

# PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 13TH  
PUTRAJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON CHILDREN, WOMEN, ELDERLY AND  
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 2021

# PICCWED 13

11 SEPTEMBER  
2021

Online Conference

“THE CHALLENGES OF  
NEW NORMAL FOR  
CHILDREN, WOMEN,  
THE ELDERLY AND  
PERSONS WITH  
DISABILITIES”



OPENING BY:  
YBRS. DR. ZURINA BINTI ABDUL HAMID  
Director General  
Department of Women Development,  
Ministry of Women, Family and Community  
Development, Malaysia



INVITED SPEAKER :  
DR. DINA IMAM SUPAAT  
Director,  
Centre for Soft Skills Development,  
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia



KEYNOTE SPEAKER :  
YM DR. RAJA KAMARIAH RAJA MOHD KHALID  
Director,  
Psychology Development Division  
Department of Women Development  
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

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MINISTRY OF WOMEN,  
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



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# GENERAL INFORMATION

## Welcome

It's our pleasure to welcome you to the 13th Putrajaya International Conference on Children, Women, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities 2021 (PiCCWED13) which will be held on 11 September 2021.

Due to the current issue on Covid-19 and as advised by Ministry of Health, National Security Council and the government of Malaysia, PiCCWED13 edition will be hosted on the online communication platform: Zoom application.

We wish you all the best, stay safe and have a fruitful conference.

## Organizer

The conference is jointly organized by Jabatan Pembangunan Wanita (Department of Women Development under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia), KRUWARGA (Group of Friends for the Protection and Empowerment of Women, Children, the Elderly People) and ZR Resources (Co. Reg. 002131022-P), in collaboration with invited Academicians from local university in Malaysia

## Conference Theme

“The Challenges of New Normal For Children, Women, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities”

## Program and Abstract Book

Program and Abstract Book will be emailed to Presenter and Participant via “wetransfer” application by 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Please download accordingly

## Online URL Link

Link to Online Session for Opening, Keynote and Oral Session can be obtained in the Schedule.

## Conference Proceedings

Conference Proceedings with e-ISSN will be emailed to Presenter and Participant via “wetransfer” application starting 14<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Please download accordingly

## Conference Certificate

Presenter or Participant Certificate will be emailed to your registered email address starting 14<sup>th</sup> September 2021

## Contact Us

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## DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT



### JABATAN PEMBANGUNAN WANITA KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN WANITA, KELUARGA DAN MASYARAKAT

#### WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT MODEL

## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 JPW is an agency under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. JPW having its headquarters in Putrajaya has a number of 12 branches at state level known as the State Women's Development Office (PPWN). JPW also works with the Government agencies responsible for women affairs the state of Sabah and Sarawak.
- 1.2 In 2020, the performance of JPW saw a continuous growth albiet facing the Covid-19 pandemic A total of 956 programs were successfully implemented throughout the year benefitting 392,224 participants. This achievement charted a significant increase of 1183% improvement compared to the year 2019. The main factor contributing to this feat is the transitioning of service delivery to digital platforms, thus giving more women access to JPW's programmes. However certain programmes were still conducted physically but with utmost in high compliance with Standard Operation Procedure spelled out by MKN.

## 2. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT MODEL

- 2.1 For the purpose of further strengthening the implementation of women's development programs with the aim to be more systematic and to improve the content for women. This Department in the final quarter 2020 developed a model to suit the needs of the target group known as the Women's Empowerment Model (MPW).
- 2.2 The development of this model also takes into account the ministry's international commitments that emphasizes on the empowerment of women covering the the agenda such as gender equality and the elimination of violence against women.
- 2.3 This model serves as a guide and framework to spearhead the direction and implementation of women's empowerment program on the ground. This module is also inline with the core functions set for JPW unthe the Ministerial Functions Act 1969;

Federal Government Gazette, Order of the Ministers of the Federal Government (No.3) 2020 P.U.A 201 dated 9 July 2020 and P.U.A 132 dated 14 May 2013, Ministerial Functions Act 1969 which reads,

*“implement capacity building programs, counseling services and support advice for women as well as coordinate, monitor and evaluate the program”.*

**Diagram 1: Women Empowerment Module**



Nota: Model didaptasi dari "Women Empowerment as a Process: A schematic", Kabeer (1999) & Batliwala (1992), Working paper 06, November 2014, Input Suara Wanita dan juga fungsi NIEW yang telah diserapkan ke JPW mulai tahun 2020.

2.4 MPW is also known as the 4K Model which refers to the four main domains as follows:

- a. **Life Balance (Keseimbangan)** – Aims to create a physical, spiritual and emotional need balance through a diversified programs to unearth and identify the abilities and potential of a women. The programmes designed under this module are with the intention to help women cope with the daily issues arising around them that mostly creates stress and burdens their mental state of mind. Among the programmes under this domain are Psychological Services, Counseling and Social Guidance, Legal Clinic, De Stress Clinic and Anti-Crime Women (WAJA). In addition to that, JPW also throughout the year actively runs the Eliminate Violence Against Women (EVAW). This campaign launched by UN Women in 2008, is a multi-year effort aimed at preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls around the world.

b. **Financial (Kewangan)**-aims to prepare women to have a good grasp on financial management for the benefit of themselves, their families or those dependant on them. Women in general for this context can be divided into three categories which are;

- i) marginalised women,
- ii) informal sector; and
- iii) formal sector

(It is to note that for each category there are a set of sub category for women which are the B40, young women, single mothers, and disabled women)

It is inevitable for women to recognise the importance of good financial flow especially during times of emergency or crisis. Failing which could lead to women feeling helpless especially when facing loss of loved ones or separation from partners. To lose dependancy on the breadwinner leads to a lot of social economic issues which the department wish to reduce. This module aims to help women be able to maintain a good cash flow, manage their finance better and diversify their methods of saving as well as generating financial resources so that the woman's financial flow is always positive. Women with good financial ability will be able to make informed and smarter decisions in dealing with their daily issues or domestic problems they face. This financial module will be carried out in collaboration with the Credit Counseling and Management Agency (AKPK).

Apart from that this module also is developed to provide women with various initiatives to generate income. A strategic collaboration has been initiated between JPW and agencies under the Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperative Development (MEDAC) namely TEKUN, PNS, SmeCorp, INSKEN and SKM for this matter. These agencies are responsible for training women to generate income through entrepreneurship programmes especially related to e-commerce and its relating platforms. In addition to that, JPW will also work with several government agencies to provide opportunities for women to venture into various fields to generate income.

c. **Life Skills (Kemahiran)**-The main goal of this module is to build self-confidence in women when performing house hold management chores that are deemed more technical than the usual domestic chores related to women. The reason behind this is to help women be more prepared when dealing with the technical aspects of home management and able to plan and make better decisions on things like plumbing, electrical, and things concerning the well being of the house and its surrounding without having to be dependent on spouses or any third party. This is especially useful when women are the main breadwinner. Apart form that the module also aims to elevate a womens knowledge in terms of first aid, emergency response and basic vehicle knowledge that could be use in their day to day activities. This is important when dealing with emergencies be it at home or on the road as this knowledge saves lives given the fact that women take more caregiving roles for children and the elderly. It is to note that the number of women getting behind the wheels increase yearly but dealing with road emergencies are not a forte for women, hence making them more vulnerable in unwanted situations. Anxiety and panic attack may happen when dealing with emergencies hence these module will help women to be better prepared. In

addition this module also indirectly aims to train women to build self-confidence with the knowledge and understanding they have that can be used to interact with people other than those closest to them.

There are three main objectives of this module which is to improve the understanding and skills of every woman in home management, to cultivate DIY skills among women, improve the understanding and skills of and to help them reduce household expenses.

- d. **Equality and Self Leadership (Kesaksamaan dan Kepimpinan Kendiri)** – aims to train women to have the courage and confidence to firstly lead themselves. It is important that women know how to defend and speak for themselves instead of always having a third party to express on behalf of them. Women needs to speak up in order for their voices to be heard and that is what this modul aims to do, allowing women the platform to build confidence and encourage them to realise that leadership is from within. This will help to grow the number of women in leadership roles be it at community or even higher level. Apart from that this module will also look at developing young women to be potential future leaders as well as grooming current talents to be leaders of the next coming generation. This is vital in order for the country to have better numbers of women talents at governance, higher corporate levels and also board members as the numbers are relatively low comparing to the ratio of women in this country.

Among the programs that have been designed are Women's Career Carnival program, Young Women Bootcamp, Female Future Leaders and the Women and Leadership Convention. With the said programs under it is hoped that this will help and contribute to increase the percentage of women's participation in the labor market.

- 2.5 The main goal of the 4K Model is to help women achieve a better outcome for their well-being. In general a womens well-being is interpreted as the ability to have equal space and opportunity in various aspects of life without discrimination. The United Nations translates this equality through efforts in achieving gender equality, eliminating of violence against women and the empowerment of women ability. Thus, this 4K modul is Malaysia's way in achieving a better well-being for the women of this nation.
- 2.6 Each domain in the 4K Model has been distributed by a certain percentage to match the needs of the Departments target group. The percentage distribution are as follows:
- (a) Financial – 30%;
  - (b) Life Skills – 30%;
  - (c) Life Balance – 25%; dan
  - (d) Equality and self leadership – 15%.

The determination of each domain is based on documented evidence of studies on the main need of the society especially women to continue survival during this pandemic.

## KEYNOTE SPEAKER



**YM Dr. Raja Kamariah Raja Mohd Khalid**

Director  
Psychology Development Division  
Department of Women Development  
Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development

Dr Raja Kamariah is the director of the psychology development division under the women development department in the ministry of women, family and community development. This Johorean born and bred lady, is a not just a licensed counsellor but also a double PhD holder specifically in Psychology and Gerontology from abroad and local universities. Her certification in various practices extends from laughter yoga to emotrance to NLP and she is even certified hypnotherapist, Emotion Freedom Therapist and a dreamwork analyst. Apart from this extensive practice has been gilded with numerous awards for her dedication in the government service within and outside of her current serving ministry. This UIA alumni, has devoted for more than two decades, 21 years to be exact since the start of the millennium in 2000, with five years of that service being in the Women Development Department. It's also important to note, her talks and sharings were always non-conventional and deemed as refreshing with state of the art activities which makes her a favourite when it comes to programs to manage stress and emotion regulation among those who have experienced her discourse. Her ongoing interest as of current is on the protection of women advocacy, especially on topics involving Ending Violence Against Women or better known as EVAW, gender based violence as well as promoting awareness and psychoeducation to the masses via her social med on instagram or facebook.



## PLENARY SPEAKER



**YBrs. Dr. Dina Imam Supaat**

Director

Centre for Soft Skills Development

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Dr Dina Imam Supaat is the Director, Centre for Soft Skills Development (PPKI), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). She is also a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Syariah and Law (FSU), USIM and obtained her PhD in Law from University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, Master of Laws and Bachelor of Law from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She is a certified trainer of the National Service Training Programme (abolished in 2018), and holds a Certificate of Mediation from Malaysian Mediation Centre and NLP Certificate.

In her 19 years of teaching, she has taught various courses for LL.B programme, LL.M, and postgraduate diploma and has served as a Deputy Dean and Head of Syariah and Law Programme at FSU. She was also a consultant for the Certificate of Law on Muslim Marriage conducted in Singapore by IRDAK (2018-2020). She has more than 50 publications (book, chapters in book, journal article and proceedings) and has reviewed more than 60 articles, invited to speak at international conferences and a Visiting Scholar at the Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University, Indonesia, in three consecutive years, 2019- 2021.

Her research interests include human rights, technology and the law, Islamic family law, environmental law, alternative dispute resolution and legal education. She currently leads a research on the rights of vulnerable survivors of disasters.

An ardent advocate for the empowerment of vulnerable people, she introduces a co-curriculum course: Transformational Squad for the Protection of Children, Women, and the Elderly which she personally design and teach since 2016 at PPKI and works to ensure that PPKI organise more than 70 community service annually. In 2015 she founded Group Of Friends For The Protection Of Women, Children And The Elderly (KRUWARGA) that offers consultation and training services for the protection and empowerment of women, children and the elderly. KRUWARGA initiates the Putrajaya International Conference on Children, Women, the Elderly and Persons With Disabilities (PICCWED) and has been collaborating with Women Development Department (JPW) and ZR Resources in organising the yearly event.

## CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Saturday, September 11, 2021

Time	Event	
8:50 – 9:00	Room 1: Registration for Opening & Keynote Session	
9.00 – 9.30	Opening Session Welcoming Remarks <b>Opening Speech</b> Photography Session Poster Viewing	
9:30 – 10:00	<b>Keynote Speaker</b>	
10:00 – 10:30	Networking Break	
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 1</b>	
10:30 – 13.00	<b>Room 1</b> <b>PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES</b> Oral Presentation	<b>Room 2</b> <b>WOMEN</b> Oral Presentation
13.00 – 14:00	Networking Break	
	<b>PARALLEL SESSION 2</b>	
14:00 – 16.00	<b>Room 1</b> <b>ELDERLY</b> Oral Presentation	<b>Room 2</b> <b>CHILDREN</b> Oral Presentation
16:00 – 16.30	<b>Invited Speaker (Room 1)</b>	
16:30 – 17:00	<b>Closing Session (Room 1)</b>	

## URL LINK FOR EVENT

Room	Event	URL Link
1.	Opening Session Keynote Session Parallel Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>• Elderly</li> </ul> Closing Session	Join Zoom Meeting <a href="https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81384345866?pwd=L0VodnA1VWxDVC9tSFhadVdLczExQT09">https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81384345866?pwd=L0VodnA1VWxDVC9tSFhadVdLczExQT09</a> Meeting ID: 813 8434 5866 Passcode: Room1oc
2	Parallel Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Children</li> </ul>	Join Zoom Meeting <a href="https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87941617095?pwd=MEZ2QW05YkUvZ3ZSbWJod0ZZSDlpZz09">https://us06web.zoom.us/j/87941617095?pwd=MEZ2QW05YkUvZ3ZSbWJod0ZZSDlpZz09</a> Meeting ID: 879 4161 7095 Passcode: Room2pd

# CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, September 11, 2021

Time	Event	Online URL Link
8.50am – 9.00am	Registration & Log in Session	Room 1
9.00am – 9.30am	Opening Session Welcoming Remarks Opening Speech <b>YBrs. Dr. Zurina Binti Abdul Hamid</b> Director General Department of Women Development Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development Photography Session Poster Viewing	Room 1
9.30am – 10.00am	Keynote Speaker <b>The Challenges of New Normal for Children, Women, The Elderly And Persons With Disabilities</b> <b>YM Dr. Raja Kamariah Raja Mohd Khalid</b> Director, Psychology Development Division Department of Women Development Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	Room 1
10.00am – 10.30am	Networking Break	
10.30am – 12.30pm	Parallel Session 1	Room 1 & 2
12.30pm – 2.00pm	Networking Break	
2.00pm – 4.00pm	Parallel Session 2	Room 1 & 2
4.00pm – 4.30pm	Invited Speaker <b>Empowering Vulnerable Children In Malaysia: Directions For The Future</b> <b>YBrs. Dr. Dina Imam Supaat</b> Director, Centre for Soft Skills Development Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Room 1
4.30pm – 5.00pm	Closing Session	Room 1

Note: Online URL Link refer to URL Link for Event

# PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Saturday, September 11, 2021

10.30am – 12.30pm

Parallel Session 1

Paper Id Presenter

Paper Title

Session Chair: Nur Alyani Mohd Shukri

Online URL Link: Room 1

## PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

006-003	Nagoor Meera Bin Abdullah <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	THE BENEFITS AND THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT TOWARDS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY
023-016	Dr. Aizan Sofia Amin & Nur Khaleeda Mohd Kamil <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>	INDEPENDENT LIVING FOR PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES
026-018	Dr. Siti Zaleha Hamzah <i>Ministry of Health, Malaysia</i>	THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE DELIVERY OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES
031-022	Yusdani, Januariansyah Arfaizar & Navirta Ayu <i>Islamic University of Indonesia</i>	THE FIQH OF MAINSTREAMING OF DISABILITIES PEOPLE IN INDONESIA THE NEW PARADIGM CONSTRUCTION
033-025	Hani Adhani <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND ROLE OF THE COURTS IN INDONESIA
045-033	Dr. Yusuf Ahmed Muaz <i>Ahmadu Bello University Zaria-Nigeria</i>	AN ANALYSIS OF SHARIAH ETHICS ON HANDLING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nor Hazila Mohd Zain

Online URL Link: Room 2

## WOMEN

009-006	Dr. Iyad M. Eid, Dr Abdulwahed Jalal Nori & Prof. Najibah Bt Mohd. Zin <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	UNVEILING THE VEILED: UNWED TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION
014-011	Pathmeshwary Sanmuganathan <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>	HUMANS RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND COVID-19
015-010	Prof. Madya Dr.A'dawiyah Ismail <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>	BATASAN PERGAULAN MENURUT ISLAM DALAM KALANGAN PEKERJA DI CELCOM TEMERLOH



008-004	Raja Muhammad Adnan Ateeq Ashraf <i>Lahore Garrison University, Pakistan</i>	RIGHT OF CHILDREN IN ISLAM
022-015	Dr. Shafizan Mohamed <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	POVERTY AND DIGITAL LITERACY: A STUDY ON CHILDREN LIVING AT THE PUSAT PERUMAHAN RAKYAT (PPR)
034-026	Khairunnisah Binti Sayed Ahmad Kabeer <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>	PENDAFTARAN PERKAHWINAN PELARIAN ROHINGYA DAN PERLINDUNGAN NASAB

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**4.00pm – 4.30pm** **Invited Speaker (Room 1)**

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**4.30pm – 4.45pm** **Closing Session (Room 1)**

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## POSTER PRESENTATION

Paper ID	Presenter	Paper Title
040-029	Kee Jia Hong <i>Department of Women Development</i>	PILOT STUDY: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEPARATING IPO AND PO RESIDENTS IN WOMEN SHELTERS FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSON VICTIMS
041-030	Iliana Yussof <i>Department of Women Development</i>	THE STUDY ON INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY AMONGST WOMEN IN MALAYSIA
005-002	Dr. Nor Asilah Harun <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	ORAL HYGIENE PRACTICE AND PERIODONTAL STATUS OF STUDENTS AT SPECIAL NEEDS BOARDING SCHOOLS IN KUANTAN, PAHANG, MALAYSIA

## CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

005-002

### ORAL HYGIENE PRACTICE AND PERIODONTAL STATUS OF STUDENTS AT SPECIAL NEEDS BOARDING SCHOOLS IN KUANTAN, PAHANG, MALAYSIA

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### ABSTRACT

People with disabilities are one of the most vulnerable minority groups to health care or rehabilitation services deficiencies. Previous studies have demonstrated that they suffered from poor oral hygiene and a higher incidence of periodontal disease as a consequence. Students at special needs boarding schools stay at the school hostel, and wardens are taken care of them. Therefore, this study aims to assess the oral hygiene practices and periodontal status among visually impaired, hearing and intellectually disabled students at special needs boarding schools in Kuantan, Pahang, Malaysia. Demographic information and oral hygiene practice were recorded for each participant aged between 7 to 20 years old. Periodontal status was assessed during an oral examination using the Basic Periodontal Examination (BPE) score as a basic screening method. The periodontal disease prevalence was 97.7%, with most of them having bleeding gingiva and calculus (69.2%). 58.6% of students with a learning disability had bleeding gum and calculus, but there was no significant association between periodontal health status with types of disabilities noted. Furthermore, oral

hygiene practice associated with periodontal health status showed no significant difference. In this study, students with disabilities showed poor oral hygiene and a higher incidence of periodontal disease which might be due to the lack of ability for self-care. Therefore, comprehensive oral health care special programs at the schools could be beneficial to overcome the problems.

**Keywords:** Children with disabilities, oral health, oral hygiene, periodontal disease

**006-003**

### **THE BENEFITS AND THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT TOWARDS PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY**

Nagoor Meera Abdullah<sup>1</sup>, Siti Aisyah Zakaria<sup>2</sup>, Mohamad Nizam Mohamed Shapie<sup>3</sup>, Mohd Rahizam Abdul Rahim<sup>4</sup>, Noor Azhana Mohamad Hamdan<sup>5</sup>, Wahidah Tumijan<sup>6</sup> & Zarizi bin Ab Rahman<sup>7</sup>

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study is conducted to investigate the importance of the benefits and the perceived social supports towards physical activity participation among persons with disabilities. A total of 100 (N=100, men = 59, women = 41) persons with disabilities aged between 10 to 40 years old participated in the study. All respondents need to involve with sports at least once. The research instrument used for this study is a questionnaire with questions about demographic factors, benefits of exercise; the combination of five most agreeing statements for men and women in benefit of exercise question which are regular exercise can; improve the blood pressure, improve the cholesterol levels, help to avoid disease, give them more energy, help to relieve tension and help them to have a more positive outlook on life, and social support for exercise. There is no significant different between gender on the benefit, family support, and friends support towards physical activity participations ( $p>0.05$ ). In conclusion, there are many benefits and the social supports towards physical activity participation and the need to spread the knowledge about it for persons with disabilities and non-disabled persons. It will help able bodied persons become good caregivers or parents to encourage and support persons with disabilities in participating in physical activity. Further research with more variables are recommended.

**Keywords:** exercise, congenital, benefit of exercise, social support, psychological well-being

**008-004**

### **RIGHTS OF CHILDREN IN ISLAM**

Muhammad Adnan

PhD Candidate

LGU (Lahore Garrison University) Pakistan

DHA Lahore.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The foundation of any society rests in the careful upbringing and protection of children, as they are the future of any nation. When children are carefully brought up and are given their rights in full, they always become the productive part of the society and play a positive role in the development of community and form a creative part of the world. Children should be given and taught about their rights. Islam gives a complete set of instructions about the upbringing of a child and how they could be made the fruitful part of the social order. This article would throw light on the rights of children at different stages. How a child should be dealt with when he is born? How he should be treated before the age of seven and ten, and what is his role and what are



his responsibilities when he reaches the teenage. Further more this article would put light on the set of instructions given by Quranic passages and the text of Hadith (the sayings and the actions of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم). This article would also portray the responsibility of an Islamic state in providing the equal opportunities to the kids, and how their intellect and understanding could be enhanced, it further would clarify the role of parents, friends and society in the upbringing of broods. This article would also discuss the basic four needs (emotional, physical, spiritual, social) of a child, and how these needs could be fulfilled, and what is the role of family, society and state in nurturing the self of a child.

009-006

### UNVEILING THE VEILED: UNWED TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND ITS IMPACT ON THE MALAYSIAN POPULATION

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#### ABSTRACT

This paper aims to address teenage pregnancy out of wedlock in the Muslim Malay community in Malaysia. Since its independence in 1957, Malaysia has been experiencing dramatic economic and social transformations. Consequently, the living conditions of the Malays have greatly improved, and modernity has made them fully engaged in materialistic lifestyles, compromising their conservative Islamic values which used to be the basis of organizing of their social relationships. The function of the value system is gradually weakening while critical social problems, such as teenage pregnancy out of wedlock, are emerging in society. The present research attempts to discuss the factors causing teenage pregnancy, examine the impacts of this problem on the teenagers themselves and investigate how families and teenagers deal with it to avoid baby dumping. Using a qualitative approach, this case study conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with thirty Muslim Malay teenagers who experienced illegal pregnancy. The research took place in two organizations operating as rehabilitation centres to assist the girls lead more productive life in the future. Collected data were transcribed and analysed by thematic analysis method. The findings showed that the absent role of family, media, peer pressure and other factors contributed to the occurrence of teenage pregnancy. Further, the study found out that the organizations lack financial resources and professional capabilities to play more effective roles in controlling the problem. Funded by the fundamental research grant scheme (FRGS), this study seeks to design and implement a social framework to create awareness in society for controlling this problem.

**Keywords:** Teenage pregnancy, Muslim Malay, Family, Media, Peer pressure

**015-010**

### **BATASAN PERGAULAN MENURUT ISLAM DALAM KALANGAN PEKERJA DI CELCOM TEMERLOH**

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#### **ABSTRAK**

Pergaulan bebas antara lelaki dan perempuan adalah antara punca kepada perbuatan yang tidak sopan. Islam melarang perbuatan tersebut kerana sifatnya yang cenderung merapatkan hubungan antara lelaki dan perempuan ajnabi, boleh mendorong pasangan tersebut berkelakuan tidak sopan, berkhawat dan berkemungkinan besar terjerumus dengan penzinaan. Maka atikel ini akan membincangkan kefahaman batasan pergaulan menurut Islam dalam kalangan pekerja di Celcom Temerloh. Reka bentuk kajian ini adalah kuantitatif berbentuk kajian tinjauan. Kajian ini dijalankan ke atas 30 pekerja yang dipilih melalui persampelan rawak mudah. Data-data yang diperolehi daripada soal selidik dianalisis menggunakan program dalam perisian komputer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) versi 23.0. Dapatan kajian ini dapat memberi pendedahan ilmu tentang batasan pergaulan menurut Islam dan dapat memberikan lebih kefahaman mengenai batasan pergaulan menurut Islam. Para pekerja haruslah menjaga batasan pergaulan masing-masing demi mengelakkan daripada sebarang perkara yang tidak diingini berlaku.

**014-011**

### **HUMANS RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND COVID-19**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Covid-19 has profoundly changed our lives, causing tremendous human suffering and challenging the most basic foundations of societal well-being. Beyond the immediate impacts on health, jobs, and incomes, the pandemic is increasing people's anxiety and worry, affecting their social relations, their trust in other people and in institutions, their personal security, and their sense of belonging. The impacts of Covid-19 are particularly severe for migrant workers whose working condition and living standards are constantly in debate. Prior to the Covid-19 outbreak, some migrant workers lived in overcrowded accommodations and unsanitary conditions, had poor access to healthcare and limited protection for their rights. The implementation of the Movement Control Orders (MCOs) since 2020 further affected the migrant workers population. The increase of the number of Covid-19 cases among migrant workers is a cause for concerned and so is the Covid-19 clusters detected among migrant workers in immigration detention centres. Substantial human rights violations and exploitations are also reported during the course of the pandemic. This study looks at the broad range of effects that Covid-19 have on different aspects of migrant workers' life in Malaysia and their vulnerability. Based on qualitative method, data for this study is derived from library research consisting of primary and secondary resources and analysed using legal analysis. This study concludes that the Covid-19 pandemic has exposed and highlighted the precariousness and vulnerabilities of migrant workers. Despite their vital role in the reopening of the economy in the post-Covid-19 phase, there are little evidence that the welfare, rights, and safety of migrant workers will significantly improve in the near future.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; migrant workers; human rights; vulnerabilities

**016-012**

**THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY: A PRELIMINARY STUDY IN MALAYSIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Flood is one of the most devastating natural disaster in Malaysia that caused the most damage of any natural disaster. Floods inflict an estimated MYR 1 billion in losses each year, affecting 21% of Malaysia's population. The abundance of rainfall, deforestation, tidal effect, inadequate drainage are some the main causes of flood occurrence in Malaysia. The victims of floods experienced a decline in the quality of life during and post-disaster period their social life, property, public infrastructure, agriculture, business activities and economic status are affected. Consequently, they are exposed to amplified vulnerability that would put them in extreme difficulties and further affect the enjoyment of their basic rights. Particular group of people are more vulnerable than other population group due to their social status, being a non- citizen and immaturity. The main document outlining disaster relief in Malaysia is Directive No. 20 of the National Security Council (NSC) that provides the general guidelines or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the four (4) main stages of disaster relief: mitigation, prevention, response, and recovery. This research aims to investigate the legal framework for the protection of survivors, with special attention to vulnerable people, particularly in flood disaster. The objective is to debate the adequacy of the legal framework for local needs. The data is collected through library research based on qualitative studies. Discussion begins with overview on flood disaster in Malaysia with reference to the current practice of response and recovery based on the Malaysia legal framework, particularly SOP of NSC. The other focus is on the international legal framework relating to protection of survivors of disaster and its position within Malaysian legal framework. This study concludes that the international legal framework in the flood's response and recovery, set a benchmark for states to improve and enhance the survivors' quality of life in the post-disaster period.

**Keywords:** flood disaster, survivors, vulnerabilities, human rights, legal framework

**018-013**

### **UNDANG-UNDANG PERLINDUNGAN WARGA EMAS BAGI KESEJAHTERAAN INSTITUSI KELUARGA**

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#### **ABSTRAK**

Populasi warga emas di dunia akan mencecah 2.1 billion menjelang tahun 2050. Manakala Malaysia berdasarkan unjuran daripada Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) pula bakal berstatus negara tua pada tahun 2030 apabila penduduk berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas mencapai lima belas peratus (15%) atau tiga per dua puluh (3/20) daripada jumlah keseluruhan penduduk. Isu peningkatan populasi warga emas telah menjadi satu topik utama yang dibincangkan di seluruh dunia. Malaysia perlu bersedia bagi berhadapan dengan status ini dengan memastikan setiap pelaksanaan tindakan, perancangan dan reka bentuk dalam perancangan nasional memenuhi keperluan warga emas. Salah satu perkara yang perlu dititik beratkan adalah undang-undang perlindungan warga emas bagi kesejahteraan institusi keluarga. Warga emas juga mempunyai hak dan keistimewaan dalam meneruskan kehidupan seharian sesuai dengan peringkat usia mereka namun seringkali diabaikan terutama dalam pemerkasaan undang-undang. Undang-undang merupakan aspek utama dalam memastikan satu sistem peraturan atau norma dipatuhi oleh individu dan masyarakat. Namun, Malaysia masih belum menggubal satu undang-undang khusus dalam melindungi warga emas. Kes dan isu melibatkan penderaan dan pengabaian warga emas juga tidak disensasikan di media akhbar sebagaimana kes dan isu melibatkan individu yang lain. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini akan mengkaji dan menganalisa undang-undang yang terpakai terhadap perlindungan warga emas di Malaysia. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif dengan menggunakan metodologi kepustakaan bagi mengumpul data dan menganalisa peruntukan undang-undang sedia ada yang terpakai melibatkan warga emas di Malaysia. Manakala penganalisan data menggunakan kaedah deskriptif. Antara undang-undang yang terlibat dalam kajian ini adalah Akta Keganasan Rumah Tangga 1994 (Akta 521), Kanun Keseksaan, dan Enakmen Undang-Undang Keluarga Islam (Negeri Selangor) 2003.

**Kata kunci:** warga emas, undang-undang, perlindungan.

020-014

## READINESS TOWARDS 'OLD' STATUS COUNTRY AND POPULATION AGEING: WHAT CAN MALAYSIA LEARN FROM JAPAN THAILAND AND KOREA?

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### ABSTRACT

There are currently 15 countries with more than ten million elderly people, seven of which are developing countries. By 2050, 33 countries are predicted to have ten million or more individuals aged 60 and over, with five countries having more than 50 million. Twenty-two of the 33 countries are now designated as developing countries. The ageing of the population can no longer be ignored. Globally, the proportion of people aged 65 and beyond is increasing faster than the general population. This indicates significant and positive improvements in health and overall quality of life in communities around the world. Practically in every world region, the population of people aged 60 and beyond is expanding faster than the total population. The population of people aged 80 and up is expanding at a greater rate than any other age group among the older population. This article is therefore aimed at discussing on three (3) different countries on elderly ageing populations on their different segments and varied on their demographic nations, and what Malaysia can learn from them, namely Japan Thailand and Korea. Based on the facts, the countries should have priority in strengthening the needs and essentials of the elderly. The government's focus must be seriously discussed on the preparation and opportunities for the elderly well-being in facing their ageing life. Comfortable housing, social assistance, places of entertainment and worship, hospital facilities and medicines, public service, and senior citizen benefit are some of the needs of the elderly. This thesis uses qualitative approaches, adopts library-based research and, by content analysis of documents, applies the literature review approach. The findings reveal that the government and community is the most important institution in providing the greatest services and facilities for the elderly, ensuring that they do not feel alone and can maintain a high standard of living. Even though they are not regarded to be as productive as the younger generation, the elderly has the right to equality in life.

**Keywords:** Old status country, Aging Population, Elderly, Senior Citizen.

**022-015**

**POVERTY AND DIGITAL LITERACY: A STUDY ON CHILDREN LIVING AT THE PUSAT PERUMAHAN RAKYAT (PPR)**

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**ABSTRACT**

Children living in poverty are frequently denied beneficial and valuable digital media experiences and abilities. These children frequently do not have access to digital media and are unable to comprehend the potential of digital technologies. Children of B40 income earners living in the Pusat Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) are one segment of Malaysian society that may be affected. This study attempts to offer approaches that can help these children by first evaluating their current degree of digital media use and digital skills. A phone survey on 308 children living at the PPR was conducted in March 2021. The study found that the children had limited access to digital devices and, while they have the basic abilities to operate and maintain digital devices, they are not technically competent to productively exploit digital media. As a result, the study recommends that policymakers and all stakeholders maximise on existing digital programmes by focusing on child-specific efforts and emphasising the value of digital parenting.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Digital Literacy, Children, Pusat Perumah Rakyat (PPR), Digital Parenting

**023-016**

**INDEPENDENT LIVING FOR PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES**

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## ABSTRACT

On 19 July 2010, Malaysia ratified to Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) that consists of 50 articles concerning the human rights, dignity, and independence of persons with disabilities. Article 19 of CRPD highlights that all persons with disabilities have equal rights to live independently and be included in the community. Thus, this article explores the concept of Independent Living (IL) for persons with intellectual disabilities in Malaysia. The discussion will be focusing on the main aspects of IL, particularly meaning, skills, and factors that contribute toward IL among persons with intellectual disabilities. Based on the literature reviews, elements such as responsibility, decision making, and new skills have been identified as crucial elements in defining the meaning of IL among persons with intellectual disabilities. Correspondingly, in empowering persons with intellectual disabilities toward IL, three independent living skills should be acquired by them, namely: conceptual skill, social and practical skill. On a final note, individual and environmental factors were identified as two main factors contributing to the IL of persons with intellectual disabilities. Therefore, this paper proposes a conceptual framework that may be useful for researchers in designing future research.

**Keywords:** Independent living, persons with intellectual disabilities, meaning, skills, factors

025-017

## IMPACT OF MATERNAL ANTEPARTUM DEPRESSIVE AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS ON BIRTH OUTCOMES AND MODE OF DELIVERY: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY IN EAST AND WEST COASTS OF MALAYSIA

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Antepartum depressive and anxiety symptoms (ADS and AAS) are prevalent in Malaysia. Prior evidence linking maternal ADS and AAS with adverse birth outcomes and caesarean section (CS) or instrumental delivery is conflicting. There is no research in Malaysia on the association between maternal mental disorders and adverse birth outcomes and mode of delivery. This study aims to investigate the independent effect of maternal ADS and AAS on low birth weight (LBW), preterm birth (PTB) and CS or instrumental delivery among women in east and west coasts of Malaysia.

**Methods:** We used data from a prospective cohort study of 799 pregnant women from health clinics of two states in east and west coasts of Malaysia. Baseline data were measured at the third trimester of pregnancy on ADS, AAS, socioeconomic condition, anthropometric status, reproductive history and intimate partner violence. Birth outcomes and mode of delivery were determined at the time of delivery. Univariate and multiple Cox's regressions were applied to assess the association between ADS and AAS and LBW, PTB and CS or instrumental delivery.

**Results:** ADS was significantly associated with an increased risk of giving birth to LBW babies in both east coast (RR = 3.64; 95% CI 1.79–7.40) and west coast (RR = 3.82; 95% CI 1.86–7.84), but not with PTB. AAS was associated with increased risk of both LBW (RR = 2.47; 95% CI 1.39–4.38) and PTB (RR = 2.49; 95% CI 1.16–5.36) in the east coast, but not in west coast. The risk of CS or instrumental delivery was evident among women with ADS (RR = 2.44; 95% CI 1.48–4.03) in west coast only.

**Conclusion:** ADS predicts LBW in both coasts, AAS predicts LBW and PTB in east coast, and ADS predicts CS or instrumental delivery in west coast. Policies aimed at detection and management of ADS and AAS during antenatal check-up in health clinics may help improve birth outcomes and reduce obstetric interventions.

**Keywords:** Antepartum depressive symptoms, Antepartum anxiety symptoms, Low birth weight, Preterm birth, Caesarean section, Instrumental delivery, Malaysia



026-018

## THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE DELIVERY OF DENTAL TREATMENT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES – MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE

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### ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a huge impact on the delivery of healthcare across the globe. This includes the delivery of oral health care in Malaysia. Special Care Dentistry (SCD), a dental specialty which focuses exclusively on delivering dental treatment for people with disabilities (PWDs) and frail elderly, has also been affected without any exception by the pandemic. The implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) and the requirement for strict adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are among the initiatives taken to control the spread of infection in the public as well as in the healthcare facilities which have indirectly led to undesirable impacts on the oral health of PWDs. The accumulation of oral diseases, barriers to accessing dental care, disruption of visiting clinics and domiciliary oral health care service, as well as reduction in utilization of general anaesthesia for providing comprehensive dental treatment in PWDs are among the main issues faced by patients and oral health care practitioners in the SCD clinics. The nature of transmission of COVID-19 has placed dentistry as a high-risk discipline in which, the virus can be transferred easily while performing dental procedures especially when aerosol generating procedures (AGPs) are performed. The virus transmission can occur between patients and oral health practitioners as well as the dental auxiliary staff. Therefore, modifications of oral health care service delivery are required to prevent infection within oral health care facilities. It involves the procurement of specific equipment such as air purifiers with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters, extra oral vacuum suction (EOVS) devices and the establishment of a dedicated and isolated dental surgery room with air negative pressure. Patients scheduling and timings are to be reorganized in such a way that it allows sufficient time for appropriate disinfection and sanitization of the dental surgery and surrounding environment after completion of treatment for each patient. All these changes pose a challenge for PWDs to adapt, thus creating a barrier for them to receive dental treatment in this current norm. This paper aims to highlight the impacts, challenges and barriers faced by PWDs and oral health team in delivering care during the pandemic.

**Keywords:** Special Care Dentistry, COVID-19, people with disability/ies

029-019

## **PENGETAHUAN DAN AMALAN GURU PRASEKOLAH DALAM MENGENDALIKAN MURID DENGAN KECELARUAN KOMUNIKASI**

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### **ABSTRAK**

Kanak-kanak dengan kecelaruan komunikasi bukan sahaja menghadapi kesukaran dalam akademik tetapi juga menghadapi masalah tingkah laku, emosi, sosialisasi, dan harga diri. Selain daripada ibu bapa, guru adalah individu yang memainkan peranan penting dalam membantu perkembangan komunikasi kanak-kanak. Justeru, guru perlu mempunyai pengetahuan tentang perkembangan bahasa untuk mewujudkan persekitaran yang mendorong perkembangan komunikasi dan bahasa. Mereka perlu memiliki pemahaman yang mendalam tentang ciri-ciri dan keperluan pelajar, bagi membolehkan mereka membuat perancangan yang terperinci untuk mencapai objektif mempertingkatkan kemahiran pertuturan, bahasa, dan komunikasi pelajar mereka. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan maklumat berkaitan pengetahuan guru prasekolah Pendidikan Khas di Malaysia tentang kecelaruan komunikasi dan amalan mereka dalam membantu pelajar dengan masalah komunikasi. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan data dikumpulkan melalui temu bual kumpulan berfokus. Temu bual separa berstruktur ini melibatkan lapan orang guru prasekolah Pendidikan Khas. Temu bual direkodkan secara audio dan kemudian ditranskrip, dan dianalisis menggunakan analisis tematik. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa guru mempunyai pengetahuan asas tentang masalah komunikasi. Analisis ini juga menunjukkan bahawa, walaupun guru menggunakan beberapa strategi untuk membantu pelajar berkomunikasi dengan baik, mereka juga didapati menggunakan beberapa strategi yang tidak sesuai. Ini mungkin kerana, mereka tidak mengetahui bahawa strategi tersebut mengehadkan komunikasi. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan perlunya guru Pendidikan Khas prasekolah Malaysia mendapat latihan mengenai masalah komunikasi dan strategi yang boleh digunakan untuk membantu kanak-kanak dengan masalah komunikasi berkomunikasi dengan lebih efektif.

**Kata kunci:** pengetahuan, amalan, kecelaruan komunikasi, guru prasekolah, murid berkeperluan khas]

030-021

### KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PARENTS IN BANGI (SELANGOR) TOWARDS HUMAN MILK SHARING AND BANKING

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#### ABSTRACT

Human milk is proven to be the best milk for development of growth and immune system of infants. World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) suggested mothers to breastfeed their child exclusively for the first six months and the breastfeeding continue until the baby reach two years old. However, there are some factors that prevent the mothers from breastfeeding their babies. Human milk bank (HMB) system has been developed in western and some South East Asian countries to fulfill the needs of breastfeeding premature infants. The Ministry of Health has been in discussion with the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) regarding the establishment of HMB. A survey was conducted to study the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) on human milk sharing and banking among parents in Bangi, Selangor. Data were collected through pre-tested questionnaires. 378 parents (189 mothers:189 fathers) participated in this study based on selection criteria (20 to 60 years old, Malaysian citizens and breastfeeding mothers). Mothers had a significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher level of knowledge on human milk sharing and banking ( $63.7 \pm 21.9\%$ ) compared to fathers' knowledge ( $58.7 \pm 24.1\%$ ). The overall score for knowledge ( $61.2 \pm 23.1$ ) and attitudes ( $67.8 \pm 15.6$ ) of parents were in the average level, while practices of mothers ( $36.7 \pm 7.1$ ) were weak. Parents have a good level of knowledge on human milk sharing, but weak on human milk banking. Fathers showed significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) positive attitudes compared to mothers towards human milk sharing. More than half of the parents supported the establishment of human milk banking but they were not sure whether they wanted to donate or receive milk from HMB. A traceability system should be in place if a HMB is to be established to avoid any hesitation among parents with premature infants to use its services in a neonatal intensive care unit of a hospital, as human milk is the best milk for premature infants.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, attitude, practices, parents, premature infants, milk sharing and banking

031-022

### FIQH OF MAINSTREAMING OF DISABILITIES PEOPLE IN INDONESIA

The New Paradigm Construction

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#### ABSTRACT

The following article describes alternative efforts for mainstreaming people with disabilities in Indonesia in the midst of the contestation of theoretical dominance of the meaning of both the medical model approach and the social model approach. The model of the study carried out in this paper is to criticize various policies such as laws, theories, religious views and various publications related to persons with disabilities in Indonesia.

Then it is analyzed to change the perspective of people with disabilities towards inclusion and participation based on sharia maqasid as essential human values, then revealed to be practical guidelines for parties related to people with disabilities. The results of this discussion show that the arrangement of fiqh that is inclusive and responsive to the problems experienced by persons with disabilities is an alternative in the midst of the dryness of fiqh studies in the midst of people with disabilities who are at the point of social, economic, cultural, legal, and social marginalization. in practicing religion. The scientific construction of fiqh with disabilities offered is a building of the new paradigm construction in the scientific, structural, cultural and religious ethical realms.

**Keywords:** diffable, fiqh, the new paradigm construction, inclusion and participation

**032-023**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT: THE ASSESSING TOOLS FOR OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTS AT RETIREMENT HOMES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Elderly gerontology is an interdisciplinary includes biological, psychological, sociological, economic, and environmental aspects. The primary reason for interpreting the needs for environmental audit of green or outdoor environments at retirement homes is due to the raising rate of the increasement of ageing population. With the rapid world's ageing population rapidly, there is a growing need to investigate a better environment for the residential care. The Seniors' Outdoor Survey (SOS) environmental audit tool is developed by Rodiek, 2014 as a legitimate and accurate method in determining the community's outdoor spaces based on how well they meet the needs and desires of elderly residents. The primary aim of this study is to describe the requirements of environmental audit as a tool for assessing the outdoor environments in retirement homes to support elderly living. The study objectives are (i) to determine the significant criteria in retirement homes and (ii) to analyze the significance of the SOS for outdoor usage by the elderly at retirement homes. The study methods, which included determining the content validity of the main SOS items, were based on relevant literature and preliminary studies conducted in retirement homes. The audit was organized in each domain to attain the excellent design and significance of outdoor environments for the elderly. The importance of environmental audits to the elderly is to improve and preserve environmental protection at retirement homes. The SOS tool fills the gap in the environmental audit tools, giving a reliable way for

researchers and designers to compare and build the potential of outdoor environments for the elderly at retirement homes.

**Keywords:** Environmental audit, Outdoor environments, Senior outdoor survey, Retirement homes.

**030-024**

**KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS AND FATHERS TOWARDS BREASTFEEDING, HUMAN MILK SHARING AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MILK CENTRES/ BANKS: AN IN-DEPTH QUALITATIVE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

Breast milk is the first food to be introduced after the baby is born because it contains many nutrients and has been proven to prevent baby from diseases. Milk sharing and milk banking are alternatives to prevent and treat premature babies by getting the benefits from breastmilk. Although there are more than 500 milk banks around the world, it is not implemented in most Islamic countries because it involves the Islamic law and the mixing of kinship. In Malaysia, there is still little research on breastfeeding, milk sharing and milk banking. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the levels of knowledge and attitudes of mothers and fathers in Terengganu towards breastfeeding, milk sharing and establishment of milk centres/ banks in Malaysia. An in-depth interview session using semi-structured and unstructured interview methodology was conducted from April to June 2020 involving six mothers and four fathers in Terengganu with premature births infants. The four themes identified in this study were (1) breastfeeding practices, (2) general knowledge of the milk bank, (3) concern and awareness in meeting the needs, and (4) ignorance towards pre and post milk sharing. All respondents were aware of the importance of breastfeeding to infants and the sharing of human milk that occurs in Malaysia. However, half of the respondents never knew and heard about human milk centres/ banks. Although there were respondents who have heard about human milk centers/ banks, they still do not understand and know more clearly about the function and concept of the establishment of human milk centres/ banks. Therefore, the respondents suggested that the government promotes the importance of human milk centres/ banks and provide knowledge to Malaysians as well as promotes the importance of breastfeeding because they are still not exposed and do not understand the importance and concept of human milk centres/ banks. Authors hope that the results of this study will help further research on breastfeeding, milk sharing and establishment of milk centres/ banks in Malaysia.

**Keywords:** Attitudes, breastfeeding, human milk, knowledge, milk bank, milk sharing, qualitative study

033-025

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND ROLE OF THE COURTS IN INDONESIA

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#### ABSTRACT

Every human being in this world has the potential to become a person with a disability. Still, sometimes we are not aware that this potential will come unexpectedly. We only realized that we have to give equal rights and specialities to persons with disabilities after a part of our family have a disability. This illustrates that, in general, there is a different treatment of persons with disabilities by most of our society, which has led to discriminatory treatment experienced by persons with disabilities. One of the state facilities that should be friendly to persons with disabilities is the court. As one of the countries that have signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Indonesia pays special attention to persons with disabilities. In this study, the author will examine the extent to which the role of the courts in Indonesia provides specifically for persons with disabilities who come to court or have proceedings in court so that the courts provide a sense of security and comfort for persons with disabilities. This study uses primary data, namely the Indonesian Constitution and the CRPD, and secondary data, namely the laws governing disability, other laws and regulations and various decisions of the Constitutional Court. The study results can be concluded that the role of the courts in Indonesia is still not maximally accommodating the needs of people with disabilities when they come to court so that people with disabilities find it challenging to come and attend court.

**Keywords:** Constitutional Rights, Disability Rights, Constitution, Discrimination.

034-026

### PENDAFTARAN PERKAHWINAN PELARIAN ROHINGYA DAN PERLINDUNGAN NASAB

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#### ABSTRAK

Kewujudan undang-undang keluarga adalah untuk melindungi hak dan memelihara kesejahteraan. Walaupun, terdapat perbezaan dalam sistem pengurusan perkahwinan dari pelbagai negara namun matlamat menjamin hak kedua-dua belah pihak dalam mengharungi kehidupan berkeluarga. Di Malaysia, pendaftaran perkahwinan bagi warganegara dapat dinikmati dan diuruskan dengan baik mengikuti prosedur yang telah termaktub di dalam undang-undang keluarga Islam. Akan tetapi, berbeza bagi bukan warganegara yang berstatus pelarian yang hanya menjalani perkahwinan secara Syarak tanpa mengikuti prosedur undang-undang. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa pendaftaran perkahwinan pelarian Rohingya dan perlindungan Nasab menggunakan kaedah kualitatif kepustakaan. Ia akan menerangkan prosedur perundangan keluarga Islam yang merangkumi prinsip Maqasid Syariah melindungi keturunan terutamanya pelarian Rohingya.

Perbincangan mendalam akan dibuat mengenai prosedur pendaftaran perkahwinan bagi bukan warganegara diantara kategori warga asing dan pelarian. Seterusnya analisa akan dibuat untuk menilai semula perkahwinan pelarian Rohingya dan Cabaran Perundangan dan Kehakiman di Malaysia. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa perkahwinan pelarian Rohingya memerlukan pendaftaran dibawah undang-undang bagi menjamin kesahan sesuatu perkahwinan dan memelihara Nasab. Ia juga memperlihatkan bahawa prinsip Maqasid Shariah adalah suatu garisan panduan yang memelihara kemaslahatan dalam melindungi hak wanita dan kanak-kanak dalam keluarga daripada kemudaratan.

**Kata kunci:** Pelarian Rohingya, pendaftaran perkahwinan, Undang-Undang Keluarga Islam, perlindungan Nasab.

**037-028**

### **GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE: SOME KEY FINDINGS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Malaysia ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has spurred the government's efforts in advancing gender equality and women empowerment in the economy. However, the stagnant effort in upholding women's rights and the lack of definitional clarity of gender-based discrimination especially in the Federal Constitution as the supreme law of the land caused narrow interpretations in its practice on the ground and the judiciary. With government progress towards establishing policies on gender equality, this paper aims to study the concept of gender equality at the workplace from the perspectives of experts. The primary data of the study was obtained through interviews conducted on five experts on gender issues in Malaysia while secondary data was obtained through library research and all documented data. Findings from the content analysis of legal documents and interviews indicate that there are several elements that constitute the concept of gender equality in employment namely equality and fairness; gender treatment; gender equity and entitlement; humanity, and; equality before the law.

**Keywords:** concept, gender equality, employment, discrimination

**040-029**

**PILOT STUDY: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEPARATING IPO AND PO RESIDENTS IN WOMEN SHELTERS FOR TRAFFICKING IN PERSON VICTIMS**

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**ABSTRACT**

The pilot study was carried out to emulate the practice of reflection period by several countries (Australia, Philippines, United States of America) where individuals who had just been rescued will be granted the possibility of recovery from their experiences and making an informed decision about whether to assist and cooperate in criminal proceedings (United Nations, 2008). Thus, this study of the practice of placing Interim Protection Order (IPO) and Protection Order (PO) residents in two different shelters for trafficking in persons (TIP) victims has been carried out since October 2020. This study aims to determine the effectiveness and relevance to practice the separation of IPO and PO residents in Malaysia TIP victims Shelters. A qualitative study with a phenomenological research design. 23 Respondents among shelters' staffs (n=9) and residents (n=14) using purposive sampling technique until the date has reached a saturated point. The data collection method used was focus group discussion with semi-structured interview questions. Thematic analysis was used for data analysis.

**Keywords:** Interim Protection Order (IPO), Protection Order (PO), Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

**041-030**

**PILOT STUDY: THE STUDY ON INTERNET ACCESSIBILITY AMONGST WOMEN IN MALAYSIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

The pilot study conducted was aimed to gauge the internet accessibility and connectivity amongst women in Malaysian. There is a need to look at this matter as it has been more apparent due to the current Movement Control Order (MCO) imposed in Malaysia due to the pandemic. With these restrictions, more services are converting to online platforms, thus may lead to more women falling off the radar due to the limitation in receiving information, especially those disseminated through online mediums. The study explored the departments' target group access to adequate internet connectivity and accessibility so that more effective programs and services could be delivered to them even during the MCO. The survey was administered from 14



to 18 May 2020 and collected via the Departments' target group through its satellite offices in states and partners, including Jabatan Hal Ehwal Wanita, Sabah and Jabatan Wanita dan Keluarga Sarawak, JKWAS. The data were analyzed and suggestions were made to help facilitate the target group to be more inclusive when receiving the departments' programs online, public service information and access to e-services including e-commerce, e-banking for their daily needs.

**Keywords:** Internet, Accessibility, Connectivity, Malaysia, Women

**043-032**

### **PARENTAL SATISFACTION ON INCLUSIVE AND NON-INCLUSIVE EDUCATION FOR PUPILS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The increasing number of children with autism increases the demand for education in Malaysia. Given the different types of education placements available in Malaysia, finding a suitable type of education that could satisfy parents can be difficult. The purpose of this study is to identify the level of parental satisfaction towards inclusive and non-inclusive education for pupils with ASD in public and private schools or centers; and also to obtain feedback from parents on how to improve inclusive and non-inclusive education for children with ASD that will lead to parental satisfaction. The design of the study is a mix method design where the quantitative data is collected using a questionnaire developed by the researcher that is adapted by the PSP (Parental Satisfaction Scale), and data was collected from 120 parents from the inclusive and non-inclusive education setting. The qualitative data is collected through an interviewing 10 parents from both education setting. Findings from the quantitative data show that parental satisfaction from both inclusive and non-inclusive education setting is high. However, parental satisfaction for inclusive education was slightly higher compared to non-inclusive education. The researcher was also able to identify a few common themes that affects parental satisfaction and also identified some new ones from the data collected from the interview. Higher levels of satisfaction for parental satisfaction is higher for inclusive education could be due to the goals that parents have for placing their child in an inclusive education setting. However, the ability to enter mainstream education would not determine the pupil's readiness for school and could form problems in the process of obtaining education.

**Keywords:** Inclusive education, Non-Inclusive education, Parental Satisfaction, Pupils with Autism Spectrum Disorder

**045-033**

**AN ANALYSIS OF SHARIAH ETHICS ON HANDLING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to provide an analysis of ethical perspective of Islamic philosophy on handling people with disabilities through the use of content analysis methods by examining some texts from the Qur'an and Sunnah, as well as differentiating between cultural practice and real Islamic perspectives on the matter. Despite the fact that Shariah have provided ethical principles which must be considered on people with disabilities, it is apparent that people's attitudes and understanding regarding these principles, and their reactions to individuals with disability, may vary depending on the intensity of a person's faith, as well as their socio-economic status, level of education, awareness and, more importantly, their cultural context. The study provides a clearer picture and a deeper understanding on how the people with disabilities have to be handled. Finally, Islamic principles have a positive attitude towards needy individuals and those who are in a disadvantaged situation. The Qur'an and the Hadith not only declared the existence of disabilities as a natural part of human nature, but also provide principles and practical suggestions relating to the care of persons with disabilities as well as discussing the significance of such care.

**Keywords:** Shariah, Ethics, Handling of persons with disabilities

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