

BUKU ABSTRAK



Persidangan Dalam Talian

PERKKS 21

Persidangan Kependudukan Kebangsaan 2021



PERASMI

YB. DATO' MOHD NIZAR HAJI ZAKARIA

PENGERUSI,

LEMBAGA PENDUDUK DAN PEMBANGUNAN KELUARGA NEGARA (LPPKN)

*“Penduduk dan Keluarga Berkualiti,
Pemangkin Pembangunan Lestari”*

16 - 17 NOVEMBER 2021



PENAUNG

YBRS. EN. ABDUL SHUKUR ABDULLAH

KETUA PENGARAH,

LEMBAGA PENDUDUK DAN PEMBANGUNAN KELUARGA NEGARA (LPPKN)

SPEAKER PLENARI



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Mantan Pengerusi LPPKN



YBRS. EN. HAIRIL FADZLY BIN MD AKIR

Timbalan Ketua Pengarah (Dasar), LPPKN



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REPRESENTATIVE,

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA) MALAYSIA



YBHG. DR. VELLAPANDIAN
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YBHG. PROF. DR. SARINAH LOW
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Timbalan Pengarah Eksekutif, Institut Asia
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YBHG. DR. HEZRI BIN ADNAN

Pengarah Eksekutif, MIER

ANJURAN

ANJURAN BERSAMA

DENGAN KERJASAMA



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<https://submit.confby.com/conf/perkks21>

Laman Web LPPKN:

<https://mprh.lppkn.gov.my/>

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RINGKASAN PROGRAM PERSIDANGAN & PAUTAN DALAM TALIAN

Hari Pertama, Selasa (16 November 2021)

Masa	Aturcara
8.30 pagi	Bilik 1: Pendaftaran untuk Majlis Pembukaan dan Sesi Plenari
9.00 pagi	Ucapan Aluan Ketua Pengarah, LPPKN Ucapan Perasmian Tayangan Video Majlis Pembukaan Sesi Bergambar Ucuptama: Wakil dari United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Malaysia
10.00 pagi	Sesi Poster & Rehat
10.30 pagi	Sesi Plenari (5 pembentang)
1.00 ptg	Rehat & Pendaftaran Sesi Pembentangan Lisan (4 Sesi Selari) Bilik 2-4
2.00 ptg	Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari)
	Bilik 1 Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15 Bilik 2 Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15 Bilik 3 Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15 Bilik 4 Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15
5.00 ptg	Bersurai

Bilik	Pautan Dalam Talian
1	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89140680779?pwd=SENTZ2c0S1UrTDBvT2ZFUU92Y0owQT09 Meeting ID: 891 4068 0779 Passcode: 671762
2	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89826176646?pwd=cis4a3REdU0weC9lVVZ0UGRRY2N1UT09 Meeting ID: 898 2617 6646 Passcode: 814297
3	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83970960647?pwd=bmpaNzRWSW5iNTl2Ym9sSGtqMzIxZz09 Meeting ID: 839 7096 0647 Passcode: 890349
4	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87954333933?pwd=MXBobjMwNmM1Z3BneXhjM1UydDFNUT09 Meeting ID: 879 5433 3933 Passcode: 523421

Hari Kedua, Rabu (17 November 2021)

Masa	Aturcara			
8.30 pagi	Pendaftaran Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari) Bilik 1-4			
9.00 pagi	Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari)			
	Bilik 1 Pembentang Lisan 16 - 29	Bilik 2 Pembentang Lisan 16 - 27	Bilik 3 Pembentang Lisan 16 - 26	Bilik 4 Pembentang Lisan 16 - 29
12.00 tgh	Rehat & Kemasukan ke Bilik 1 untuk Majlis Penutup			
12.10 tgh	Majlis Penutup			

Bilik	Pautan Dalam Talian
1	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87975831192?pwd=SURSTIRERFFVc3VmSINYZllNVDRvdz09 Meeting ID: 879 7583 1192 Passcode: 735612
2	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82781444466?pwd=SUh5dm1rZHB0dVAvdEt6S20rZXBmdz09 Meeting ID: 827 8144 4466 Passcode: 449881
3	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89608164278?pwd=ZnRIS3dtRi9yd3FGN2xtVFJRdzRtQT09 Meeting ID: 896 0816 4278 Passcode: 737253
4	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87328008560?pwd=MLBKbjVqaFMrckJHSVdFdTZqVVJhQT09 Meeting ID: 873 2800 8560 Passcode: 220001

PROGRAM PERSIDANGAN & JADUAL PEMBENTANGAN

Hari Pertama, Selasa (16 November 2021)

Masa	Aturcara
8.30 pagi	Bilik 1: Pendaftaran untuk Majlis Pembukaan dan Sesi Plenari
9.00 pagi	Ucapan Aluan Ketua Pengarah, LPPKN YBrs. En. Abdul Shukur Abdullah Ucapan Perasmian YB. Dato' Mohd Nizar Haji Zakaria Pengerusi, <i>Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN)</i> Tayangan Video Majlis Pembukaan & Anugerah Kertas Kerja Terbaik Sesi Bergambar Ucaptive: "TOWARDS THE 2030 SDGs - A HEALTHIER, SUSTAINABLE AND MORE PROSPEROUS MALAYSIA" Dr. Asa Torkelsson <i>Representative,</i> <i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Malaysia</i>
10.00 pagi	Sesi Poster & Rehat
	Sesi Plenari (5 pembentang)
10.30 pagi	<i>POPULATION AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</i> Panel: YBhg. Dato' Dr. Narimah binti Awin, <i>Mantan Pengerusi LPPKN</i>
11.00 pagi	KELUARGA DAN CABARAN NORMA BAHARU Panel: YBrs. En. Hairil Fadzly bin Md Akir, <i>Timbalan Ketua Pengarah (Dasar), LPPKN</i>
11.30 pagi	BELIA, TEKNOLOGI, PENYELIDIKAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN Panel: YBhg. Dr. Vellapandian Ponnusamy <i>Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, IYRES</i>
12.00 tgh	<i>ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC</i> Panel: YBhg. Prof. Dr. Sarinah Low binti Abdullah <i>Timbalan Pengarah Eksekutif, Institut Asia – Eropah, UM</i>
12.30 tgh	<i>FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: RESEARCH AND POLICY AGENDA FOR MALAYSIA</i> Panel: YBhg. Dr. Hezri bin Adnan <i>Pengarah Eksekutif, MIER</i>
1.00 ptg	Rehat & Pendaftaran Sesi Pembentangan Lisan (4 Sesi Selari) Bilik 2-4

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
2.00 ptg	Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari)
	Bilik 1 Skop: Kependudukan dan Kesihatan Reproduksi Moderator: Dr. Teh, Jane K. L. Sunway University Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15
2.00 ptg	029-018 KONSEPTUAL KUALITI HIDUP DALAM KONTEKS GOLONGAN PESARA DI MALAYSIA Amirah Saliha Godfrey, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
2.12 ptg	056-043 KEMISKINAN HAID : KRISIS KESIHATAN AWAM YANG PERLU DIAKHIRI Dr. Nor Faiza Binti Mohd. Tohit, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>
2.24 ptg	061-052 KEMISKINAN PENDUDUK KAWASAN SETINGGAN: APAKAH STATUS KEBAJIKAN MEREKA? Assoc. Prof. Dr. Norasibah Abdul Jalil, <i>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</i>
2.36 ptg	067-058 PROGRAM DAN AKTIVITI WARGA EMAS SATU KAJIAN DI PUSAT AKTIVITI WARGA EMAS (PAWE) NEGERI KEDAH Rossaffie Bin Ismail, <i>Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat</i>
2.48 ptg	085-075 KESEJAHTERAAN EMOSI DAN STRES DALAM KALANGAN PESAKIT YANG MENJALANI RAWATAN KESUBURAN SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID 19 Dr. Intan Marfarrina Binti Omar, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
3.00 ptg	096-079 PENGARUH TAHAP PENDIDIKAN TERHADAP KESUBURAN PENDUDUK DI JAJAHAN PASIR MAS, KELANTAN, MALAYSIA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aziz Shafie, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
3.12 ptg	045-057 THE IMPACT OF AGING AND FERTILITY RATE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MALAYSIA: NEW EVIDENCE USING ARDL MODEL Prof. Dr. Zulkefly Abdul Karim/Nurul Aqilah Mohd Nuruddin, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
3.24 ptg	022-013 CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER HOUSEHOLDS IN MALAYSIA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE HIES2019 MICRODATA Chai Sen Tyng, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
3.36 ptg	Rehat

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
3.48 ptg	037-026 THE FACTORS AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLES PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET: POLICY IMPLICATIONS Khairul Hanim Pazim, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
4.00 ptg	001-036 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION (MATI PUTIK) AMONG WOMEN IN KUANTAN, PAHANG Dr. Radiah Abdul Ghani, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>
4.12 ptg	049-049 SOCIAL ADVOCACY STRATEGY IN SAFEGUARDING THE WELLBEING OF OLDER ADULTS Siti Munirah Binti Mohd Faizal Lim, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
4.24 ptg	050-051 A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN CONTRACEPTIVE PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS Prof. Dr. Theo Van Leeuwen, University of Southern Denmark & Dr. Ang Pei Soo, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
4.36 ptg	065-055 ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT AND HEALTH STATUS OF OLDER MALAYSIANS: EVIDENCE FROM A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY Dr. Teh, Jane K. L., <i>Sunway University</i>
4.48 ptg	076-062 MODELLING MALAYSIA AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES USING THE FUNCTIONAL DATA APPROACH Dr. Syazreen Niza Shair, <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>
5.00 ptg	079-067 DETERMINING THE PREVALENCE OF FAMILY PLANNING (FP) UTILISATION AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULTS IN MALAYSIA: AN ONLINE SURVEY Dr. Nadeeya ‘Ayn Umaisara Mohamad Nor, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
5.15 ptg	Bersurai Hari Pertama
	Bilik 2 Skop: Keluarga dan Cabaran Norma Baharu Moderator: Dr. Fatimah Yusro Hashim <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i> Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15
2.00 ptg	019-008 CABARAN DAN IMPAK PANDEMIK COVID 19 TERHADAP INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN DI MALAYSIA Dr Khatijah Othman, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
2.12 ptg	023-012 KOMUNIKASI KELUARGA BERKUALITI: KOMUNIKASI IBU-ANAK ATAU KOMUNIKASI BAPA-ANAK? Noor Azam bin Abdul Rahman, <i>Universiti Tenaga Nasional</i>
2.24 ptg	041-031 PENGURUSAN STRES MENDEPANI CABARAN COVID- 19: SATU TINJAUAN TERHADAP STRATEGI DAYA TINDAK GOLONGAN BAPA DALAM MENCAPAI KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA Dr. Abdul Rashid Abdul Aziz, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
2.36 ptg	024-032 CABARAN NORMA BAHARU: KESAN PENGGUNAAN MEDIA SOSIAL SECARA TEGAR TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA Dr. Fatimah Yusro Hashim, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
2.48 ptg	042-033 TINJAUAN AWAL KESEDIAAN REMAJA TERHADAP MESYUARAT KELUARGA: KE ARAH KELUARGA SEJAHTERA DI MUSIM PANDEMIK COVID19 Dr. Norulhuda Sarnon, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
3.00 ptg	055-042 MEMPERKASA PERANAN NGO DALAM MEMBENTUK SISTEM SOKONGAN KEPADA KESEJAHTERAAN GOLONGAN RENTAN DALAM MENDEPANI CABARAN SEMASA DAN PASCA COVID-19: SATU KAJIAN LAPANGAN DI PPR KUALA LUMPUR Mohd Hafizan Abd Wahab & Hassriq Hafize B Abdul Halim Hafiz, <i>Ikatan Muslimin Malaysia</i>
3.12 ptg	057-044 IMPAK POSITIF DARIPADA PANDEMIK COVID-19 KEPADA INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN Noor Fiteri Abdullah, <i>Politeknik Hulu Terengganu</i>
3.24 ptg	058-045 PANDEMIK COVID-19: PENGARUH STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP) DI MASJID DALAM HUBUNGAN ANTARA SOLAT BERJEMAAH DENGAN KESAN SPIRITUAL Prof. Dr. Khairul Anwar Mastor, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
3.36 ptg	Rehat
3.48 ptg	069-060 PENDEKATAN KAUNSELING DISERMEN BAGI MENANGANI KONFLIK PERKAHWINAN ERA PANDEMIK COVID-19 Mohd Hamdan Mohamed Nordin, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
4.00 ptg	048-038 SUPPORTING CHILDREN WELL-BEING DURING PANDEMIC LOCKDOWN Dr. Haslinda Sutan Ahmad Nawi, <i>Universiti Selangor</i>

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
4.12 ptg	032-020 FATHERHOOD PROGRAM AND CHILDRENS DEVELOPMENT: HOW DOES IT MATTERS? Dr. Siti Nubailah Mohd Yusof, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
4.24 ptg	035-024 FAMILY SUPPORT GROUP INTERVENTION MODULES USING FACEBOOK IN THE RECOVERY OF DRUG ADDICTION Dr. Fauziah Hanim Jalal, <i>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</i>
4.36 ptg	053-039 COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN SPOUSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC Nathasya Mohd Kamal, <i>Kolej Universiti Poly Tech MARA</i>
4.48 ptg	051-048 FAMILY AND POLY-VICTIMIZATION: ADDRESSING VULNERABILITIES AND ITS ISSUES IN EMBRACING NEW NORMAL AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC Sayed Mawismi Bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar, <i>Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur</i>
5.00 ptg	084-069 EXAMINING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGEING IN PLACE AMONG OLDER MALAYSIANS Dr. Halimah Awang, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
5.15 ptg	Bersurai Hari Pertama
	Bilik 3 Skop: Belia, Teknologi, Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan & Keselamatan Pemakanan, Nutrisi dan Perubahan Iklim Moderator: Dr. Sidah Idris <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i> Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15
2.00 ptg	034-022 KESAN STRES TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN HIDUP DALAM KALANGAN INVIDIVU BEKERJA SAMBIL BELAJAR Mohammad Saipol Bin Mohd Sukor, <i>Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</i>
2.12 ptg	039-028 TIDAK PASTI, JANGAN KONGSI: PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PENULARAN BERITA PALSU SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19 DI MALAYSIA Dr. Zalmizy Bin Hussin, <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
2.24 ptg	044-035 KANAK-KANAK, KEMISKINAN DAN LITERASI DIGITAL: KE ARAH MASA DEPAN DIGITAL YANG POSITIF Dr. Shafizan Mohamed, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
2.36 ptg	047-037 PEMBANGUNAN MODUL RESOLUSI KONFLIK: SATU ANALISIS KEPERLUAN Dr. Mua'azam Mohamad, <i>Pusat Pengajian Pendidikan</i>
2.48 ptg	089-080 ANALISIS KEPERLUAN PEMBANGUNAN MODEL REKA BENTUK DAN TEKNOLOGI SEKOLAH RENDAH BERASASKAN KEMAHIRAN PEMIKIRAN KOMPUTASIONAL Rahimah binti Ismail, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
3.00 ptg	026-015 PERCEIVED SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND BEHAVIOURAL INTENTIONS TOWARDS HOSPITAL IN SABAH Dr. Sidah Idris, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
3.12 ptg	036-025 THE NEED FOR HARMONIUS COOPERATION BETWEEN TEACHERS AND PARENTS TO COMPLETE THE VOIDS OF BASIC EDUCATION STUDENTS AS DUE TO COVID – 19 PANDEMICS Lusi Susilawati, <i>Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia</i>
3.24 ptg	026-040 LINKAGE AND TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY TOWARDS INTENTION TO STAY IN BUSINESS AMONG SENIORS IN TAMU SABAH Dr. Sidah Idris, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
3.36 ptg	Rehat
3.48 ptg	068-059 POVERTY IN MARGINAL COMMUNITIES: FACTORS, CULTURES AND COUNSELING INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR THE POOR AND HOMELESS Mahfudzah Mahadzir, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
4.00 ptg	098-081 JOB MOBILITY AND WAGE DYNAMICS AMONG ENGINEERS IN MALAYSIA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Chen Chen Yong, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
4.12 ptg	097-087 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (TMD) AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA: A CROSS SECTIONAL ONLINE SURVEY Dr. Faezah Rokhani, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
4.24 ptg	104-092 THE NEXUS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MALAYSIA Dr. Yong Sook Lu, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
4.36 ptg	105-093 ARE WE ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE DIGITALISED FUTURE? AN ANALYSIS OF ICT USAGE AND SKILLS AMONG MALAYSIANS IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION ERA Dr. Myoung-Jin Lee & Dr. Nur Hairani Abd Rahman, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
4.48 ptg	102-095 IMPACT ON ONLINE VIDEO GAMES TOWARDS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI PERTAHANAN NASIONAL MALAYSIA Aniza Binti Wamin, <i>Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia</i>
5.00 ptg	074-098 FACTORS INFLUENCING ADOPTION OF E-LEARNING SYSTEM AMONG UNIVERSITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW Amjad Alsousi, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>
5.15 ptg	Bersurai Hari Pertama
	Bilik 4 Skop: Kesaksamaan Gender, Ekuiti dan Pemerkasaan Wanita Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rohaiza Rokis <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i> Pembentang Lisan 1 - 15
2.00 ptg	016-005 POLA PENGGUNAAN MEDIA DALAM KALANGAN PARA ISTERI BAGI MENDAPATKAN MAKLUMAT KEKELUARGAAN ISLAM Rahmahtunnisah Sailin, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
2.12 ptg	018-006 PERANAN MAKCIKTRAVELS DALAM PENYEDIAAN SOKONGAN TERHADAP WARGA EMAS DI MALAYSIA Dr. Nik Norliati Fitri Md Nor, <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>
2.24 ptg	028-017 CABARAN PENJAJA KECIL WANITA DALAM ERA PANDEMIK COVID 19 DI PERLIS Nurul Yasmin Binti Nazri, <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>
2.36 ptg	031-023 PENGALAMAN WANITA BUJANG DALAM PEMILIHAN TEMPAT TINGGAL Dr. Rozita Ibrahim, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
2.48 ptg	038-027 MEMPERKASAKAN KEUSAHAWAN SOSIAL PRODUK MENSTRUASI BAGI MEMBASMI KEMISKINAN HAID Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rohaiza Rokis, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>

Masa	Aturcara (Selasa, 16 November 2021)
3.00 ptg	009-046 MEMPERKASAKAN ASPEK PENJAGAAN KANAK-KANAK MELALUI BANTUAN KEWANGAN MAMPU MENINGKATKAN PENYERTAAN IBU BEKERJA DALAM PASARAN BURUH Dr. Suhaida Mohd Amin, <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>
3.12 ptg	063-054 PERATURAN PERKAHWINAN TRANSNASIONAL: KAJIAN KES DAN PENELITIAN SEMULA BERASASKAN KONVENSyen PENGHAPUSAN SEMUA BENTUK DISKRIMINASI TERHADAP WANITA (CEDAW) Dr. Nor Jana Saim, <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>
3.24 ptg	008-002 PERIOD POVERTY IN MALAYSIA: A BRIEF REPORT ON CURRENT CONTEXT Dr. Sh Fatimah AlZahrah Syed Hussien, <i>Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia</i>
3.36 ptg	Rehat
3.48 ptg	014-003 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND PERCEPTION LEVEL OF RURAL WOMEN IN PARTICIPATION OF AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES IN RANAU, SABAH, MALAYSIA Siaw Shin Yee, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
4.00 ptg	021-011 THE SPREAD OF COVID 19 AMONG INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA Sri Endah Kinasih, <i>Airlangga University Indonesia</i>
4.12 ptg	025-014 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA Ang Chiew Way, <i>Universiti Malaya</i>
4.24 ptg	040-030 ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF LOW INCOME SINGLE MOTHERS IN MALAYSIA: WHERE DO WE START? Dr. Zarina Md Nor, <i>Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>
4.36 ptg	043-034 EMPOWERING SINGLE MOTHERS IN SABAH Dr. Salmah Topimin, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
4.48 ptg	060-050 ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND GENDER STEREOTYPES AMONG KUPTM STUDENTS Aida Suhana Abdul Hamid, <i>Kolej Universiti Poly-Tech MARA</i>
5.00 ptg	078-063 CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AT WORK Dr. Wan Arnidawati Wan Abdullah, <i>Universiti Putra Malaysia</i>
5.15 ptg	Bersurai Hari Pertama

Hari Kedua, Rabu (17 November 2021)

Masa	Aturcara
8.30 pagi	Pendaftaran Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari) Bilik 1-4
9.00 pagi	Sesi Pembentangan Kertas Kerja (4 Sesi Selari)
	Bilik 1 Skop: Kependudukan dan Kesihatan Reproduksi Moderator: Dr. Nadeeya Ayn Umaisara Mohamad Nor <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i> Pembentang Lisan 16 - 29
9.00 pagi	103-085 PENDEKATAN KAUNSELING KELOMPOK KELUARGA KEPADA KEKUATAN PERIBADI, KECEKAPAN DAN KESELESAAN KOMUNIKASI IBU BAPA ANAK MUSLIM TENTANG SEKSUALITI: SATU KERTAS CADANGAN KAJIAN Nur Amalina Binti Abd Laziz, <i>Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia</i>
9.12 pagi	082-091 IMPAK COVID-19 TERHADAP KELESTARIAN SOSIOEKONOMI MASYARAKAT PEDALAMAN DI MALAYSIA: KAJIAN KES DAERAH SEGAMAT JOHOR Dr. Khairul Hisyam Kamarudin, <i>Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</i>
9.24 pagi	111-102 NASIONALISME MASYARAKAT BAJAU ERA PENJAJAHAN DI BORNEO UTARA, 1881-1945 Dr. Md Saffie Abdul Rahim, <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>
9.36 pagi	123-113 PAKATAN KENDURI, DILEMA PAKATAN DAN INTERAKSI SOSIAL Normizan Bin Bakar, <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
9.48 pagi	138-133 PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT KAUM ORANG ASLI DI KAMPUNG ULU GERUNTUM, GOPENG, PERAK Siti Kamisah Binti Mohd Yusof, <i>Politeknik Ungku Omar</i>
10.00 pagi	011-137 KAJIAN MASA DEPAN MENGENAI MATLAMAT KEPENDUDUKAN 70 JUTA DAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN PEMBANGUNAN UMAT DIGITAL DI MALAYSIA Dr. Nor Azaruddin Husni Bin Hj Nuruddin, <i>Institut Kefahaman Islam Malaysia</i>
10.12 pagi	Rehat
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ABSTRAK PENCERAMAH JEMPUTAN

PLENAR1 1

POPULATION AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dato' Dr. Narimah binti Awini

ABSTRACT

1. The premise

Population dynamics are critical to sustainable development; one facet of population dynamics is sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). This critical link was the highlight of ICPD Cairo 1994; and later strengthened by SDG - SRHR advances not only health but also other priorities of sustainable development - food, water and energy. SRHR is a prerequisite for the three pillars of sustainable development - social, economic and environment.

2. Operationalising the links

This is through three domains which form the platform of SRH programmes

- (i) The size of the population – driven by the number of children born to women, and the consequent TFR (a concern in Malaysia), the basis of family planning programmes*
- (ii) A healthy population through MCH and other services which contributes to the demographic dividend*
- (iii) An empowered population able to make choices – one contributor is CSE*

3. The way forward

- Raise awareness about the link between population dynamics, SRHR and sustainable development, and foster dialogue among stakeholders*
- Integrate SRHR into wider policy and programme development*
- Support a comprehensive vision of SRHR that advocate for universal access and which respect and protect human rights*
- Counter misinformation of these complex relationships*
- Recognize and prepare for future trends – TFR and population size, migration, urbanization, ageing, climate change*
- Consider the recommendation from UNFPA to formulate a National SRHR Policy (under National Population Policy)*
- Obtain political support, make a case for increased investment in SRHR (UNFPA is generating evidence on this)*

PLENAR1 2

KELUARGA DAN CABARAN NORMA BAHARU

Hairil Fadzly Md Akir
Timbalan Ketua Pengarah (Dasar)
Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN)

ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini menghuraikan tentang situasi semasa dalam institusi kekeluargaan sewaktu pra-pandemik COVID-19, dengan turut menunjukkan pola tahap kesejahteraan keluarga dalam negara melalui Indeks Kesejahteraan Keluarga Malaysia (IKK), suatu pengukuran khas yang telah diperkenalkan oleh Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN) sejak dari tahun 2011. Meskipun berlaku peningkatan skor pada siri ketiga IKK pada tahun 2019, situasi dalam institusi kekeluargaan tampak berubah dengan bermulanya penularan wabak COVID-19 dalam negara pada awal tahun 2020 yang lalu.

Peka dengan peningkatan jumlah kes harian kesan dari gelombang pandemik COVID-19 dalam negara, LPPKN telah menjalankan beberapa siri kajian tinjauan pendapat umum secara dalam talian. untuk mengetahui beberapa aspek kehidupan termasuklah (i) situasi semasa keluarga era pandemik; (ii) tingkah laku keluarga menghadapi situasi pandemik (iii) peranan ibu dan bapa dalam keluarga ketika pandemik; (iv) tahap kesejahteraan ibu dan bapa dalam institusi kekeluargaan; dan (iv) cabaran dan persiapan ibu dan bapa berkaitan penggunaan teknologi digital. Hasil tinjauan ini telah dijadikan input utama bagi membantu Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM) khususnya LPPKN untuk membangunkan program dan perkhidmatan yang bersesuaian di samping menyebarkan luas hasil penemuan melalui platform media sosial sedia ada kepada masyarakat umum.

Pelbagai inisiatif termasuk pakej-pakej ransangan ekonomi dan sosial telah dilaksanakan oleh pihak Kerajaan bagi menangani isu pandemik COVID-19, khususnya kepada kumpulan terkesan, selaras dengan kenyataan “No One Left Behind”. Dengan peruntukan yang telah disalurkan, KPWKM melalui agensinya termasuk Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (JKM) dan LPPKN telah mempergiatkan usaha untuk membantu kumpulan sasar terkesan, selain meneruskan aktiviti, program dan perkhidmatan sedia ada. Secara umumnya, pakej-pakej ransangan dan bantuan ini bukan sahaja telah memberi impak positif kepada pengukuhan semula ekonomi, malah terhadap pembangunan sosial masyarakat.

Terbaharu, dengan konsep “Keluarga Malaysia” yang diperkenalkan oleh YAB Dato’ Sri Ismail Sabri Yaakob, Perdana Menteri Malaysia dilihat mampu menjadi medium penyatuan masyarakat yang merentasi sempadan agama, bangsa dan kaum agar bersama-sama berganding bahu untuk menyelesaikan masalah besar yang dihadapi negara ketika ini. Selain itu, ianya secara tidak langsung dapat membantu memperkukuhkan lagi institusi kekeluargaan, sebagai satu unit asas yang melahirkan modal insan berkualiti untuk pembangunan negara.

PLENAR1 3

BELIA, TEKNOLOGI, PENYELIDIKAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN

Dr. Vellapandian Ponnusamy
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, IYRES

ABSTRAK

Belia merupakan aset penting negara dan menyumbang dalam meningkatkan pembangunan negara sama ada dari aspek ekonomi, sosial, politik mahupun teknologi. Sesi perkongsian ini merangkumi empat hasil kajian yang menyumbang kepada pembangunan belia Malaysia secara keseluruhan. Antara hasil kajian yang akan dikongsikan adalah Indeks Belia Malaysia (IBM), Indeks Budaya Sukan Malaysia (IBSM), Pembangunan Belia Positif 8C dan Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Aset Belia. Kajian-kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif melalui edaran borang soal selidik kepada sampel kajian mengikut persampelan yang telah ditentukan kesahan dan kebolehpercayaannya. Dapatan kajian IBM bagi tahun 2020 menunjukkan pencapaian kualiti dan kesejahteraan belia Malaysia pada tahap Sederhana dengan skor 68.3. Dua domain IBM yang tertinggi nilai skornya adalah domain Bebas Tingkah Laku Devian (97.63) dan domain Pendidikan (76.33), manakala dua domain IBM terendah adalah Ketembusan Media (59.83) dan Sosialisasi Politik (27.75). Di samping itu, dapatan kajian IBSM pula menunjukkan trend budaya sukan dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia pada tahun 2020 berada pada tahap Sederhana dengan skor 56.8. Pencapaian domain tertinggi adalah domain Penglibatan menunjukkan skor 65.4 iaitu pada tahap Sederhana, manakala domain yang lain menunjukkan skor yang rendah iaitu domain Kesukarelawan (47.8), Fasiliti (46.0), Perbelanjaan (41.5) dan Kecintaan Sukan (40.1). Selain kajian IBM dan IBSM, hasil dapatan kajian Penilaian Pembangunan Belia Positif (8C) iaitu *caring, competent, character, confident, cooperation, considerate, competitive* dan *contribution* menunjukkan skor keseluruhan adalah pada tahap Sederhana iaitu 63.94 manakala dapatan kajian Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Aset belia Malaysia berada di tahap yang Baik iaitu 69.3. Ini menunjukkan masih terdapat ruang dan peluang penambahbaikan ke tahap cemerlang. Aset Luaran dan aset dalaman merupakan elemen yang perlu diberi fokus dalam pembangunan belia. Kesemua kajian ini melibatkan lapan kumpulan sasaran belia dan 10 kumpulan pelaksana / pemegang taruh ke atas pembangunan belia. Adalah diharapkan, hasil kajian-kajian ini juga dapat dijadikan rujukan dalam pembangunan belia dan usaha menyediakan masyarakat berkeluarga yang sejahtera pada masa hadapan.

Kata kunci: Belia, Indeks Belia Malaysia, Indeks Budaya Sukan Malaysia, Pembangunan Belia Positif 8C, Pembangunan Kesejahteraan Aset

PLENAR1 4

ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Globally, there is an increase of violence against women and girls. According to WHO, one in three women experienced physical or sexual violence during their lifetime. The risk of gender-based violence has increased during the COVID-19 pandemic. The measures imposed to curb the COVID-19 spread, particularly the lockdown and quarantines can lead to isolation, unemployment, increased stress and more barriers to meeting basic needs. Further, the lockdown has impacted on family relationships, partner violence and their quality of life. All these can have devastating physical, mental and reproductive health for the survivors. Gender-based support services have also shifted to virtual services, rather than in-person service provision, and this might further limit accessibility. The pandemic has expanded existing gender inequalities and increase risks of gender-based violence. The protection and provision of the rights of women and girls should be prioritized. In the SDGs, eliminating violence against women is a key objective and one of the major public health issue. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic calls for urgent action to keep women and girls safe at home and elsewhere. A multi-sectoral effort is needed to address this gender-based violence.

PLENAR1 5

**FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE: RESEARCH AND POLICY AGENDA FOR
MALAYSIA**

*Dr Hezri Adnan
Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER)*

ABSTRACT

Human-induced climate change is widespread and rapid. It affects many weather and climate extremes causing heavy precipitation, droughts, heatwaves and cyclones in all corners of the globe. The intensifying extreme events will increasingly threaten food security, which in turn fuels malnutrition and disaster displacement. Yet, agriculture and livestock contribute to a staggering one-third of global greenhouse gases mainly from methane and nitrous oxide, other than carbon dioxide. Whereas the links between food systems, food security and climate change have never been more obvious globally, Malaysia needs sufficient baseline information in order to transform its agriculture into part of the climate solution by concomitantly reducing emissions while tackling food insecurity. Through selected case studies, the paper explores options for enhancing research on food security and climate change in Malaysia, while reimagining a new public policy mission for climate-smart agriculture.

ABSTRAK PEMBENTANGAN LISAN

SKOP: KEPENDUDUKAN DAN KESIHATAN REPRODUKTIF

001-036

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION (*MATI PUTIK*) AMONG WOMEN IN KUANTAN, PAHANG

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ABSTRACT

Female sexual dysfunction or also known as ‘*mati putik*’ can be defined as women with lack of sexual desire, difficulty in arousal, inability to reach orgasm, pain during intercourse, failure to feel pleasure from sex or anxiety about sex performance. In Malaysia, infidelity or sexual relationship was the top reasons of divorce cases. Hence, this study aimed to determine the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on female sexual dysfunction among females in Kuantan, Pahang. A total sample of 100 married women was randomly selected based on the classification in inclusive and exclusive criteria. The response from participants was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) with 95% confidence interval. The result of this study revealed that more than half of the respondents are found to have a high level of knowledge (n=59, 59.0%) only. Other than that, there was no significant association between the scores of knowledge, attitude and practice with socio-demographic characteristics. Besides, the correlation between knowledge-attitude and attitude-practice scores were identified to be significantly associated but not for knowledge-practice scores. In conclusion, this study has revealed that respondents possess good knowledge level regarding female sexual dysfunction differ from the level of attitude and practice. These findings proved that women in Malaysia were not aware of their sexual health and contribute to the number of divorce cases. Hence, it is recommended that future study may be able to increase the sample size and ought to emphasize the rural area more than an urban area for a better outcome. It is also suggested for the upcoming study to discover more factors that may contribute significantly to the level of knowledge, attitude and practice on female sexual dysfunction.

Keywords: *mati putik*, female sexual dysfunction, Malaysia

011-137

**KAJIAN MASA DEPAN MENGENAI MATLAMAT KEPENDUDUKAN 70 JUTA DAN
HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN PEMBANGUNAN UMAT DIGITAL DI MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini mengetengahkan perbincangan tentang kajian masa depan mengenai matlamat kependudukan 70 juta orang dan hubungannya dengan pembangunan umat digital di Malaysia. Jumlah penduduk Malaysia masih kecil iaitu 32.75 juta pada suku pertama tahun 2021 dengan keluasan 334,000 km persegi. Rasional untuk mencapai matlamat kependudukan 70 juta adalah untuk menyediakan satu asas permintaan dan pasaran bagi keluaran industri-industri tempatan di samping mendapat banyak faedah yang lebih besar serta menyediakan umat Islam ke arah menguasai teknologi. Tempoh yang paling lama untuk mencapai kependudukan 70 juta ialah dalam lingkungan tahun 2125. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis teks serta telaah yang mendalam terhadap sumber primer dan sekunder yang berkait dengan pokok persoalan. Kajian ini akan memberi tumpuan kepada pokok persoalan yang dikaji dalam kerangka perspektif Islam. Hasil kajian menunjukkan umat Islam di Malaysia hanya mampu menjadi pengguna kepada teknologi dalam konteks umat digital sekiranya pemikiran umat Islam di Malaysia tertutup kepada perubahan.

Kata kunci: Kajian Masa Depan , Umat Digital, Perspektif Islam, Pemikiran Tertutup, kependudukan.

022-013

CHARACTERISTICS OF OLDER HOUSEHOLDS IN MALAYSIA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE HIES 2019 MICRODATA

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ABSTRACT

The number and proportion of older population aged 60 years or over in Malaysia has been increasing steadily since Independence. The number of older persons aged 60 years and over increased from 1 million in 1991 (5.9%) to nearly 2.3 million in 2010 (8%). It was estimated that the older population has reached 3.4 million (10.6%) in 2020. At the household level, however, the situation is a little different. Households with older persons grew marginally from 16% in 1991 to 16.7% in 2000. An analysis of the 2% sample for Census 2010 microdata showed that households with older persons reached 25.5% in 2010. The aim of this paper is to estimate the proportion of one-person and multi-person households with older persons using the 30% sample of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2019 (HIES2019). The dataset contains 16,354 households with 64,160 individual household members, of which 13.3% are older persons. Results from data analysis found that 6.3% of the older population are living alone or expressed in a different way, 3.3% of the surveyed households consisted of an older person. An analysis of the HIES2019 showed that 36.8% or over one-third (1/3) of the households have at least one co-residing elderly aged 60 years and over. There is a significant ethnic difference where 50.2% or half of the Malaysian Chinese households have at least an older person living together compared to the Indians (40.5%) and the Malays (32.9%). Similarly, the percentage of households with only older persons is the highest among the Chinese at 14.2%. In general, households with older persons are smaller and poorer, and the elderly in Malaysia are more likely to live in extended family households. Households with older persons are likelier to spend more proportionately on health than other households. In conclusion, older households in Malaysia exhibit quantifiable differences in socio-economic status as well as patterns of income and expenditure.

Keywords: Older Population, Later Life. Households with Older Persons

029-018

KONSEPTUAL KUALITI HIDUP DALAM KONTEKS GOLONGAN PESARA DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Kualiti hidup membawa makna yang lebih kompleks dalam menjelaskan konteks status hidup individu sama ada mereka berpuas hati dan gembira dengan keadaan hidup mereka atau pun tidak. Fenomena kualiti hidup dapat diukur dengan melihat kepada indikator dalam pelbagai aspek sama ada secara *monetary* ataupun *non-monetary*. Kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk meneliti apakah makna kualiti hidup dalam konteks golongan pesara di Malaysia. Selain itu, kajian ini juga dilakukan adalah untuk melihat apakah indikator yang mempengaruhi kualiti hidup khususnya pesara di Malaysia. Bagi mencapai objektif kajian ini, kaedah kualitatif digunakan khususnya menggarapkan sumber-sumber bacaan dari kajian lepas. Sumber tersebut disaring menerusi capaian *Scopus*. Dapatan utama bagi kajian ini mendapati bahawa terdapat pelbagai indikator yang mempengaruhi kualiti hidup pesara di Malaysia dan dapat dipecahkan kepada dua kategori iaitu *monetary* yang terdiri daripada indikator ekonomi, dan kediaman. Manakala *non-monetary* pula terdiri daripada indikator sokongan sosial, kesihatan dan kehidupan keluarga. Maka, kajian ini akan menganalisis dan menghuraikan konseptual kualiti hidup golongan pesara di Malaysia secara lebih kompherensif menerusi penelitian ke atas dasar negara, serta melihat perbandingannya secara ringkas dengan negara-negara lain.

Kata kunci: Kualiti Hidup, Pesara, Malaysia, *Monetary*, *Non-Monetary*

037-026

THE FACTORS AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET: POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The growing proportion of older people in many nations has sparked policymakers' interest in issues impacting older people's well-being, including concerns addressing support for older people, economic security, and familial living arrangements. This study looks at the relationship between intergenerational transfers, co-residence, and labour participation among 4,059 Malaysians aged 60 and above, using data from the Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey 2014 (MPFS-5). Determinants of older Malaysians participating in the labour market were identified using binary logistic regression after controlling for major demographic, health, socioeconomic and intergenerational support variables. The findings of this study have a number of key implications for future practices, with the goal of supporting the government in developing labour market regulations aimed at older people. This is to ensure older people's economic independence in old age, notwithstanding the fact that not all older people are able to participate in the labour market due to health issues. To guide present and future labour market strategies, a comprehensive, holistic, and interdisciplinary strategy embracing all aspects of ageing such as gender, health, education, and family is essential. Policies must also consider the nation's multi-ethnic society, including the needs of the elderly in all segments. It is timely to promote active and productive ageing while honouring family values in caring for the elderly as Malaysia prepares to become an ageing nation in the near future.

Keywords: Ageing Population, labour market participation, intergenerational support, active ageing

045-057

**THE IMPACT OF AGING AND FERTILITY RATE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN
MALAYSIA: NEW EVIDENCE USING ARDL MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

Population aging and the health status of the community are the primary agenda in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDG, 2030). However, current trends in the world have shown a rapid increase in the aging population rate, whereas the birth rate has shown a downward trend. Malaysia is no exception in this regard, which is expected to become an old country status by 2030 when the population aged 60 years and above reaches 15% of the total population. The increase in the aging population is of great concern to the country, especially in ensuring the continuity of sufficient human capital stock for the country's future development. Along with the country's rapid development, some health indicators such as life expectancy also increased; however, the infant fertility rate is decreased. Thus, this study empirically examines the relationship between aging and fertility rate on economic growth from 1961 to 2020. This study uses an autoregressive distributed lagged model (ARDL) to investigate the relationship between aging and fertility rate on Malaysian economic growth by controlling other explanatory variables, namely capital stock and employment. The main findings revealed a cointegration (long-run co-movement) between aging, fertility rate, capital stock, and employment upon the economic growth in Malaysia. The aging population harms economic growth in the long run, whereas a decrease in fertility rate has increased economic growth in the long run. The study's findings are essential to provide some empirical input on the implementation and formulation of national aging and population policy and government efforts for fiscal sustainability in the long run.

Keywords: Aging population, fertility rate, capital stock, employment, economic growth, ARDL model

049-049

SOCIAL ADVOCACY STRATEGIES IN SAFEGUARDING THE WELLBEING OF OLDER ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Population ageing is a remarkable demographic trend that has been escalating in the 21st century. The substantial increase in the aged has significantly impacted the economy and social structure of society. Consequently, the welfare of the older population became the main agenda for every country in the world. Reaching out to older adults and overcoming marginalisation requires an integrated approach through social advocacy strategies. Social advocacy acts as a variable agent in enforcing legislation through social policies and introducing a practical approach to investing in public education regarding ageing. It is essential to address advocacy barriers, promote the cooperation efforts from the state, and seek involvement from the community in rectifying any injustices towards the older adults. Looking at the scenario in Malaysia, the ageing population poses several challenges for the government and society, which requires urgent responses and timely anticipation from multi-stakeholders in preparing for the future. The importance of social advocacy strategies was highlighted in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Ageing (2015) through public awareness campaigns on the wellbeing of older adults, challenges, strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations, and encouraging the participation of older adults in dialogues sessions with the government. Social advocacy has been widely used to change the social context, which includes protecting the rights of older adults. Therefore, this study focuses on the challenges of social advocacy strategies faced by civil society organisations in protecting the interests of older adults in Malaysia.

Keywords: social advocacy strategies, civil society organisations, ageing, wellbeing, older adults

050-051

A MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIAN CONTRACEPTIVE PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Communicating about contraception is still a taboo subject for many Malaysians. This study focuses on the use of multimodal communication in providing information and promoting contraception to the Malaysian public. Employing Kress and Van Leeuwen's visual grammar framework and linguistic genre analysis, the study unpacks the social-cultural practices represented in printed and digital promotional materials disseminated by Malaysia's three main responsible agencies. These resources were published by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB), the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Federation of Reproductive Health Association of Malaysia (FRHAM). The visuals suggest that contraceptive information is only relevant for families and portray ideal heteronormative and happy nuclear families, therefore excluding citizens who do not fit into the ideal such as non-binary couples, intermarried couples, also childless and childfree couples. The visuals also portray obstacles to contraceptive acceptance due to factors such as ethnicity, religion, socio-economic status, urban-rural differentiation and fear of risks. Overall, the materials suggest a conservative take on contraception and gendered roles, bound by local tradition and cultures. It is concluded that visual contraception discourses should be more inclusive, more informative about choices and promote rights, if they are to move towards meeting Target 3.7 of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal 2030 of providing choices about contraception methods acceptable and appropriate to people's circumstances.

Keywords: visual communication, multimodality, contraceptive, family, culture

056-043

KEMISKINAN HAID: KRISIS KESIHATAN AWAM YANG PERLU DIAKHIRI

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ABSTRAK

Isu ‘kemiskinan haid’ bukanlah sesuatu yang baru. Namun akibat rasa malu dan dianggap sebagai sesuatu yang tabu, ia terus menjadi barah dalam masyarakat. Kemiskinan haid adalah situasi apabila individu menghadapi kesukaran untuk mendapatkan tuala wanita (pad) atau tampon akibat kekangan kewangan. Ia juga merujuk kepada kekurangan atau ketiadaan kemudahan sanitasi untuk menguruskan haid seperti tiada bekalan air atau tiada tempat pelupusan sampah (tuala wanita) yang sesuai dan tiada privasi untuk menguruskan haid. Selain itu, kekurangan pengetahuan tentang haid dan pengurusanannya merupakan satu lagi komponen ‘kemiskinan haid’. Golongan yang berisiko termasuklah wanita luar bandar, wanita miskin bandar dan miskin tegar. Akibat ketiadaan tuala wanita yang mencukupi, individu tersebut mungkin akan menggunakan tuala wanita yang sama untuk suatu tempoh yang lama. Mereka juga mungkin menggunakan bahan penyerap alternatif seperti kain buruk, surat khabar lama atau sabut. Ini akan mewujudkan ketidakselesaan dan mendedahkan mereka kepada jangkitan pada saluran kencing dan organ reproduktif. Bagi para pelajar pula, ketiadaan tuala wanita yang bersesuaian atau mencukupi akan membataskan aktiviti di sekolah. Ia juga mungkin merisikokan mereka untuk mengalami tompokan darah haid pada pakaian sekolah. Perasaan malu atau rendah diri merupakan ancaman terhadap para pelajar ini. Mereka mungkin mengambil tindakan untuk tidak hadir ke sekolah. Jika dianggarkan secara purata dalam sebulan mereka tidak hadir ke sekolah untuk tiga atau empat hari, semestinya pelajar-pelajar ini berdepan risiko keciciran dalam pelajaran. Ketidadaan bekalan air dan sabun tangan yang sempurna merupakan satu lagi cabaran dalam pengurusan haid. Bekalan air amat diperlukan untuk pembersihan alat sulit dan juga pakaian yang terpalit dengan darah haid. Ketidadaan fasiliti pelupusan tuala wanita yang sempurna pula boleh mencemarkan alam sekitar. Kesedaran tentang ‘kemiskinan haid’ perlu diwujudkan di kalangan masyarakat dan pemegang taruh yang lain seperti pihak berwajib yang berkait dengan institusi keluarga dan masyarakat serta pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarelawan. Individu yang terkesan juga perlu diperkasakan agar dapat tampil membawakan isu yang mereka hadapi. Dengan adanya penggembleran sumber dan tindakan dari kesemua pihak yang terlibat, isu ‘kemiskinan haid’ ini akan dapat ditangani. Lebih utama lagi, nasib mereka yang terkesan oleh ‘kemiskinan haid’ ini akan terbela.

Kata kunci: Kemiskinan haid, Kesihatan awam, Tuala wanita

061-052

KEMISKINAN PENDUDUK KAWASAN SETINGGAN: APAKAH STATUS KEBAJIKAN MEREKA?

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini secara umumnya bertujuan mengenal pasti tahap kemiskinan serta kebajikan penduduk kawasan setinggan di dua kawasan terpilih di Kuala Lumpur. Objektif spesifik memberi tumpuan kepada aspek kewangan bagi tujuan mengukur tahap kemiskinan, dan seterusnya pada status penerimaan kemudahan asas dan infrastruktur, Pemilikan Harta serta status penerimaan bantuan-bantuan samada dari pihak kerajaan ataupun swasta bagi mengukur tahap kebajikan. Seramai 150 responden terlibat dalam kajian ini, di mana 120 daripadanya mewakili keluarga di kawasan setinggan di Kampung Setiajaya manakala 30 yang lainnya mewakili Kampung Chubadak (30 keluarga). Kajian bersifat kutipan data di lapangan yang menggunakan borang soal selidik sebagai instrumen kajian. Data-data yang diperoleh di analisis menggunakan ujian statistik deskriptif, dan diproses menggunakan perisian SPSS versi 22. Dapatan dari analisis mendapati, kumpulan B40 merangkumi 75.3 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan responden yang mendiami kawasan setinggan, manakala keluarga berpendapatan sederhana adalah sebanyak 24.7 peratus (37 keluarga). Keputusan bagi analisis Kebajikan tertumpu pada tiga iaitu: Status penerimaan kemudahan asas dan infrastruktur, pemilikan harta, serta status sokongan politik yang diukur dari aktiviti penerimaan bantuan-bantuan samada dari pihak kerajaan ataupun dari lain-lain pihak. Keputusan yang diperoleh menunjukkan, tahap penerimaan kemudahan asas dan infrastruktur adalah Tinggi ($M=2.75$), manakala dari segi pemilikan harta benda nilaian skor min yang diperoleh adalah Sederhana Tinggi ($M=2.21$). Mengambil kira kedua-dua item ini sebagai item pengukuran tahap kebajikan keseluruhan, purata nilai skor min yang direkod adalah $Min=2.48$ yang memberi indikasi tahap kebajikan keseluruhab penduduk setinggan secara relatifnya adalah Sederhana Tinggi. Dari aspek sokongan politik yang merujuk kepada status penerimaan bantuan dari pihak kerajaan ataupun pihak bukan kerajaan, 84 (56%) keluarga merekodkan penerimaan bantuan kewangan, manakala 66 (44%) yang lain tidak menerima bantuan kewangan. Kesemua bantuan kewangan yang diperoleh diterima dari pihak kerajaan. Dalam perkara ini kerajaan yang mentadbir disifatkan sebagai prihatin terhadap kebajikan rakyat kerana kesemua item kemudahan asas dan infrastruktur serta jenis-jenis bantuan bagi kumpulan rakyat miskin turut dialirkan pada penduduk kawasan setinggan walaupun kumpulan ini dari segi kependudukan merupakan penduduk-penduduk di kawasan tidak sah taraf.

Kata kunci: Kemiskinan, Kebajikan, B40, setinggan,

065-055

ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT AND HEALTH STATUS OF OLDER MALAYSIANS: EVIDENCE FROM A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Population ageing is accompanied by a rise in non-communicable diseases which strains the healthcare system. This paper used data from the 2014 Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS), a national survey, to study the socio-demographic differentials in work, engagement in social activities and exercises, and health status among 4,039 older Malaysians aged 60 and over. SPSS was used to perform bivariate and ordinal regression analyses. Data showed that close to one-quarter of older Malaysians were still working, about half participated in religious activities, and only a very small proportion were involved in community/NGO activities and regular exercise. Males were generally more active than females in all these activities. The majority perceived themselves to be in good or moderately good health. Males were more likely than females to report being in good health. There was a rather high prevalence of non-communicable diseases, particularly high blood pressure, arthritis, and diabetes. The proportion of older persons with poor health was significantly lower among those who were still working and participate actively in religious and social activities. Intervention strategies should be implemented to facilitate the active engagement of older people to reduce their health problems for a better quality of life.

Keywords: active ageing; self-rated health, non-communicable diseases

067-058

**PROGRAM DAN AKTIVITI WARGA EMAS: SATU KAJIAN DI PUSAT AKTIVITI
WARGA EMAS (PAWE) NEGERI KEDAH**

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ABSTRAK

Warga emas ditakrifkan sebagai mereka yang berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas. Ini adalah selaras dengan ketetapan "World Assembly On Ageing 1982" di Vienna yang menetapkan umur warga emas di Malaysia adalah 60 tahun dan ke atas. Berdasarkan statistik dari Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, terdapat seramai 277,952 golongan warga emas yang berada di Negeri Kedah. Berdasarkan kajian, Malaysia akan mencapai status Negara Tua pada tahun 2030 dimana 15% penduduknya terdiri dari kalangan warga emas. Untuk itu, satu langkah proaktif dibuat bagi memastikan golongan ini sentiasa sihat dan aktif dalam melaksanakan aktiviti dan program agar mereka sentiasa diberikan perhatian sewajarnya. Bagi Negeri Kedah, status penuaan berdasarkan sehingga kini adalah 12.6% populasi warga emas berdasarkan jumlah kependudukan di Negeri Kedah seramai 2.2 juta orang. Selaras dengan kehendak Kerajaan Persekutuan, diwujudkan setiap PAWE di setiap Parlimen bagi merangka dan membolehkan warga emas sentiasa aktif. Negeri Kedah mempunyai 12 PAWE mewakili 12 kawasan Parlimen. Kajian ini akan melihat penglibatan warga emas dalam aktiviti dan program yang berjaya menarik minat dan kecenderungan mereka. Di akhir kajian, pengkaji akan menyatakan keperluan program sebegini sebagai "role model" di kalangan warga emas dan boleh dijadikan panduan pada masa hadapan.

Kata kunci: Warga emas, Pusat Aktiviti Warga Emas (PAWE), Program dan aktiviti, Kawasan parlimen, Negara Tua

076-062

MODELLING MALAYSIA AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES USING THE FUNCTIONAL DATA APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Over a few decades, the fertility rate has declined and will continue to fall in the future. Like other developing countries, Malaysia also experiences the same, which total fertility rate continues to drop, reaching the replacement level. Thus, this paper aims to analyse the patterns of fertility rates between the three major ethnicities in Malaysia, namely Malay, Chinese, and Indian. Data for age-specific fertility rates from 1958 to 2015 segregated by ethnic groups were obtained from the Department of Statistics Malaysia. This study analyses changes in Malaysia age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) and total fertility rates (TFRs) over the years according to age and ethnic groups. Then, the observed data were fitted into the three-order functional data; subsequently, the time-component and age-component were estimated. Future fertility rates are predicted for 15 years ahead using the functional data method. Furthermore, the correlation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and TFRs were closely examined. The forecast values show that the TFRs will continue to decline in future years below the replacement level. A negative correlation between GDP per capita and TFR indicates fewer births are expected when the country economy-level substantially grows.

Keywords: Total Fertility Rates; Age-specific Fertility Rates; Functional Data Approach; Malaysian Fertility Trends.

079-067

DETERMINING THE PREVALENCE OF FAMILY PLANNING (FP) UTILISATION AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG ADULTS IN MALAYSIA: AN ONLINE SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Family Planning (FP) is one of the pillar of Safe Motherhood Program in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity. Despite positive evidence on the benefit of family planning, its utilisation among Malaysian population is still lower than expected. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of family planning utilisation and its associated factors among adults in Malaysia.

Methods: An online survey was conducted involving 402 respondents of Malaysian adults. Convenience sampling was used in recruiting the respondents. Pretested questionnaire was distributed using online google form through various social media platform. Family planning utilisation was defined as the usage of any contraceptive methods (modern or traditional) within the past one year. The independent variables studied were sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge and attitude towards family planning, presence of spousal communication for family planning and accessibility to the service.

Results: Prevalence of FP utilisation was 49.0% with higher percentages noted among female, Malay, age between 24-35 years, married, completed tertiary education, middle income group (M40) and having one to five children. Mean (SD) scores of knowledge (9.01 (2.271) and attitude (42.20 (4.948) towards FP were higher among respondents who utilised FP. The accessibility rate for FP services was 69.9%. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that predictors for FP utilisation were, high scores of knowledge ($P=0.001$) and attitude ($P=0.026$) towards FP, age group of 25-34 ($P=0.001$) together with 35-50 years old ($P=0.001$) and having 1 to 5 children in the family ($P=0.011$).

Conclusion: Family planning utilisation remains low despite easily accessible services. Increasing knowledge, instils positive attitude and targeting towards suitable population are among the crucial elements to be focused in any intervention plans by the relevant authorities.

Keywords: family planning utilisation, family planning determinant, contraception

082-091

**IMPAK COVID-19 TERHADAP KELESTARIAN SOSIOEKONOMI MASYARAKAT
PEDALAMAN DI MALAYSIA: KAJIAN KES DAERAH SEGAMAT JOHOR**

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ABSTRAK

Sejak tercetusnya gelombang pandemik COVID-19 sekitar awal tahun 2020, dan berpanjangan sehingga ke hari ini, pihak kerajaan telah melaksanakan pelbagai langkah kawalan penularan wabak dan pengurangan risiko jangkitan termasuklah ke wilayah dan masyarakat yang tinggal di kawasan pedalaman. Perlaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) oleh kerajaan untuk mengawal pergerakan dalaman dan rentas sempadan daerah dan/atau negeri telah diterima dan disesuaikan menjadi norma baharu dalam mengawal penularan jangkitan khususnya melibatkan kumpulan masyarakat yang rentan. Namun pada masa yang sama, sekatan pergerakan ini turut merencatkan pelbagai kegiatan sektor ekonomi yang menjadi nadi kehidupan masyarakat. Memandangkan kurang terdapat kajian yang spesifik untuk mengetahui impak COVID-19 terhadap kelestarian sosioekonomi dan keperluan bagi masyarakat di pedalaman, satu kajian kes dan tinjauan lapangan telah dibuat melibatkan 20 responden/ketua isi rumah (KIR) di FELDA Pemanis 1, daerah Segamat, Johor pada 13-14 September 2021. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan majoriti responden adalah warga emas yang tergolong sebagai kumpulan rentan dan berisiko tinggi. Majoriti KIR iaitu 55 peratus menghadapi impak dari segi kemerosotan pendapatan disebabkan oleh dua faktor utama iaitu jualan hasil pertanian atau penternakan yang berkurangan dan tidak dapat keluar untuk bekerja atau berniaga. Dapatan kajian ini juga mendapati majoriti KIR mengambil tiga langkah utama dalam mendepani cabaran pandemik COVID-19 seperti tindakan untuk meningkatkan pendapatan, tindakan mendapatkan sumber bekalan makanan, dan langkah membantu meningkatkan pembelajaran anak-anak sebagai persediaan bagi mengharungi situasi yang sukar ini.

Kata kunci: Pandemik, COVID-19, komuniti pedalaman, rentan, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan.

085-075

KESEJAHTERAAN EMOSI DAN STRES DALAM KALANGAN PESAKIT YANG MENJALANI RAWATAN KESUBURAN SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID 19

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ABSTRAK

Pesakit yang menjalani rawatan kesuburan perlu berhadapan dengan pelbagai cabaran kesihatan secara fizikal mahupun mental bagi memastikan segala prosedur yang berkaitan dapat dijalankan dengan baik dan menjamin kepada hasil rawatan kesuburan yang sempurna. Namun, pandemik Covid-19 yang berlaku di seluruh pelusuk dunia telah memberikan impak yang besar terhadap kesejahteraan emosi seluruh rakyat Malaysia secara amnya dan pesakit yang menjalani rawatan kesuburan khususnya. Ini kerana, lanjutan daripada peranan besar yang dipertanggungjawabkan kepada bidang kesihatan semasa pandemik ini, keutamaan kepada kes-kes kecemasan dan kronik telah diberikan menyebabkan rawatan kesuburan menjadi salah satu rawatan elektif yang tidak kritikal dan kurang diberikan perhatian semasa pandemik ini. Hampir semua pusat ketidaksuburan di Malaysia mengambil langkah menangguhkan prosedur rawatan sejajar dengan dasar kerajaan dalam melaksanakan dasar primaria prevensi Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP). Penundaan rawatan ke satu masa yang belum pasti telah memberi kesan kepada kesejahteraan emosi pesakit. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji berkaitan kesejahteraan emosi dan stres dalam kalangan pesakit yang menjalani rawatan kesuburan semasa pandemik ini. Data yang diperolehi daripada 150 orang pesakit IVF dianalisis bagi menjawab objektif kajian dengan menggunakan pendekatan dapatan deskriptif dan inferensi. Hasil kajian mendapati tahap kesejahteraan emosi pesakit IVF adalah rendah manakala tahap stres pula menunjukkan pada tahap yang tinggi. Terdapat hubungan yang positif di antara kesejahteraan emosi dan stres pesakit. Implikasi kajian dibincangkan bagi memberikan satu gambaran jelas mengenai pembolehubah-pembolehubah kajian ini.

Kata kunci: kesejahteraan emosi, stress, kesuburan, IVF, COVID 19

096-079

**PENGARUH TAHAP PENDIDIKAN TERHADAP KESUBURAN PENDUDUK DI JAJAHAN
PASIR MAS, KELANTAN, MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRAK

Kesuburan adalah salah satu komponen utama populasi yang dapat mempengaruhi proses perancangan dan pembangunan sesebuah negara. Di Malaysia, kadar kesuburan penduduk menunjukkan trend menurun sejak tahun 1960-an. Pada tahun 2017, kadar kesuburan penduduk Malaysia telah mencatat nilai di bawah tahap penggantian semula jadi. Walaupun trend ini semakin berkurang, terdapat banyak taburan spasial dalam jumlah kesuburan terutamanya di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar. Kajian ini mengkaji kesan tahap pendidikan terhadap kesuburan penduduk dan taburan spasial ukuran tertentu kesuburan penduduk di 50 kawasan di daerah Pasir Mas, Kelantan. Satu tinjauan rawak dilakukan untuk menentukan tahap pendidikan dan tahap kesuburan masyarakat Pasir Mas. Taburan ruang dalam kesuburan penduduk dikendalikan menggunakan Sistem Maklumat Geografi. Analisis data menggunakan Chi Square Test pada tahap signifikan 0,05 menunjukkan bahawa tahap pendidikan mempengaruhi usia perkahwinan pertama, usia kelahiran pertama, dan bilangan anak secara signifikan. Analisis lebih lanjut mengenai taburan spasial dalam kadar kesuburan penduduk menggunakan LISA menunjukkan bahawa kesuburan masyarakat di setiap kawasan perbandarannya agak serupa. Kawasan yang dikaji yang dikategorikan sebagai luar bandar menunjukkan kadar kesuburan yang tinggi. Hasilnya menekankan pentingnya pendidikan peringkat masyarakat dalam membangun dan melaksanakan dasar kependudukan Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Pasir Mas. kesuburan, tahap pendidikan, chi-square, LISA

103-085

**PENDEKATAN KAUNSELING KELOMPOK KELUARGA KEPADA KEKUATAN PERIBADI,
KECEKAPAN DAN KESELESAAN KOMUNIKASI IBU BAPA ANAK MUSLIM TENTANG
SEKSUALITI: SATU KERTAS CADANGAN KAJIAN**

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ABSTRAK

Isu berkaitan seksualiti seperti pornografi, kehamilan luar nikah dan hubungan seks di luar perkahwinan di kalangan remaja Malaysia telah menjadi satu ancaman kepada kesejahteraan keluarga serta masyarakat di negara ini. Penglibatan mereka dikatakan disebabkan oleh banyak faktor risiko dan antara faktor terpenting adalah masalah ketidakcekan dan ketidakselesaan untuk berkomunikasi tentang seksualiti di antara ibu bapa dan anak serta keperibadian diri yang tidak kuat. Ibu bapa berperanan sebagai sumber terpenting dalam memberi pendidikan dan maklumat berkaitan seksualiti kepada anak-anak. Beberapa usaha dan program intervensi telah dijalankan untuk menangani isu ini namun ianya masih kurang efektif. Pendekatan kaunseling kelompok keluarga merupakan pendekatan yang dikenal pasti sesuai untuk membantu proses komunikasi seksual di antara ibu bapa dan anak. Justeru, kertas ini adalah suatu cadangan kajian yang bertujuan untuk mengkaji keberkesanan pendekatan kaunseling kelompok keluarga kepada kekuatan peribadi, kecekapan dan keselesaan komunikasi ibu bapa anak muslim tentang seksualiti. Untuk mencapai objektif kajian, penyelidik akan menggunakan reka bentuk kajian eksperimen tulen jenis kumpulan kawalan rawak ujian pra, ujian pasca dan ujian susulan untuk menentukan keberkesanan terapi intervensi. Populasi kajian ini adalah ibu bapa dan anak remaja berusia 13 tahun sehingga 17 tahun yang tinggal di Selangor, Sabah dan Sarawak yang dipilih melalui persampelan rawak berpasangan dan dibahagikan ke dalam kumpulan eksperimen dan kumpulan kawalan. Beberapa soal selidik akan digunakan untuk membantu pengumpulan data kajian dan data akan dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensi. Implikasi daripada hasil dapatan intervensi kajian akan dapat memberi manfaat kepada ibu bapa, remaja, kaunselor, pengamal perubatan, pihak berkuasa dan masyarakat setempat. Antaranya dapat meningkatkan kekuatan peribadi diri yang baik, tahap kecekapan dan keselesaan ibu bapa-anak untuk berkomunikasi tentang seksualiti. Seterusnya, menekankan kepentingan program intervensi pencegahan yang memfokuskan keluarga Muslim melalui pendekatan kaunseling kelompok keluarga berkaitan komunikasi seksual ibu bapa-anak bagi mengelakkan remaja terlibat dalam masalah tingkah laku seksual.

Kata kunci: kaunseling kelompok keluarga, komunikasi seksual ibu bapa-anak, kecekapan, keselesaan, kekuatan peribadi

109-100

TRENDS AND VARIATIONS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR-the proportion of married women in the reproductive age group using any family planning method) in Malaysia CPR had stagnated since the mid-1980s when the government shifted its programme thrust from family planning to family development. The CPR varies widely across the regions and socio-economic segments of the population. This paper uses data from the last three rounds of the Malaysian Population and Family Surveys conducted in 1994, 2004, and 2014 to shed some light on the socio-economic and regional differentials in CPR and unmet needs for family planning. Between 1994 and 2014, the proportion of married women in the reproductive age groups who had ever used a contraceptive method had remained rather stable at around 75%, and desire to have children was cited as the main reason for non-use, followed by lack of interest and fear of side effects. The CPR for modern methods has risen from 30% in 1994 to 36% in 2014, but that for the traditional method declined from 25% to 17%, such that the overall rate of use remained almost unchanged at around 53%-55%. In 2014, the CPR was lowest in the eastern region and among the Indians. The relatively low CPR among tertiary-educated women was due to their younger age structure, and the educational differentials disappeared after adjusting for age and parity. Logistic regression analysis shows that region, ethnicity, women's education, age, parity, and desire for more children are significant predictors of contraceptive use. About one in five women had an unmet need for family planning (14% for limiting and 6% for spacing births). Unmet need was higher in eastern and northern regions compared to other regions, and it was also lower among the Chinese than all the other ethnic groups. The younger women had a higher unmet for spacing than older women, while the reverse was true for limiting births. There is a need to identify family planning interventions that will specifically be tackling the stagnated level of CPR and a high level of unmet need.

Keywords: Contraceptive prevalence rate, unmet need for contraception, family planning, contraceptives

111-102

NASIONALISME MASYARAKAT BAJAU ERA PENJAJAHAN DI BORNEO UTARA, 1881-1945

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ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 1881 Borneo Utara mula dijajah oleh pihak British melalui *British North Borneo Chartered Company* (BNBCC). Penjajahan ini telah mencetuskan semangat nasionalisme sehingga berlakunya penentangan terbuka dalam kalangan masyarakat Bajau di Borneo Utara. Penentangan di kalangan masyarakat Bajau berlaku terhadap pentadbiran BNBCC dan juga semasa era penjajahan Jepun pada tahun 1942. Oleh itu, makalah ini menganalisis dasar-dasar pentadbiran BNBCC dan Jepun di Borneo Utara sehingga membawa kepada teretusnya nasionalisme di kalangan masyarakat Bajau. Kaedah penyelidikan kualitatif digunakan dalam kajian ini dengan merujuk kepada sumber perpustakaan seperti dokumen kerajaan, sumber sekunder seperti buku dan artikel dalam jurnal serta beberapa maklumat dalam bentuk sumber lisan melalui temu bual dengan beberapa individu yang berkaitan. Penemuan awal kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa masyarakat Bajau adalah antara pencetus nasionalisme awal di Borneo Utara sama ada semasa era pemerintahan BNBCC atau semasa pemerintahan Jepun. Penentangan ini bukan hanya disebabkan oleh penjajah campur tangan dalam urusan adat masyarakat Bajau itu sendiri, tetapi secara keseluruhannya kerana semangat ingin mempertahankan negara mereka dari penindasan penjajah. Penemuan ini secara tidak langsung dapat menonjolkan kepentingan masyarakat Bajau dalam usaha membebaskan Borneo Utara dari cengkaman penjajahan.

Kata kunci: Nasionalisme, Politik Borneo Utara, Orang Bajau

112-104

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN MALAYSIA AND PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Most developing countries launched family planning program in the 1960s/70s. However, contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) remains low or stagnated in some countries. Despite having similar religious belief, the level of contraceptive use differed across countries. This study examines the factors associated with contraceptive use in Malaysia and Pakistan. The CPR in Malaysia increased from 8.7% to 52.2% between 1967 and 2014, but the level has stagnated in recent years. Meanwhile, the CPR in Pakistan remains low, at 34% in 2019. This study used secondary data from the 2014 Malaysian Population and Family Survey and the 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey. A total of 5,175 Malaysian and 11,831 Pakistani currently married women aged 15-49 were included in this study. The dependent variable was current contraceptive use (nonuse, modern, and traditional methods). The independent variables include women's age, age at first marriage, place of residence, education level, employment status, and number of living children. Multinomial logistic regression was used to determine the factors associated with contraceptive use in each country. Results show that pill was commonly used in Malaysia (comprised of 28.2% of contraceptive users), while condom was widely used in Pakistan (26.9% of contraceptive users). A quarter of the Pakistani contraceptive users opted for sterilization. Urban, better-educated, and working women reported higher modern CPR in Pakistan, however, the opposite was observed in Malaysia. Multinomial logistic regression reveals that rural women were less likely to practice modern and traditional methods than nonuse in Pakistan. In Pakistan, the odds of practicing modern and traditional methods than nonuse were higher among women who attained at least primary education, while working women were more likely to practice modern contraceptive methods than nonuse and traditional methods. Nevertheless, education and employment were insignificant factors in the multivariate context for the case of Malaysia. Enhancing women's socio-economic status and reaching out to the rural, uneducated, and jobless women are essential towards improving contraceptive use, especially in Pakistan. The relevant authorities should strive to increase the availability and accessibility of family planning services in low resource settings to cater the family planning needs of these vulnerable groups.

Keywords: Family Planning, Women, Socio-Economic Factors, Malaysia, Pakistan

114-105

FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION IN MALAYSIA AND OTHER SELECTED MUSLIM COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malaysia's commitments to progressing the International Conference on Population and Development's (ICPD) Plan of Action and the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is demonstrated by the request to produce a *Situational analysis on Family Planning and Reproductive Health Education in Malaysia and Other Selected Muslim Countries* (2020). This study was commissioned by UNFPA, conducted by the United Nations University – International Institute for Global Health (UNU-IIGH) and guided by consultations with a Technical Working Committee formed by government and non-government stakeholders for the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB).

Methodology: The study reviewed both Malaysia's Family Planning Policy and National Policy and Plan of Action on Reproductive Health and Social Education (or PEKERTI) programs and compared it with four Sunni Muslim countries; Morocco, Turkey, Egypt and Bangladesh, recognising the strong influence of religion and culture on SRHR matters.

Findings: Despite the uninterrupted delivery of Family Planning services since 1966 by public and private providers (including NGOs), Malaysia attained a modest contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) compared to selected countries, and the unmet need for family planning remains a barrier to achieving the ICPD and SDGs goals. In 2009, Malaysia introduced the PEKERTI program, both in and out-of-school setting, coordinated by the NPFDB, with a modest impact on reducing maternal and infant mortality rates, as well as teenage pregnancy, abortion, sexual abuse and related crimes.

Recommendations: This analysis is informing: 1) *Malaysia's next steps regarding Family Planning Strategies*, recommending the replacement of the 1966 Family Planning Policy Statement by a SRHR policy integrating a Family Planning component that aligns Malaysia with the latest international Family Planning frameworks and best practices; and 2) *Malaysia's 2020-24 National Reproductive Health and Social Education Plan of Action*, recommending the implementation of culturally sensitive Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) aligning the curriculum and implementation with international standards, including UNESCO's 2018 International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education and UNFPA's Operational Guidance for CSE.

Conclusion: this report is instrumental in strengthening both Family Planning services and comprehensive sexuality education in Malaysia through a well-informed evidence-based policy and plan of action.

Keywords: Family Planning, Comprehensive Sexuality Education, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Muslim Countries, Malaysia.

118-108

**REFORMING GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS
(FWAs) FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(SDGs)**

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ABSTRACT

This working paper calls for reforming laws and policies on flexible working arrangements (FWAs), which can play as a critical enabler to support the national sustainable development goals since it has impacted good health and well-being, gender equality, as well as decent work and economic growth. Our proposed FWAs policy framework emphasises the importance of elderly workers, the women participation rate in the workforce, the harmonious work-life balance of working parents, and the broad scope is for national productivity and economic growth. Based on the report issued by the Department of Statistics of Malaysia in 2019, it was anticipated that Malaysia would be an ageing nation by 2030. The clock is ticking down, Malaysia will have less than a decade to prepare for the incoming wave of ageing population. When we take a closer look at countries that have had or are experiencing an ageing population, they are mostly facing rising healthcare and pension costs, and a shrinking workforce. By reforming FWAs policies for elderly workers, it provides opportunities for them to work for a longer period of time, accumulate larger superannuation earnings and are less dependent on the government pension throughout their retirement years. Employees also contribute to a rise in tax revenue. There are also considerable associations between engagement in the labour force and overall health status. Working appears to be a protective factor against physical ill-health and poor mental health. With the proper FWAs policy framework in place, it will encourage gender equality in the workplace by encouraging the participation rate of women in Malaysia. Meanwhile it also becomes a remedy to the dilemma of work-life conflict among working parents. FWAs are also deemed to be important to cater to the social needs of millennial employees in today's modern life. FWAs are also becoming increasingly important in order for organisations to adapt with global economy evolution and the current pandemic has accelerated the demand and implementation of FWAs even further. Conventionally, governments' effort in supporting FWAs has been associated with the formation of Acts and regulations related to FWAs, especially in developed countries such as the UK, Australia, and New Zealand. Through regulation, these governments have covered the rights of employees to request FWAs, limiting employees' rights to challenge their employer and other FWA-related matters. As a developing country, it is the right time for our country to take a further step toward achieving support the national sustainable development goals. Our FWAs policy's framework is expected to stimulate progressive workplaces, and retain talent, ultimately improving overall productivity and boost our national economic growth.

Keywords: Government Policies, flexible working arrangements (FWAs), the national sustainable development goals (SDGs)

119-109

**UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND
FERTILITY RATE IN MALAYSIA: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM AUTOREGRESSIVE
DISTRIBUTED LAG MODEL**

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ABSTRACT

The levels of fertility and economic development in Malaysia have experienced noticeable transition over the last few decades. The fertility rate in Malaysia has been declining steadily since the launching of national family planning program in the 1960s, and has dropped to below replacement level of 2.1 children per woman since 2013. The low fertility rate has raised the concerns of a rapidly diminishing labour force and population aging in the coming decades. Malaysia will reach the aging nation status in the near future, as the proportion of older people aged 65 and above is projected to increase to 14.5% in 2040, from 7% in 2020. On the other hand, Malaysia has witnessed an averaging economic growth of 5.4% since 2010 and is expected to achieve high-income country status by 2024. What is the role of economic growth in explaining the fertility decline in Malaysia? This study explores the relationship between economic growth and fertility rate in Malaysia, employing the autoregressive distributed lag model. The data was obtained from the World Development Indicators published by the World Bank, spanning between 1989 and 2019. The dependent variable used was total fertility rate, measuring the average number of children per woman. The independent variables include real GDP per capita, female secondary gross enrolment ratio, female labour force participation rate, infant mortality rate, and urban population (as a percent of total population). The main finding of this study shows that there was a long-run relationship between fertility rate and real GDP per capita in Malaysia, after controlling for other variables. This study also confirms a deviation of fertility rate from short-run to the long-run equilibrium for Malaysia. Economic development has inevitably brought about lower fertility in Malaysia. The policymakers need to carefully consider the consequences of economic growth on demographic transition to ensure a sustainable development.

Keywords: Fertility rate, Economic growth, Malaysia, Autoregressive distributed lag model

123-113

PAKATAN KENDURI, DILEMA PAKATAN DAN INTERAKSI SOSIAL

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ABSTRAK

Merewang adalah satu amalan gotong royong bagi melaksanakan kenduri yang menjadi budaya masyarakat Melayu. Kemeriahan kenduri bertambah dengan kehadiran jiran tetangga yang bertungkus lumus bersama-sama secara sukarela melaksanakan tugas berkaitan yang kadangkala memakan masa yang panjang. Namun budaya rewang atau pakatan ini semakin berkurang malah hilang di banyak komuniti kerana pelbagai alasan seperti urbanisasi, perubahan gaya hidup, peningkatan pendapatan dan kesibukan. Kajian ini cuba memfokus kepada masalah kesibukan sebagai punca hilang minat untuk menyertai pakatan kenduri. Kami membina model ekonomi berdasarkan teori dilema banduan dan interaksi sosial bagi menganalisis masalah ini. Diandaikan masa adalah bentuk sumbangan yang perlu dibuat oleh seseorang untuk meningkatkan utiliti sosial. Model yang dicadangkan ini dapat menilai interaksi strategik antara penduduk dalam membentuk dan mempertahankan pakatan kenduri. Hasil kajian menjangkakan tanpa usaha pihak ketiga kemungkinan akan wujud dilema pakatan yang membuatkan penduduk tidak dapat membentuk pakatan kenduri. Oleh itu kajian mencadangkan kerajaan atau institusi perlu campur tangan dengan memberikan insentif seperti cuti bagi menggalakkan penyertaan penduduk dalam pakatan kenduri.

Kata kunci: pakatan kenduri, dilema pakatan, utiliti sosial, interaksi sosial

134-129

REGULATING RETIREMENT VILLAGE IN MALAYSIA; THE WAY FORWARD

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ABSTRACT

As Malaysia is predicted to be an ageing nation by the year 2030, developing a retirement village shall be an avenue for senior citizens to have a welfare and conducive placement for them to spend their time with value-added amenities that cater their special needs. Nevertheless, the hurdles that Malaysia faces is the non-existence of any legal framework to govern the establishment of retirement village in Malaysia. As a result, this has caused problems not just to the authorities but also the operators or developers who might be interested to embark with this kind of project. This paper discusses the overview concept and elements of retirement village sector in Malaysia and other jurisdictions, and the possibility of having a sustainable legal framework in regulating the sector. The legal issues and possible unintended consequences that may arise out of the development of retirement village in Malaysia is discussed in this paper. Document analysis on relevant Malaysian retirement village is conducted. Reference to other models of retirement village in other countries is also made in identifying the suitable practices to be implemented in Malaysia. Having a proper legal guideline on this shall improve the well-being and quality of life of Malaysian senior citizens in line with Sustainable Development Goals. This legal framework shall be helpful to the authority, government agencies, community and operators of retirement village in Malaysia.

Keywords: retirement villages, elderly, senior citizens

136-131

CURRENT ISSUES AND THE DYNAMIC CHALLENGES OF DAILY COVID-19 CASES IN THE WORLD: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and infection were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Hence, COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally, and it has become the current issue and the deadliest national and global threat. The study's objective is to analyse an empirical model for the recent COVID-19 daily cases in the World and the dynamic challenges of the World population and families. Firstly, we have collected 304 observations of COVID-19 daily cases in the World from (WHO) from 3 January 2020 to 1 November 2020. This study estimates the relationship between the COVID-19 daily new recovered cases (DNRC), COVID-19 daily new cases (DNC), COVID-19 daily new death cases (DNDC), and COVID-19 daily cumulative cases (DCC) in the World population. Secondly, this study evaluates a research model using comparative forecasting powers accuracy criteria of the COVID-19 daily cumulative cases (DCC) in the World. Lastly, this study predicts the short-term ex-post forecast of World COVID-19 daily cumulative cases (DCC) compared with current/actual daily cumulative cases and the dynamic challenges and threats to the World population and families. This study employed multiple regression analysis, ex-post forecast, and model evaluation for testing the values of Root mean Square Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), and U-Theil statistics. The study findings show that the model performed better in 2nd difference model. This study recommended other forecasting methods such as the univariate model using ex-ante forecast to select the best and most significant model for forecasting the COVID-19 daily cases in the World and their impact on the World's economic population and families.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Dynamic Challenges, World Population and Families, Short-term Ex-post Forecast

138-133

**PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT KAUM ORANG ASLI DI KAMPUNG ULUGERUNTUM,
GOPENG, PERAK**

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ABSTRAK

Kaum Orang Asli atau kaum peribumi secara umumnya, merupakan satu kelompok masyarakat yang menetap di sesebuah kawasan sebelum ketibaan kaum-kaum pendatang yang lain. Secara dasarnya, Orang Asli ini bukan merujuk kepada satu kaum yang sama, tapi ianya merupakan istilah yang digunapakai bagi menggambarkan kelompok masyarakat yang dilihat sebagai kaum asal yang menemui sesebuah penempatan kawasan. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk menghasilkan suatu pengurusan maklumat dan juga pengkalan data bagi kaum orang asli di Kampung Ulu Geruntum, Gopeng, Perak. Ini adalah bagi memudahkan pihak Jabatan Kebajikan Orang Asli (JAKOA) untuk membuat penyimpanan data, mengurus, mencari dan mendapatkan maklumat. Bagi mencapai matlamat tersebut, pengumpulan data maklumat demografi dan geografi dikumpulkan dan diproses dengan menggunakan perisian Quantum GIS (QGIS) bagi menghasilkan suatu pengurusan data dan peta bagi penempatan orang asli di situ. Dengan penghasilan pengurusan data ini diharapkan mampu membantu pihak JAKOA dan agensi kerajaan yang lain untuk mengetahui status populasi, suku kaum, dan agama serta dapat membangunkan lagi sosioekonomi mereka pada masa akan datang. Data ini juga dapat memberi impak yang lebih berkesan bagi kemajuan para penduduk di sana dalam keurusan moden yang semakin berkembang pesat ini.

Kata kunci: Orang Asli, Pengurusan Maklumat, Perisian QGIS.

142-139

MODEL FITTING FOR LONGEVITY RISK AND MORTALITY RATE ON MALAYSIA POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has been experiencing longevity risk since the last decade due to improvements of mortality rates. Longevity risk refers to the probability of a person living longer than expected. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, a baby born in the year 2018 is predicted to live an average life of 75 years. Since the minimum retirement age policy of 60 years had come into force in 2012, the 2018 baby would live approximately 15 more years after retirement. Therefore, this study aims to compare the Heligman-Pollard and Psplines smoothing for fitting the Malaysian mortality rate. This model fitting will give a clear picture of the mortality pattern in predicting the mortality rate accurately, especially for the baby boomer generation. The data obtained from the Department of Statistics Malaysia are split into groups of five years, from 0 to 75 years old, and time ranges from 1995 to 2018. The data set from 1995 to 2010, known as the training set is used to fit the mortality rate. After fitting the mortality rate for both methods, this study will measure the performance in the testing set from 2011 until 2018. This study uses the mean absolute percentage error (MAPE) to identify the better method to fit the Malaysian mortality rate. Based on the MAPE values, Psplines smoothing gives a relatively smaller value compared to the Heligman- Pollard. For overall performance from 1995 to 2018, P-spline smoothing has proven to fit the Malaysian data well.

Keywords: Heligman-Pollard model; Training set keyword one, P-splines smoothing, Mortality rate fitting

SKOP: KELUARGA DAN CABARAN NORMA BAHARU

012-065

PENCETUS UTAMA KONFLIK PERKAHWINAN SEPANJANG FASA PERTAMA PERKAHWINAN DALAM KALANGAN PASANGAN MUDA: KAJIAN KES SEMASA PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN (PKP)

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ABSTRAK

Fasa pertama perkahwinan sering dikaitkan dengan fasa krisis, fasa penyesuaian dan fasa tekanan. Kejayaan pasangan muda melalui fasa ini akan menjamin kestabilan perkahwinan dan kelangsungan institusi keluarga. Penceraian merupakan ancaman utama kepada pasangan muda dalam fasa pertama perkahwinan. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti pencetus konflik perkahwinan sepanjang fasa pertama perkahwinan (1-10 tahun) dalam kalangan pasangan muda di Negeri Selangor. Reka bentuk kajian kualitatif dengan teknik temu bual separa berstruktur berdasarkan pendekatan fenomenologi digunakan di dalam kajian ini. Persampelan kajian yang digunakan adalah persampelan bukan kebarangkalian iaitu dengan menggunakan kaedah persampelan bertujuan atau “*purposive sampling*”. Pengkaji menetapkan ciri-ciri yang perlu ada pada informan iaitu berkahwin dalam tempoh 1 hingga 10 tahun, tinggal dan bekerja di Selangor dan berumur kurang daripada 40 tahun. Saiz sampel untuk kajian kualitatif ini adalah seramai enam (6) orang dan dipilih berdasarkan teknik variasi maksimum. Data dianalisis menggunakan kaedah analisis temantik ke atas transkrip temubual responden. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat tiga (3) pencetus utama konflik perkahwinan dalam kalangan pasangan muda iaitu krisis kewangan, masalah komunikasi, dan campur tangan keluarga. Pencetus konflik ini jika tidak ditangani akan memburukkan lagi kualiti perkahwinan seterusnya boleh membawa kepada penceraian. Modul pengurusan konflik akan dicadangkan bagi membantu pasangan muda yang baru berkahwin mencapai kefungsian dan kualiti dalam perkahwinan, terutamanya pada fasa pertama perkahwinan.

Kata kunci: konflik perkahwinan, fasa pertama perkahwinan, pasangan muda, krisis

013-041

**HUBUNGAN BEKERJA DARI RUMAH DENGAN KEMURUNGAN, KEBIMBANGAN &
STRES AHLI KELUARGA DI ERA PANDEMIK COVID-19**

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini memfokuskan mengenai cabaran Bekerja Dari Rumah (BDR) yang dilaksanakan ekoran Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) disebabkan pandemik COVID-19. Tujuan kajian adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan korelasi antara bekerja dari rumah (BDR) dengan skala kemurungan, kebimbangan dan stres (DASS) dalam kalangan ahli keluarga yang bekerja. Seramai 2268 responden terpilih yang terdiri daripada wakil ahli keluarga yang bekerja sebagai penjawat awam, bagi kategori perkhidmatan akademik dan bukan akademik dari salah sebuah badan berkanun di Malaysia. Alat pengukuran pertama yang digunakan adalah satu soal selidik yang dibangunkan sendiri oleh penyelidik, dan ia telah melalui proses pengesahan instrumen dan pengesahan kandungan, iaitu Soal Selidik Bekerja Dari Rumah Cabaran COVID-19 (WFHQue-CvdC). Manakala soal selidik yang kedua pula merupakan soal selidik yang telah sedia mantap iaitu Skala Kemurungan, Kebimbangan dan Stres (DASS21). Dalam kajian ini, analisis korelasi digunakan untuk menentukan hubungan antara persepsi bekerja dari rumah dengan skala kemurungan, kebimbangan dan stres. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan dalam kesemua pemboleh ubah yang dikaji.

Kata kunci: Bekerja dari rumah, Kemurungan, Kebimbangan, Stres, Ketua isi rumah

019-008

CABARAN DAN IMPAK PANDEMIK COVID-19 TERHADAP INSTITUSI KEKELUARGAAN DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Pandemik Covid-19 telah melanda dunia sejak akhir tahun 2019, bermakna penduduk dunia dan Malaysia sudah menghadapi wabak ini hampir dua tahun. Keadaan yang melanda ini sudah tentu memberi pelbagai cabaran dan impak terhadap institusi kekeluargaan di seluruh dunia dan Malaysia tentunya. Kertas kerja ini membincangkan beberapa cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh ibubapa dalam menangani isu utama dan impak kepada kehidupan mereka dan institusi kekeluargaan secara umumnya. Isu ketua keluarga hilang pekerjaan, kehabisan wang simpanan, dan sekiranya bekerja, sudah hampir dua tahun Bekerja Dari Rumah (BDR), anak-anak melalui sistem pendidikan Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran di Rumah (PdPR); semua ini adalah cabaran besar yang perlu dihadapi oleh keseluruhan ibubapa di Malaysia. Kajian ini adalah kajian berbentuk konseptual dibuat berdasarkan kepada data sekunder dimana tinjauan literatur adalah digunakan dalam melihat cabaran dan impak yang berlaku melalui bahan bacaan daripada jurnal, laman web, penulisan akhbar dalam talian, dan lain-lain hasil pembacaan dalam talian yang dijalankan. Dapatan kajian membuat saranan agar ibubapa kekal bersemangat positif dalam menjalankan urusan kerja dan urusan harian supaya semangat yang sama dapat diterap kepada semua ahli keluarga yang lain. BDR dan PdPR adalah norma baharu yang perlu disesuaikan dalam kehidupan semua. Dalam menghadapi revolusi industri yang ke-empat ini, BDR dan PdPR, ilmu perkomputeran dan kemahirannya perlu dipertingkatkan dari masa ke semasa. Persekitaran BDR memberi impak besar kepada kebanyakan pekerja. Pengurusan atasan terutama sumber manusia dan kementerian sumber manusia di Malaysia perlu menitikberatkan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh pekerja mereka supaya BDR secara produktif dapat diwujudkan. Dengan ini, pekerja BDR dapat menghasilkan yang terbaik untuk produktif diri sendiri, institusi keluarga, syarikat dan juga negara. Sesungguhnya, kehidupan bersama pandemik adalah satu kehidupan tanpa persediaan yang rapi dari semua warga Malaysia dan warga dunia. Satu resolusi pasca pandemik seharusnya dicadangkan bagi melihat kualiti kehidupan institusi kekeluargaan di Malaysia utuh seperti dahulu. Dasar Keluarga Negara (DKN) pasca pandemik seharusnya diperkukuhkan dengan mengambilkira semua permasalahan dan cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh ibubapa dalam mengendalikan keluarga mereka.

Kata kunci: Cabaran, Impak, Institusi Kekeluargaan, Pandemik Covid-19.

023-012

KOMUNIKASI KELUARGA BERKUALITI: KOMUNIKASI IBU-ANAK ATAU KOMUNIKASI BAPA-ANAK?

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ABSTRAK

Komunikasi keluarga berkualiti yang dibincangkan dalam kajian ini merujuk kepada persefahaman hubungan di antara semua ahli keluarga yang tinggal bersama dalam sesuatu tempat. Kejayaan hubungan komunikasi ini bergantung kepada pola komunikasi yang diterapkan dalam keluarga tersebut. Persoalannya hubungan komunikasi yang mana lebih berkualiti untuk mewujudkan sosialisasi keluarga berkaitan jantina, kerjaya dan pekerjaan, nilai hubungan dan kemahiran, dan tingkah laku kesihatan, sama ada komunikasi ibu-anak atau komunikasi bapa-anak ataupun setara? Oleh itu, objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk menilai bentuk komunikasi keluarga yang mana lebih berkualiti di antara ibu-anak atau bapa-anak berkaitan sosialisasi keluarga. Objektif kajian yang kedua adalah untuk menghuraikan kandungan komunikasi di antara ibu-anak dan bapa-anak. Manakala objektif kajian yang ketiga pula adalah untuk mengemukakan ciri-ciri gangguan dalam komunikasi keluarga berkualiti. Beberapa pola komunikasi keluarga yang berkaitan telah digunakan sebagai alat kajian. Dapatan kajian diperolehi daripada lima puluh lima (55) ibubapa yang bekerja dalam pelbagai bidang serta mempunyai anak sekurang-kurangnya seorang. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah *survey* berdasarkan penggunaan borang soal selidik yang ditambahbaik daripada *Revised Family Communication Patterns (RFCP)*. Seterusnya hasil kajian dinilai secara kuantitatif menggunakan perisian *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)*, bagi menjelaskan kekerapan amalan komunikasi keluarga berkualiti. Berdasarkan dapatan kajian, secara keseluruhannya didapati pola komunikasi melibatkan ibu-anak lebih dominan dalam proses sosialisasi keluarga. Manakala pola komunikasi yang melibatkan bapa-anak pula dominan dalam perkara berkaitan kerjaya dan pekerjaan. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan pola komunikasi yang setara di antara ibu-anak dan bapa-anak berkaitan nilai hubungan dan kemahiran. Dapatan berkaitan ciri-ciri gangguan komunikasi keluarga berkualiti menunjukkan jumlah masa senggang yang terhad di antara ibubapa dan anak telah menjadi gangguan utama dalam mewujudkan komunikasi keluarga berkualiti, terutamanya komunikasi bapa-anak.

Kata kunci: Komunikasi keluarga, pola komunikasi keluarga, komunikasi ibu-anak, komunikasi bapa-anak, gangguan komunikasi.

024-032

CABARAN NORMA BAHARU: KESAN PENGGUNAAN MEDIA SOSIAL SECARA TEGAR TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA

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ABSTRAK

Krisis COVID-19 telah merubah corak kehidupan masyarakat seluruh dunia. “Norma Baharu” bukan sahaja tertumpu kepada amalan penjagaan kesihatan sendiri seperti penggunaan pelitup, penjagaan kebersihan, penjarakan fizikal serta tidak bersesak atau berhimpun semata-mata. Kerajaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) sejak 18 Mac 2020 sehinggalah ke hari ini. Tempoh PKP yang bersambung-sambung akibat peningkatan bilangan kes telah menyebabkan banyak aktiviti harian terpaksa berubah termasuklah bidang pekerjaan dan pembelajaran. Apabila konsep Bekerja dari Rumah dan Persekolahan dari Rumah dimulakan pada Mei 2020 - lebih setahun yang lalu, penggunaan aplikasi media sosial serta perkembangan teknologi, maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT) meningkat secara mendadak. Ia bukan lagi menjadi perkara tambahan tetapi merupakan satu keperluan. Hal ini telah mengubah cara kehidupan masyarakat dari segi menjalankan pekerjaan, pembelajaran, pencarian maklumat, perniagaan, minat dan hiburan. Selain aplikasi-aplikasi yang menjadi wajib digunapakai dalam bidang pekerjaan mahupun pembelajaran seperti *Google*, *Zoom*, *Webex*, *Telegram* dan *Whatsapp*, rangkaian sosial juga telah menjadi aplikasi yang banyak dimuat turun melibatkan aplikasi-aplikasi seperti *Facebook*, *Instagram*, *Snapchat*, *Twitter*, *Tiktok* dan lain-lain. Keterujaan menggunakan pelbagai aplikasi sosial ini telah membawa satu fenomena baharu kepada masyarakat, malangnya bukan dari sisi positif semata-mata tetapi banyak juga membawa keburukan. Kajian ini mempunyai objektif untuk melihat sejauh manakah aplikasi-aplikasi media sosial ini memberi kesan negatif kepada kesejahteraan sesebuah keluarga. Metodologi penyelidikan ini bersifat kualitatif dan kaedah yang akan digunakan adalah berstruktur dan semi-struktur seperti temubual responden terfokus dan juga survei kepada masyarakat umum. Kedua-dua kaedah ini perlu dilakukan bagi membolehkan pemerhatian dan tinjauan secara menyeluruh terhadap masalah yang berlaku di kalangan masyarakat. Dapatan dari kajian ini menunjukkan pola peningkatan kepada masalah sosial di kalangan para remaja terutamanya akibat dari terlalu terdedah kepada media sosial tanpa batasan. Di akhir kajian ini, penyelidik memberikan cadangan bagaimana masalah melibatkan keruntuhan akhlak dan kesejahteraan keluarga akibat dari media sosial ini dapat dibanteras dan dikawal.

Kata kunci: Media sosial, keruntuhan akhlak, PKP, pandemik, Covid-19

032-020

FATHERHOOD PROGRAM AND CHILDREN’S DEVELOPMENT: DOES IT MATTER?

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of social problems and criminal cases among teenagers in Malaysia is at an alarming level. Often, such problems are associated with the fragility of the family institution underpinned by the role of the father. In Malaysia, fatherhood-related programs are still limited and minimal compared to the United States where most initiatives to support fathers have been implemented through father-specific programs designed to improve fathers' economic self-sufficiency, parenting knowledge and skills. To improve paternal involvement, fatherhood programs employ a variety of approaches. Most of the programs are educational in nature, with a focus on specific areas of parental competency. The objectives of this library research are to identify the key elements in fatherhood programs, and to explore the impact of fatherhood programs. A reproducible method for conducting the review such as databases selected, access date, keywords chosen, and criteria for including article has been developed. The articles and reports gathered have been organized into a literature matrix. The findings showed that to determine the most effective elements of fatherhood programs, the timing and number of sessions may influence the ability or willingness of fathers to participate. Additionally, for interventions implemented in academic contexts, providers or researchers must evaluate the appropriate time, group format, father demographics, group facilitators, and research approaches. The results provide a suggestion to develop a comprehensive fatherhood program in Malaysia.

Keywords: fatherhood program, father involvement, children development, parenting

035-024

**FAMILY SUPPORT GROUP INTERVENTION MODULES USING FACEBOOK IN THE
RECOVERY OF DRUG ADDICTION**

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ABSTRACT

Facebook is an online social networking site which has been utilized by many support groups. Its role to allow interaction and communication especially with the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic is necessary. Since recovery from drug addiction is a life-long process, family support groups require an online intervention as an alternative way to communicate. A family support group that meets parent-to-parent interaction through an online platform can be an alternative mode of delivery. Although families of adolescents with addiction often require support, it is unclear what types of assistance are most helpful. Previous studies show that family support groups do not only enable members to share and connect with others but also receive suitable resources to be discussed in the group. Thus, the study has developed seven modules as guiding resources for the groups to get information and conduct discussions as well. The modules are drugs and their effects, stigma, communication, stress management, self-care, self-motivation, and family goals and values. Hence, the purpose of the study is to assess the responses from the participants after attending the session on Facebook. The modules were conducted every week on Tuesday from 3.00 to 4.30 pm. There were twenty participants (members of the family support groups), twelve facilitators (eight researchers and four staff members from CCRC) involved. The delivery methods utilized videos, posters, discussion, sharing as well as comments. The findings showed that participants were able to commit and interact using Facebook. The participants interacted through the shared and viewed posts, likes, and comments provided on Facebook. The comments were analyzed, and a lot of data was obtained. The modules were able to increase knowledge, sharing views and asking questions, providing hope, and being able to review the interventions which were discussed. Thus, interventions using Facebook can be used for the family support groups in order to strengthen relationships and to enable the members and facilitators to help each other.

Keywords: Facebook, teen addict, family support group, modules intervention

041-031

**PENGURUSAN STRES MENDEPANI CABARAN COVID- 19: SATU TINJAUAN TERHADAP
STRATEGI DAYA TINDAK GOLONGAN BAPA DALAM MENCAPAI KESEJAHTERAAN
KELUARGA**

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ABSTRAK

Pandemik COVID-19 yang sedang menular di Malaysia dan seluruh dunia memberikan pelbagai cabaran, tekanan dan implikasi buruk kepada pelbagai golongan, termasuklah golongan bapa. Ada antara mereka yang kehilangan punca pendapatan, tekanan bekerja dari rumah, mengurus anak-anak dan kehilangan insan tersayang. Hal ini telah menjejaskan tahap kesihatan mental kaum bapa dan seterusnya membawa kepada kerapuhan institusi kekeluargaan di Malaysia. Rentetan itu juga, permasalahan seperti perceraian, keganasan rumahtangga dan isu penderaan kanak-kanak juga dilihat berada pada tahap yang membimbangkan. Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti tahap tekanan golongan bapa semasa pandemik COVID-19, jenis strategi daya tindak utama golongan bapa, dan hubungan antara tekanan dan strategi daya tindak golongan bapa. Kajian ini adalah kajian kuantitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian tinjauan yang melibatkan seramai 120 orang bapa di sebuah mukim di Negeri Sembilan. Analisis data secara deskriptif dan inferensi telah dijalankan menggunakan perisian Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) versi 26. Kajian mendapati bahawa tahap tekanan golongan bapa berada pada tahap yang sederhana. Sementara itu, strategi daya tindak emosi (min 29.3) merupakan pilihan yang digunakan oleh golongan bapa dalam menyesuaikan diri berhadapan dengan masalah ketika pandemik. Terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara strategi daya tindak terhadap stres dalam golongan bapa [($p=0.001 < 0.05$).]. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat membantu golongan bapa dalam memilih strategi daya tindak yang terpilih mendepani cabaran sewaktu pandemik COVID-19 ini dan seterusnya menjadi panduan bagi badan-badan bertanggungjawab seperti LPPKN dalam merangka pelan untuk mencapai kesejahteraan keluarga di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: tekanan, stress, kesejahteraan keluarga, kebapaan

042-033

TINJAUAN AWAL KESEDIAAN REMAJA TERHADAP MESYUARAT KELUARGA: KE ARAH KELUARGA SEJAHTERA DI MUSIM PANDEMIK COVID19

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ABSTRAK

Ramai dalam kalangan keluarga yang masih tidak terbuka untuk menerima kehadiran professional seperti kaunselor, pekerja sosial atau *coach* keluarga dalam membantu memperbaiki hubungan dalam keluarga. Mesyuarat keluarga pula adalah satu program yang boleh ditadbir sendiri oleh keluarga yang dilihat baik untuk diserapkan sebagai antara pendekatan dalam bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan dalam ahli keluarga terutama di musim pandemik COVID19 ini. Bagi sesetengah negara, mesyuarat keluarga telah lazim dijalankan dengan bantuan *coach* keluarga dan menjadi satu agenda positif yang diangkat di sebagai satu program efektif bagi kesejahteraan keluarga. Walaubagaimanapun, di Malaysia kesedaran dan kesediaan terhadap hal ini masih belum meluas. Sebagai permulaan penerokaan terhadap isu ini, satu kajian bertujuan untuk melihat tahap kesediaan ahli keluarga terhadap mesyuarat keluarga telah dijalankan. Kumpulan anak remaja telah dipilih untuk diterokai terlebih dahulu bagi mengetahui tahap kesediaan mereka dalam pelaksanaan mesyuarat keluarga. Seramai 178 orang remaja berumur antara 12 tahun hingga 21 tahun telah dilibatkan dalam kajian ini. Satu set soal selidik telah ditadbir dan hasil dianalisis dengan menggunakan perisian SPSS. Kajian awal ini hanya menggunakan analisis deskriptif. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa separuh daripada keluarga ada melakukan perbincangan dalam keluarga sama ada secara langsung mahupun tidak langsung. Data turut menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan remaja mempunyai pandangan yang positif terhadap perbincangan dalam keluarga dan ramai dalam kalangan mereka yang suka jika dipanggil oleh ibu bapa untuk berbincang dalam keluarga. Daripada hasil kajian turut menunjukkan bahawa perbincangan dalam keluarga boleh menjadi agenda yang baik untuk menyalurkan pelbagai maklumat dalam keluarga, saling memberi sokongan kerana telah ada kesediaan dalam kalangan anak-anak dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan keluarga.

Kata kunci: Mesyuarat keluarga, kesediaan, remaja, *coach*, kesejahteraan

048-038

SUPPORTING CHILDREN WELL-BEING DURING PANDEMIC LOCKDOWN

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ABSTRACT

As COVID-19 dramatically changes human social life, movement control order or lockdown periods have been enforced by the government to slow the spread of the virus particularly have affected the Internet usage among children and how their parents control their online activities. Concerns over children not being able to meet with friends and family members outside the household emerged as the primary challenge therefore it increased the Internet activity among the children. To capture lockdown-related effects on a large scale, the present study used an online questionnaire completed by 420 parents of 3 to 18 years old in the most affected states in Malaysia. Parents reported their children's Internet usage, and the impact on their children due to the Internet access. Results showed that 57% of the parents applied restriction to their children without parental control applications. While 17% of the parents admitted that their children have been experiencing Internet-related abuse or cyber bullying and evidence showed that most of them did not apply the parental control applications. Taken together, these findings clarified on the impacts of parental control applications during the lockdown to Internet-abuse related among children aged 6 to 18 years old. The findings suggested possible avenues for interventions that could be taken into consideration; namely by encouraging awareness programs and policies to facilitate the parental control applications on children when they are accessing the Internet.

Keywords: parental control, lockdown, cyber bullying.

051-048

**FAMILY AND POLY-VICTIMIZATION: ADDRESSING VULNERABILITIES AND ITS
ISSUES IN EMBRACING ‘NEW NORMAL’ AMIDST COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has caused a stir in Malaysia’s public health, which maneuvers the government to take significant measures in handling the situation to stand on a nice equipoise between life and livelihood. This health emergency, which has earmarked the year 2021 as the ‘worst in 21st century’, has led the society into embracing ‘new normal’; still adopting this new definition of normalcy in an unprecedented, escalating scale always come at a cost. It has exposed the community; specifically, family institutions that have been mostly affected; with new archetypes of vulnerabilities life and livelihood alike, due to the changes of societal norms to curb this public health upheaval. Each family member in a household is to be at risks of being victimized in multiple axes, in terms of domestic, systemic and dependency facets, which affect their psychosocial wellbeing and inevitably lead them towards social vulnerabilities. There is a significant need to understand this poly-victimization context by looking into all these facets within familial settings, contemporaneously distinguishing those who might have been ‘victimized’ directly or incidentally by this situation. Then, an urgency of investigating the causal attribution of new normalcy towards this is needed in building in-depth cognizance of the influential significance towards vulnerability and its effect, not only psychologically but also socially and systemically. In the end, by understanding both the concept of poly-victimization and the vulnerabilities it may circumstantially contribute will provide a greater view in addressing these issues while embracing ‘the new normal’ amidst this pandemic.

Keywords: *family institutions, poly-victimization, social vulnerability, new normal, COVID-19 pandemic*

053-039

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES BETWEEN SPOUSES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Interpersonal communication is vital in every relationship. People used to rely on face-to-face communication to interact with each other. However, with the advancement of technology, communication activities have shifted to the dependency on communication technology. Communication technologies have diverse communication platforms which facilitate interactions. Literature has suggested that the usage of communication technologies have varies of effect towards the relationship including the quantity of interaction. People tend to communicate more with the convenience of communication technologies. However, when people rely more on communication technologies more than face-to-face interaction, it will eventually lead to jeopardizing the quality of communication and interaction as well. In this current situation of pandemic Covid 19, movement control orders (MCO) have been implemented by the government. Due to the MCO, people spend more time at home and the communication activities within the family might change as well. Thus, this research will conduct a qualitative method (in-depth interviews) to investigate the communication activities and the effects of those activities between spouses during the pandemic of Covid 19.

Keywords: Family Communication, Communication Activities, Covid-19, Movement Control Orders (MCO), spouses

055-042

**MEMPERKASA PERANAN NGO DALAM MEMBENTUK SISTEM SOKONGAN KEPADA
KESEJAHTERAAN GOLONGAN RENTAN DALAM MENDEPANI CABARAN SEMASA DAN
PASCA COVID-19: SATU KAJIAN LAPANGAN DI PPR SEKITAR KUALA LUMPUR**

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ABSTRAK

Dalam suasana negara berdepan cabaran Covid-19, penduduk Program Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) yang rata-rata berada dalam kategori miskin bandar dengan lebih 70% mempunyai pendapatan isi rumah di bawah RM 2000 merupakan golongan rentan yang paling terjejas daripada aspek sosio-ekonomi seperti kehilangan punca pendapatan, pengangguran, keciciran pendidikan dan peningkatan masalah sosial dan kesejahteraan mental. Kajian terhadap keberkesanan bantuan serta inisiatif daripada pihak kerajaan telah dilakukan di samping menilai sumbangan serta peranan Badan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) dalam membantu golongan ini. Kajian ini yang membentangkan dapatan soal selidik di sembilan buah PPR di Kuala Lumpur mendapati NGO sebagai sebuah komponen penting dalam struktur masyarakat mampu berperanan dengan lebih baik dalam membantu membentuk sistem sokongan kepada kesejahteraan komuniti PPR menerusi program pembangunan modal insan selain daripada bantuan berbentuk material yang telah disediakan oleh pihak kerajaan dan sumbangan orang awam sepanjang pandemik. Peranan NGO wajar diperkasakan menerusi pelaksanaan program-program membantu keciciran pendidikan dalam kalangan anak-anak komuniti PPR, pembangunan kemahiran para belia menganggur, pembangunan kesukarelawanan dalam kalangan warga komuniti dan program pengurusan keluarga dan rumah tangga akan dapat memastikan terbentuknya satu sistem sokongan kesejahteraan dan kualiti kehidupan pasca pandemik dapat ditambah baik. Kesimpulannya, kajian ini menunjukkan terdapat pelbagai ruang kerjasama strategik antara penduduk komuniti PPR, NGO dan pihak berwajib yang perlu dimanfaatkan di samping cadangan pelaksanaan pelbagai solusi kepada isu-isu masyarakat setempat dalam mendepani cabaran semasa dan pasca Covid-19.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, PPR, NGO, modal insan, miskin bandar

057-044

**IMPAK POSITIF DARIPADA PANDEMIK COVID-19 KEPADA INSTITUSI
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ABSTRACT

Dunia dikejutkan kehadiran pandemik Covid-19 yang merubah norma kehidupan manusia daripada kebiasaan. Kesan ini turut dirasai oleh setiap keluarga yang merupakan kelompok asas dalam sesebuah komuniti. Rutin dalam kehidupan berkeluarga yang menjadi kebiasaan terpaksa diubah dek kerananya. Kajian-kajian sebelumnya mendapati terdapat pelbagai impak baik negatif atau positif wujud kesan daripada bawaan wabak ini. Artikel ini memberi penekanan khusus kepada impak positif daripada pandemik Covid-19 kepada institusi keluarga. Kajian bersifat penerokaan oleh sebab ia merupakan isu baharu dengan sumber yang terbatas. Literatur kajian adalah berdasarkan rujukan diperoleh daripada sumber-sumber bacaan berkaitan pandemik Covid-19 dan konsep norma baharu kepada institusi keluarga. Di samping itu juga pemerhatian dan pengalaman secara sendiri juga menjadi hasil dapatan kepada kajian. Fokus kesan positif pandemik ini institusi keluarga dilihat daripada segi spiritual, tabiat dan sikap. Hasil tulisan ini mendapati terdapat beberapa pengajaran merujuk kepada impak positif berguna untuk dijadikan rujukan atau panduan pada masa akan datang. Konsep faham dan kembali kepada ajaran agama merupakan kunci kepada mendapatkan impak positif daripada sebarang bentuk musibah atau bala yang diturunkan.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, Impak, Keluarga, Pandemik, Positif

058-045

PANDEMIK COVID-19: PENGARUH STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP) DI MASJID DALAM HUBUNGAN ANTARA SOLAT BERJEMAAH DENGAN KESAN SPIRITUALITI

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ABSTRAK

Pandemik global COVID-19 telah mengubah landskap keagamaan masyarakat Islam yang bersifat rutin kepada bukan rutin. Fungsi solat berjemaah dalam kehidupan harian adalah sangat penting dan ia dihubungkan dengan kesan spiritual. Kajian terbaharu berdasarkan perspektif Islam dan empirikal telah mengiktiraf bahawa hubungan antara solat berjemaah ke atas kesan spiritual adalah dipengaruhi secara tidak langsung oleh prosedur SOP. Sungguhpun hubungan ini telah banyak dikaji, namun peranan prosedur SOP sebagai pemboleh ubah pengantara tidak dikaji secara terperinci dalam kajian literatur pengurusan dan pembangunan spiritual. Kajian ini dilaksanakan adalah untuk menilai kesan amalan solat berjemaah, prosedur SOP dan kesan spiritual. Borang soal selidik telah digunakan sebagai prosedur utama bagi mengumpul 1000 data dari individu Islam di Malaysia. Perisian *statistical package for the social sciences* (SPSS) telah digunakan untuk menilai kualiti data. Manakala, analisis pakej laluan SmartPLS pula digunakan bagi menguji hipotesis-hipotesis kajian. Pengujian hipotesis telah mengesahkan empat dapatan penting. Pertama, solat berjemaah mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan emosi. Kedua, solat berjemaah mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan interaksi sosial. Ketiga, prosedur SOP dapat berperanan sebagai pemboleh ubah pengantara yang berkesan dalam hubungan antara solat berjemaah dengan emosi. Keempat, prosedur SOP dapat berperanan sebagai pemboleh ubah pengantara yang berkesan dalam hubungan antara solat berjemaah dengan interaksi sosial. Dapatan kajian ini boleh dijadikan sebagai panduan penting oleh kebanyakan para pengamal Islam di dalam dan luar Malaysia bagi membantu mereka memahami secara mendalam tentang kesan prosedur SOP terhadap solat berjemaah dan kesan spiritual di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Pandemik COVID-19, Muslim prayers, prosedur SOP, kesan spiritualiti, religious practices

069-060

PENDEKATAN KAUNSELING DISERMEN BAGI MENANGANI KONFLIK PERKAHWINAN ERA PENDEMIK COVID-19

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ABSTRAK

Pengurusan konflik perkahwinan secara berkualiti adalah perlu memandangkan kefungsiannya suami dan isteri adalah tunjang kepada kebahagiaan keluarga. Analisis sejarah, trend dan evolusi Pendekatan Kaunseling Disermen membantu meningkatkan pemahaman tentang keperluan pendekatan ini dalam menangani kes perceraian kurang matang dalam kalangan pasangan diambang perceraian. Pendekatan Kaunseling Disermen yang diperkenalkan oleh William J. Doherty adalah untuk menangani kes perceraian yang melibatkan perhubungan “*push-pull*”, *mixed agenda*, perhubungan berlawanan “*leaning in versus leaning out*” atau pasangan keliru membuat keputusan (*ambivalence couples*) yang biasa ditemui dalam terapi perkahwinan namun kajian mengenainya masih kurang. Tambahan pula, terapi perkahwinan lebih menekankan kepada agenda untuk mendamaikan pasangan berkonflik berbanding memberi peluang untuk pasangan berkonflik memilih jalan perkahwinan mereka. Oleh itu, Pendekatan Kaunseling Disermen yang dikemukakan memberi peluang kepada pasangan diambang perceraian untuk membuat keputusan yang bijak mengenai masa depan perkahwinannya sama ada (i) menambah baik hubungan perkahwinan mereka dan meningkatkan kepuasan perkahwinan, (ii) bercerai dan berusaha untuk menjadi seseorang yang lebih baik pada masa hadapan, di samping bekerjasama dengan bekas isteri mengenai urusan penjagaan anak atau (iii) bertahan dahulu, dan berbincang semula pada masa yang sesuai akan datang. Cadangan masa hadapan turut dikemukakan untuk memajukan lagi pendekatan kaunseling disermen terutamanya dalam konteks budaya Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Diadik; Disermen; Kaunseling Disermen; Konflik Perkahwinan; Perceraian

070-068

FAMILY RESILIENCE IN FACING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted family life due to many unprecedented changes including movement control order, transitions to online learning for children, financial instability, mental health issues and alterations in working condition. This study aims to analyze past studies in exploring and understanding the effect of family resilience in facing adverse situations due to COVID-19 pandemic and provide recommendations of how Covid-19 policies can best support families. A systematic review was conducted based on the PRISMA protocol. Ten studies were identified through a search of PsycINFO, PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. Family income loss, economic struggles, worsening mental and behavioural health, stress, high anxiety, distress about family contracting COVID-19, and illness are reported in some families. During the pandemic, it is important to maintain family well-being by staying connected through communication, managing conflict, and making quality time. Due to the significant family disruptions and stressors caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, understanding factors associated with families who demonstrate resilience during this period is important. The government should mitigate the social, economic, and health impact of the pandemic on families especially for vulnerable families. Encouraging family resilience through shared beliefs and close relationships within families are vital during and post COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Family resilience, Covid-19 pandemic, mental health, family, relationship, family well-being.

071-061

AKTIVITI HOLISTIK KELUARGA SIHAT KENDIRI DI ERA PANDEMIK COVID-19 BERASASKAN MAKLUMAT ISLAMI

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ABSTRAK

Pendekatan holistik ialah pendekatan yang merangkumi empat domain bagi manusia secara bersepadu yang merangkumi aspek biologi, psikologi, sosial dan spiritual. Fenomena masyarakat di Malaysia kini sama ada di agensi kerajaan mahupun swasta lebih banyak berada di rumah untuk bekerja akibat penularan wabak COVID-19. Situasi ini menyebabkan kekerapan ahli keluarga yang keluar rumah untuk beraktiviti makin terhad dan dikhuatiri meningkatkan jumlah masalah kesihatan mental dalam kalangan masyarakat. Jumlah talian bantuan sokongan sosial di Malaysia turut dilaporkan semakin meningkat. Lebih mengejutkan apabila 85.5% panggilan ini membabitkan isu berkaitan kesihatan mental yang memerlukan sokongan emosi dan kaunseling seperti stres akut, keresahan, kemurungan, penderaan, dan tingkah laku bunuh diri. Dari awal Januari hingga 21 Mei 2021, dilaporkan sejumlah 101,150 panggilan yang diterima, yang mana 91.2% memerlukan sokongan emosi dan kaunseling. Panggilan ini merangkumi pesakit COVID-19, individu yang menjalani kuarantin, petugas barisan hadapan, keluarga yang kehilangan ahli keluarga akibat COVID-19 dan kumpulan rentan. Justeru, kajian ini akan menggumpul dan mengusulkan beberapa cadangan pendekatan holistik yang boleh dilaksanakan menerusi perbincangan al-Quran, Hadis dan pandangan sarjana Muslim dalam mengadakan aktiviti yang bermanfaat di rumah bersama ahli keluarga. Kajian ini menggunakan sepenuhnya metode kualitatif dalam komponen dokumentasi melalui tafsir al-Quran, syarah Hadis serta kajian sarjana Muslim terdahulu dan kontemporari. Hasil kajian menunjukkan perbincangan menerusi maklumat Islami sesuai dengan masa dan keadaan semasa dalam menangani isu-isu yang berlaku terutamanya ketika pandemik COVID-19. Penemuan ini mampu menambahkan koleksi terapi berasaskan empat domain utama manusia berasaskan maklumat Islami serta mengurangkan bebanan perasaan masyarakat ketika terlalu lama berada di rumah.

Kata kunci: Aktiviti Holistik, Maklumat Islami, COVID-19, Keluarga

072-082

KESAN PANDEMIK COVID-19 TERHADAP SOSIO-EKONOMI DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Pandemik Covid-19 sudah tidak asing lagi yang mana seluruh dunia dikejutkan dengan kewujudan virus ini sejak akhir tahun 2019. Sehingga September 2021, pandemik ini masih berleluasa di seluruh dunia. Penghujung tahun 2019 sehingga kini iaitu hampir ke hujung tahun 2021, adalah bukan suatu jangka masa yang pendek. Pandemik ini memberi kesan bukan hanya kepada sektor kesihatan, namun turut meninggalkan kesan kepada hampir keseluruhan sistem kehidupan seperti ekonomi, sosial, persekitaran, kemanusiaan, demografi dan sebagainya. Sering dilihat atau dibaca dalam akhbar ataupun media sosial tentang kesan pandemik ini, namun analisis secara teknikal masih kurang diterbitkan. Bagi melengkapkan penerbitan secara saintifik, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kesan pandemik Covid-19 ini terhadap beberapa faktor sosio-ekonomi yang terpilih. Pekali korelasi digunakan untuk mengukur kewujudan hubungan antara kadar Covid-19 dengan faktor-faktor tersebut. Kemudian model regresi digunakan untuk memodelkan kesan kadar Covid-19 terhadap faktor yang signifikan. Perbandingan kesan faktor sosio-ekonomi ini juga dibandingkan antara sebelum pandemik Covid-19 dan semasa pandemik ini berlaku. Dipercayai, pandemik ini menunjukkan kesan yang signifikan ke atas pembangunan ekonomi (GDP), kadar pengangguran serta kadar kemiskinan. Kategori pendapatan isi rumah juga terkesan dengan pandemik ini, yang mana berlaku perubahan kategori pendapatan dari T20 ke M40, M40 ke B40 serta perubahan daripada B40 kepada miskin tegar. Dapatan kajian ini diharapkan memberi manfaat kepada kerajaan tempatan dalam mengagihkan bantuan sewajarnya serta membantu dalam penyediaan pelan pemulihan.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pekali Korelasi, Model Regresi, GDP, Kadar Pengangguran, Kadar Kemiskinan, Kategori Pendapatan.

084-069

EXAMINING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGEING IN PLACE AMONG OLDER MALAYSIANS

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ABSTRACT

Improvement in health care and living standards over recent decades has impacted on longevity and mortality at younger age resulting in longer lives everywhere. The rapid pace of ageing raises concerns with respect to financial security, health and long-term care and place for seniors to live as they age. Adopting a working definition of ageing in place which refers to staying in one's home and community, this paper examined the factors associated with ageing in place using Malaysia Ageing and Retirement Survey (MARS) data involving adults aged 60 and older. Of the 5613 sample respondents, 75% indicated that they would like to age in place. Higher proportion of respondents who prefer to age in place were observed among those living in rural areas, with spouse, among Malay, Indian, Bumiputera Sabah and Sarawak, and among respondents with no or low education. Respondents with strong family connectedness and support, strong social connectedness, having spouse, being non-Chinese and in good health are significantly more likely to age in place compared with their respective counterparts. Urban respondents, those with high individual capacity and active social participation are less likely to age in place. With increasing trend in older population, there is a need to strengthen the family institutions and communities through provision of incentives and support to promote ageing in place and empower them to remain sustainable for future generations.

Keywords: Older persons, ageing in place, family, social connectedness

090-071

STRESS, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION STATUS OF MALAYSIAN PUBLIC IN RELATION TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has no doubt affected people worldwide; not only from the health perspective, but also impacts aspects of wealth, emotional and social well-being. The study aimed to look at the depression, anxiety, stress (DAS) levels of Malaysian public in response to the pandemic and movement control order (MCO), using the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale 21 (DASS-21) questionnaire at different MCO stages. A cross-sectional survey was carried out using non-probability and snowballing sampling method involving 317 respondents above 18 years of age in Malaysia. Descriptive statistics and t-tests were used to analyse the data to identify the DAS levels during the early phase MCO compared to the recovery phase MCO. Results demonstrate the stress level to be higher during the early phase in comparison to the recovery phase; however, for anxiety and depression, these levels are identical in both phases. Additionally, t-test results exhibit similar findings, where significant differences (at 5%) are found for stress levels between early and recovery phases; while for anxiety levels, significant difference is only found at the 10% level of significance. Interestingly, for depression, no significant difference is found between the two phases. The decrease of stress levels can be explained by the adaptation of the public response to COVID-19 pandemic. However, to a certain extent, anxiety was still present and postulated due to apprehension and uncertainties about COVID-19 pandemic progression with time. Future research should further assess the public response toward the latest COVID-19 pandemic dynamics and reasons for the anxiety component can be established.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, stress, anxiety, depression, movement control order

091-084

**PERSEPSI IBU BAPA TERHADAP PERKHIDMATAN TELEAUDIOLOGI DAN TELETHERAPI
CARAKERJA: SATU KAJIAN NARATIF**

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ABSTRAK

Pendekatan multidisiplin profesional kesihatan seperti audiologis dan terapis carakerja amat penting bagi membantu ibu bapa dalam pengurusan anak berkeperluan khas. Audiologis merupakan profesional kesihatan yang menawarkan perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan pendengaran dan keseimbangan badan, manakala terapis carakerja memberi fokus kepada perkhidmatan terapi khususnya dalam membantu klien menjalani aktiviti seharian. Sejak pandemik COVID-19 yang telah melanda seluruh dunia, terdapat banyak negara yang terjejas. Ia turut memberi perubahan yang besar dalam penyampaian perkhidmatan penjagaan kesihatan dan pengenalan kepada pendekatan telekesihatan semakin berkembang. Teleaudiologi dan teletterapi carakerja merupakan salah satu cabang telekesihatan yang menawarkan perkhidmatan klinikal melalui penggunaan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (TMK) yang terkini kepada klien. Walaupun pendekatan ini merupakan alternatif kepada penjagaan kesihatan dalam kalangan anak berkeperluan khas, persepsi dan kesediaan ibu bapa terhadap pendekatan ini amat penting sebelum ia dilaksanakan secara menyeluruh. Oleh itu, objektif utama sorotan kajian ini adalah untuk melihat persepsi ibu bapa terhadap perkhidmatan teleaudiologi dan teletterapi carakerja bagi anak berkeperluan khas. Kerangka konsep kajian ini adalah kajian naratif dengan melibatkan pencarian pangkalan data dengan berpandukan garis panduan Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI). Ia melibatkan tiga strategi pencarian utama: i) pencarian awal melalui Cochrane Library, MEDLINE dan PubMed; ii) pencarian menyeluruh berdasarkan kata kunci yang telah dikenalpasti melalui Cochrane Library, MEDLINE (via EBSCO), ScienceDirect, Scopus, Epistemonikos dan PubMed dan iii) carian langsung berdasarkan senarai rujukan di dalam artikel yang terpilih. Saringan artikel akan dilaksanakan oleh kedua-dua penulis melalui perbincangan. Data akan dibentangkan dalam bentuk ringkasan secara naratif dan jadual yang bersesuaian dengan objektif kajian ini. Hasil kajian naratif ini dapat membantu audiologis dan terapis carakerja dalam merangka pelaksanaan perkhidmatan teleaudiologi dan teletterapi carakerja kepada anak berkeperluan khas serta menyebarkan luas perkhidmatan telekesihatan khususnya di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Teleaudiologi, Teletterapi Carakerja, Telekesihatan, Persepsi, Ibu Bapa

095-097

KONFLIK DIRI DALAM MEMBUAT KEPUTUSAN: KES KUARANTIN DI RUMAH COVID-19 DI KALANGAN MASYARAKAT TERPINGGIR DI KAWASAN TERPENCIL

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ABSTRAK

Kuarantin di rumah semasa pandemic Covid-19 memberi pengalaman yang unik kepada penjaga kepada ahli isi rumah yang telah disahkan positif. Kajian memahami pengalaman menguruskan kuarantin semasa pandemik adalah terhad dalam literatur. Oleh sebab itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk memahami pengalaman partisipan dalam menentukan keputusan terhadap perkara-perkara yang sukar yang perlu ditangani semasa mengendalikan tugas sebagai penjaga pesakit Covid-19 di dalam ruang rumah mereka. Kajian ini dijalankan di lapangan di kawasan pendalaman di Negeri Johor. Data diperolehi daripada kalangan 100 responden berdasarkan Blok Perhitungan yang dipilih secara rawak oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, yang pernah positif Covid-19. Dalam kajian ini reka bentuk kualitatif deskriptif telah digunakan. Semua temu bual dan bentuk ruang rumah telah direkodkan dan dikodkan menggunakan analisis kandungan. Penelitian transkrib temu bual serta petunjuk daripada pelan rumah yang terlibat dengan proses kuarantin menunjukkan terdapat empat tema berkaitan iaitu (1) Mengenang pengalaman mendapati pesakit mempunyai symptom dan kemudiannya disahkan positif covid-19, (2) Bukan menjaga pesakit tetapi mengawal manusia yang paling disayangi yang terperangkap dengan virus covid 19 didalam rumah sendiri, (3) Kepayahan yang ditanggung oleh penjaga pesakit covid 19 dalam tekanan pendapatan dan perbelanjaan keluarga, dan (4) Implikasi ruang domestic unit kediaman penjaga dalam menjalankan proses kuarantin pesakit covid-19. Amalan kuarantin dirumah semasa pandemik menunjukkan kebimbangan kepada penjaga. Pengenalpastian tema-tema ini berhubung kepada penjaga pesakit covid-19 dalam mengendalikan kes yang mempunyai perkaitan dengan pengetahuan mendalam mengenai prosidur piawaian operasi yang terkait dengan bentuk ruang rumah.

Kata kunci: Pengalaman kuarantin di rumah, Kawasan terpencil, Penjaga Pesakit Covid-19, Membuat keputusan, Kajian Kualitatif

101-083

COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS AFFECTS THE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE OF LPPKN COUNSELING CLIENTS

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ABSTRACT

It is often heard that mental health issues have a detrimental effect on one's life. If ignored, this issue will become more acute and severe in society. They are following this situation, whether the counseling services offered at the National level can efficiently address this mental health issue. Therefore, this study evaluated the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological well-being among counseling clients in LPPKN Pahang, Malaysia. The purposive sampling technique was used to collect 143 counseling clients to answer the questionnaire. SmartPLS software was used to psychometrically evaluate the questionnaire form's data content and test the research hypotheses. The analysis results yielded several significant findings: first, there was a positive and significant relationship between self-awareness and psychological well-being. Second, there is a positive and significant relationship between emotional regulation and psychological well-being. Third, there is a positive and significant relationship between self-motivation and psychological well-being. Fourth, there is a positive and significant relationship between social awareness and psychological well-being. Fifth, there is a positive and significant relationship between social skills and psychological well-being. The findings of this study confirm that emotional intelligence is an essential determinant of psychological well-being. These findings are expected to assist practitioners in understanding the diversity of scopes and perspectives related to emotional intelligence and how it continues with the psychological well-being of a counseling client. Next, the best management plan and action can be planned in detail to help clients maintain their emotions and well-being in the face of life crises.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, psychological well-being, counseling services, SmartPLS, Covid-19

122-112

PENGETAHUAN DAN NORMA BARU MASYARAKAT PEDALAMAN SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19

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ABSTRAK

Pengenalan: Pandemik COVID-19 telah menyebabkan pelbagai peringkat terkesan termasuk kawasan bandar, pinggir bandar dan pedalaman. Istilah baru seperti PKP, Lockdown, pematuhan SOP, membelibelah secara atas talian (PDPR), aplikasi Grabfood dan FoodPanda telah membuat keluarga mengalami keadaan seperti kejutan budaya. Bagi mereka yang memahami dan dapat menerima kenyataan, mereka cepat beradaptasi. Namun, sejauh mana keluarga di pedalaman dapat menerima cabaran dan norma baru ini masih belum dikenalpasti.

Objektif: Projek Kajian Rintis ini bertujuan mengenalpasti bagaimana masyarakat pedalaman memahami COVID-19 dari aspek kesihatan dan impak terhadap keluarga mereka.

Methodologi: Projek Kajian Rintis dijalankan di kawasan terpilih di negeri Johor Darul Takzim. Temuramah bersemuka dijalankan di mana ketua isi rumah terpilih ditanya dengan soal selidik yang mengandungi lapan (8) bahagian. Pasukan kajian menjalani SOP yang ketat dan semua ahli diwajibkan menjalani ujian RTK sebelum ke kawasan lapangan. Keputusan ujian dimuatnaik ke dalam aplikasi MySejahtera. Seramai lebih 104 orang responden telah ditemuramah dari 12 September 2021 sehingga 17 September 2021.

Hasil dapatan: Dapatan kajian mendapati pelbagai Cabaran Norma Baru memberi impak dalam aspek sosial, pencegahan jangkitan COVID-19, ekonomi dan pendidikan.

Kesimpulan: Kajian ini mendapati institusi kekeluargaan merupakan salah satu sistem yang terkesan semasa pandemik COVID-19 dan kajian lanjut diperlukan untuk melihat kesan ini secara keseluruhan di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: masyarakat pedalaman, COVID-19, post-COVID, Cabaran Norma Baru, institusi keluarga.

125-122

MERANGKA PEMBANGUNAN INDEKS KELUARGA MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang ke- 9, YABhg. Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob pada Ogos 2021 telah memperkenalkan konsep Keluarga Malaysia. Ianya merupakan satu tunjang dan lunas pentadbiran kerajaan yang menjangkau agama, kaum dan etnik. Oleh itu, kertas kajian berbentuk analisis tinjauan literatur ini bertujuan merangka dimensi-dimensi pembentukan Indeks Keluarga Malaysia tersebut. Dalam konteks ini, kajian ini telah mengenalpasti pelbagai indeks yang dibangunkan oleh agensi dan pemegang taruh global serta kebangsaan sedia ada yang berkaitan dengan pembentukan keluarga. Namun demikian, atas dasar keperluan nasional, kajian ini berusaha untuk menyerlahkan dan mencadangkan dimensi indeks yang bersesuaian dengan dasar kerajaan semasa. Cadangan dimensi ini adalah berkepentingan kepada kerajaan dimana ianya mengambil kira faktor globalisme dan membawa unsur tempatan. Kertas kajian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bahawa pembangunan Indeks Keluarga Malaysia boleh dirangka dengan mempunyai nilai-nilai universal tetapi dalam masa yang sama masih turut mengambilkira dimensi-dimensi tempatan seperti input trajektori agama. Indeks semasa perlu mengambilkira kepentingan rakyat tanpa melupakan elemen nilai masyarakat serta keadaan semasa sesebuah negara itu sendiri. Jelasnya, kajian ini menzahirkan pembentukan dan pembangunan indeks dalam perspektif baru haruslah bersifat inklusif dan holistik bersesuaian keperluan dan norma semasa masyarakatnya.

131-126

UNDERSTANDING ELDER ABUSE – A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Elder abuse and neglect (EAN) as defined by The World Health Organization (WHO) refers to a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to an older person (WHO, 2021). EAN is generally classified into five types, namely physical abuse, psychological abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Contributing factors of abuse and neglect vary across settings which include victim, perpetrator, victim-perpetrator relationship, caregiving context, family or community and the wider structural determinants. Abuse and neglect in late life have severe adverse physical, mental, economic, and social consequences. EAN victims have been shown to have higher risks of depression and anxiety, and premature mortality. Recognizing the increasing number of older persons and the impact of abuse and neglect on their health and well-being, this study examines the prevalence of abuse among older adults and the factors associated with it. The study analysed data obtained from a community setting in the district of Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan conducted in 2013-2014 involving 1916 older persons aged 60 and over. The proportion of respondents with experience of any form of abuse was 13.5%. The logistic regression on experience of abuse showed that education, income, depression and living arrangement significantly influence the occurrence of abuse among older adults. Respondents with lower income and having experienced depression were more likely to experience abuse compared to their respective counterparts while respondents living with adult children were significantly less likely to be abused compared with those in other living arrangements. This study emphasizes the need to educate older adults on abuse and neglect, and the important role adult children play in protecting their aged parents from any form of abuse.

Keywords: EAN, elder mistreatment, CHAID, living arrangement

SKOP: BELIA, TEKNOLOGI, PENYELIDIKAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN

026-015

**PERCEIVED SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND BEHAVIOURAL
INTENTIONS TOWARDS HOSPITALS IN SABAH**

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ABSTRACT

Health system in Malaysia including hospitals, clinic and community health agencies can be very different from other work environments. Healthcare systems are complex and there are many things we need to know about types of hospital systems, patient care, insurance, healthcare providers and legal issues. This study aimed to examine the relationship among perceived service quality, customer satisfaction and behavioural intentions in the context of hospitals in Sabah, Malaysia. Information from 208 respondents were used through questionnaires for the purposed statistical data analysis using SmartPLS. The result showed only tangibles and empathy supports behavioural intentions in relations to health service providers in Sabah. This study tested relationships of tangibles, assurance and empathy with customer satisfactions respectively were shown to be significantly positive as well. Positive relationship between customer satisfaction and behavioural intentions was also observed in this study. As for the mediation analysis, the outcome indicated that tangibles, assurance and empathy respectively have indirect relationship with behavioural intentions mediated by customer satisfaction. Additional findings also showed that, while the direct effects of empathy on behavioural intentions was significant, the indirect impact was noted to be greater for behavioural intentions in connection with customer satisfaction as mediation. The result also showed that relative to other perceived service quality, empathy has the most impact on customer satisfaction as well as behavioural intentions respectively. The findings from this study significant to this industry which contribute to policy makers, service providers and other stakeholders.

Keywords: perceive service quality, customer satisfaction, intention, public and private, healthcare

026-040

LINKAGE AND TRANSPORTATION AVAILABILITY TOWARDS INTENTION TO STAY IN BUSINESS AMONG SENIOR IN TAMU SABAH

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ABSTRACT

In Sabah, TAMU is the famous local market which as a medium for social meeting point for both rural and urban communities besides also acting as an important local economic hub with rich cultural infusion tracing back long before the independence of Malaysia. Some traders travel far from another district in a different geographical division to do business activities at TAMU. This study was conducted to examine whether road linkage and transportation availability among older TAMU traders along west coast of Sabah have effect on the intention to remain in current business activities than younger people. The study examined the direct relationship of three indicators; accessibility, efficiency of infrastructure and transport linkage indicators to TAMU traders' intention to stay in their current TAMU business. This study was also conducted to explore the moderating effect of age on the relationship between linkage and transportation availability to intention to remain in current business activities among senior TAMU traders in Sabah. The collection of quantitative data was obtained through the manual distribution of questionnaires to the respondents at TAMU site in the three separate districts: Penampang, Kota Kinabalu and Ranau. The collected data were then analysed using SPSS and SmartPLS 3.0 software. This study was conducted to provide knowledge regarding the relationship between the dependant and independent variables which adds to the existing literature on both road linkage and transportation availability in local industrial or business attraction area such TAMU in Sabah. The findings of this study would be beneficial for the government, local authorities, academics, TAMU traders and business owners to understand the relationship between the intention and the independent variables.

Keywords: senior, intention to stay in business, road linkage, transportation, local community poverty

034-022

**KESAN STRES TERHADAP KESEJAHTERAAN HIDUP DALAM KALANGAN INDIVIDU
BEKERJA SAMBIL BELAJAR**

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ABSTRAK

Stres sering menjadi kebimbangan utama pelbagai pihak kerana ianya memberi kesan negatif kepada kesejahteraan hidup. Oleh yang demikian, penyelidik bidang sains sosial pada masa kini semakin cenderung meneroka aspek kehidupan yang terkesan oleh stres dalam pelbagai lapisan masyarakat. Justeru itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti kesan persepsi stres terhadap kesejahteraan hidup dalam kalangan pekerja yang sedang melanjutkan pelajaran. Reka bentuk kajian adalah kuantitatif menggunakan Skala Persepsi Stres dan Soal Selidik Kesejahteraan Hidup. Kajian ini melibatkan seramai 168 orang pelajar separuh masa di sebuah universiti awam di Malaysia. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa persepsi stres memberi kesan negatif yang signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan hidup. Ianya menunjukkan bahawa stres yang tinggi boleh mengurangkan kesejahteraan hidup dalam kalangan individu yang bekerja sambil belajar. Kajian ini secara tidak langsung boleh membantu pelbagai pihak sama ada pengurusan organisasi ataupun badan-badan khidmat sosial untuk melaksanakan intervensi yang efektif bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan kebahagiaan hidup, khususnya dalam kalangan penduduk yang terdiri daripada golongan pekerja dan pelajar.

Kata kunci: Persepsi stres, kesejahteraanhidup, pelajar separuh masa

036-025

**THE NEEDS FOR HARMONIOUS COOPERATION BETWEEN TEACHERS AND PARENTS
TO COMPLETE THE VOIDS OF BASIC EDUCATION STUDENTS
DUE TO THE COVID- 19 PANDEMICS**

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ABSTRACT

None of the countries in the world is ready to face the Corona-19 Virus that emerged around the beginning of 2020. New problems are faced by the field of basic education, kindergarten, and elementary school students. They are in a dilemmatic condition. On the one hand, the children need to be taken care of because they are susceptible to diseases. The government's policy to let them study from home is appropriate. On the other hand, they are at an age starting to be introduced to social life outside the family environment. In Indonesia, July is the start of a new school year. This year two generations of kindergarten and elementary school students have never studied with teachers and played with friends at school. No one knows when this pandemic will end, even though education concerns the lives of future generations. The purpose of this article is to examine the impact of the Corona-19 Virus on primary education students and the collaboration between teachers and parents as an effort to fill any gaps that may occur.

Keywords: Covid – 19's gaps - basic education - cooperation - teachers - parents

039-028

**‘TIDAK PASTI, JANGAN KONGSI’: PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PENULARAN
BERITA PALSU SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19 DI MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRAK

Penularan virus berita palsu bukan fenomena baharu, tetapi amalan itu boleh dilihat dengan jelas pada era COVID-19. Ketika dunia sedang berperang menangani penularan jangkitan, masyarakat terpaksa berdepan dengan ‘pandemik’ baharu, iaitu penularan berita palsu dan maklumat tidak benar. Penularan virus berita palsu ini secara berleluasa boleh mencetus suasana panik dan mengganggu proses kawalan COVID-19. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsi dan pengalaman masyarakat terhadap penularan berita palsu berkenaan Covid 19 di Malaysia. Kajian tinjauan yang berbentuk kuantitatif ini dilakukan dengan menyebarkan borang soal selidik secara dalam talian. Seramai 609 orang responden telah dipilih secara rawak menjawab soalan yang telah disediakan menerusi aplikasi WhatsApp. Data yang dikumpulkan dari edaran soal selidik di analisis dengan perisian SPSS versi 22. Hasil kajian mendapati majoriti merupakan golongan dewasa, berbangsa melayu, beragama islam dan individu yang bekerja dan mempunyai tahap pendidikan yang tinggi. Selain itu, sebanyak 90% responden mempunyai pengalaman menerima berita palsu mengenai Covid-19 daripada media sosial, 60% telah mengaku pernah membuat laporan kepada pihak berkuasa manakala 20% pernah berkongsi berita tersebut dengan orang lain tanpa usul periksa. 65% melaporkan bahawa mereka tidak mengetahui bagaimana untuk menentukan atau mengenal pasti kesahihan sesuatu informasi Covid-19. 70% berpendapat faktor penyumbang kepada penularan berita palsu adalah tabiat ‘*breaking news syndrome*’ dan menjadi jaguh di alam maya atau lebih dikenali sebagai *keyboard warriors*. Kesemua responden bersetuju supaya kerajaan mengambil tindakan undang -undang yang tegas kepada individu yang mencipta, menyebarkan dan manipulasi sesuatu informasi yang tidak benar mengenai pandemik Covid-19. Justeru, satu kaedah dicadangkan melalui teknik S.U.R.E iaitu *Source* (Sumber), *Understand* (Kefahaman), *Research* (Kaji-selidik) dan *Evaluation* (Penilaian) bagi mengekang penularan virus berita palsu.

Kata kunci: Persepsi, berita palsu, pandemik covid-19, Malaysia

044-035

**KANAK-KANAK, KEMISKINAN DAN LITERASI DIGITAL: KE ARAH MASA DEPAN
DIGITAL YANG POSITIF**

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ABSTRAK

Kanak-kanak yang hidup dalam kemiskinan selalunya dinamik pengalaman dan kemampuan menggunakan media digital yang bermanfaat lagi berharga itu. Selalunya kanak-kanak tersebut tidak dapat mengakses media digital dan seterusnya mereka tidak dapat memahami potensi teknologi digital tersebut. Kanak-kanak daripada keluarga B40 yang berpendapatan rendah dan tinggal di Pusat Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) merupakan segmen masyarakat yang mungkin terjejas. Kajian ini cuba menawarkan pendekatan-pendekatan yang dapat membantu kanak-kanak tersebut dengan menilai tahap penggunaan media digital dan kemahiran digital mereka terlebih dahulu. Satu tinjauan melalui telefon terhadap 308 orang kanak-kanak yang tinggal di PPR dilaksanakan dalam bulan Mac 2021. Kajian mendapati bahawa kanak-kanak mempunyai akses yang terhad terhadap peralatan digital. Walaupun mereka mempunyai kebolehan asas untuk menggunakan dan menjaga peralatan digital, namun mereka tidak cekap daripada segi teknikal untuk menggunakan media digital secara produktif. Kajian ini mencadangkan supaya pembuat dasar dan semua pihak yang berkepentingan terhadap program-program digital menumpukan usaha-usaha mereka khusus untuk kanak-kanak tersebut serta dapat memberikan penekanan terhadap nilai keibubapaan digital.

Kata kunci: Kanak-kanak; Keibubapaan Digital; Kemiskinan, Literasi Digital; Pusat Perumahan Rakyat (PPR)

047-037

PEMBANGUNAN MODUL RESOLUSI KONFLIK: SATU ANALISIS KEPERLUAN

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ABSTRAK

Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara pelbagai bangsa, agama, dan budaya sentiasa mengatur perancangan strategik ke arah perpaduan negara. Usaha ini bertujuan mewujudkan karakter masyarakat yang saling berkasih sayang, bersatu padu, dan cintakan negara dengan rasa sepunya kepada negara. Akhirnya, masyarakat mampu membangunkan sebuah negara yang harmoni berasaskan satu konsep nasional yang sama. Namun terdapat pelbagai cabaran yang perlu dihadapi dalam merealisasikan perpaduan negara seluruhnya. Isu konflik antara kaum dan agama dalam pelbagai aspek amat ketara di media sosial secara bebas mengkritik antara satu sama lain tanpa mengira usia, status, pangkat dan sebagainya. Hal ini menjelaskan bahawa telah hilang integriti nasionalisme dan patriotisme dalam jiwa anak Malaysia sehingga menghakis rasa hormat, bertanggungjawab, dan prihatin sesama manusia. Fenomena ini jika dibiarkan tanpa menanganinya, akan menjadi barah yang mengancam perpaduan negara akan datang. Maka, kajian ini bertujuan mengkaji kefahaman belia terhadap konflik, menilai kemampuan dalam mengurus emosi, serta persepsi terhadap pembangunan modul resolusi konflik ke arah melahirkan produktiviti belia yang cintakan keamanan. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif melalui instrumen soal selidik yang melibatkan seramai 533 responden dalam kalangan belia di utara Semenanjung Malaysia. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan perisian SPSS. Hasil kajian mendapati majoriti responden bersetuju bahawa mereka memahami jenis konflik, faktor dan kesannya serta pernah mengalami konflik diri, serta konflik bersama rakan dan keluarga. Selain itu, majoriti responden juga bersetuju bahawa mereka gagal mengawal emosi ketika berhadapan dengan konflik. Majoriti juga bertuju bahawa pembangunan modul resolusi konflik dapat meningkatkan pendidikan dan kesedaran ke arah keamanan dan keharmonian negara.

Kata kunci: Resolusi konflik, Masyarakat majmuk, Karakter diri, Modul pendidikan

068-059

**POVERTY IN MARGINAL COMMUNITIES: FACTORS, CULTURES AND COUNSELING
INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR THE POOR AND HOMELESS**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the poverty faced by two marginal groups in Malaysia, namely the destitute and the homeless in Malaysia. This article covers the concept of poverty in Malaysia, the factors of poverty, the theory and culture of poverty, and the government's efforts in helping the marginalized. In addition, there is a discussion on the new classification of households issued by the Department of Statistics Malaysia in 2020. The government can more accurately identify the household income range to formulate and plan the assistance that needs to be channeled to specific groups in need. Discussions on the government's efforts, especially the role of the Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development (KPWKM) in helping these marginalized groups, were also discussed. In addition to development programs, community counseling and rehabilitation interventions should be strengthened to encourage continuous change in the group. The proposed rehabilitation program measures presented are a mechanism in rehabilitation strategies to explore the strengths that need to exist in marginal group individuals to encourage more positive behavior and attitude change.

Key words: marginal groups, destitute, homeless, community counseling, rehabilitation intervention.

073-099

PARENTS’ ROLES IN MITIGATING CYBER THREATS TO CHILDREN IN THE NEW NORM

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ABSTRACT

The year 2020 and 2021 are very challenging for both parents and children, where parents work from home (WFH) and children attend online learning at home. Cybersecurity cases are on the rise in Malaysia and around the world in this era of the COVID-19 pandemic and movement control order (MCO). Children are exposed to the use of electronic gadgets such as smartphones, tablets and laptops for e-learning purposes. However, parents find that children can be too dependent on gadgets for other purposes such as playing online games and interacting with friends on social media, to the point of neglecting their learning and compromising their physical and mental health. Despite the advantages of the Internet to children, parents are advised to be vigilant about children’s use of electronic gadgets for online gaming and social media as early as possible so that their children are constantly reminded of cyber threats and how to curb them. As reported in the literature, the top cyber threats to children and teenagers are cyber bullying, sexual grooming, and mental and physical health due to gadget or Internet addiction. This paper aims to identify the parents’ roles in addressing cybersafety and cybersecurity issues among their children. To achieve this aim, surveys were conducted at secondary schools in Selangor and Melaka in 2020 and 2021 to understand the students’ Internet use and their level of cybersecurity awareness. Based on our findings, this paper recommends ways that can be implemented by parents to address cyber threats faced by children in the new norm.

Keywords: Cybersafety, Cybersecurity, Cyberparenting, Internet addiction, Cyberbullying

074-098

FACTORS INFLUENCING EFFECTIVENESS OF E-LEARNING SYSTEMS AMONG UNIVERSITIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has spread across the globe affecting various aspects of human life worldwide, including education. Higher education is facing an unprecedented crisis all over the world. According to the United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization "UNESCO" more than 1.5 billion students in 165 countries have to drop out of academies and universities due to the Covid-19 outbreak. The pandemic has forced academic bodies globally to discover new forms of learning and teaching, including e-learning. Therefore, this study aims to identify the factors influencing the effectiveness of the e-learning system during COVID-19 in worldwide universities including Malaysia. A systematic literature review (SLR) has been conducted as the method. It is started by a mapping process extracted from the current guidelines for classification and structuring of research guides published in the field of e-learning in Malaysian universities and worldwide. Twenty-four research papers have been acquired, through these papers, factors apperceived, which substantiated the results (SLR) of seven factors that can affect the adoption of e-learning systems in universities worldwide during the Covid-19 pandemic: 1) Perceived usefulness 2) Perceived ease of use 3) System Quality 4) Actual use system 5) Behavioral intention 6) Attitude toward using 7) Information Quality. The SLR results will be beneficial for understanding the needs of universities to improve the e-learning systems, especially during the period of the pandemic, post-pandemic, or any crises in the future by looking at the factors that may be a measure of the environment to adapt.

Keywords: E-learning during Covid-19, Virtual Learning, Online Learning, Covid-19, Universities, Systematic literature review.

089-080

**ANALISIS KEPERLUAN PEMBANGUNAN MODEL REKA BENTUK DAN TEKNOLOGI
SEKOLAH RENDAH BERASASKAN KEMAHIRAN PEMIKIRAN KOMPUTASIONAL**

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ABSTRAK

Pembelajaran abad ke-21 memerlukan murid menguasai pelbagai kemahiran masa hadapan. Ini penting bagi meningkatkan kreadibiliti dan keupayaan belia masa hadapan dalam menyelesaikan masalah secara sistematik dan kreatif sama ada dalam pembelajaran mahupun kehidupan seharian. Kemahiran Pemikiran Komputasional atau *Computational Thinking* (CT) merupakan kemahiran penting yang perlu dikuasai oleh pelajar bukan sahaja dalam bidang Sains Komputer malah dalam pelbagai bidang termasuk Reka Bentuk dan Teknologi (RBT). Kajian analisis awal dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti keperluan membangunkan model pembelajaran berasaskan kemahiran CT dalam proses penghasilan projek RBT di kalangan pelajar Tahun 5. Ketidakupayaan pelajar berfikir secara kreatif dan menyelesaikan masalah secara sistematik semasa proses penghasilan projek dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Kajian tinjauan dan temubual separa berstruktur menggunakan persampelan bertujuan (*purposive sampling*) dijalankan terhadap 122 pelajar dan 3 orang guru pakar RBT di Putrajaya. Kajian Analisis Awal 1 (KAA1) dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan *Statistical Package For Science Social* (SPSS) dengan melihat kekerapan dan peratusan. Manakala Kajian Analisis Awal 2 (KAA2) menggunakan temubual separa berstruktur ditranskripsi secara verbatim dengan membentuk beberapa tema bagi melihat permasalahan secara mendalam terhadap keperluan membangunkan model pembelajaran berasaskan kemahiran CT dalam proses penghasilan projek RBT. Dapatan kajian mendapati melalui KAA1 dan KAA2 yang dijalankan jelas menunjukkan keperluan membangunkan model pembelajaran berasaskan kemahiran CT bagi pembelajaran RBT sekolah rendah dalam proses penghasilan projek Tahun 5.

Kata kunci: Analisis Keperluan, Model Pembelajaran, Pemikiran Komputasional, Reka Bentuk dan Teknologi

097-087

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCEIVED STRESS AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR
DISORDERS (TMD) AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA: A CROSS
SECTIONAL ONLINE SURVEY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Secondary school students can experience various life stresses involving academic stress, persistent strain and daily hassles. Psychosocial factors such as depression, anxiety, stress play an important role in developing the condition called temporomandibular disorders (TMD). **Aim:** This research was conducted to study the association between perceived stress and TMD among secondary school students in Malaysia. **Method:** A total of 296 students aged 13 to 18 years old had answered the questionnaires where 12 respondents were excluded due to exclusion criteria, left with 284 of total samples. This study made use of an online survey which was created using Google Form to direct participants to the survey. The link was available through variety of social medias such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and WhatsApp. **Results:** This study found that the prevalence of TMD among secondary school students was 70.8%. The level of stress also reported higher. There was a significant association between perceived stress and TMD ($p < 0.05$). Students with stress were found to have 0.384 times (95% CI, p -value 0.05) more risk to have TMD than students with low stress. **Conclusion:** There is a positive association between perceived stress and TMD among secondary school students in Malaysia.

Keywords: Secondary school students, stress, temporomandibular disorders (TMD)

098-081

JOB MOBILITY AND WAGE DYNAMICS AMONG ENGINEERS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Wage for engineers in Malaysia remained stagnant for the past 20 years. Despite of progress and development, engineers have not seen a significant wage increase. The members of the Institution of Engineers Malaysia (IEM) members were surveyed at the beginning of 2020. Majority (48.24%) reported an unreasonable wage, 33.53% said their present wage was unreasonable, and 18.23% said they were unclear, and 26.44% said they move away from engineering. This has put forward the need of the study to examine the relationship between job mobility and wage dynamics among engineers in Malaysia. In this study, the data were obtained from the IEM survey 2020. Information on industry, age, gender, individuals' employment profile (including monthly salary and job changes), education attainment were available. We estimated the wage dynamics among engineers who are currently working in Malaysia by using Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) model. The major goals of this study are to analyse job/employment mobility on wage dynamics by comparing between two age groups (i.e., below 40 years and 40 years old and above. Overall, the results show that the wages for under-40 age group began to increase after two changes in employment. The higher cohort of 40 years old and above also shows that three job shifts have led to the largest salary gain of 45% and began to decrease with further job shifts. The increased supply for engineering workforce that are highly skilled, justifies the need for more productive technology, satisfactory wage growth and work-life balancing approaches. Interesting, the wage stagnation could be explained by the widening quintile of the salary range along with the age.

Keywords: Job mobility, Wage dynamics, Generalized Method of Moments Model (GMM).

102-095

**IMPACT ON ONLINE VIDEO GAMES TOWARDS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI PERTAHANAN
NASIONAL MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Technology advance has provided a huge benefit to educational institution in exploring various online teaching, books, references, learning styles, digital games and so on. However, we in context of students have immersed ourselves in the world of Facebook, Youtube, 3D technologies and online gaming instead of educational purposes. According to Anand (2007), the penetration of video games into United States is huge, where 90% of the children are playing games. This is a record level that continues to increase. College demographic seems to be the major group of gamers because they have lack parent's supervision and flexible schedule, which allowing for more play time. (Anand,2007). Therefore, the objectives for this research is to determine and analyze the effect of online gaming towards academic performance and social behavior and investigate the factor attract on online gaming among foundation students in UPNM. Quantitative method will be used to collect data and information in this study. A set of questionnaires will be designed with reference to online gaming addiction The questionnaire was distributed foundation students at UPNM. These questionnaires were disseminated to students who play online games only. To verify whether the students who participate in this survey are online gamers (regular players of Dota 2 and Counter Strike: Global Offensive, PUBg), their identification name for online games platform such as Steam ID is required to be filled in. 280 students will have to fill in the questionnaire. Data collection will be analysed using SPSS to obtain if there are any significant effect that lead to deterioration of academic performance and social behavior. Expected outcome from this research can be used as an additional tool to management in order to overcome the addiction of online gaming among the addicted students.

Keywords: online gaming, academic performance, social behavior

104-092

THE NEXUS BETWEEN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

In the past decades, the topic of education and economic growth has been popularly discussed by the scholars. From the past literature, education plays an important role in economic growth. However there has been not many studies on which education level contributes the most to the Malaysian economic growth. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the short run and long run relationship between different levels of education and economic growth in Malaysia from years 1982 to 2017. The unit root and stationary tests, such as ADF, PP, and KPSS tests are conducted to identify the stationarity of each variable, before performing the cointegration tests, such as the unit root test of residual, Engle-Granger test, Johansen test, and Variance Decompositions Analysis. The ARDL model is implemented to check the short-run and long-run relationship among the corresponding variables. The finding showed that there is a positive relationship between education and economic growth in Malaysia. Finally, some government initiatives to improve the education system in Malaysia also have been discussed.

Keywords: Malaysia, Education, Economics Growth, Cointegration, ARDL Approach

105-093

**ARE WE ABLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE DIGITALISED FUTURE? AN ANALYSIS OF
ICT USAGE AND SKILLS AMONG MALAYSIANS IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
ERA**

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ABSTRACT

Digital platforms are changing the dynamics of businesses, services, and social networks. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced further the digitalization of everyday lives including businesses, government, and consumers. Are we able to meet the needs of the digitalized future, as there exist a variety of digital divides and barriers among society? This article explores and analyses the ICT usage, access, equipment, and skills among Malaysians by age, gender, types of ICT activities, strata, sectors, and state, using data from the ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report (various years) published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The research also identifies the parameters of digital transformation and digital economy in Malaysia and in other selected countries and illustrate the categories of phases of activities in the digital transformation process such as access to information, social network communication, e-commerce, such as internet banking and online orders of goods and services, e-government activities, etc. Preliminary findings show that the percentage of Malaysians using the internet has improved considerably, from 80.1% to 84.2% between 2017 and 2019. However, this level was much lower than that in Republic of Korea (96.2%), Japan (92.7%), Hong Kong (91.7%), and Singapore (88.9%), as of 2019. Only 72.1% of the Malaysians were using a computer, as compared to 83.0% in Republic of Korea and 82.7% in Hong Kong. While Malaysia has made improvements in digital transformation, particularly the usage of internet banking, ordering goods/services online, performing online courses, and seeking health information as well as information from government organizations, some other internet activities remain trivial. These include performing tasks to generate income, making medical appointments, and selling goods/services via e-Commerce. We close this paper with discussing the implications for policy, practice and research.

Keywords: Digital economy; digital transformation; ICT, Malaysians

106-103

PERANAN DAN TANGGUNGJAWAB MASYARAKAT TERHADAP RUMAH KEBAJIKAN KANAK-KANAK

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan komuniti dianggap sebagai strategi terpenting untuk menerapkan nilai-nilai murni bermasyarakat bagi menangani isu-isu sosial seperti keganasan, gangguan dan kemiskinan keluarga; menggalakkan keadilan sosial dan hak asasi manusia; serta mempromosi aspek kesihatan dan kesejahteraan semua orang. Pembangunan komuniti merupakan pendekatan bersifat psikologi yang dapat menggalakkan transformasi sosial melalui perubahan sikap dan tingkah laku bertanggungjawab; menggalakkan penyertaan rakyat untuk berpolitik; memperbaiki struktur sosial; mewujudkan peluang ekonomi, vokasional dan pendidikan; menyokong pembinaan keluarga dan para belia; membina semangat dan kesedaran komuniti; dan memupuk rasa sepunya dan kesalinghubungan. Dasar Sosial Negara (DSN) telah digubal pada tahun 2003 dengan menggariskan hampir 50 strategi bagi menjamin setiap individu, keluarga dan komuniti tanpa mengira kumpulan etnik, agama dan budaya dapat menikmati kesejahteraan hidup seiring dengan arus pembangunan negara. Beberapa akta turut dipinda dan digubal sebagai menunjukkan inisiatif untuk mewujudkan masyarakat sejahtera dan berkeadilan. Namun, petunjuk-petunjuk semasa menggambarkan situasi berbeza. Bilangan rumah kebajikan kanak-kanak dan jumlah penghuni masih tiada penurunan ketara. Begitu juga dengan kes keganasan rumah tangga, orang papa dan seumpamanya. Statistik ini menimbulkan persoalan terhadap keutuhan institusi keluarga dan nilai bermasyarakat serta sensitiviti agensi berwajib dalam menangani isu kebajikan dalam masyarakat. Artikel ini cuba membincangkan peranan masyarakat terhadap kehidupan kanak-kanak di rumah kebajikan dan kelestarian rumah kebajikan. Bagi tujuan ini pengkaji telah melakukan lebih daripada 70 lawatan ke Rumah Kebajikan Kanak-Kanak (Berkediaman – Persendirian/NGO). Ia melibatkan 35 buah institusi meliputi lapan buah daerah di Selangor. Perbincangan ini adalah berdasarkan data daripada borang soal selidik, temubual dan pemerhatian semasa lawatan. Temubual melibatkan pentadbir tertinggi institusi manakala pemantauan terhadap persekitaran institusi adalah secara tindak langsung melalui aktiviti sukarelawan di institusi. Cadangan-cadangan yang dikemukakan adalah terhad kepada peranan institusi pendidikan dan agensi kebajikan negeri.

Kata kunci: kebajikan, kesejahteraan, masyarakat, permuafakatan, agensi negeri

113-106

PROGRAM PEMULIHAN REMAJA DALAM TAHANAN DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Penglibatan remaja dengan masalah sosial dan jenayah bukan satu isu baharu. Malahan remaja kini dilaporkan sering terlibat dengan jenayah berat seperti perjudian, rogol, penyalahgunaan dadah, senjata api dan keganasan. Bagi mengatasi masalah ini antara langkah perundangan yang dilaksanakan ialah menahan mereka di institusi tahanan yang diluluskan. Namun adakah langkah ini benar-benar berkesan bagi mengatasi masalah ini. Tidak dinafikan wujud pelbagai bentuk kejayaan kepada bekas tahanan ini selepas dibebaskan sama ada dibidang akademik mahupun kemahiran, namun terdapat kajian menunjukkan sebaliknya. Kadar residivisme dalam kalangan tahanan ini menunjukkan peningkatan. Mereka juga menjadi lebih pakar dalam jenayah selepas dibebaskan hasil perkongsian pengalaman bersama rakan tahanan yang lain. Mereka juga berisiko untuk menjadi penjenayah apabila meningkat umur dewasa sekaligus meningkatkan risiko dalam kalangan masyarakat. Sehubungan dengan itu kajian ini cuba mengenal pasti bentuk-bentuk program pemulihan yang dijalankan kepada remaja yang terlibat dengan masalah sosial dan berkonflik dengan undang-undang. Selain itu, mengenal pasti cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi bagi menjalankan program-program pemulihan ini. Untuk itu, kajian ini akan meneroka kajian-kajian lepas berkaitan program-program pemulihan yang dijalankan di institusi tahanan untuk remaja. Kajian mendapati kerajaan telah menyediakan pelbagai bentuk institusi tahanan yang diletakkan di bawah pelbagai agensi dan kementerian bagi mengatasi masalah ini. Selain itu, sumbangan oleh badan bukan kerajaan melalui aktiviti kesukarelawanan dan penubuhan rumah perlindungan serta pemulihan juga amat menggalakkan. Program-program pemulihan yang dilaksanakan meliputi program akademik, kerohanian, kemahiran, vokasional dan latihan. Program-program ini tidak hanya memberikan kesedaran kepada tahanan semasa mereka berada di institusi tahanan malahan bersifat jangka panjang. Antaranya membantu mereka agar boleh menyambung pengajian atau mendapat pekerjaan yang bersesuaian selepas dibebaskan. Namun begitu sikap tahanan, sokongan keluarga, kemudahan infrastruktur dan tanggapan masyarakat mempengaruhi kejayaan kepada program pemulihan ini. Terdapat program pemulihan dilaksanakan bersifat silo yang menyebabkan program pemulihan hanya berlaku sekadar dalam lingkungan tembok tahanan. Sehubungan dengan itu perlu wujud kempen dan usaha yang lebih menggalakkan bagi menukar tanggapan masyarakat kepada golongan remaja ini.

Kata kunci: Program pemulihan, remaja, institusi tahanan

132-127

ENTERTAINED EDUCATIONAL APPROACH IN READING, WRITING AND COUNTING AMONG YEAR 5 STUDENTS OF ABORIGINAL SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the development of DH3M (*Didik Hibur Membaca, Menulis & Mengira*) among Aboriginal Year 5 Primary School Students. The DH3M learning process involves a qualitative approach that included three phases, namely the needs element analysis phase, the development phase and the implementation effectiveness phase. This study used reinforcement test instruments (pre and post), checklists of observation and interviews. In the first phase, learning elements are identified based on previous models and studies involving the production of Teaching and Learning (TnL) modules and teaching aids. The DH3M Learning Kit has undergone the improvement of requirement elements in terms of TnL methods and learning materials. It includes 3 approaches in Entertained Education which is Creativity, Singing and Games. In the second phase, the DH3M Learning Kit was developed based on the opinion of 2 experts who assessed the preferences and suitability of Year 5 students of aboriginal primary schools. Then, the researchers conducted a pilot project of DH3M Learning Kit with 15 Year 5 students at SK Pos Bersih, Batang Padang. After the completion of the development phase, the third phase, namely the implementation effectiveness of the DH3M Learning Kit was conducted in an aboriginal school in Gerik district. This program involved 2 teachers and 74 Year 5 students with low and moderate levels of 3M proficiency. The results of pre- and post-test analysis showed that there was an increase in knowledge and skills of 3M among the aboriginal students in Year 5. In addition, the findings were also supported by the teachers through interviews stating that students were found to show deep interest through various fun activities. The teachers are also provided with technological elements by involving QR codes for several teaching simulation videos in the module as a guide for teachers and students in the school. This study is expected to give a positive impact to teachers from the aspect of the continuity of the implementation of learning either face-to-face or online to aborigine students who dropped out of 3M in the Covid-19 pandemic season.

Keywords: Entertained Education (*Didik Hibur*); Reading, Writing, Counting; Primary School; Aboriginal Students

150-141

HAK PENDIDIKAN UNTUK KANAK-KANAK DALAM ERA PANDEMIK COVID-19

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ABSTRAK

Pendidikan adalah suatu hak asasi bagi setiap kanak-kanak yang bernaung di bawah hak kepada perkembangan dan pembangunan potensi individu. Malaysia telah meratifikasi Konvensyen Mengenai Hak Kanak-kanak (CRC) yang menggariskan di antara lain mengenai hak pendidikan bagi kanak-kanak. Dalam hal ini, ibu bapa dan penjaga mempunyai kewajipan dan tanggungjawab untuk mempertahankan hak kanak-kanak, termasuk untuk memberikan mereka pendidikan, khususnya pendidikan formal di sekolah. Pada tahun 2002, pindaan kepada Akta Pendidikan 1996 (Akta 550) telah mewajibkan pendidikan sekolah rendah bagi kanak-kanak di Malaysia. Dasar Pendidikan Kebangsaan (DPK) memperincikan prinsip-prinsip untuk membuat keputusan, merancang program dan sebagainya yang berkaitan pendidikan untuk kanak-kanak di negara ini. Namun, bukan setiap keluarga berkemampuan untuk menghantar dan menyediakan kelengkapan persekolahan bagi anak-anak. Di Malaysia, tinjauan terbaru oleh Tabung Penduduk Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (UNFPA) dan Tabung Kanak-kanak Pertubuhan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu (UNICEF) mendedahkan bahawa jumlah kes pelajar yang kurang berkemampuan berhenti sekolah semakin meningkat. Berikutan daripada musibah pandemik Covid-19 yang melanda dunia, pendidikan dan persekolahan kanak-kanak juga mengalami pelbagai episod dan cabaran. Kertas ini mengutarakan analisa berkaitan peranan undang-undang dalam memastikan setiap kanak-kanak di Malaysia menikmati peluang untuk mendapatkan pendidikan terbaik yang telah disediakan sebagai hak asasi mereka. Fokus juga diberi kepada situasi pembelajaran sewaktu pandemik dengan pematuhan prosedur operasi standard dan norma baharu.

Kata kunci: hak asasi, pendidikan, persekolahan, kanak-kanak

SKOP: KESAKSAMAAN GENDER, EKUITI DAN PEMERKASAAN WANITA

008-002

KEMISKINAN HAID DI MALAYSIA; SITUASI MASA KINI

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ABSTRAK

Kemiskinan haid merupakan kekangan yang berlaku apabila wanita atau remaja perempuan tidak dapat menguruskan haid dengan sihat dan selamat. Ia sering berlaku akibat kemiskinan, akan tetapi ia juga merangkumi aspek-aspek lain seperti pendidikan. Walaupun telah lama ada golongan wanita dan remaja perempuan yang mengalami kekangan dalam pengurusan haid, akan tetapi kajian tentang dan usaha untuk menangani kemiskinan haid masih lagi tidak diketengahkan. Kebolehpayaan untuk menguruskan haid adalah keperluan asas dan impak kemiskinan haid keatas wanita dan remaja perempuan merangkumi impak kesihatan, keciciran sekolah dan kerja serta keboleh capaian hidup. Pembentangan ini akan memberi sedikit gambaran tentang situasi kemiskinan haid di Malaysia dan cadangan untuk terus mengetengahkan dan membanteras isu ini dari perspektif sosiologi. Kajian yang sedang kami jalankan ditaja oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi dibawah geran fundamental (FRGS/1/2019/SS06/UIAM/02/2).

Kata kunci: kemiskinan haid, sosiologi, kemiskinan, hak asasi manusia

009-046

**MEMPERKASAKAN ASPEK PENJAGAAN KANAK-KANAK MELALUI BANTUAN
KEWANGAN MAMPU MENINGKATKAN PENYERTAAN IBU BEKERJA DALAM PASARAN
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ABSTRAK

Mencari nafkah untuk keperluan isi rumah lazimnya merupakan peranan bapa sebagai ketua keluarga. Walau bagaimanapun, peningkatan kos hidup, peningkatan tahap pendidikan wanita dan bertambahnya alat bantu berteknologi telah meningkatkan penyertaan wanita dalam pasaran buruh. Justeru, kadar penyertaan wanita di pasaran buruh Malaysia dilihat meningkat, namun kadarnya agak perlahan dan terdapat turun naik dari tahun 1982 (44.5%) ke 2008 (45.7%). Kadar ini mula terus meningkat bermula tahun 2009 dan telah mencapai 55.3% pada tahun 2020. Namun, kadar tersebut sebenarnya masih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan kadar penyertaan wanita di negara-negara maju dan juga beberapa negara sedang membangun. Sejak Rancangan Malaysia kedua sebenarnya, pelbagai usaha telah kerajaan lakukan untuk memperkasakan peranan wanita dalam pasaran buruh. Antaranya ialah majikan digalakkan menyediakan pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak di tempat kerja atau di kawasan berhampiran bagi menyokong keperluan wanita berkahwin yang mempunyai anak. Ini kerana, banyak kajian menyatakan ramai wanita berhenti kerja apabila berhadapan kesukaran menguruskan penjagaan anak selain kos penjagaan anak yang relatifnya semakin mahal. Sehubungan itu, kajian kuantitatif ini bertujuan mengkaji sejauhmana responden berhadapan dengan isu akses ke tempat penjagaan dan kos penjagaan kanak-kanak. Pandangan responden sejauhmana bantuan kewangan dapat membantu turut dibincangkan Soal selidik yang diedarkan secara atas talian kepada 362 ibu bekerja di seluruh Malaysia mendapati 55.8% masih berhadapan kesukaran mencari tempat penjagaan di kawasan kediaman dan 61.3% bermasalah mendapatkan tempat penjagaan kanak-kanak di kawasan tempat mereka bekerja. Selain itu, 62.7% menyatakan bahawa kos penjagaan kanak-kanak yang tinggi merupakan cabaran besar untuk mereka terus berada di pasaran buruh. Nilai min (4.29), median (4.33) dan mod (5.00) yang tinggi menjelaskan bahawa bantuan kewangan akan meringankan beban kos yang mereka hadapi. Dengan membantu mengurangkan kos yang perlu ditanggung, wanita boleh terus menyumbang kepada ekonomi negara dan mampu kekal berada dalam pasaran buruh. Justeru, usaha bersepadu dari pelbagai agensi diperlukan untuk menyokong usaha kerajaan dalam meningkatkan kadar penyertaan wanita sebanyak 59.0% menjelang akhir Rancangan Malaysia ke-12. Untuk kajian akan datang, pengkaji perlu melihat bentuk bantuan kewangan bagaimanakah yang paling efektif dan berkesan, yang boleh membantu usaha ke arah memperkasakan wanita dan meningkatkan penglibatan wanita dalam pasaran buruh.

Kata Kunci : penjagaan kanak-kanak, bantuan kewangan, penyertaan pasaran buruh, ibu bekerja

014-003

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES AND PERCEPTION LEVEL OF
RURAL WOMEN IN PARTICIPATION OF AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES IN RANAU,
SABAH, MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Rural women play a pivotal role in agriculture sector in feeding the world. In recent years, rural women have been increasing their visibility in positions on and off the farm. However, rural women usually perceived by others as “helpers” to their husband, low participation in workforce and associated with poverty. Less attention has been paid to examine the association between rural women’s demographic profiles and rural women’s own perceptions towards their participation in agriculture activities. Thus, this study investigates the association between rural women’s demographic profiles and their perception level towards their participation in agriculture activities. This study has employed a cross-sectional study with a survey method via self-administered questionnaire. A total of 248 rural women in Ranau, Sabah were chosen as respondents by simple random sampling technique. The data collected were analysed by using descriptive analysis and chi-square analysis. The analysis indicated that the major respondents were the Kadazan-Dusun while age group was between 41 to 50 years old and 51 to 60 years old. Furthermore, majority of the respondents were married and their main occupation was farmer. Most of them had 1 to 10 years of experience in agriculture and no education background in agriculture as well as roughly earn a monthly income of RM 501 to RM 1,000. The study also revealed that there was a positive significant association between the respondents’ main occupation and their monthly income to their perception level towards participation in agriculture activities. The study recommended that government should also encourage and assist rural women farmers in terms of needed farm input and incentives. Credit facilities should be provided by the government either through various women group and cooperative so as to enable them participate fully in agricultural activities.

Keywords: Rural women, Agriculture, Participation, Farmers, Malaysia

016-005

POLA PENGGUNAAN MEDIA DALAM KALANGAN PARA ISTERI BAGI MENDAPATKAN MAKLUMAT KEKELUARGAAN ISLAM

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ABSTRAK

Penggunaan media bagi mendapatkan pelbagai maklumat, kini menjadi lebih mudah kerana kandungan media yang boleh diakses secara dalam talian dan di mana-mana lokasi juga. Walau bagaimanapun, pola penggunaan media sesorang isteri dalam pencarian maklumat kekeluargaan perlu diberi perhatian untuk mewujudkan kesejahteraan keluarga. Kertas pembentangan ini bertujuan untuk mengenalpasti secara diskriptif pola penggunaan media dalam kalangan para isteri yang berada dalam tempoh lima tahun pertama perkahwinan dalam mendapatkan maklumat kekeluargaan Islam. Kajian kuantitatif yang dijalankan secara tinjauan dengan menggunakan borang kaji selidik ini telah menerima 306 maklum balas para isteri di Semenanjung Malaysia pada Januari 2021. Dapatan awal mendapati bahawa media sosial telah mendominasi medium yang lain dalam mendapatkan maklumat dengan kadar lebih 85%. Selain daripada itu, maklumat berkaitan pendidikan, penjagaan anak-anak, hubungan suami isteri dan nafkah antara yang menjadi tumpuan para isteri. Perbincangan kajian ini dijangka dapat memberikan gambaran jelas berhubung peranan para isteri dalam menyumbang kepada keharmonian dan kebahagiaan rumahtangga yang dibina melalui pencarian maklumat kekeluargaan Islam.

Kata kunci: *perkahwinan, kekeluargaan Islam, pola penggunaan media.*

018-006

PERANAN “MAKCIK TRAVELS” DALAM PENYEDIAAN SOKONGAN TERHADAP WARGA EMAS DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan jumlah warga emas yang berlaku saban tahun menyebabkan semakin banyak penyediaan sokongan daripada ahli keluarga, masyarakat dan negara. Penghijrahan anak-anak (keluar dari rumah, terutama penghijrahan anak-anak dari luar bandar ke bandar) demi tuntutan pekerjaan, mengikut pasangan setelah berkahwin, melanjutkan pelajaran dan anak-anak memilih untuk tinggal di rumah sendiri telah menyebabkan ibu bapa tua terpaksa mengharapkan pihak lain menyediakan bantuan dan perkhidmatan dari segi menghantar dan menemani mereka mendapatkan rawatan kesihatan, ke bank, membeli barangan keperluan harian dan juga penyediaan penjagaan khas. Justeru, pada tahun 2018, Auntie Wanders Enterprise yang merupakan syarikat perkhidmatan persendirian telah mengambil inisiatif untuk mewujudkan perkhidmatan *MakCik Travels* kepada wanita dan secara tidak langsung menyediakan sokongan terhadap warga emas (sama ada kepada warga emas lelaki dan wanita). Perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh *MakCik Travels* antaranya ialah sebagai pemandu dan peneman (mendapatkan rawatan kesihatan, ke bank, membeli barangan keperluan harian, menemani di rumah dan menemani warga emas untuk bercuti/ melancong) serta menyediakan penjagaan khas kepada warga emas. Walau bagaimanapun perkhidmatan *MakCik Travels* tidak diperluaskan ke seluruh negara dan hanya melibatkan beberapa kawasan sahaja di negeri-negeri yang tertentu antaranya ialah di Alor Setar, Bukit Mertajam, Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, Nilai dan Johor Bahru. Justeru, penyelidik mengharapkan supaya perkhidmatan seumpama ini diperluaskan ke seluruh negara supaya dapat memberikan sokongan dan perkhidmatan kepada warga emas sekaligus menjamin kesejahteraan hidup mereka.

Kata kunci: *warga emas, MakCik Travels, sokongan, peneman, pemandu, kesejahteraan hidup, Malaysia*

021-011

THE SPREAD OF COVID 19 AMONG INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

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Migration and mobility cause global transmission of diseases. Ever since the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) as a pandemic on March 11, 2020, Indonesian migrant workers have become vulnerable to transmission of the disease. There is a link between migration and disease transmission brought by migrant workers. Thus, there is a regulation that controls every country to protect migrant workers from achieving *global health*. Indonesia is one of the most significant contributors of migrant workers, and Malaysia is the most popular destination for Indonesian Migrant Workers. However, most Indonesian migrant workers are undocumented and are always stigmatized as contributors to the spread of the COVID-19. Since the COVID-19 continues to spread vastly, numerous Indonesian migrant workers have been terminated by their employees, making them flee to the shelter camp. Moreover, the language barrier and the finite knowledge and local networks hinder these migrants' access to health services. In addition to this fact, these migrants live in an overcrowded camp where close interactions constantly happen. Therefore, they cannot properly implement the health protocols, such as social distancing. Departing from this background, this study aims to examine the access of information related to the COVID-19 health services among Indonesian Migrant Workers in Malaysia. This study uses qualitative research by conducting in-depth interviews with ex Indonesian migrant workers who worked in Malaysia. This study found that the limited access and services are due to the lack of knowledge, culture, and language barrier. Furthermore, undocumented migrants cannot obtain facilities when the COVID-19 infects them, so they have to pay for their treatment. Therefore, their return to Indonesia potentially increases the spread of the COVID-19 virus, including the delta variant.

Keywords: Indonesian migrant workers, COVID-19, access and information to health services

025-014

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women is essential as women are part of the main contributors towards economic growth and development of the society. Hence, it is crucial to uplift the status of women and empowering them at various institutional and societal levels. This study aims to examine the level of women's empowerment in Malaysia and Indonesia – the two neighbouring countries where majority of the population are Muslims. It would be interesting to identify the factors influencing women's empowerment in these two countries, particularly their role in household decision-making under similar religious norms and belief. Women's educational level and working status will also be discussed. The data for this study came from the Fifth Malaysian Population and Family Survey (MPFS-5) 2014 and the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2017 (IDHS 2017). A total of 5,175 Malaysian married women and 34,467 Indonesian married women aged 15-49 years were interviewed. The main study variables include women's household decision making power (as a proxy for women's empowerment), educational level, working status, place of residence, number of children, and women's age. Women are considered having high empowerment if they involved in all of the household decisions. Results show that the proportion of women with tertiary education was higher in Malaysia (25.2%) as compared to Indonesia (12.3%). However, only about 45% of Malaysian women were currently working, and this was slightly lower than that in Indonesia (56%). Overall, only 4 in 10 Malaysian women participated in all of the household decisions, as compared to 69% among Indonesian women. Binary logistic regression reveals that women's age, education, and working status were significant in affecting women's household decision-making power in both countries, while the number of children was a significant predictor of women's household decision-making power in Indonesia. Women's socio-economic characteristics greatly influence their status within the household and their power in decision-making. Improving women's standard of living, education, and employability could help in empowering women, thus, strengthening their power in decision making.

Keywords: Women's empowerment; Malaysia; Indonesia

028-017

CABARAN PENJAJA KECIL WANITA DALAM ERA PANDEMIK COVID- 19 DI PERLIS

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ABSTRAK

Penglibatan wanita dalam perniagaan sangat sinonim kerana mereka lebih agresif dari lelaki dari segi fikiran keusahawanan, perasaan dan tindakan dalam perniagaan (Faridah, 2000). Penjaja wanita mempunyai motivasi untuk membangunkan perniagaan kecil mereka sendiri walaupun berbagai cabaran melanda (McKay, 2001; Norsidah Ahmad et.al., 2006). Namun norma perniagaan konvensional kini berubah secara drastik dengan tercetusnya pandemik Covid -19 yang tidak pernah dialami sebelum ini. Justeru kajian ini mengkaji cabaran penjaja kecil wanita dalam era pandemik Covid- 19 di Perlis. Responden kajian terdiri daripada 200 penjaja kecil wanita sekitar pekan kecil di Perlis. Kajian kuantitatif ini memperolehi data responden menggunakan soal selidik skala Likert lima mata untuk mengukur Dimensi Penglibatan Wanita Dalam Perniagaan Penjajaan Kecil dan Dimensi Rintangan Dalam Perniagaan Penjajaan Kecil. Dapatan analisis deskriptif menunjukkan bahawa Dimensi Penglibatan Wanita Dalam Perniagaan Penjajaan Kecil berada pada tahap sederhana tinggi dan tinggi iaitu daripada skor min 3.08 hingga 4.01. Manakala Dimensi Rintangan Dalam Perniagaan Penjajaan Kecil berada pada tahap 3.06 hingga 3.34 (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Secara spesifik, dapatan menunjukkan bahawa faktor ahli keluarga merupakan penyebab utama wanita menceburi bidang perniagaan (Min=4.01, SP=0.62) serta faktor ingin menikmati keselesaan hidup (Min=3.96, SP=0.65). Manakala, cabaran utama yang dihadapi mereka ialah faktor kurang pengetahuan dalam menggunakan teknologi digital (Min=3.341, SP=0.68) dan faktor masalah mendapatkan khidmat nasihat tentang perniagaan semasa pandemik. (Min=3.31, SP=0.67). Penglibatan wanita sebagai penjaja kecil dipengaruhi oleh faktor sokongan keluarga yang menyebabkan mereka begitu bermotivasi dalam penjajaan kecil. Mereka didapati terkesan dalam perniagaan kerana tidak mempunyai pengetahuan mencukupi tentang penggunaan gajet dan teknologi digital dalam usaha mereka memasarkan barangan jualan dalam era pandemik ini.

Kata kunci: penjaja kecil wanita, penglibatan, cabaran, pandemik Covid-19.

031-023

PENGALAMAN WANITA BUJANG DALAM PEMILIHAN TEMPAT TINGGAL

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ABSTRAK

Pembujangan dalam kalangan wanita melebihi usia 30 tahun adalah keadaan yang agak biasa pada masa kini berbanding dekad yang lepas. Kajian mengenai pembujangan kian mendapat tempat bagi memahami pengalaman golongan yang berada di luar institusi kekeluargaan yang biasa ini. Kertas ini akan membincangkan hasil kajian mengenai pengalaman wanita bujang berusia 30 tahun ke atas. Seramai 30 orang wanita bujang telah ditemu bual secara mendalam dan kertas ini akan memfokuskan kepada aspek pemilihan tempat tinggal. Wanita bujang dalam kajian ini menunjukkan kepelbagaian pemilihan tempat tinggal di mana ada yang tinggal seorang diri, ada yang tinggal bersama ahli keluarga dan ada pula yang tinggal bersama rakan. Kertas ini akan menjelaskan faktor-faktor pemilihan tempat tinggal serta mendalami pengalaman peserta kajian mengenai pemilihan tersebut; dan diakhiri dengan cadangan mengenai kesejahteraan wanita bujang dari aspek perumahan dan pemilihan tempat tinggal.

Kata kunci: pembujangan, wanita bujang lewat usia, identiti, pengalaman kehidupan (*lived experiences*), pemilihan tempat tinggal (*living arrangement*)

038-027

MEMPERKASAKAN KEUSAHAWAN SOSIAL PRODUK MENSTRUASI BAGI MEMBASMI KEMISKINAN HAID

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ABSTRAK

Agak aneh di abad ke-21 ini untuk kita terus membicarakan masalah kemiskinan haid dan pengurusannya yang hingga kini masih tidak dapat dikendalikan secara berkesan oleh kebanyakan masyarakat. Matlamat Pembangunan Lestari (SDG) meletakkan Matlamat-1 untuk mengakhiri kemiskinan dalam segala bentuk walau di mana sahaja. Namun, kemiskinan haid masih berlaku kepada remaja perempuan dan wanita semenjak dahulu sehingga kini. Tidak mudah bagi mereka mendapatkan atau membeli produk menstruasi kerana kekangan kewangan. Dalam banyak keadaan, ia antara dua keperluan asasi – membeli makanan atau produk haid. Jika masalah untuk mendapatkan produk menstruasi tersebut tidak dipedulikan, ia memberi kesan negatif yang mengganggu gugat keseimbangan kehidupan wanita dan kesihatan awam. Walaupun Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Malaysia tidak melaporkan data secara khusus mengenai kemiskinan haid, kementerian tersebut mengakui bahawa perkara ini paling banyak dideritai oleh golongan wanita B40 di Malaysia. Kekurangan data menunjukkan bagaimana isu kemiskinan haid ini sering dipinggirkan di Malaysia. Berdasarkan dari sesi kajian perbincangan bermatlamat (*focus group discussion*), objektif utama kajian meninjau strategi keusahawanan sosial yang dilakukan oleh tiga organisasi keusahawanan sosial – BunPad, KotMe, dan AntPower (nama samaran kajian) dalam menangani isu kemiskinan haid di kalangan wanita yang kurang berkemampuan. Pengurusan menstruasi adalah perkara yang sangat penting kerana ia meletakkan halangan kepada realisasikan keseluruhan jenis hak asasi manusia, maruah wanita dan kesihatan umum.

Kata kunci: B40; Menstruasi; Kemiskinan bandar; Kemiskinan haid; Keusahawanan sosial; Wanita

040-030

**ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF LOW INCOME SINGLE MOTHERS IN MALAYSIA:
WHERE DO WE START?**

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ABSTRACT

Economic empowerment generally refers to the ability of an individual to access, own and control resources. Economic empowerment among single mothers is an important topic to embark on as they are always the sole breadwinner of the household. The economic capacity and capability of single mothers to generate sufficient income on a regular basis are crucial in maintaining the livelihood of their families. There has been little improvement observed in the economic empowerment trajectory of disadvantaged single mothers. The income of single mothers mainly comes from paid jobs. Balancing employment and childcare does not always come easy. Therefore, access to better employment opportunities could be limited by the caring responsibility of their young children. Hence, other avenues have to be explored to empower these mothers apart from participating in formal employment. It is well reported in the literature that single motherhood and poverty are closely related whereby single mothers are susceptible to fall into the poverty trap. In Malaysia, we could see that female-headed households have lower incomes than other types of households. This indicates the vulnerability of single mother's households. The objective of this study is to briefly present the economic status and other related indicators of single mothers in Peninsular Malaysia that reflect their level of economic empowerment. A descriptive analysis of two categories of single mothers namely divorcees and widows will be taken into consideration. The findings suggest that most of the mothers in this study have limited access to formal employment due to their low education attainment and childcare responsibility. Divorced mothers always struggle with child support issues while widowed mothers oftentimes live without posthumous benefits. We conclude that the economic empowerment of these mothers remains at the lower level. Transfers from the Welfare Department and Zakat office, for instance, may offer some relief for their day-to-day survival. However, a comprehensive and inclusive approach to empower these disadvantaged single mothers is crucial in enhancing the wellbeing of single mothers and their children in the longer term. The vicious cycle of poverty may engulf them endlessly otherwise.

Keywords: single mother; economic empowerment; poverty

043-034

EMPOWERING SINGLE MOTHERS IN SABAH

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ABSTRACT

Life can be challenging for single mothers. They are viewed as the most vulnerable social groups in society who often lack educational attainment, skills and social networks; thus limiting their opportunities to compete in the labour market. Consequently, single mothers struggle to achieve financial independence and to support the well-being of their family. To help single mothers build a better life, it is crucial to provide single mothers with solid institutional support programmes. This paper explores the extent to which the institutional support programmes designed for single mothers are in accordance with the needs and expectation of the single mothers in Sabah. The views obtained from the leaders of the single mother associations show that the support programmes are useful for single mothers; however, the programmes are still inadequate to lift them out of poverty. Suggestions for improvement of the institutional support programmes for single mothers are highlighted.

Keywords: Empowerment, single mothers, institutional support programmes, Sabah

060-050

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND GENDER STEREOTYPES AMONG KUPTM STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The capabilities of gender stereotypes in harming men and women's capacity in developing social roles are being discussed in a different context and perspective. In the context of a student's academic performance, gender stereotypes are founded as one of the factors that are significantly connected. However, a very limited study was found in proving the effect of stereotypes on academic performance and gender differences in the context of students in Malaysia. Therefore, this study was aimed to find the gender differences in stereotypes. This study also seeks to identify the relationship between different levels of academic performance and stereotypes. The Symbolic Interaction Theory was proposed as the main theory and supported by Social Identity Theory to explain and strengthen the relationship between each variable in this study. A quantitative method was applied in this study and data was collected through the distribution of questionnaires among 230 respondents from Kolej University Poly-Tech MARA Kuala Lumpur (KUPTM KL). The result shows that there is no significant relationship between stereotypes and gender. In addition, there's a difference between the levels of academic performance with stereotypes. Therefore, the study contributes to the field of communication through the establishment of more comprehensive variables related to the students' academic performance and stereotypes. It also provided a new perspective of Symbolic Interaction Theory.

Keywords: Academic performance, gender, stereotype, Symbolic Interaction Theory

063-054

**PERATURAN PERKAHWINAN TRANSNASIONAL: KAJIAN KES DAN PENELITIAN
SEMULA BERASASKAN KONVENSYEN PENGHAPUSAN SEMUA BENTUK DISKRIMINASI
TERHADAP WANITA (CEDAW)**

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ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini membincangkan isu perkahwinan transnasional dari konteks penentuan kewarganegaraan anak hasil perkahwinan wanita warganegara Malaysia dengan pasangan warga negara asing berdasarkan Konvensyen Penghapusan Semua Bentuk Diskriminasi Terhadap Wanita (CEDAW). Di Malaysia, kebanyakan perkahwinan dalam masyarakat adalah bercorak en-dogamous iaitu perkahwinan berlaku diantara anggota-anggota dalam kumpulan etnik yang sama. Walaubagaimanapun, pada masa kini, perubahan corak perkahwinan semakin jelas berlaku apabila statistik perkahwinan campur (perkahwinan diantara agama, budaya, bangsa atau negara) semakin meningkat. Hasil tinjauan terhadap Undang-undang Persekutuan, didapati wujudnya perbezaan peruntukan kewarganegaraan anak hasil dari perkahwinan transnasional lelaki warga Malaysia-wanita warga asing dengan perkahwinan transnasional wanita warga Malaysia- lelaki warga asing. Penetapan peruntukan tersebut menjadi salah satu indikator kemungkinan berlakunya ketidaksaksamaan gender dalam peruntukan perundangan ini. Justeru, isu ini wajar dikupas berdasarkan Konvensyen Penghapusan Semua Bentuk Diskriminasi Terhadap Wanita yang telah diratifikasikan oleh Malaysia semenjak Ogos 1995. Selain itu, kertas kerja ini juga didasarkan kepada kajian kes terhadap ibu warganegara Malaysia yang memiliki anak-anak bukan warganegara Malaysia. Beberapa isu yang cuba diketengahkan ialah bagaimanakah ketidaksaksamaan gender dalam peruntukan perundangan memberi kesan kepada ibu-ibu dan anak yang memiliki kewarganegaraan yang berbeza ini.

Kata kunci: Keluarga transnasional; perkahwinan campur; ketidaksaksamaan gender; CEDAW; Malaysia

078-063

CHALLENGES AND SUPPORT FOR PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AT WORK

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to look into the challenges and problems parents of autistic children face in the workplace. Thematic Analysis is used in this qualitative study. Three respondents (N=3) were recruited from the Autism Family Association and interviewed twice in a semi-structured format. Data was gathered through recorded interviews, then copied, analysed, and interpreted in greater depth. Purposive sampling was used in the study. According to the findings, the sub-topics produced from the theme of lack of exposure relationship about ASD, peer views on parents of ASD children, employer's concern for parents of ASD children, and cooperation between co-workers and parents of ASD children are still the factors that cause most ASD parents to quit their jobs. As a result, this study allows them to have their voices heard. This study may also provide ideas and perspectives for other employees who work with parents of ASD children in Malaysia.

Keywords: *asperger, workplace, disability awareness, peers at work*

088-070

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG MALAYSIAN MARRIED WOMEN: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence, also known as intimate partner violence (IPV), is defined as any behaviour inside an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological, or sexual harm to individuals involved. Domestic violence is a significant public health issue with significant implications for psychological, physical, and even reproductive health. There are limited research looking into this issue in Malaysian context. This study intends to look at characteristics that are frequently hidden by women who have undergone domestic abuse. A qualitative approach using a case study method was used. In-depth semi-structure interview method with eight voluntary abused victims who had been abused for more than a year was adopted. Based on the findings, the victims' education level, family relationship, victim's self-esteem, children, and spouse were the hidden variables in domestic violence. The discussion was on raising awareness among women via education so that they do not become victims of violence, beginning in elementary school and continuing through initiatives done at the school level and in the community. It is hoped that these potential efforts would help to prevent future violence against women, particularly domestic violence.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Malaysia Woman, Education Intervention

092-073

**PEMERKASAAN WANITA MELALUI PROGRAM WANITA MALAYSIA REVOLUSI
INDUSTRI (IR4.0) BEBAS JENAYAH SIBER**

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan negara yang mampan perlu mengambikira kesejahteraan siber penduduk khususnya memperkasa golongan wanita yang sering menjadi mangsa. Pelbagai isu jenayah siber seperti gangguan siber, buli siber, hendaq siber dan menakutkan secara jenayah di bawah skop keganasan berdasarkan jantina, secara dalam talian telah banyak melibatkan wanita sebagai mangsa utama. Ketidakeimbangan kuasa jantina yang wujud dalam masyarakat di mana kebiasaannya, lelaki dianggap sebagai jantina yang dominan, manakala wanita dianggap sebagai jantina yang submisif. Ini telah memotivasikan keperluan membangunkan satu bentuk program latihan yang memfokus kepada kesaksamaan jantina dan pemerkasaan wanita dalam keselamatan siber. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan membangunkan program latihan keselamatan siber yang dinamakan sebagai Bengkel Wanita Malaysia Revolusi Industri (IR4.0) Bebas Jenayah Siber (Sibernita). Ia bermatlamat meningkatkan kesedaran mengenai jenayah siber di kalangan wanita Malaysia sebagai pemangsa atau penjenayah tanpa sedar. Terdapat empat modul dibangunkan iaitu Kenali Ancaman dan Jenayah Siber, Amalan Terbaik Mengendali Jenayah Siber, Kaedah Pencegahan Jenayah Siber, dan Aktiviti Refleksi Bebas Jenayah Siber. Kandungan modul direka bentuk dan dibangunkan dengan pendekatan Analisis, Reka bentuk, Pembangunan, Implementasi dan Penilaian (ADDIE). Program Sibernita ini dijalankan dalam dua sesi yang memfokuskan kepada wanita sebagai peserta sasaran. Analisis dari soal selidik yang diedarkan di awal dan di akhir program mendapati peserta kini celik dan cakna mengenai jenis-jenis jenayah siber melibatkan wanita yang berlaku di organisasi dan komuniti. Malah satu program Sijil Profesional Perlindungan Siber turut dihasilkan. Program-program ini yang dianjurkan tepat pada masanya dan dapat mengelakkan lebih ramai lagi wanita daripada menjadi mangsa jenayah siber. Kesimpulannya, pelaksanaan program Sibernita dan penawaran pensijilan profesional ini dilihat sebagai satu amalan terbaik dalam memperkasa penduduk wanita khususnya ke arah kesejahteraan siber di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Wanita, keselamatan siber, sijil profesional

102-111

MODELING OF AWARENESS OF PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AMONG MALAYSIANS

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ABSTRACT

A record in Malaysia shows that road injuries have been the largest issue with up to 6000 occur in fatal accidents and over 10,000 in minor and major incident annually. By focusing on the most vulnerable road users, which is the pedestrian, an average of more than 500 accidents happen in each year that cause death. Until today, not many research have been done on this topic with comprehensive method to identify what is the main reason to effect the pedestrian safety awareness. Thus, this study attempt to identify the level of awareness for every respondent recorded and finding the most significant factor that effects the pedestrian safety awareness. Mathematical modeling regarding the factors influences also will be determine. 398 sampled was selected using Convenience Sampling and online questionnaire is used as research instrument for this study. Multiple linear regression model is used in identify the significant factors. From the study, the result shows that attitude, knowledge and behaviour is the most significant factor effecting the awareness in this study. The study shows that 36.9% total variation of the total awareness score can be explained by the independent variable while the remaining 63.1% are explained by other factor.

Keywords: pedestrian safety awareness; Multiple linear regression; Convenience Sampling

108-096

PERCERAIAN DALAM KALANGAN WANITA MELAYU TERENGGANU

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini menganalisis isu tuntutan perceraian dalam kalangan wanita Melayu Terengganu. Penulisan dari perspektif sejarah sosial, memfokuskan tempoh masa 1963 sehingga 1978 berdasarkan laporan bertulis Pejabat Kadhi Besut yang diperolehi di Arkib Negara Malaysia Cawangan Terengganu. Perbincangan artikel ini dibahagikan kepada tiga bahagian. Pertama, mengenai latarbelakang seperti tempat asal, umur, tempoh masa ditinggalkan, status perkahwinan dan keluarga serta pekerjaan pasangan. Kedua, menjelaskan mengenai faktor yang menyebabkan wanita membuat aduan kepada pihak agama yang dicerakinkan kepada masalah pengabaian nafkah dan tanggungjawab, poligami dan menghilangkan diri untuk tempoh masa tertentu. Ketiga, mengupas kekangan yang dihadapi seperti pasangan sukar dikesan kerana telah berhijrah dari kawasan asal ke tempat baharu di luar Terengganu atau ke daerah lain di Terengganu serta perkahwinan dengan pasangan dari luar Terengganu. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan Pejabat Kadhi Besut berperanan penting dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang berkaitan status wanita yang digantung tidak bertali. Kajian ini dijangka mampu mengisi ruang kosong dalam penulisan berkenaan sejarah sosial Malaysia amnya dan kajian gender khususnya pada pasca merdeka.

Kata kunci: Perceraian, Wanita, Melayu, Kadhi, Terengganu

110-101

**THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS’ SUSTAINABILITY IN RELATION TO
THE NEEDS FOR ACHIEVEMENT AND MEDIATION ROLE OF THE RISK-TAKING
PROPENSITY – CASES OF MICRO-ENTERPRISE IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

It is well-known that entrepreneurship plays an important role for the nation development, productivity as well as employment. Women entrepreneurs have been recognized through their strong desire, and capabilities to create as well as manage the economic development. Hence, the focus of this study is to explore the sustainability factors among women entrepreneurs in micro-business in Malaysia with the extension of selected variables: the needs for achievement and risk-taking propensity. A descriptive survey was adopted and data were collected through structured questionnaires from 316 respondents. The data collected was analyzed using the “Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 10.0) while Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using AMOS 21.0” was used to fit the proposed model. The result indicated that the mediating role of risk-taking propensity and needs for achievement factors strongly affect, have a positive and significant influence on women entrepreneur's sustainability. Hence, its proposed framework provides a clear picture toward situational contexts in the women entrepreneurs’ sustainability, and can indicate whether they are risk-seeking or risk-averseness toward business to sustain. The findings can also help the government or policymakers to make an appropriate strategic decision to review and revise the redundant policies in developing a women-friendly program specifically for micro-business owners. Numerous studies have been conducted to test the different factors that affect the sustainability of women’s entrepreneurs, but this study focused on the need for achievement and mediation role of risk-taking propensity, which is still almost untouched in Malaysia. This study also contributed to the existing literature and assisted women entrepreneurs to become more competitive in their future through empirical shreds of evidence.

Keywords: risk-taking propensity; women entrepreneurs’ sustainability; the need for achievement; micro-business.

114-142

A REVIEW OF EVIDENCE OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM GOVERNANCE MECHANISM ADDRESSING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Malaysia has led the way in addressing gender-based violence (GBV), being the first country in Asia to pass a law on domestic violence and initiate the One Stop Crisis Centres (OSCCs) integrated health sector model to provide comprehensive care for GBV survivors. This study (commissioned by UNFPA) reviews evidence on the health system governance mechanism addressing GBV in Malaysia to inform recommendations for the delivery of GBV services.

Methodology:

The study reviewed the legislative, policy and institutional frameworks to provide the context of GBV and OSCCs in Malaysia and to assess the integrated OSCCs response. Reviewed documents included: 1) government and institutional policies, 2) international standards and guidelines; and 3) documents and reports on statistics and experiences of GBV survivors pertaining to health sector GBV response, intimate partner violence (IPV) and domestic violence (DV). All relevant GBV-related documents were retrieved from websites from Malaysia's Ministries and agencies, the United Nations and the World Health Organization as well as local women's NGOs. Relevant articles on Malaysian GBV literature were extracted from two electronic databases (PubMed and Scopus).

Findings:

This review drew on three inter-linking components: **legal**, **policy**, and **institutional** frameworks that create the enabling environment required to prevent and manage domestic violence and GBV through the health system. Existing legal framework gaps have ramifications for identifying survivors in the health system, as GBV-related policies and practice refer to this framework for operational guidance. The current existing policy guidelines need to be strengthened to ensure strategic direction and enforce accountability. Finally, the limited budget available for OSCCs' operations limits their services' expansion, capacity and sustainability.

Recommendations:

The analysis provides recommendations for policy, law, institutional support, collaboration and coalition building, monitoring and evaluation and accountability. It is particularly urgent to develop a GBV national policy and action plan to ensure a dedicated budget commitment for OSCCs and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Conclusion: This report highlights areas to strengthen the delivery of GBV services through a well-informed evidence-based policy and plan of action.

Keywords: Gender-Based Violence, Domestic Violence, Intimate Partner Violence, Health Services, Malaysia.

121-110

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENT, EMOTIONAL QUOTIENT, AND
LEADERSHIP WITH INTERNAL LOCUS OF CONTROL AMONG WOMEN
ENTREPRENEURS DURING AND AFTER THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

This paper highlights the importance of the inner strength among women entrepreneurs in Malaysia during and after the economic crisis. The factors being studied are resilient, emotional quotient, leadership, and internal locus of control, whereby the relationship between resilience, EQ, and leadership with women entrepreneurs' internal locus of control was examined. About 1,000 questionnaires were distributed randomly to women entrepreneurs in Malaysia, and about 398 responded to the survey and were usable for the purpose of this study. Out of 398 respondents, 43% were Malays, 40% Chinese, and 17% Indians. In terms of years in business, 46% were more than 11 years, and 54% less than 11 years. The reliability analysis results showed that Cronbach's Alpha scores for all the four factors were more than 0.78 during and after the economic crisis. There are positive and significant relationships between resilience, EQ, and leadership with internal locus of control during and after the economic crisis. From the mean scores of each variable, most of the women entrepreneurs agreed that during economic crisis the most important factor is EQ (mean=4.23; Std deviation=0.44), followed by Leadership (mean=4.22; Std. deviation=0.45), internal locus of control (mean=4.19; Std. deviation=0.44), and resilience (mean=4.16; Std. deviation=0.44). However, most of the women entrepreneurs agreed that after the economic crisis the most important factor is leadership (mean=4.24; Std. deviation=0.38), followed by EQ (mean =4.20; Std. deviation=0.39), internal locus of control (mean=4.14; Std. deviation=0.45), and resilience (mean=4.10; Std. deviation=0.46). In short, during and after the economic crisis the relationship between resilience, EQ, and leadership with internal locus of control is the same. However, during the economic crisis the most important factor is EQ, and after the economic crisis the most important factor is leadership. The results from the correlation analysis between ethnicity and the factors showed that there is a positive and significant relationship with EQ, leadership, and internal locus of control after the economic crisis. Hence, most non-Malay women entrepreneurs agreed that EQ, leadership, and internal locus of control are important after the economic crisis. However, during the economic crisis, there is an inverse relationship between ethnicity and internal locus of control. Hence, more Malay women entrepreneurs agreed that the internal locus of control is important during the economic crisis.

Keywords: resilience, EQ, leadership, internal locus of control, women entrepreneur.

126-123

**“BECAUSE OF WE ARE IMMIGRANTS”: A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION ON BARRIERS
RELATED TO MATERNAL HEALTHCARE ACCESS AMONG IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN
KOTA KINABALU, SABAH**

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ABSTRACT

Compromised access to maternal health facilities among immigrants contribute to the increased prevalence of maternal mortality and morbidity. By understanding barriers to healthcare access among this group can create culturally appropriate interventions for improved health outcomes to the mother and newborn baby. Despite this, the research on these areas is very limited. Focus group discussions can be used to identify key barriers among this group. This study addresses this gap by exploring the key factors on barriers related to maternal healthcare access among immigrant women in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah in order to inform future recommendations. A qualitative study was conducted in September 2021 in selected areas in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Focus group discussion was carried out for collecting data. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed, and analysed according to the themes that emerged. A total of 10 immigrant women in the reproductive age group were included in this focus group discussion. This study found that respondents in this study often felt that pregnancy related problems were important to address. Three major themes emerged from the qualitative analysis. Important themes include 1) no legal documents, 2) economic and financial factors and 3) cultural beliefs. In addition, this study found that the population was more likely to access private care than public facilities. This study has identified immigrant women as a vulnerable population subgroup in terms of maternal health utilization. This study suggests that simple, culturally appropriate health programs should be provided to women and communities to generate awareness about maternal health.

Keywords: maternal health, immigrant, healthcare.

127-124

**PERKAITAN KONFLIK KERJA DAN KELUARGA TERHADAP KEPUASAN KEIBUBAAPAN
DALAM KALANGAN WANITA BEKERJA SEMASA TEMPOH PERINTAH KAWALAN
PERGERAKAN (PKP)**

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ABSTRACT

Pandemik Covid-19 yang melanda seluruh dunia pada tahun 2020 sehingga sekarang telah memberi kesan kepada semua aspek kehidupan manusia termasuklah pengaruh konflik kerja dan keluarga terhadap kepuasan keibubapaan wanita bekerja. Oleh yang demikian kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji pengaruh konflik kerja dan keluarga terhadap tahap kepuasan ibu bapa dalam kalangan wanita dwikerjaya sepanjang tempoh PKP. Seramai 339 responden yang terdiri daripada wanita yang berkerja dari seluruh negara telah mengikuti kajian ini. Para responden dikehendaki untuk menjawab soal selidik yang terdiri daripada *Parenting Sense of Competence Scale (PSOC)* dan *Work-Family Conflict Scale (WAFCS)*. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa konflik kerja dan konflik keluarga yang dialami oleh responden akan mempengaruhi tahap kepuasan keibubapaan dalam kalangan wanita sepanjang tempoh PKP. Konflik kerja dan konflik keluarga yang dihadapi oleh wanita yang berperanan sebagai pekerja dan ibu dalam rumahtangga mempengaruhi kepuasan keibubapaan wanita tersebut. Adalah amat penting untuk mengkaji perkara ini dengan lebih mendalam dalam kajian-kajian seterusnya supaya pihak tertentu dapat membantu bagaimana untuk mengurangkan konflik kerja dan keluarga dalam kalangan wanita bekerja terutamanya semasa pandemik dan seterusnya dapat menjaga kesihatan dan kesejahteraan mental wanita.

Keywords: *Konflik kerja dan keluarga, Kepuasan keibubapaan, wanita dwikerjaya*

133-128

CABARAN KESEJAHTERAAN SURI RUMAH BERPENDIDIKAN TINGGI

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ABSTRAK

Wanita berpendidikan tinggi telah menongkah arus perdana dengan memilih suri rumah sebagai kerjaya pilihan berbanding kerjaya professional. Langkah ini diambil sebagai solusi kepada kepincangan rumah tangga, penyelesaian terhadap kelemahan pusat jagaan dan penyediaan keupayaan anak-anak untuk menghadapi keperluan dunia yang mencabar. Keputusan sukar ini dibuat sebagai perjuangan dan pelaburan masa bagi membangunkan modal insan sebagai aset pembangunan negara. Kertas kerja konsep ini menggunakan teknik ulasan kepustakaan untuk memahami dan mengenalpasti cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi oleh suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi bagi membangunkan kesejahteraan dalam kehidupan.

Kata kunci: *suri rumah berpendidikan tinggi, kesejahteraan, cabaran, modal insan, wanita bekerja*

137-132

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SALARIES AND WAGES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN
MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has made considerable progress in uplifting women's status in health, education, and employment. However, women are still lagging behind men in pay and decision-making positions in the workplace, although gender disparity in education has reversed in favor of the females. What are the contributing factors toward the gender pay gap in Malaysia? This study aims to examine the factors affecting the salaries and wages of men and women in Malaysia. The data for this study came from the 2019 Salaries and Wages Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia. The analysis covers 27,224 working men and women aged 15-64 years. The dependent variable is monthly salaries and wages. The pay of male and female workers was tabulated across ethnic groups, stratum, marital status, educational level, occupation, and age group. The net effect of each of these variables on salaries and wages was assessed using multiple classification analyses. Overall, the mean salary of females was only 5% lower than that of the males, largely because more women than men were engaged as professionals, with a pay premium. The gender gap is evident across occupation, educational level and other socio-demographic characteristics. Wide variations in the remuneration exist across the occupational and educational categories, and other variables. In absolute terms, the professionals and the managers have the largest gender pay gap. Interestingly, the Bumiputera women, the divorced women and those residing in rural areas earned more than their male counterparts. Across all marital groups, the gender pay gap was the largest among those who were currently married. However, in relative terms, the gender pay gap was relatively larger in lower prestige occupations, and those with no schooling or primary education, and there was relatively small gender gap in pay across the age groups. In the multivariate analysis, the gender pay gap increased to 18.4%, from 5.1% at the bivariate level. A better understanding of the factors influencing salaries and wages of men and women and the gender pay gap is fundamental toward developing effective strategies and programs to facilitate gender equality in pay.

Keywords: Gender pay gap, occupation, education, salaries and wages

139-134

**TOWARDS WORK-LIFE BALANCE AND WORK-LIFE SATISFACTION: PERCEIVED
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AMONG WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN MALAYSIAN
MEDIA AGENCIES**

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ABSTRACT

Work-life balance and work-life satisfaction are dreamed of by any individuals having more than one roles in their daily lives, and women journalists are not excluded from this situation. The working nature of the media which focuses on events and incidents taking place every second acquired live, recorded or printed materials, and fast published in the form of news to the public. Thus, this career requires more knowledge and skills in all fields for a journalist to publish the right information to the public at the right time. Women journalists have accepted it as a challenge, even though they also have multiple roles in their personal lives. Thus, this article discusses the challenges as perceived by women journalists in the era of convergence, and to explore the perceived work-life balance and work-life satisfaction of women journalists in the Malaysian media agencies. In-depth interviews were conducted with 16 journalists which consist of single and married women with different working environment. Four themes emerged under perceived challenges for women journalists in achieving work and life satisfaction namely additional workload, time management, working environment and competing among colleagues, while three themes under opportunities, including skills development, getting promoted, and career changing. This study contributes to Spillover Theory and Roles Theory, in which it represents on how women journalists manage their work and personal life in order to achieve their goals.

Keywords: Work-life balance, work-life satisfaction, Women journalists, Spillover Theory, Roles Theory.

141-136

**MEET THE NEEDS OF WOMEN FOR HEALTH EMPOWERMENT IN MALAYSIA URBAN
SETTING**

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of women involved in non-communicable diseases is alarming. Understanding population dynamics and needs is an essential driver for promoting sustainable development. Easily accessibility to healthcare facilities in urban settings does not guarantee society wellbeing. High living costs and the demand for economic needs have replaced women's importance in prioritising their effort on maintaining their health and family's health status. Strategies need to be outlined to make sure future generation is reproducing and maintain wellbeing state. Literature found many strategies outline to empower women for shared prosperity, equalities and injustices. Scarcely found evidence on balancing health and workload of women in the urban area. Malaysia women education is higher than man and labour task involvement for a professional group. The number of women involved in entrepreneurship and rear family alone is increasing. Balancing of duty and need for health and family should be strengthened in national policy. Personal safety, security, wellbeing need to be addressed by all sectors. The degree of women participation in income-generating activities needs to be monitor. This paper reviews experiential learnt through evidence in the literature on impact on women health and future generation. The scope of the review was prioritised on marriage, childbearing complication, SRH risk, cancer risk and psychosocial impact. Women beliefs, decision-making, social-cultural practice, awareness and social support are hardly discussed for urban women's health. Strategy to empower awareness and practice through health promotion is overwhelming, but how far do its reach and change women's behaviour in taking care of their health status ? what are the hidden barriers that are not highlighted.

Keywords: women's health, empowerment, NCD risk, national health policy

143-138

KONSEP PEMELIHARAAN AKHLAK DALAM KALANGAN GURU WANITA KE ARAH MENCAPAI KEBAHAGIAAN MENURUT ISLAM

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ABSTRAK

Sebagai seorang manusia, antara cabaran wanita masa kini adalah mereka perlu keluar bekerja untuk membantu ekonomi keluarga, menggunakan kepakaran mereka, menunaikan tanggungjawab sosial dan pelbagai sebab yang sesuai dengan situasi mereka. Kertas konsep ini akan membincangkan bagaimana seorang guru wanita perlu menjaga akhlak dan tingkahlaku mereka sewaktu keluar dari rumah dan melakukan pekerjaan mereka. Setiap pergerakan dan tingkah laku mereka perlulah selari dengan adab dan tatasusila sebagai seorang pekerja dan seorang isteri seandainya mereka telah berkahwin. Selain daripada itu, apakah elemen atau faktor yang boleh menyumbang kepada pemeliharaan akhlak serta dalil dari al-Quran atau Sunnah terhadap kehidupan sosial dalam pekerjaan yang mereka lakukan. Kertas konsep ini juga akan membincangkan tentang pembentukan peribadi Muslimah yang sewajarnya dalam setiap tindakan yang dilakukan bagi melahirkan guru wanita yang bahagia dengan kehidupan peribadi dan kerjayanya.

Kata kunci: Kebahagiaan, Guru Wanita, Kerjaya, Akhlak, Muslimah

SKOP: KESELAMATAN PEMAKANAN, NUTRISI DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

033-021

ETHICAL CHALLENGES AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ORGANIC FARMING IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

In the last few years, rising awareness of health and environmental issues has led to the growing demand for organic-based food products among Malaysians. Still, there are several issues that not only restrict the community's access to organic farming products but also complicate the goal of sustainable agriculture in Malaysia. Hence this study aims to identify current issues and solutions, and further highlight the potential of organic farming as an important strategy in sustainable agriculture. This study involves the views of experts from the Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (MARDI), Malaysian Department of Agriculture (DOA), Malaysian Institute of Sustainable Agriculture (MISA), as well as a few local organic farmers through semi-structured interviews and fieldwork. This research identifies five main issues in organic farming which are (i) affordability, (ii) accessibility, (iii) bureaucracy, (iv) labor and land management, and (v) anthropocentric attitude which are seen to potentially impede the development of the organic sector in Malaysia. Several initiatives such as training, intensive R&D, financial assistance, agrotourism, myOrganic certificate revision, and improvisation of organic market and trade were seen effective to encourage the expansion of the sector. This research is vital to indicate the importance of integrating ethics in discussing and tackling issues and strategies in organic farming to ensure that the agricultural practices are being practiced ethically and sustainably. Therefore, the deliberation of ethical theories such as utilitarianism, environmental ethics, justice, and virtue ethics is pertinent to be highlighted in the discussion.

Keywords: ethics; sustainability; organic farming; SDGs; agriculture

064-056

**DEVELOPMENT OF A HIGH-ENERGY NUTRIENT-DENSE MEAL AS SUPPLEMENTARY
FUNCTIONAL FOOD FOR IMPROVING PROBLEM OF STUNTED AND UNDER-
NOURISHED CHILDREN.**

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ABSTRACT

Poverty, obesity and lifestyle behaviours are the most associated factors of vitamin D deficiency among urban-living children in Malaysia. These children are among many that are being left behind and unseen by the society. This condition may cause soft and brittle bones disease known as rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults. Hence, vitamin D is essential for sufficient calcium absorption from food for healthy bones and teeth. Previous research reported on lack of nutritional knowledge among parents may become one of the factors of nutrition deficiencies in children. Besides nutritional education and awareness campaign, the development of specialty functional food is beneficial to supply crucial nutrient and energy which also boost the brain and body growth. This article will cover the study on socio-economic impact on children's healthy food intake, the design and upscaling of specific food formulation with high energy and brain-booster for urban-living children and also development of a web-based system for enabling the food product to be effectively distributed to the end-user (children) and as a platform for crowd funding. Furthermore, a web integrated inventory system was successfully developed by integrating an agile Kanban methodology, data dictionary and Entity Relationship Diagrams (ERD). In this study, processing parameters were studied and modelled to retain optimum vitamin D and DHA in the food. Finally, a high energy nutrient-dense bar enriched with vitamin D and DHA were successfully optimized as supplementary functional food in fulfilling the daily Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) of vitamin D and DHA which is 15mcg/day and 100mg/day respectively in improving stunted problem among our local children.

Keywords: High Energy, Nutrient Dense, Supplementary Functional Food, Vitamin D, Stunted.

081-066

CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HEALTHY FOOD AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLE AMONG MALAYSIAN CONSUMERS

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ABSTRACT

The consumption patterns of unhealthy food have been caused many diseases such as non-communicable diseases and obesity. Thus, this study purpose to explore the effects of product and price on the consumption patterns of healthy food and healthy lifestyle as well as to analyse the mediation effect of healthy lifestyle between the specified relationships. A quantitative research design's approach was selected where the questionnaire was formulated for primary data collection. The variables were measured using 22 items sourced from past studies. All the items were assessed using the five-point Likert Scale. 500 questionnaires were distributed to academicians from four Universities (UUM, UniMap, UPSI, USM) by using the random sampling technique. 357 responses were returned, representing a 71.4% response rate. The analysis method used the partial least square (PLS 3) regression and descriptive methods. The findings indicate that consumer healthy lifestyle, price are significant predictors of consumption patterns. Meanwhile product shows no significant relationship with consumption patterns. The results of the mediation effects of a healthy lifestyle show that healthy lifestyle is a significant mediator between product, and price with consumption patterns. As Malaysian consumers exhibit serious concern towards healthy food consumption patterns, it is recommended that the managers focus their strategies on price, and product more significance on healthy lifestyle towards their healthy food consumption patterns. The study discusses the implications to various stakeholders, its limitation, and recommendations for future studies.

Keywords: Consumption pattern, product, price, consumer healthy lifestyle, healthy food

087-072

THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON CHILDREN’S NUTRITION AND THEIR SOLUTIONS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) continues to deteriorate economic and health system globally. Globally including Malaysia, the government strives relentlessly through public health measures to contain the transmission of COVID-19 and prevent a continuous exponential rise of cases. As a pandemic consequence, many families were affected which in need of humanitarian aid in getting access to appropriate nutritious foods. Children became more vulnerable and were at a greater risk of malnutrition because of the disruptions in food system and change in lifestyle habits. **Objective:** The aim of this article is to review the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on children’s nutrition and identify targeted measures primarily for vulnerable children to combat the nutrition crisis. **Method:** PubMed, Scopus, and ScienceDirect were searched from December 2019 to February 2021. The search terms include “impact” AND “COVID-19” AND “children” AND “nutrition”. A narrative review was written based on the articles found. **Results:** A total of 15 articles were found to be of relevant. Reviewed articles revealed that children’s nutrition was disproportionately affected by the pandemic due to food insecurity, affected financial resources, changes in dietary patterns and lack of access to healthcare facilities, increasing their vulnerability to childhood malnutrition. On-going initiatives include food basket and food bank programs, social protection programs and the deployment of community health workers to remote areas. Mass media played an important role as a continuous effort to help spread awareness on the importance of maintaining nutritious food intake during the pandemic. **Conclusion:** It is crucial to recognize the effects of the pandemic on children’s nutrition and the effectiveness of the current initiatives that has been done. This will aid public health authorities in restructuring future nutritional policies in anticipation of future pandemics.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, children, malnutrition, food insecurity

128-125

**TINDAKBALAS MASYARAKAT ARUS PERDANA DAN ORANG ASAL TERHADAP ISU
JAMINAN DAN KESELAMATAN MAKANAN DALAM MENDEPANI PANDEMIK COVID-19**

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu keperluan asas setiap insan adalah kesediaan dan kecukupan makanan yang berkhasiat. Ia dapat menentukan kadar pertumbuhan tubuh badan sihat dan akal cerdas serta menjurus kepada kesediaan sumber tenaga kerja sihat sesebuah negara. Masalah menyediakan makanan yang mencukupi dan berkhasiat menjadi isu utama dalam golong miskin tegar dan miskin. Permasalahan ini menjadi amat ketara sejak mulanya pandemik COVID-19 pada 18 Mac 2020 apabila secara global banyak sektor ekonomi yang terpaksa menutup untuk sementara atau terus gulung tikar. Impaknya kepada pemberhentian atau kehilangan pekerjaan serta kehilangan sumber pendapatan. Terdapat segelintir yang hanya mengalami penurunan jam bekerja atau potongan gaji. Ketidaktentuan yang dialami menghantui ramai dalam golongan miskin dan miskin tegar komuniti arus perdana dan orang asal sehingga kerajaan terpaksa mewujudkan bantuan makanan sebagai penyelesaian sementara. Malah banyak badan-badan bukan kerajaan dan agensi sektor swasta juga bertindak untuk menghulurkan bantuan. Maka, bagaimanakah makanan yang mencukupi dan berkhasiat dapat disediakan untuk masyarakat Malaysia. Apakah peranan yang dimainkan oleh sektor swasta dan kerajaan untuk memberi jaminan makanan keperluan untuk rakyat? Kertas ini berobjektif mengkaji pemahaman komuniti arus perdana dan orang asal terhadap jaminan dan keselamatan makan dan memastikannya dalam situasi pandemik COVID-19. Kajian secara dalam talian dibuat untuk mendapatkan maklumbalas komuniti arus perdana dan orang asal dan data dianalisis secara frekuensi dan peratus. Kajian mendapati bahawa komuniti Orang Asal mempunyai pemahaman lebih baik berkenaan istilah jaminan makanan dan keselamatan makanan berbanding dengan komuniti Arus Perdana. Kertas kerja ini mencadangkan agar sektor pertanian dan juga perkembangan dalam teknologi maklumat dapat ditingkatkan untuk menggerakkan inisiatif menyediakan makanan secara sementara dan keseluruhan untuk rakyat Malaysia agar dapat mewujudkan jaminan dan keselamatan makan yang juga penting menentukan kesejahteraan sosial dan mengurangkan tekanan dan kerisauan isu kekurangan makanan dalam masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Jaminan Makanan, Keselamatan Makanan, Pandemik COVID-19, Masyarakat Arus Perdana, Orang Asal

135-130

DOUBLE BURDEN OF MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN OF THE URBAN POOR COMMUNITY IN BUKIT JALIL

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ABSTRACT

The double burden of malnutrition (DBM) is characterised by overlapping conditions of under- and over-nutrition within one population, community, household, or even individual. Associated with economic growth, urbanization itself can improve or worsen nutrition outcomes for populations particularly the urban poor, where energy-dense diets replace traditional diets and food insecurity prevail. Most developing countries including Malaysia are facing this situation as well. This has led to various kinds of malnutrition co-exist or occur simultaneously. This study aimed to explore the existence of DBM among children in the urban poor socio-economic community. This was a cross sectional study conducted in PPR Kampung Muhibbah, located in Bukit Jalil, where a total of 250 children aged between 2 to 7 years participated. An interviewer-assisted questionnaire was randomly distributed to the respondents, and a quantitative data analysis was done to come up with the prevalence of malnutrition and its associated factors. This study found the prevalence of wasting, stunting and obesity among the children in PPR Kampung Muhibbah as 28.1%, 16.4% and 15.6% respectively. The significant factor associated with the prevalence of height for age was completed vaccination children have abnormal stature (AOR 0.40; 95% CI 0.18-0.88). The prevalence of weight for height was completed vaccination children have normal weight (AOR 0.38; 95% CI 0.19-0.74). Our study has shown that there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of stunting (chronic malnutrition among children). On the other hand, there was a significant increase in the prevalence of wasting and overweight/obesity in this age group. There may be complex reasons that may additionally contribute to the increased prevalence of wasting, and overweight among these children. These results provide a clearer understanding of DBM among the vulnerable group of urban poor community of Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur. Such information is likely to reveal potential strategies to tackle this issue both in urban poor community in Kuala Lumpur, and potentially in Malaysia.

Keywords: Double burden of Malnutrition, children, malnutrition, urban poor, Kuala Lumpur

ABSTRAK PEMBENTANGAN POSTER

SKOP: KEPENDUDUKAN DAN KESIHATAN REPRODUKTIF

062-053

PENGUKUHAN CAPAIAN VAKSINASI HPV MELALUI PERKHIDMATAN DI KLINIK NUR SEJAHTERA LPPKN: SUATU GAMBARAN UMUM

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ABSTRAK

Di Malaysia, Kanser Pangkal Rahim (Serviks) masih kekal menjadi antara tiga penyakit kanser yang paling kerap berlaku dalam kalangan wanita yang berumur 15 hingga 44 tahun. Meskipun pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) telah membangunkan Program Vaksinasi *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) sejak dari tahun 2007, namun tahap capaian vaksinasi melibatkan kumpulan sasar dalam negara masih berada pada tahap yang sederhana dan belum menyeluruh. Menyedari akan situasi ini, pelbagai inisiatif dan kaedah capaian vaksinasi telah dilaksanakan oleh KKM termasuklah program vaksinasi melibatkan para pelajar di sekolah. Bagi menyokong usaha untuk menjamin kesihatan reproduktif dan kesejahteraan wanita, Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN) sebuah agensi di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat telah melaksanakan program vaksinasi HPV melalui perkhidmatan Klinik Nur Sejahtera (KNS) di seluruh negara. Dalam tempoh sembilan tahun iaitu dari tahun 2012 sehingga 2020, hampir 342,000 orang wanita yang berumur antara 18 hingga 29 tahun telah hadir untuk menerima suntikan vaksinasi di KNS seluruh negara, dan 78.6 peratus daripadanya telah melengkapkan tiga dos suntikan. Selain penerangan lanjut mengenai pelaksanaan program termasuk demografi klien, artikel ini juga mencadangkan beberapa polisi intervensi selain rancangan kolaborasi strategik untuk memastikan program imunisasi ini sentiasa berada pada tahap yang tinggi dan menyeluruh.

Kata kunci: Kanser Pangkal Rahim (Serviks), imunisasi, vaksinasi HPV, kesihatan reproduktif

SKOP: KELUARGA DAN CABARAN NORMA BAHARU

003-143

PENERIMAAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN (PKP) DI BANDAR TAWAU SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19: SATU PENEMUAN

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah berkaitan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) di bandar Tawau, Sabah. PKP merupakan tindakan pencegahan yang dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan Persekutuan Malaysia terhadap rebakan penyakit COVID-19 yang bermula pada 18 Mac 2020 sehingga kini. Namun demikian PKP mempunyai beberapa peringkat dan mengikut negeri. Antara larangan yang melibatkan pelaksanaan semasa PKP ini ialah larangan pergerakan dan perhimpunan di seluruh negara, sekatan perjalanan dalam dan luar negara, penutupan institut pendidikan, penutupan premis kerajaan dan swasta tertutamanya yang bukan *essential services* atau sektor perkhidmatan perlu. Pelaksanaan PKP yang terlalu lama dan berlarutan menyebabkan seluruh masyarakat dunia mengalami masalah. Justeru itu kajian ini ingin melihat samada masyarakat Tawau turut terjejas dan bagaimana penerimaan mereka terhadap pelaksanaan PKP. Kaedah kajian yang digunakan adalah secara kaedah campuran atau *mix-method*, kajian lepas, laporan media dan borang soal selidik. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa penerimaan masyarakat Tawau terhadap PKP adalah pada tahap yang baik, namun masih terdapat masyarakat yang kurang berpuas hati kerana pelaksanaan PKP yang terlalu lama, mengganggu aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial penduduk, dan sekaligus menjejaskan pendapatan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Penerimaan Masyarakat, PKP, COVID-19, Tawau, Sabah.

015-004

PANDEMIK COVID-19: KESAN TERHADAP KADAR INDEKS JENAYAH DI MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Serangan pandemik Covid-19 telah membawa perubahan yang besar terhadap masyarakat dunia apabila semua pejabat dan sekolah ditutup, aktiviti sosial dan keagamaan dijadikan larangan, kawalan pergerakan dan juga penjarakan sosial secara tidak langsung memberi implikasi yang besar terhadap negara dari segi politik, ekonomi, sosial, budaya dan sebagainya. Aspek utama yang menjadi perhatian rakyat pada masa yang kritikal ini adalah aspek kesihatan dan juga keselamatan. Malaysia tidak terkecuali dari melaksanakan pelbagai langkah, strategi dan tindakan yang dirasakan perlu bagi mencegah penularan wabak ini dengan tujuan menjaga keselamatan rakyat. Artikel ini melihat kadar indeks jenayah di Malaysia sebelum pandemik dan bagaimana respon dan tindakan kerajaan sewaktu pandemik pada tahun 2020 ini mempengaruhi penurunan dan kenaikan indeks jenayah berbanding tahun 2019 dan tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Walaupun kadar indeks jenayah mengalami penurunan hampir 50% namun tidak semua jenis jenayah mengalami penurunan walaupun strategi kerajaan melaksanakan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) dipercayai menjadi punca utama penurunan kerana dapat membendung dan mencegah perilaku jenayah. Sebaliknya ada yang tidak berubah dan mengalami peningkatan yang drastik dan tidak dijangka. Situasi ini bukan sahaja berlaku di Malaysia tetapi juga di seluruh dunia. Sejak kebelakangan ini, keselamatan merupakan antara isu utama yang sering diperkatakan oleh masyarakat di bandar. Rentetan itu, Malaysia turut tidak terkecuali melaksanakan pelbagai strategi melalui Program Bandar Selamat bertujuan untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan masyarakat. Kajian ini cuba menyingkap secara terperinci tentang konsep Bandar Selamat dengan mengambil satu pendekatan kajian kes ke atas kawasan perumahan di Bandaraya Shah Alam yang bertujuan untuk memahami konsep sebenar pelaksanaan bandar selamat serta keberkesanannya untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan penduduk. Penilaian ke atas program ini diperolehi menerusi kaedah temu bual dengan penduduk Bandaraya Shah Alam. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) telah melaksanakan konsep bandar selamat yang amat bergantung kepada persekitaran fizikal. Strategi ini dipercayai dapat mencegah perilaku jenayah sekali gus meningkatkan tahap keselamatan penduduk. Bagaimanapun, kajian telah membuktikan bahawa faktor-faktor fizikal kurang diberi perhatian oleh penduduk, sebaliknya mereka telah melaksanakan langkah-langkah keselamatan menerusi pelbagai kegiatan kemasyarakatan untuk mencegah perilaku jenayah di kawasan tempat tinggal mereka. Sejak kebelakangan ini, keselamatan merupakan antara isu utama yang sering diperkatakan oleh masyarakat di bandar. Rentetan itu, Malaysia turut tidak terkecuali melaksanakan pelbagai strategi melalui Program Bandar Selamat bertujuan untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan masyarakat. Kajian ini cuba menyingkap secara terperinci tentang konsep Bandar Selamat dengan mengambil satu pendekatan kajian kes ke atas kawasan perumahan di Bandaraya Shah Alam yang bertujuan untuk memahami konsep sebenar pelaksanaan bandar selamat serta keberkesanannya untuk meningkatkan tahap keselamatan penduduk. Penilaian ke atas program ini diperolehi menerusi kaedah temu bual dengan penduduk Bandaraya Shah Alam. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan (PBT) telah melaksanakan konsep bandar selamat yang amat bergantung kepada persekitaran fizikal. Strategi ini dipercayai dapat mencegah perilaku jenayah sekali gus meningkatkan tahap keselamatan penduduk. Bagaimanapun, kajian telah membuktikan bahawa faktor-faktor fizikal kurang diberi perhatian oleh penduduk, sebaliknya mereka telah melaksanakan langkah-langkah keselamatan menerusi pelbagai kegiatan kemasyarakatan untuk mencegah perilaku jenayah di kawasan tempat tinggal mereka.

Kata kunci: pandemik Covid-19, indeks jenayah

107-094

**PRIVASI ANAK-ANAK DI MALAYSIA: KESEDARAN DI KALANGAN IBU BAPA DI ERA
NORMA BAHARU**

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ABSTRAK

Penggunaan media dan peralatan mudah alih seperti telefon pintar, tablet, komputer riba dan peranti-peranti lain yang sangat meluas pada hari ini menyebabkan era ini dikenali dengan pelbagai nama termasuk era “Revolusi Industri 4.0”, “era digital”, “era Jaringan Sosial Atas Talian” dan sebagainya. Capaian Internet tanpa had dan kepelbagaian aplikasi media sosial telah mengubah dimensi komunikasi dan gaya hidup masyarakat umumnya. Internet memberikan akses yang mudah kepada kanak-kanak ke alam digital yang boleh menyebabkan kelalaian atau kealpaan tanpa sedar, justeru kebertanggungjawaban ibu bapa semakin bertambah. Tugas keibubapaan di Era Digital adalah amat mencabar dan menyukarkan, terutama dalam menyeimbangkan antara risiko dan peluang serta kebebasan dan privasi anak-anak dapat dilaksanakan. Menurut Internet Users Survey, 47% daripada keseluruhan pengguna Internet adalah terdiri dari kanak-kanak yang berusia 5-17 tahun. Statistik ini memberi isyarat bahawa penggunaan dan aplikasi digital bukanlah sesuatu yang asing bagi kanak-kanak. Seiring peningkatan penggunaan Internet dan media sosial sebagai satu platform perkongsian maklumat dalam hampir semua urusan harian termasuk keibubapaan di era ini, dunia dikejutkan pula dengan pandemik Covid-19 yang melanda di akhir tahun 2019. Kesannya, penggunaan teknologi komunikasi dan pelbagai digital platform seperti penggunaan telesidang, telemesyuarat dan pembelajaran secara atas talian contohnya seperti Zoom, Google Classroom/Meeting, Webex, Facebook dan sebagainya meningkat dengan begitu drastik. Tindakan ini menyumbang kepada proses pengumpulan data terhadap kehidupan ibu bapa dan anak-anak mereka, menjadikan maklumat kehidupan mereka disimpan dalam bentuk digital. Keadaan ini bukan sahaja mengundang risiko pelanggaran privasi akibat perkongsian maklumat secara sukarela oleh ibu bapa malah membuka ruang kebocoran maklumat/data peribadi dan eksploitasi komersial oleh pelbagai pihak. Persoalan dari fenomena ini adalah tentang kesedaran ibu bapa tentang kepentingan privasi anak-anak mereka yang memerlukan kanak-kanak berpartisipasi dalam talian ketika mengikuti pembelajaran mereka. Kesedaran yang tinggi dikalangan ibu bapa tentang kepentingan perlindungan privasi anak-anak ini sangat signifikan dalam usaha merangka satu garis panduan dan perundangan berkaitan dengan perlindungan privasi dan data peribadi kanak-kanak dalam era digital ini.

Kata kunci: Privasi kanak-kanak, komunikasi dalam talian, media social, keibubapaan, norma baharu.

117-107

SUPPORTING BEREAVED CHILDREN DURING THE SARS COV-2 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

It has been more than a year now since the SARS Cov-2 infection was declared as a worldwide pandemic by the WHO. The tragic consequence of the high number of adult deaths is the increasing number of children losing their parents and caregivers to COVID-19 resulting in orphanhood. The emerging/hidden pandemic among children warrants urgent address as highlighted in the recent document, “Children: the hidden pandemic 2021”, a joint report of COVID-19-associated orphanhood and a strategy for action by technical experts worldwide. Orphanhood is defined by the UNICEF as the death of one or both parents, and/or the death of caregivers of children aged below 18 years. It can potentially create a whirlpool of effects and long-term ramifications. From March 1, 2020, to May 31, 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic left at least 1.8 children globally whose lives have been permanently changed by the COVID-19-associated deaths of their mothers, fathers, or custodial grandparents. Whereas in Malaysia, a minimum estimate of 6000 children has turned orphans as of 31st of July 2021. Key measures to mitigate the emerging/hidden pandemic among children include (i) establishment of a national bereavement cohort, (ii) recognizing the needs of the orphaned which include psychosocial, economic, and need for family centred care, (iii) establishment of related policies and support system to respond to the needs appropriately, (iv) engagement of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders towards family-based care, (v) embarking in research at our population level to understand the impact of orphan-hood locally. There is an urgent need to rapidly respond to the compelling evidence of the effect of adult COVID-19-associated deaths on children. Together, we must advance equitable vaccine delivery, avoid child institutionalisation, promote family centred care and support families to care for children with deceased parents or caregivers.

Keywords: grief, orphan-hood, hidden pandemic, child institutionalization, bereaved

140-135

**BOOK SHARING PRACTICES OF PRESCHOOLERS: A COMPARISON OF CHILDREN
WITH DOWN SYNDROME AND TYPICALLY DEVELOPING CHILDREN**

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ABSTRACT

Reading strategies, contribute a remarkable amount to children's later reading achievement. However, there is limited research about the book sharing practices of children with Down syndrome and typically developing children in Malaysia. This study aimed to explore and compare the book sharing practices of pre-schoolers with Down syndrome and typically developing pre-schoolers aged 3 to 6 years in Malaysia. Specific issues that were reviewed were the child's interest and participation in book reading, reading strategies used by parents, and the relationship of parental educational level and the number of children with the frequency of book sharing at home. An online questionnaire was used as the main tool for data collection. Parents from KIWANIS Malaysia, Persatuan Sindrom Down Malaysia, and parents of typically developing children were invited to complete the questionnaire. A total of 49 respondents, out of which 23 were parents of children with Down syndrome and 26 were parents of typically developing children, completed and returned the questionnaire. Findings from the study revealed a difference in book sharing practices among both groups of children. Typically developing children had more interest in book reading compared to children with Down syndrome. Parents of typically developing children used a variety of techniques more frequently during book sharing with their children. There was no relationship between family size and parental education with the frequency of reading at home. Important implications for research and practice are discussed.

Keywords: Book sharing practices; children with Down syndrome; typically developing children; reading interest; family involvement.

020-019

TEKANAN KEMAMPUAN PERUMAHAN DAN KESEJAHTERAAN GOLONGAN IBU TUNGGAL

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ABSTRAK

Isu mengenai kemampuan memiliki rumah seringkali melibatkan golongan berpendapatan sederhana dan rendah. Namun demikian, masalah kemampuan untuk memiliki rumah ini lebih kritikal dialami oleh golongan ibu tunggal memandangkan ibu tunggal adalah individu yang menjadi ketua bagi menyara keluarga. Di Malaysia, matlamat Dasar Perumahan Negara adalah untuk menyediakan kemudahan perumahan yang mencukupi dan mampu dimiliki oleh golongan berpendapatan rendah dan golongan sasaran bagi membolehkan mereka menikmati kehidupan yang lebih sempurna. Pelbagai inisiatif telah diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan dalam usaha untuk membantu golongan ketua isi rumah wanita ibu tunggal. Kerajaan telah melancarkan Pelan Tindakan Pemerkasaan Ibu Tunggal 2015-2020 bagi membantu meringankan permasalahan yang dihadapi golongan ibu tunggal. Pelan berkenaan merangkumi 18 langkah strategik berasaskan tiga teras utama iaitu memperkasakan ekonomi, meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosial dan meningkatkan penyelidikan dan penyelarasan pembangunan golongan ibu tunggal. Walau bagaimanapun, penyebab kemiskinan dikalangan ibu-ibu tunggal adalah disebabkan oleh faktor bilangan tanggungan yang ramai, melakukan pekerjaan yang tidak menjana pendapatan yang tinggi disektor tidak formal, tidak bekerja, tidak melakukan kerja sampingan, umur yang sudah tua dan tidak sihat serta pendidikan yang rendah. Ini secara tidak langsung menyebabkan kualiti hidup semakin merosot. Perbezaan yang besar di antara kemampuan yang ada dengan harga jualan rumah telah memaksa mereka tinggal di rumah kediaman yang kurang mutunya dan selesa serta kemudahan asas yang kurang sempurna sekaligus memberi tekanan kemampuan perumahan ke atas golongan ibu tunggal. Persoalan yang timbul adalah, adakah ibu tunggal ini menghadapi tekanan dalam kemampuan perumahan? Adakah isi rumah yang ditanggung oleh ibu tunggal menjalani kehidupan yang sejahtera? Oleh itu, kajian ini dibuat bagi mengenalpasti faktor-faktor tekanan kemampuan perumahan ibu tunggal dan kesejahteraan golongan ibu tunggal. Perancangan dan pembangunan sekarang perlulah memberi tumpuan kepada strategi kearah menyediakan sistem penyampaian rumah yang berkesan dan untuk menyediakan kediaman berkualiti tinggi serta persekitaran kediaman yang menitik beratkan kelasterian dan gaya hidup yang sihat. Ini memberi maksud rumah yang disediakan bukan saja mampu dimiliki, tetapi juga hendaklah berdaya huni, selesa dan mempunyai persekitaran yang kondusif. Keadaan ini bukan sahaja boleh meningkatkan keyakinan dan keselesaan malahan kesejahteraan isi rumah terutama golongan ibu tunggal.

Kata kunci: Tekanan, kemampuan perumahan, kesejahteraan, ibu tunggal

148-140

**PENGHAYATAN ISLAM DAN HUBUNGANNYA TERHADAP PENGABAIAAN QAWWAMAH
DALAM PERKAHWINAN**

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ABSTRAK

Qawwamah dalam perkahwinan merupakan isu yang sering dibangkitkan apabila berlaku konflik rumahtangga. Ianya merupakan satu amanah yang perlu dilaksanakan dalam ikatan perkahwinan. Konflik adalah suatu yang sering berlaku dalam alam rumahtangga yang memerlukan jalan penyelesaian yang terbaik. Setiap perkahwinan mengimpikan rumahtangga yang *sakinah, mawaddah dan rahmah*. Pengabaian *qawwamah* oleh suami akan memberi implikasi yang sangat besar terhadap isteri. Timbulnya kepincangan rumahtangga disebabkan masalah kepimpinan yang tidak berteraskan penghayatan Islam. Keharmonian dan kebahagiaan sukar untuk dibentuk tanpa perlaksanaan penghayatan Islam yang diterapkan dalam institusi rumahtangga. Kajian ini mencadangkan penghayatan Islam dijadikan model dalam memupuk kepimpinan rumahtangga yang bebas dari konflik dalam mewujudkan suasana harmonis dan tenang. Adalah diharapkan, kajian ini dapat menerapkan nilai penghayatan Islam dalam kehidupan berumahtangga dalam menangani permasalahan pengabaian *qawwamah* dalam perkahwinan.

Kata kunci: penghayatan Islam, pengabaian *qawwamah*, perkahwinan, konflik.

SKOP: BELIA, TEKNOLOGI, PENYELIDIKAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN

003-145

**CABARAN KOMUNITI PULAU GAYA DALAM MENGHADAPI PELAKSANAAN LANGKAH
KESELAMATAN PERINTAH KAWALAN PERGERAKAN (PKP) COVID-19 DI SABAH: SATU
PENEMUAN**

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ABSTRAK

Kertas kerja ini adalah penelitian terhadap cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi komuniti semasa pelaksanaan perintah kawalan pergerakan (PKP) di Pulau Gaya, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Pulau Gaya merupakan sebuah pulau yang terletak di kawasan bandar Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Penularan wabak Covid-19 sejak Disember 2019, hampir seluruh dunia dilanda wabak penyakit ini. Penularannya menjejaskan pelbagai sektor di kebanyakan bandar dunia, termasuk Malaysia. Justeru itu, kerajaan Malaysia mengambil langkah keselamatan bagi mengekang penularannya kepada masyarakat iaitu melalui pelaksanaan PKP pada 18 Mac 2020. Pelaksanaan PKP adalah tindakan drastik, wajar dan baik dalam mengatasi penularan wabak ini. Justeru itu, kertas kerja ini mengetengahkan pelaksanaan tanggungjawab pihak berwajib di kawasan Pulau Gaya semasa PKP fasa 1 hingga 3, yang mana pada masa ini segala aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial komuniti adalah sangat terhad dan terbatas. Di samping itu, penulisan juga turut mengemukakan cadangan langkah penambahbaikan PKP di kawasan ini. Hasil analisis data yang diperolehi menunjukkan bahawa komuniti Pulau Gaya mengetahui berkaitan pelaksanaan PKP serta bersetuju tentang langkah pencegahan COVID-19 yang dilaksanakan di Pulau Gaya.

Kata kunci: Cabaran, PKP, Langkah keselamatan, Komuniti Pulau Gaya, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

093-074

PEMUPUKAN NILAI DARI PERSPEKTIF RISALAH NUR

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini adalah kertas konsep yang menjelaskan tentang kepentingan pendidikan dalam membentuk dan mempengaruhi ketamadunan sesebuah bangsa dan negara. Gejala sosial dan keruntuhan akhlak yang berlaku berpunca daripada kerapuhan iman, didikan agama yang kurang dari keluarga, pengaruh rakan sebaya dan faktor persekitaran masyarakat. Pendidikan terbahagi kepada tiga iaitu pendidikan secara formal, informal dan non-formal. Pendidikan yang berkualiti adalah pendidikan yang berlandaskan Al-Quran dan Al-Sunnah. Pendidikan penting dalam membentuk dan melahirkan individu yang berakhlak tinggi melalui pendekatan nilai-nilai dari perspektif risalah nur dalam era masyarakat 5.0 yang terbentuk dengan budaya teknologi yang tinggi. Para pendidik, ibu bapa, orang muslim dan non-muslim perlulah berganding bahu menanamkan nilai-nilai yang baik dari karya risalah nur ke dalam budaya kita ke arah masa depan yang lebih baik untuk keamanan global. Selain itu, program-program pengajian secara formal, in-formal dan non-formal perlu ditingkatkan dalam memupuk pendidikan nilai kepada masyarakat 5.0.

Keywords: Gejala Sosial; Risalah Nur; Pendidikan; Nilai

164-147

**MODELLING GERONTECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AMONG ELDERLY WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF SOCIETY 5.0 IN MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

Gerontechnology is a new interdisciplinary academic and professional field combining gerontology and technology. Gerontology means the study of ageing and technology means the use of science to fulfil needs. Therefore, gerontechnology involves the research and development techniques, technological products, services and environments based on knowledge of ageing processes. There are a lot of gerontechnology studies done, but the very little study is done to explore the influencing attributes that affect the user's acceptance of gerontechnology. Thus, the objective of this study aims to assess the gerontechnology among elderly adults aged 60 years and above, to investigate the technology anxiety (TA) and Technology Knowledge (TK) to the behavioural intention of gerontechnology adoption, to examine the relationship between the factors of UTAUT model of the gerontechnology adoption and finally to develop a new model of the behavioural intention of gerontechnology adoption. The data are to be collected from potential respondents in these major urban areas in the central region of Malaysia. The adequate sample size for the Structure Equation Modelling (SEM) study is 456. The assumption of every analysis will be checked and carried out for example KMO Bartlett Test or Shapiro-Wilk Test. The Cronbach analysis also will be executed to check the reliability. The analysis will be performed the SEM using AMOS. The expected output on the Extension UTAUT Model with new variables; TA and TK, with Behavioral Intention as mediator and Demography factors as moderators. We expected that this research will contribute significantly to the development of a new integrative adoption of the gerontechnology model in Malaysia en route to sustainable development. The significance of this research also contributes to some gerontechnology stakeholder include elderly or senior citizens, care professionals, managers within a home care or social work organizations, technology designers and suppliers, and the government as a policymaker.

Keywords: Gerontechnology, technology adoption, elderly, ageing population, Society 5.0

SKOP: KESAKSAMAAN GENDER, EKUITI DAN PEMERKASAAN WANITA

003-144

**TOPOPHOBIA WANITA DI KAWASAN RUANGAN AWAM DALAM ASPEK
KESELAMATAN SURAU: SUATU TINJAUAN AWAL DI ZON BANDAR SELAMAT SABAH**

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan yang berlaku di sesebuah negara tidak pernah terlepas daripada berlakunya kejadian jenayah. Kadar kes jenayah yang semakin meningkat, seiringan dengan kadar pertumbuhan penduduk dan peningkatan kadar pengembangan ekonomi, menjadikan aspek keselamatan sebagai asas dalam perancangan persekitaran bandar masa kini. Pada era globalisasi masa kini menunjukkan bahawa kebanyakan mangsa serangan jenayah ini terdiri daripada golongan wanita. Oleh itu, kertas kerja ini cuba membuat tinjauan tentang fenomena topophobia wanita dan kaitannya dengan kejadian jenayah yang berlaku khususnya di kawasan surau dalam zon bandar selamat. Surau merupakan tempat ibadah bagi umat Islam, namun begitu terdapat juga kes salah laku jenayah yang berlaku di kawasan surau sehingga mengundang topophobia dalam kalangan wanita yang menggunakan surau. Penulisan berfokus kepada senario topophobia masa kini secara menyeluruh meliputi aspek berikut (i) melihat kepada ciri-ciri struktur ruang fizikal surau yang boleh mengundang perasaan topophobia wanita, (ii) mengenalpasti keadaan persekitaran yang boleh mengundang topophobia wanita dan, (iii) cadangan untuk penambahbaikan keselamatan surau yang tidak menimbulkan masalah topophobia. Kaedah pengumpulan data bagi penyelidikan ini adalah melibatkan pihak berkuasa seperti Majlis Ugama Islam Sabah (MUIS), Jabatan Hal Ehwal Agama Islam Negeri Sabah (JHEAINS), dan Majlis Tempatan Daerah iaitu Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu (DBKK), Majlis Perbandaran Tawau (MPT), Majlis Perbandaran Sandakan (MPS) dan masyarakat awam yang terdiri daripada wanita sebagai pengguna surau.

Kata kunci: Jenayah, Surau, Topophobia Wanita, Keselamatan, Zon Bandar Selamat. Sabah.

059-047

**GENDER, ETNIK DAN PERSEPSI SILING KACA DI KALANGAN PELAJAR PERAKAUNAN:
SATU KAJIAN AWAL**

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menilai persepsi pelajar perakaunan terhadap halangan yang berkaitan dengan kerjaya mereka pada masa hadapan. Pada masa ini, jumlah pengambilan pelajar perempuan ke institusi pengajian tinggi dalam bidang perakaunan mengatasi pengambilan pelajar lelaki. Di alam pekerjaan pula, wanita kini merekodkan pertambahan jumlah keahlian dalam badan perakaunan profesional mengatasi bilangan keahlian lelaki. Fenomena positif ini tidak hanya berlaku di Malaysia, tetapi juga di kebanyakan negara lain. Begitupun, disebalik jumlah keahlian dalam bidang profesional perakaunan yang bertambah ramai, hanya sebilangan kecil wanita yang berjaya menjawat jawatan pengurusan tertinggi dalam sektor perakaunan profesional. Situasi yang sama juga sering dikaitkan dengan mereka daripada etnik minoriti. Kajian ini membuat tinjauan untuk menilai persepsi responden yang merupakan pelajar kursus perakaunan terhadap halangan yang bakal mereka hadapi semasa di alam pekerjaan nanti. Pelajar dari tiga universiti di Malaysia diminta untuk menilai bagaimana gender, etnik dan faktor sosial (i.e., tanggungjawab kekeluargaan) berpotensi menghalang kemajuan kerjaya mereka. Halangan yang tidak terkelihatan ini, yang dikenali sebagai “siling kaca”, perlu ditangani pada peringkat awal kerana ia berupaya menggagalkan usaha kerajaan memperkasakan wanita dalam kontek sosial dan ekonomi. Berdasarkan 275 maklumbalas yang diterima, statistik menunjukkan bahawa lebih ramai pelajar wanita berbanding lelaki berpendapat bahawa gender mereka mungkin menjadi alasan mereka didiskriminasikan dalam kerjaya mereka. Lelaki dan wanita ternyata bersependapat perihal faktor etnik yang berkemungkinan menjadi halangan dalam kerjaya mereka. Apabila responden dikategorikan mengikut etnik, hasil analisis menunjukkan pelajar Bumiputera, berpandangan mereka bakal berhadapan isu diskriminasi gender dan diskriminasi etnik. Perbezaan skor terhadap pernyataan berkenaan diskriminasi gender dan etnik, semakin lebar dan ketara apabila responden wanita di kategorikan mengikut etnik. Keputusan kajian ini menunjukkan pelajar wanita berbanding lelaki bersetuju bahawa mereka akan berhadapan dengan diskriminasi pekerjaan kerana gender dan etnik. Pelajar wanita Bumiputera merasakan mereka lebih terdedah kepada diskriminasi pekerjaan kerana gender dan etnik mereka. Penemuan ini menyumbang kepada kajian sedia ada mengenai siling kaca di kalangan pelajar perakaunan dan memberi input kepada badan-badan berkenaan untuk merangka dan membaiki polisi semasa.

Kata kunci: Gender, Etnik, Siling Kaca, Pelajar Perakaunan

080-064

REMOTE WORKING AND THE GENERAL WELLBEING OF FEMALE ACADEMICIAN DURING MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

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ABSTRACT

The highly transmissible COVID-19 infection has led to many new norms in daily life activities, which include enforcement of movement control order policies and the practice of remote working or work from home, as part of containment strategies. In view of the potential negative impact of remote working on wellbeing particularly among the vulnerable population, this study aimed to identify factors predicting the positive wellbeing of female academician in a public university in Malaysia. A cross sectional study was conducted, with 172 female academicians from Universiti Putra Malaysia (Serdang) were recruited from April to June 2021, using stratified proportionate to size probability sampling with individual faculty serve as the strata. A validated and reliable self-administered online questionnaire was distributed. The Cronbach Alpha values for the items in the questionnaire were ranging between 0.712 to 0.899. Data collected were analysed using IBM SPSS version 26. Multivariate logistic regression was conducted to determine the predictors for positive wellbeing with P value was set at less than 0.05. Majority of the female academician participated in this study reported to have positive general wellbeing which was significantly predicted by age, work-life balance, intensity of remote working, and professional isolation. Female academicians aged 41 to 45 years old and practicing several times/ week remote working are having 6.491 (95% CI: 1.132; 37.235) and 8.999 (95% CI: 1.161; 69.769) more likelihood towards positive wellbeing during remote working, with 78% and 70% less likelihood towards positive wellbeing are expected among those with poor work-life balance and experiencing professional isolation during enforcement of remote working. Although positive wellbeing was reported among majority of female academician, those with poor work-life balance and experiencing professional isolation should be identified and given adequate attention, which include adjustment to the intensity of remote working.

Keywords: Remote working, female, academician, wellbeing.

SKOP: KESELAMATAN PEMAKANAN, NUTRISI DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM

027-016

**KESAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM KE ATAS SEKURITI MAKANAN DAN RISIKO MALNUTRISI:
SATU TINJAUAN**

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ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim merupakan satu fenomena yang tidak dapat dielakkan di mana ia sedang dan terus berlaku. Cabaran dalam keselamatan makanan negara akan menjadi lebih besar dengan ancaman perubahan iklim. Perubahan iklim dalam jangka masa panjang akan mempengaruhi amalan pertanian sekaligus memberi kesan kepada pengeluaran dan kualiti sesuatu tanaman. Perubahan iklim secara global akan mempengaruhi penghasilan mikroorganisma yang merosakkan tanaman dan akan menyebabkan penyakit bawaan makanan tercetus daripada makanan tercemar. Ini akan menyebabkan satu kitaran penyakit dan malnutrisi yang menggugat nilai pemakanan dan diet masyarakat hari ini. Bekalan makanan yang tidak selamat menyebabkan status pemakanan terganggu. Masyarakat cenderung mengamalkan diet yang tidak seimbang dan tidak selamat kerana terdedah dengan risiko pencemaran bahan kimia berbahaya dan mikrobiologikal. Malnutrisi atau kekurangan zat makanan meningkatkan kebarangkalian individu mudah mendapat penyakit dan mati. Ini kerana malnutrisi akan melemahkan sistem kekebalan tubuh dan meningkatkan kerentanan tubuh terhadap jangkitan. Sasaran untuk mencapai *Zero Hunger 2030* yang digariskan dalam *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG) berkemungkinan akan terjejas dengan peningkatan masalah malnutrisi. Kesan daripada perubahan iklim, kemelesetan ekonomi yang timbul telah meningkatkan kadar kemiskinan dan mengancam keselamatan makanan menyebabkan isi rumah mungkin terpaksa makan makanan yang lebih murah dan kurang berkhasiat serta lebih mudah didapati. Ini akan memberi kesan kepada status pemakanan dan kesihatan seterusnya meningkatkan kerentanan terhadap masalah bantut, susut berat badan, obesiti dan penyakit tidak berjangkit. Oleh itu, artikel ini akan; 1) membincangkan kesan perubahan iklim yang menjadi ancaman kepada sekuriti makanan global dan risiko malnutrisi; 2) mengkaji bagaimana perubahan iklim memberi kesan kepada komponen sekuriti makanan dan 3) meninjau cara hidup lestari yang boleh mengubah tabiat pemakanan yang akan mengurangkan kesan kepada perubahan iklim. Diet yang tidak sihat bukan sekadar disebabkan oleh pemilihan individu semata-mata, tetapi persekitaran sistem makanan yang ‘toksik’ akan mempengaruhinya lebih-lebih dalam situasi yang terdesak (ketidakcukupan dan kemiskinan). Oleh itu, langkah dan tindakan pihak yang terlibat dalam sistem makanan dan masyarakat amat penting bagi mengurangkan kesan perubahan iklim seterusnya membina daya ketahanan generasi kini dan akan datang dalam mendepani cabaran dan kejutan akibat krisis.

Kata kunci: perubahan iklim, malnutrisi, sekuriti makanan, kekurangan zat makanan

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