like a coin, globalisation is not immune to positives and negatives. Unfortunately, the developed nations of the world effectively use globalisation directly or indirectly to oppress and subdue the developing ones to remain in their third world status till eternity. Through observation, practical experiences and interaction with both print and electronic sources, this paper examines the concept of globalisation, its gains and pains as well as what it has to offer humanity. It also scrutinises the position of developing countries on the global stage as victims or victors vis-à-vis the cultural erosion they have been subjected to. As the paper affirms, on the one hand that globalisation has brought unprecedented development to humanity; it also acknowledges on the other that the proceeds of globalisation are sometimes accompanied with inherent side effects that customarily negate its achievements. Moral decadence and all sorts of social vices that are wiping away religious and indeed, human values are examples of the downsides of globalisation, which are some of the heavy price humanity is paying for globalisation. In order for developing nations to take their rightful position on the world arena, the paper suggests that the leaders and elites of these nations at home and in diaspora should champion the retention of their values and “harmless” indigenous cultures that are fast disappearing in the face of globalisation. It also warns that developing nations may finally lose their unique and enviable identities if the current trend by which the “hurricane” of globalisation is rampaging through the world is not appropriately checkmated.

Keywords: Globalisation, Developing Nations, Better Governance, Islam

045-038

FROM THE CENTER TO PERIPHERY: THE MIDDLE EASTERN IMPACT ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

Pradana Boy Zulian
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

ABSTRACT

The influence of Middle Eastern elements within the context of Indonesian Islam is undebated. In general term, the transmission of values and impacts of Indonesian and Middle Eastern Islam takes a one-way traffic pattern. That the dynamics of Islam in Middle Eastern regions will fundamentally bring impact on the practice and dynamic of Islam in Indonesia. In contrast, it is rarely the case that dynamics and values of Indonesian Islam could be transmitted to the Middle East region. The relationship of these two contexts of Islam is often described as the relationship of centre and periphery. In such a case, the establishment of Islamic education is not an exception. In the light of this context, this paper will investigate the extent to which Middle Eastern elements influence the establishment of Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia. Following long-accepted categorization of Indonesian Islam into modern and traditionalist Muslim as broadly represented by Muhammadiyah and Nahdlatul Ulama' respectively, this paper will map out the influence of Middle Eastern components on the practice of education run by this two largest Islamic organizations. However, as in the post-New Order period many Islamic groups emerged, which at the same time also enriched the competing orientations of Islamic groups, education offered by this new groups and orientations are also worthy for evaluation.

In the case of modernist group, it can be asserted that the idea and practice of Islamic reform which constitute one of its major agendas mostly echoed the similar and earlier movements took place in the Middle East. In such a case, it is interesting to investigate whether this echoing movement also impact the practice of Islamic education run by modernist groups. Similarly, traditionalist groups are often described as the revivers of more locally-rooted Islamic practice, and therefore, tend to blend the local and Middle Eastern elements within their religious practice. An important question is whether this pattern is also mirrored in their educational system or it may take different form from their main orientation? Not less important are Islamic groups which completely mirror Middle Eastern Islam such as Hizbut Tahrir, Ikhwan, and many groups categorized as Salafi. These groups have also established their educational institutions which are much more Arabized than other groups' establishment. In general, this paper will trace the influence of Middle Eastern elements in Islamic education in Indonesia by looking at their institutions, curricula, method of teaching, orientations, and Islamic ideological transmission.

005-041

BANTUAN ZAKAT DI KALANGAN ASNAF PELAJAR MENERUSI APLIKASI EWALLET (KIPLEPAY): ANALISIS DI UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

Dr. Mohd Murshidi Bin Mohd Noor, Dr. Ahmad Khilmy Bin Abdul Rahim, Dr. Mohamad Zulkurnai bin Ghazali

ABSTRAK

Lembaga Zakat Negeri Kedah (LZKN) telah mengagihkan semula zakat pendapatan di kalangan staf-staf Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) untuk diberikan bantuan kepada asnaf-asnaf yang memerlukan. Asnaf-asnaf yang terdapat di UUM terdiri daripada golongan pelajar, staf, komuniti luar dan agensi yang menguruskan hal ehwal asnaf. Pada tahun 2018 dan 2019, pengurusan zakat UUM memutuskan untuk menyalurkan bantuan zakat kepada pelajar menerusi aplikasi kiplepay. Berdasarkan kaedah pemberian bantuan seperti ini, UUM satu-satunya universiti awam di Malaysia yang melaksanakan bantuan zakat menerusi aplikasi kiplepay. Tujuan kertas kerja ini dilakukan adalah untuk menganalisis dari sudut hukum bantuan yang diberikan menerusi aplikasi kiplepay. Metode kajian adalah berdasarkan kepada temubual dan rujukan dokumen. Berdasarkan perbincangan tentang tajuk ini, didapati pelaksanaan bantuan zakat kepada pelajar di UUM menerusi aplikasi kiplepay sangat signifikan dan dapat mengawal perbelanjaan pelajar agar tidak digunakan untuk tujuan yang tidak sepatutnya juga bersesuaian dengan objektif zakat disyariatkan. Semoga dengan kajian yang dilakukan ini serta kewajaran aplikasi kiplepay dilaksanakan di kalangan pelajar universiti bagi mendapatkan bantuan zakat, maka wajar ianya dilaksanakan di universiti-universiti awam lain di Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: Zakat, kiplepay, e-wallet

LIST OF REGISTERED PARTICIPANTS

No	Name	Institution	Email	Country
1	Dr. Abdulazeez Shittu	University of Abuja	abdulazeez.shittu@uniabuja.edu.ng	Nigeria
2	Dr. Abner V. Pineda	Western Colleges, inc	drabnerpineda@gmail.com	Philippines
3	Abul Kashem Sheikh	Kathak Academy Bangladesh (KAB) UNCSOs	info@kabbd.org	Bangladesh
4	Ahmad Fadhli Mamat	International Islamic University Malaysia	afm2084@yahoo.com	Malaysia
5	Ajeng Nova Dumpratiwi	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	ajeng.dumpratiwi@ums.ac.id	Indonesia
6	Ali Asghar Saifuddin Lamuwala	Aljamea-tus-Saifiyah - KARACHI	alilamu@gmail.com	Pakistan
7	Ali Awad Abdullah Al Wagfi	Jadara University	aliwagfi@jadara.edu.jo	Jordan
8	Annie Azlina Shahrhan	Politeknik Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah	annie1@polisas.edu.my	Malaysia
9	Arviyan Wijanarko	Islamic University of Indonesia	arviyan.a.w@gmail.com	Indonesia
10	Asniza Zakaria	Institut Pendidikan Guru	zakiah5100@gmail.com	Malaysia
11	Bunsom Kesapradist	Suvarnabhumi Institute of Technology	bunsom@gmail.com	Thailand
12	Dr. Chan Suet Fong	Politeknik Sultan Azlan Shah	chansfmail@gmail.com	Malaysia
13	Dani Asmadi Ibrahim	Kolej Matrikulasi Negeri Sembilan	dani_asmadi@kmns.matrik.edu.my	Malaysia

No	Name	Institution	Email	Country
14	Desi Rahmawaty	Islamic University of Indoenesia	desi.tmpi@gmail.com	Indonesia
15	Dr. Eiman Khaleel Alhashmi	Zayed Univeristy	emankhaleel2@gmail.com	United Arab Emirates
16	Faiswal Kasirye	International Islamic University Malaysia	kasirye.faiswal@gmail.com	Malaysia
17	Prof. Dr. Ghulam Shabir	Beaconhouse National University Lahore	drshabair@yahoo.com	Pakistan
18	Hasny@ Yanti Bt Zainal	Universiti Putra Malaysia	yanti.skp@btpnsel.edu.my	Malaysia
19	Hassan Radwan	International Islamic University Malaysia	hassanradwan.iium@gmail.com	Malaysia
20	Dr. Hazlin Falina Rosli	Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor	hazlinfalina@kuis.edu.my	Malaysia
21	Hilmi Sanusi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	hilmisanusi@yahoo.com	Malaysia
22	Irfan Qadir	University of Central Punjab	irfanqadir1632@gmail.com	Pakistan
23	Jugjith Deodutt	University of KwaZulu-Natal	deoduttj@ukzn.ac.za	South Africa
24	Dr. Julaila Abdul Rahman	International Islamic University Malaysia	julailarahman@iium.edu.my	Malaysia
25	Lathiful Khuluq	UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogya Indonesia	elkaha@gmail.com	Indonesia
26	Maroof Khan	NUST	kmaroof501@gmail.com	Pakistan
27	Dr. Mas Rynna Wati Ahmad	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	masryнна@ukm.edu.my	Malaysia

No	Name	Institution	Email	Country
28	Mohamed Thamby Mohamed Rizvi	Eastern University Sri Lanka	abuagar73@yahoo.com	Sri Lanka
29	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammed Mai	Universiti Pendidikan SultanI	mohammed.mai@fpm.upsi.edu.my	Malaysia
30	Mohd Faris Hakimi Shahimi	Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris	faris_jmkhar1112@yahoo.com	Malaysia
31	Dr. Mohd Murshidi Mohd Noor	Universiti Utara Malaysia	murshidi@uum.edu.my	Malaysia
32	Muhammad Yusuf Ibrahim	Tazkia Institute	yi2846486@gmail.com	Indonesia
33	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustapha Isa Qasim	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.	mustaphaisaqasim@gmail.com	Nigeria
34	Dr. Nor Fauzian Kassim	IPG Kampus Sultan Abdul Halim	fauzian@ipsah.edu.my	Malaysia
35	Norazleeta Ismail	TG Holidays	azleeta.travel@gmail.com	Malaysia
36	Dr. Norhaziah Binti Nawai	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	norhaziah74@hotmail.com	Malaysia
37	Nur Atiqah Jamaludin	International Islamic University Malaysia	eykadean@gmail.com	Malaysia
38	Nurauliani Jamlus Rafdi	Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor	nurauliani@kuis.edu.my	Malaysia
39	Dr. Nurjannah	State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Kalijaga	nurjannah@uin-suka.ac.id	Indonesia
40	Dr. Paramjit Kaur	Universiti Utara Malaysia	paramjit@uum.edu.my	Malaysia
41	Dr. Pradana Boy Zulian	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang	fata.failasufa@gmail.com	Indonesia

No	Name	Institution	Email	Country
42	Rahsidi Sabri Muda	International Islamic University Malaysia	rashidism01@gmail.com	Malaysia
43	Rini Lestari	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	Rini.Lestari@ums.ac.id	Indonesia
44	Safura Ahmad Sabri	Kolej Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Selangor	safura@kuis.edu.my	Malaysia
45	Setia Asyanti Sokhidon	Universitas MUhammadiyah Surakarta	setia.asyanti@ums.ac.id	Indonesia
46	Shagaran Rathnasamy	University of KwaZulu-Natal	rathnasamys@ukzn.ac.za	South Africa
47	Dr. Sharifah Muzlia Syed Mustafa	Universiti Teknologi MARA	muzlia@uitm.edu.my	Malaysia
48	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suhaimi Mhd Sarif	International Islamic University Malaysia	albanjari@yahoo.com	Malaysia
49	Dr. Syaza Azhari	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	syaza@usim.edu.my	Malaysia
50	Dr. Wiwien Dinar Pratisti	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta	Wiwien.Pratisti@ums.ac.id	Indonesia
51	Dr. Yulita Susanti	Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Ipmi	yulita.susanti@ipmi.ac.id	Indonesia
52	Yuying Lu	Sultan Idris Education University Malaysia	422343253@qq.com	Malaysia
53	Dr. Zumahiran Kamarudin	International Islamic University Malaysia	zumahiran@iium.edu.my	Malaysia

KEY ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Chairman	: Zesdyzar Rokman
Co-Chairman	: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd Rizal Palil
Vice-Chairman	: Dr. Dina Imam Supaat
Secretary	: Nor Hazila Mohd Zain
Members	: Hezry Rokman Muhammad Najmi Muhammad Nazhif Mohd Azizul Mohd Zain Rozita Mustapha Maram Izza Amelia

ACKNOWLEDGMENT



Technical Reviewers
Bangi Resort Hotel
Kiffah Travel and Tours
Committee Members

Distinguished keynote speaker, session chairpersons, presenters, participants and all relevant parties and individuals who have contributed to the success of this event.

Thank you and see you in KLiCELS15 & KLiISC11!