

ABSTRACT BOOK & CONFERENCE PROGRAM GUIDE

ICAMET

9th International Conference on Advanced
Material Engineering & Technology



2nd International Conference On Design Innovation,
Socoal Science & Technology

2021

Organized By



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PREFACE

This joint-conference consists of 2-parallel conferences; 9th International Conference on Advanced Material Engineering & Technology (ICAMET 2021) and 2nd International Conference on Design Innovation, Social Science & Technology (ICDISST 2021).

The 9th International Conference on Advanced Material Engineering & Technology (ICAMET 2021)

The 9th International Conference on Advanced Material Engineering & Technology are the premier forum for the presentation of new advances and research results in the fields of Advanced Material Engineering and Technology which will be held virtually. The conference aims to provide a high-level international forum for researchers, engineers and scientists in the domain of interest from around the world to present their new advances and research results in the field of advanced materials engineering and technology. All papers from ICAMET 2021 will be published in Scopus Indexed Conference Proceeding which covers the entire range of basic and applied aspects of the synthesis and characterization, modelling, processing and application of advanced engineering materials.

The objectives of this conference are:

1. To provide a forum for researchers, educators, students and industries to share and exchange ideas and research findings in new advances and research results in the field of advanced materials engineering and technology.

- 2. To provide a broad overview of the latest advances in the field of advanced materials engineering and technology, and that will be as valuable reference source for further research.
- 3. To create networks and stimulate potential collaborations between researchers in the same field of research.

**2nd International Conference on Design Innovation,
Social Science & Technology (ICDISST 2021)**

The conference act as a premier forum accumulating recent research findings and provide opportunities of exchanging ideas related to Design Innovation, Social Sciences and Technology. The conference which is held virtually, brings together researchers, academicians and scientists in the related domain of interests from all around the world. The primary goal of the conference is to provide opportunities to participants in sharing their thoughts and empirical works to those involved in their field or those interested in subjects being researched.

The objectives of ICDISST 2021 conference are:

1. To provide a forum for researchers, educators, practitioners, students and industries to share and exchange ideas and research findings in design, social science and technological fields.
2. To give an opportunity to both academia and industries to communicate on problems faced in current research constraints.
3. To create networks and stimulate potential collaborations between researchers in the same field of research.

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Part I

WELCOMING REMARKS

LEADER OF CEGeoGTech



Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Assalamualaikum Warahamatullahi Wabarakatuh

I would like to extend a warm welcome to all guests, speakers and participants to the joint conference that involves; 9th International Conference on Advanced Material Engineering & Technology (ICAMET 2021) and 2nd International Conference on Design Innovation, Social Science & Technology (ICDISST 2021) organised by Center of Excellence Geopolymer & Green Technology (CeGeoGTech), Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP), Perlis.

This joint conference aims to bring together technologists, researchers and professionals from academics, industries and public sectors in the context

of multi and inter-disciplinary forum and discussions. This joint conference provides an excellent opportunity of knowledge sharing and exchanging research ideas in the field of engineering, science, and state-of-the-art technology for a better-quality life in facing future challenges.

It is hoped that this conference will be the benchmark to build a strong network between researchers, academic staff and industry.

Finally, congratulations to the working committee and everybody who have supported our efforts in realizing this conference. Stay safe, stay healthy.

Assoc. Professor Ir. Dr. Shayfull Zamree Abd Rahim
Leader,
Center of Excellence Geopolymer and Green Technology
(CEGeoGTech),
Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP)

Part II

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE December 20th, 2021

Time	Activity	Link
Opening Ceremony		
0930 – 0945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recitation of Do'a - Welcoming Speech by Prof. Ir. Dr. Rizalafande Che Ismail (Deputy Vice Chancellor, Research & Innovation, UniMAP) 	https://meet.google.com/pfd-frpr-xej
0945 – 1005	Keynote 1 by Prof. Dr Hamzah Fansuri , Fakultas Sains dan Analitika Data, Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology, Bandung, INDONESIA.	
1005 – 1025	Keynote 2 by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Rauf Hj Ridzuan , Faculty of Communication & Media Studies, Universiti Teknologi Mara (Melaka), Malaysia.	
1025 – 1045	Keynote 3 by Prof. Dr Long-yuan Li , Faculty of Science and Engineering, Plymouth University, UNITED KINGDOM.	
1045 – 1105	Keynote 4 by Assistant Prof. Dr. Sonia Benghida , McGill University, Canada	
Parallel Session		
1130 – 1330	PARALLEL SESSION 1 Presenters from ICAMET 2021	https://meet.google.com/chn-snhr-ivy
	PARALLEL SESSION 2 Invited Speaker 1 by Dr. Folasayo Enoch Olalere , Department of Visual Communication Design Faculty of Arts and Design Durban University of Technology, Durban, South Africa Presenters from ICDISST 2021	https://meet.google.com/usp-wnzs-ggg

Time	Activity	Link
1130 - 1330	PARALLEL SESSION 3 Presenters from ICAMET 2021	https://meet.google.com/kym-sqca-jcw
	PARALLEL SESSION 4 Invited Speaker 2 by Dr. Wan Sallha Yusoff , Faculty of Applied and Human Sciences , Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia. Presenters from ICDISST 2021	https://meet.google.com/yco-zfed-pmu
	PARALLEL SESSION 5 Presenters from ICDISST 2021	https://meet.google.com/ssi-vqtw-wuo

Part III

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. Hamzah Fansuri

Department of Chemistry, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) in
Surabaya, Indonesia.



Hamzah Fansuri is a Professor at the Department of Chemistry and the Dean of Faculty of Science and Data Analytics, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) in Surabaya, Indonesia. Hamzah's research interest is in Inorganic materials, particularly Geopolymer and Zeolite, Heterogeneous Catalyst for gas to liquid conversion and Inorganic membranes. His current research projects are: i) methane conversion to syn gas and other small hydrocarbon compounds by partial oxidation using membrane catalysts; ii) geopolymer from fly ash and bottom ash for building materials and heavy metal immobilization; and iii) ceramics and geopolymer membranes for wastewater treatment.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Rauf Hj Ridzuan**Faculty of Communication and Media Studies, Universiti Universiti
Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Melaka, Malaysia.

Abdul Rauf Hj Ridzuan is an Associate Professor at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Melaka. A pioneer lecturer at the Faculty of Communication and Media Studies since 2006, Melaka and alumnus of the faculty with a major in Public Relations. He received his PhD in Social Media at University Putra Malaysia (UPM). He has successfully published his research works in various indexed journals and conferences and actively participated and won several medals in numerous international innovation competitions. Furthermore, he also serves as a chief editor for e Journal of Media and Society (eJOMS) and a reviewer of several reputable international journals. In 2019, he received 2 University Academic Award: Most Promising Academician 2019 and the most Prolific Writer. He also received 2 awards which were 'Rector Special Award for Journal /Proceeding Publication' and 'Rector Special Award for General Publication' previously. His research interests are on social media, sociology, public relations and education.

Title: The Level of Apprehensive Towards COVID-19 Vaccine

Abstract. Apprehensive brings the definition of one being anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen to them. Humans are bound to feel concerned and apprehensive towards something new and uncommon to the public's eye. In correlation with the COVID-19 pandemic that is currently ongoing, the study is aimed to determine the levels of apprehension towards the COVID-19 vaccine. Researchers distributed an online questionnaire to support the study consisting of 13 items in the demographic section and 24 questions on the level of apprehension section. The study incorporated 475 respondents from all over Malaysia through the Google Form platform. All of the variables were evaluated using scales that have previously been utilised by other studies. Furthermore, the survey amount

was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table. The SPSS version 20 programme was used to conduct the study. The findings indicated that the level of apprehensive is low ($m=2.13$). Male show higher apprehensive than female and people in rural area have the highest level of apprehensive towards COVID-19 vaccine.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3**Prof. Dr Long-yuan Li,**Structural Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Plymouth
University, UNITED KINGDOM.

Prof Long-yuan Li has been the Professor of Structural Engineering in the School of Engineering at University of Plymouth since 2011. His research interests cover the fields of concrete materials, composites materials, and structures. He is the editor of “Construction and Building Materials”, and member of editorial boards of journals including “Cement and Concrete Composites” and “Magazine of Concrete Research”. He is the Fellow of the Alexandre von Foundation (Germany) and the Institution of Structural Engineers (UK), and a member of the UK Society for Computational Mechanics in Engineering, the UK Concrete Society, and the International Society for Interaction of Mechanics and Mathematics.”

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 4

Assistant Prof. Dr. Sonia Benghida
McGill University, Canada.



Sonia Benghida has newly joined McGill University in September 2021 as an Assistant professor. She holds a doctorate in Glottopolitics and Education from Rouen University (France). She formerly worked as a research analyst and reviewer for Intelligentsia.

For the first 15 years of her career, she worked in various university departments, teaching English as a foreign language, (socio)linguistics, and French-English Translation, focusing her research on language planning and policymaking. In 2007, she was awarded the Richard Whipp Research Scholarship from Cardiff University (UK) to pursue research on Spatial and Policy Planning in Wales.

She transitioned into Sociology in September 2012 by working as a Senior researcher at Montreal University in the Department of Sociology and anthropology, before accepting a post-doctoral position at McGill University in December 2015, then a full-time Assistant Professor position of Sociology and Cultural Studies at Woosong University (South Korea).

She has published two books and articles in the fields of language planning and education, government policies, management structures, economy, and blockchain, as well as a variety of sociological topics. Her latest initiative aims to investigate Higher Education Post-COVID-19 in the context of the technological revolution. She has regularly served on peer review committees for the IBScientific Journal and the Francophone Korean journal ACFCO, and recently for Palgrave Macmillan.

Title: Students' Role and Skills in Detecting Fake News in Social Media Networks

Abstract. The widespread use of social media has resulted in the emergence of new realities, the first of which is a shift in information sources from large media producers to individuals. Because of the development of Social Networking Services, media users now have more access to information than at any previous point in history which led to huge online social information sharing, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. Consumers of information, particularly students, may be computer, internet, or social media savvy, but their ability to assess information and identify false, inaccurate, misleading or tainted sources remains in doubt. They are having a hard time distinguishing the validity of a news source, its context, and the differences across media messages and sources, leading to media credibility issues. The capacity to recognize what is real and what is not is fraught with difficulties, yet, in the absence of trust in the media, individuals must depend on themselves and their social networks in consuming, analyzing, verifying, and spreading information. As a result, audience subjectivity and bias will influence how media users understand and distribute information on social media. When the material is posted and re-shared across various social media platforms, it may go viral. The reason why students are at the heart of any effort to combat the spread of fake news. This talk will focus on students' fake news detection strategies, stressing the idea that rather than depending entirely on social platforms and their fact-checking systems, students are at the core of any effort to stop the spread of fake news. Misinformation detection challenges and alternatives will be explored.

Part IV

INVITED SPEAKER



Dr. Wan Sallha Yusoff

Faculty of Applied and Human Sciences ,
Universiti Malaysia Perlis, Malaysia.

Title: The Impact of Covid 19 Vaccination
on the Global Financial Market



Dr. Folasayo Enoch Olalere

Department of Visual Communication
Design, Faculty of Arts and Design
Durban University of Technology,
Durban, South Africa.

Title: The Changing Role of Design as a
Mutating Discipline in the Digital Realm of
4IR.

Part V

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

ICAMET 2021

Honorary-Chair:

Prof. Dr. Mohd Mustafa Al Bakri Abdullah, Universiti of Malaysia Perlis
(UniMAP)
Assoc. Prof. Ir. Dr. Shayfull Zamree Abd. Rahim, Universiti Malaysia
Perlis (UniMAP), Malaysia

Chairman:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rafiza Abdul Razak, Universiti of Malaysia Perlis
(UniMAP), Malaysia

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Rosnita, UniMAP, Malaysia
Dr. Alida Abdullah, UniMAP, Malaysia
Dr Meor Ahmad Faris, UniMAP, Malaysia
Dr Mohd Firdaus Abu Hashim, UniMAP,Malaysia

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**ICDISST 2021****Co-organized by:**

World Invention Intellectual Property Associations (WIIPA), Taiwan

Advisory Board:

Professor Ts. Dr. Mohd Mustafa Al-Bakri Abdullah (UniMAP)

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Assoc. Professor Tunku Salha Binti Tunku Ahmad (UniMAP)

Assoc Prof Dr Saiful Bahri Mohamed, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin

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Indonesia)

Drs. Subaer, M.Phil, Ph.D (Universitas Negeri Makassar,Indonesia)

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Dr. Julinawati Bt Suanda (UniMAP)

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Dr. Rosmamuhamedani Ramli (UiTM)

Ir. Dr. Nik Ahmad Faris Bin Nik Abdullah (Politeknik Sultan Abdul Halim

Mu'adzam Shah – Polimas)

Ir. Mohd. Nasir Mat Saad (UniMAP)

Ir. Amarul Bin Talip (UniMAP)

Dr. Muhamad Ezran Bin Zainal Abdullah (UMK)

Ir. Mohd Khairul Fadzly Bin Abu Bakar (UniMAP)

Dr. Ir. Irfan Bin Abd Rahim (UniMAP)

Dr. Norshah Afizi Bin Shuaib (UniMAP)

Mr. Mohd Salman bin Ghazali (IKM Sik)

Mr. Muhammad Adli bin Haron (Politeknik Sultan Abdul Halim

Mu'adzam Shah – Polimas)

Mr. Abdullah Al- Rashid Ab Hamid (UTHM)

Mr. Mohd Hilmi Harun (UMK)

Part VI

GENERAL INFORMATION



Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP) is Malaysia's 17th public institution of higher learning. Approved by the Malaysian Cabinet in May 2001, it started off as a university college - Kolej Universiti Kejuruteraan Utara Malaysia (KUKUM). The institution's first intake comprised 116 engineering students who began classes in June 2002. In February 2007, KUKUM was upgraded to a full-fledged university and renamed Universiti Malaysia Perlis (UniMAP). The university is one of only four technical universities in Malaysia.

UniMAP's raison d'être was to produce highly-skilled engineers to fulfil and support Malaysia's Industrial Blueprint (Pelan Induk Perindustrian Negara). Over the years, we have remained true to this mission, aiming to produce exemplary individuals who will contribute to the Nation's development and industry competitiveness agenda.

We take pride in UniMAP being a leading technical university in the region, enhanced by its active engagement with leading industries in the region and globally. Our niche areas are Engineering, Engineering Technology, Technology, Science & relevant areas, with emphasis on electronics. Our focus on TVET means that we are able to offer students with a range of programmes highly relevant to industry, including that of soft-TVET.

UniMAP students are nurtured to become competent practitioners in their area of specialization and to have the confidence to explore entrepreneurial possibilities upon graduation. They are expected to not only exhibit excellence in the knowledge and skills that are directly related to their specialized fields of study, but also to demonstrate outstanding proficiency in both communication and ICT skills, as well as possess unsurpassed traits of professionalism and patriotism.

PART VII

List of Abstracts

**9th International Conference on Advanced Material
Engineering & Technology (ICAMET 2021)**

**2nd International Conference on Design Innovation, Social
Science & Technology (ICDISST 2021)**

Seashell as Fine Aggregate Replacement: The Effect on Mechanical and Physical Properties of Concrete

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Abstract. Presently, seashell waste is a raw material that is easily available and is an attraction as a material to be recycled to replace materials in concrete mixes such as fine aggregates, coarse aggregates and cement. Previous study found that the seashell waste has demonstrated properties that will help to increase the strength of concrete if added as aggregate as the strength closely equal with aggregate. Other than that, the content of calcium carbonate that can be produced from the shell can contribute to the overall strength of concrete mixture. Moreover, the depletion of natural resources such as aggregate in construction due to the high demand has been stressing which led to more environment friendly usage of material for construction. Therefore, this paper explores the mechanical and physical properties of seashell waste as a partial replacement for fine aggregate. About 27 cube samples, 18 prism samples and 15 control samples were casted in concrete grade M30 with the replacement percentage of 60%, 70%, 80% seashell as fine aggregate. The outcome shows that highest strength for compressive strength and flexural strength test on 70% of replacement seashell as fine aggregate in concrete.

Characterization of *Cosmos caudatus* (Ulam Raja) Extract Under Industrial Scale Spray Dryer

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Abstract. The paper presents the physical property of plant based extract food powder during processing. The effect of drying on the *C.caudatus* powder extract under industrial scale spray dryer was performed. The physical attributes to the powder including particle size, size distribution, colour measurement and its bioactive compounds were discussed. *C.caudatus* retained significant amount of quercitrin 0.72%w/w and quercetin content (0.36%w/w) respectively. The results showed that the particles size obtained in this work was approximately 277 μ m by volume mean diameter, ($D_{4,3}$) and 203 μ m by Sauter mean diameter ($D_{3,2}$), respectively. The results indicate that spray drying method is suitable to produce extract with good physical and chemical quality. The result of this study may promote the potential of *C.caudatus* powder extract as food ingredient and nutraceutical product.

Formation of Precipitated Calcium Carbonate at Boiling Temperature

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Abstract. Various parameters were studied in order to find the appropriate synthesis parameters in preparing precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC). In this study, PCC was prepared at two different synthesizing temperatures; room temperature and boiling temperature. Effect of room and boiling temperature were further investigated using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and field-emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM). Based on the results, synthesis temperature contributed significant factor to the morphology and size of the particle. The findings discovered a formation of cauliflower-like calcite PCC at boiling temperature. Meanwhile, scalenochedral-shape calcite PCC formed at room synthesized temperature.

A Review on the Concrete Durability exposed to different Wet-Dry Cycles Conditions

*Zarina Yahya^{1,2}, Rafiza Abd Razak^{1,2}, Khairunnisa Muhammad²,

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Abstract. Concrete structure is prone to corrosion and weathering when built near marine environment. The greater damage on the concrete can be observed when it involves wet-dry action such as tidal waves combine with the existence of aggressive ions such as sulphate and chloride in seawater. The objective of this study is to review on the mechanism of sulphate, chloride attack toward concrete, parameters that influence the wet-dry action and identify the overview of research trends. The mechanism of sulphate and chloride attack during wet-dry action had reciprocal inhibiting effect on concrete and the penetration level for each ion also vary. The physical and mechanical damage of concrete exposed to wet-dry action also influence by wet-dry ratio, number of cycles and temperature during drying process. The main compound detected during exposure period are Friedel salt, ettringite, mirabilite and thenardite which can cause concrete delamination and spalling.

Use Of Palm Kernel Shell From Agriculture Waste As Partial Replacement For Coarse Aggregate In Hot Mix Asphalt

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Abstract. Palm kernel shell (PKS) is known as a waste material that produced by oil palm factory. In this research, PKS will be used as an alternative to improve the strength and performance of hot mix asphalt (HMA). The bitumen grade of 60/70 PEN and ACW14 had been used in the research. To investigate the strength of PKS in term of designing wearing course, bitumen content of 4% to 6% and different mix design with different percentages content of PKS were provided. The total specimens prepared in this research are 45 specimens. The specific gravity of PKS was lower and showed the high capacity in water absorption compare to the natural aggregate. The increment of percentage for PKS in HMA make the strength in Marshall Specimen became decreases as stated in the result and discussion. Result of optimum bitumen content for PKS 10, PKS 30 and PKS 50 were 4.72%, 4.86% and 4.90% individually. All optimum bitumen content in this research was satisfied with JKR Standard 2008 in term of the design parameter. The specimen of PKS 10, PKS 30 was classified as heavy traffic and PKS 50 was classified as medium traffic. PKS 10 was shown as a good partial replacement for natural aggregate due to the admissibility of parameter, environmental friendly factor and cheapest in costing.

Factors Influencing the Comfortability at Students' Residential Building, UniCITI Alam Campus, Perlis, Malaysia

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Abstract. This paper aims to examine the thermal comfort, air ventilation, indoor air quality and light intensity influence the comfortability of the students. The study was conducted on a residential building, Block A1 in UniCITI Alam Campus, Perlis, Malaysia. Data was collected from an experiment of air velocity, relative humidity, temperature and light intensity. The experiment has been carried out in a few residential units randomly chosen on 4 levels from 7 floors of the building. All the parameters observed were compared to the Malaysian Standard by the Department of Safety and Health. Then a suggestion was given based on the result obtained.

Seashell as Fine Aggregate Replacement: The Effect on Mechanical and Physical Properties of Concrete

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Abstract. The university needs to endure some drastic changes in teaching and learning due to the challenges and changes in the educational system parallel to the Revolutionary Industry 4.0 and pandemic Covid-19. Besides, the implementation of co-curriculum activities and mobility programs ought to be streamlined so that the aim of the university to produce students with soft skills can be achieved. Since virtual mobility has not been implemented yet in Malaysia, a preliminary study should be conducted to identify the feasibility of the program. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the readiness of lecturers in terms of their knowledge and attitudes to run a virtual mobility program. In addition, the tools that were needed to run the virtual mobility program were also examined. The study consisted of 305 university lecturers from Malaysia who had participated in the mobility program or teaching co-curricular courses. The findings showed that the level of knowledge and attitude readiness of lecturers to implement the virtual mobility program was at a medium level. Meanwhile, the internet and the ethics of internet usage were seen as the necessary things in the implementation of the virtual mobility program. The finding stated the university's internet readiness, module content, data accessibility, and marketing tactics may all be recognised as essential strategies for the virtual mobility program's effective implementation in Malaysia.

Real-Time Vibration Monitoring of A Mobile Offshore Production Unit For Structural Integrity Management

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Abstract. Structural integrity monitoring of a mobile offshore production unit (MOPU) is becoming increasingly important as the offshore structure ages. Monitoring actual structural response in terms of vibration due to environmental loadings is a very crucial phase within an effective structural integrity management program. A vibration monitoring system is a comprehensive system that can acquire vibration data based on pre-determined parameters including sampling frequency, vibration intensity, recording duration, recording intervals, and frequency bandwidths. Continuous structural monitoring by online accelerometers provides an excellent monitoring technique to examine the structure's natural frequency response. A case study on the implementation of continuous online vibration monitoring on MOPU not only provides an alternative method for calculating accumulated damage due to fatigue based on actual measurement, but also validates or compares design life determined during the design phase. Recorded time-series data were converted into the spectral-frequency domain via a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) filter using the OrcaFlex engine. The fatigue assessment concluded that all three (3) legs of MOPU failed the 10-year fatigue design life criteria.

Application of Acoustic Emission Testing (Aet) Enhancing Condition Based Maintenance at Chemical Based Company In Malaysia

* Soleham J.K¹, A. Ahmad¹

¹ Universiti Kuala Lumpur-Malaysia France institute, Bangi, Malaysia

* azmanahmad@unikl.edu.my

Abstract. The Acoustic Emission Technique (AET) is widely used for detecting and monitoring damages and progress on damages in various structures, and it has acquired a reputation as one of the most dependable and well-established non-destructive testing techniques (NDT). Acoustic Emission is a very efficient and effective technique for detecting fracture behaviour and fatigue in metals, fibreglass, wood, composites, ceramics, concrete, and polymers, among other materials. It can also be used to detect defects and pressure leaks in vessels, tanks, and pipes, as well as to track the progress of welding corrosion. A standard AET technique is also established in this study. The findings of this feasibility study can be utilised to support future offshore field tests of AET on operational structures. The findings revealed that the case company has a considerable need for systematic CBM methods to do the right things at the right time and in a cost-effective manner.

Tribological Behaviour of Graphene Nanoparticles as an Additive in Vegetable Based Oil

* N Z M Noor^{1,a)}, Z Z Abidin^{1,2,b)}, M Z M Zain^{1,c)}, N A Shuaib^{1,3,d)}

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²Sustainable Manufacturing Technology Research Group, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Technology, Universiti Malaysia Perlis, 02600, Arau, Perlis, Malaysia.

³Green Design and Manufacture Research Group, Center of Excellence Geopolymer & Green Technology (CEGeoGTech), Universiti Malaysia Perlis, 01000, Kangar, Perlis, Malaysia.

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Abstract. Friction between the tool and the workpiece generates heat, which can shorten tool life and impair the quality of machined parts. Thus, the use of appropriate lubricants is required to mitigate these issues. In this research, the use of different weight concentration of graphene nanoparticles (0.1 %, 0.5 % and 1.0 %) to augment commercially available vegetable-based oil, LB3000 was investigated using tribological test. Their performances were evaluated in form of the coefficient of friction, wear scar diameter, kinematic viscosity and thermal conductivity. Higher concentration of graphene was found to be more effective in terms of lowering coefficients of friction, reducing wear scar diameter, and improving kinematic viscosity and thermal conductivity. This study clearly demonstrates that a suitable combination of graphene nanoparticles in oil can improve tribological behaviour as well as lubrication performance.

The Effect of Fabric Constructions on Elastic Behaviour and Tension Decay of Compression Garment

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Abstract. Knitted fabrics used as compression garments are subjected to deformation due to various loads used to extend the fabrics during wear. The loads to extend the fabrics are influenced by fabric constructions, strain levels and fabric directions. This study investigates the elastic behaviour and tension decay of different knitted fabrics at different strain levels. The strain of fabrics was measured using a tensile testing machine, and each sample was cycled five times between zero and the specified strain to simulate the repeated use of compression garments. The elastic behaviour and the tension decay were evaluated in both length (wales) direction and width (course) directions of the fabrics. It was found that fabric constructions, strain levels, and fabric directions have a significant impact on the fabric load and the tension decay of fabrics ($p<0.05$).

Synthesis and Characterization of Chitosan-Gold Nanoparticles (Cs-AuNPs) Conjugate as an Antibacterial

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Abstract. AuNPs (gold nanoparticles) are a type of nanomaterial with a high biocompatibility. The goal of this research is to use the Turkevich method to make AuNPs utilizing HAuCl₄.3H₂O as a precursor and Na₃C₆H₅O₇ as a reduction agent. UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (UV-Vis), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) characterization of the resulting AuNPs revealed an excellent band of Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) of about 542 nm, high crystallinity, variable shape, and a size range of 20-40 nm. This feature indicates that the AuNPs produced can be used in biomedical applications. Chitosan is an excellent antibacterial biomaterial. Shrimp shells were used to synthesize chitosan nanoparticle (CsNPs) in three stages: deproteinization, demineralization, and deacetylation. UV-Vis, FTIR, and XRD techniques were used to characterize the resultant chitosan, and it was discovered to be of good quality. The antibacterial properties of chitosan nanoparticles (CsNPs) and chitosan-AuNPs conjugate (Cs-AuNPs) were investigated using the agar diffusion method. CsNPs and Cs-AuNPs were found to effectively diminish the growth of *Escherichia coli* bacteria, but not *Staphylococcus aureus* or *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria. The findings of this study will open a better understanding of CsNPs and AuNPs as biomedical materials because of their remarkable qualities.

Effect of Silane Treatment on Hydrophobicity of All-Cellulose Composite (ACC) treated with Hexadecyltrimethoxysilane (HDTMS)

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Abstract. All-cellulose composite (ACC) is a novel single component bio-based material that consists of cellulose for both fiber and matrix phases. ACC has good mechanical, thermal and optical properties due to the compatibility of fiber and matrix phases. However, abundant hydroxyl groups in the cellulose molecules make ACC hydrophilic thus limiting the potential outdoor applications of ACC. In this present study, the ACC was fabricated by using solvent infusion processing (SIP) from rayon textile. The NaOH/urea was used as the solvent to partially dissolve the cellulose. Then, ACC was treated with hexadecyltrimethoxysilane (HDTMS) to produce hydrophobic ACC. The FTIR spectra of HDTMS treated ACC showed the new peak appears at 2850 cm⁻¹, 1103 cm⁻¹, and 793 cm⁻¹ that attributed to -CH₂ stretching, asymmetric stretching of Si-O-Si band and Si-OH stretching vibrations, respectively. The surface morphology of HDTMS treated ACC was rougher compared to untreated ACC. Furthermore, the HDTMS treated ACC exhibited significant hydrophobicity with a high water contact angle that can go up to 145.1°.

Superhydrophobic and Water Repellent of All-Cellulose Composite (ACC) treated with HDTMS/SiO₂

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Abstract. All-cellulose composite (ACC) consists of cellulose for both reinforced and matrix phases. ACC has good mechanical, thermal and optical properties due to the compatibility of fiber and matrix phases. However, ACC can change its physical structure and lose strength in the presence of moisture due to abundant hydroxyl group in the cellulose molecules that make ACC hydrophilic. In this present study, the ACC was fabricated by using solvent infusion processing (SIP) from rayon textile. The NaOH/urea was used as the solvent to partially dissolve the cellulose. Then, ACC was treated with hexadecyltrimethoxysilane (HDTMS)/silica (SiO₂) to produce superhydrophobic surface of ACC. The FTIR spectra of HDTMS/SiO₂ treated ACC showed the new peak appears at 2841 cm⁻¹ and 800 cm⁻¹ that attributed to -CH₂ stretching and Si-O-CH₃ vibrations, respectively. The surface morphology of HDTMS/SiO₂ treated ACC was rougher compared to untreated ACC. Furthermore, the HDTMS/SiO₂ treated ACC exhibited superhydrophobic with water contact angle beyond 157°.

The Structure and Ionic Conductivity of the Multifunction Geo-rGO-TiO₂ Nanocomposite

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Abstract. The goal of this study is to produce a novel pervaporation membrane based on a geopolymers-rGO-TiO₂ nanocomposite. Geopolymer, which works as a binder, was made from metakaolin in a strong alkali solution and cured for two hours at temperatures below 100°C. A modified Hummers' method was utilized to create graphene oxide (GO), and a hydrothermal approach was employed to convert GO into reduced graphene oxide (rGO). The geopolymers paste was manually mixed with the rGO-TiO₂ nanocomposite before being placed in a pre-designed mold and hardened for two hours at 60 degrees Celsius. Various characterizations are conducted to explore the characteristics of this material in order to ensure its efficacy as a membrane. Based on Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) measurements, the geopolymers paste is able to accommodate the addition of rGO and TiO₂ into their cyclic networks. The structure and phase of the specimens were studied using X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), and the results show that the Geo-rGO-TiO₂ nanocomposite is well established. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) was used to examine the microstructure of Geo-rGO-TiO₂, and the images revealed that rGO and TiO₂ are uniformly distributed on the surface of the geopolymers matrix. The ionic conductivity of the geopolymers and its composites was studied by using Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS), and the results showed that Nyquist plots as well as the Bode diagram of the Geo-rGO-TiO₂ nanocomposite resemble the properties of double-layer capacitance, in which rGO and TiO₂ act to improve the ionic mobility of the material. All these features refer to the membrane's ability to reject undesired ions during the liquid-to-contaminant separation process. The results of this study pave the way for a multifunction of geopolymers-rGO-TiO₂ nanocomposite.

Effect of Herbal and Vegetable Extract on Mineral, Heavy Metal Content and Sensory Evaluation of Formulated Protein Supplement

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Abstract. Calories-dense products encourage weight gain through healthy ingredients. With addition of healthy fats, whey protein and carbohydrate, the blends will help to increase the muscle mass. The incorporation of herbal in protein supplement is expected to benefit the new developed product, with regard to the presence of active ingredients and phytochemicals agent that promote health such as antioxidant, anti-cancer and anti-aging. Sensory evaluation on herbal like *Eurycoma longifolia* is essential, due to the herbal contribute to the bitter taste of the formulation. The additional of vegetables may interrupt the solubility of the formulation due to its non-soluble characteristic. In this studies comparison between herbal and non-herbal (commercial products) protein supplement due to its after taste, bitterness, sweetness and appearance were carried out. The sensory evaluation of the protein supplement was carried out via 9-point hedonic scale. Mineral content of the samples was also analysed. The score of hedonic scale showed that the sweetness and bitterness of the herbal protein supplement is significantly different compared to the commercial products. All samples showed differences in the mineral contents, but mineral ferum was present in the highest concentration in protein supplement incorporated with herbal and vegetables. The highly concerned toxic metals such as cadmium (Cd), arsenic (Ar), plumbum (Pb) and mercury (Hg) level were below of the standard limit (0.3ppm, 5ppm, 10ppm and 0.5 ppm respectively). Hence, the obtained results might be useful to define the new formulations of these highly consumed protein supplement with health benefits for athletes.

Emerging Technologies of Construction 4.0 in Quantity Surveying Practices

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Abstract. In line with the development of Industry 4.0 which takes place in almost every country in world. Malaysia also not left behind in adapting this transformation which initially has been outlined in Industry 4.0 Blueprint in the year of 2018. Then continued to that, Construction 4.0 eventually introduces in 2021 where it become as strategic plan for construction industry to gear up for 4th Industrial Revolution. As a part of construction professional in construction industry, Quantity Surveyors (QS) also being affected with this transformation and changes is needed in their roles and practices. The focus of this paper is to identify the emerging technologies in Construction 4.0 which have been currently adapted in Quantity Surveying practices. The data were collected using quantitative method via questionnaires survey among Quantity Surveyors in Malaysia. Based on the data obtained, emerging technologies in Construction 4.0 have been divided into 3 technology cluster. Ideally, Cluster 1 (Simulation and Modelling) and Cluster 2 (Digitalization and Virtualization) are slowly being adapted in Quantity Surveying practices meanwhile Cluster 3 (Smart Factory) are less being demanded and adapted in QS profession. Due to that, the result proven that Quantity Surveyors are currently taking their steps and grows towards adapting Industry 4.0 waves in their profession. This research is significant in providing an insight for other professionals in construction industry towards managing transformation of Construction 4.0 as well as Industry 4.0 in Malaysia.

Design and Development of Golf Ball Retriever Prototype

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Abstract. Golf ball retriever that can be used in the driving range is very essential to the driving range operator. Conventional methods of retrieving the balls are still being practiced in Malaysia. One of the problems with conventional method is the balls were collected ineffectively. Furthermore, the collector experiences strain in their wrists while collecting the balls with the method of scooping. Surveys have been conducted among the driving range operators to get the input of requirements if a prototype is built to retrieve golf balls. The objectives of this is to design and develop a golf ball retriever prototype that can effectively collect the balls to reduce the collection time, increase the output of collecting the balls as well as improving the ergonomics value by reducing the strain on the wrists of the operator.

A Review of Virtual Reality Application on STEM Based Education

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Abstract. The breakthrough of virtual reality technology could benefits humans, especially with the current technological achievement that we have nowadays. Nowadays, people started to use virtual reality more often, especially younger ones. Virtual reality (VR) can serve as an educational tool for students who have limited access to learning material out of their reach. The most common way to implement virtual reality is using the gamification method, in which using games as a way of learning. This article presents an in-depth study of the recent application of virtual reality in STEM-based learning. The study method is by reviewing the application of VR using different ways as its medium of delivery and how it is specifically used. The VR utilization can be done using applications, gamification method, and desktop based.

Effect of Polylactic Acid Coating on the Tensile and Wettability Properties of the Hydrophilic Polyvinyl Alcohol Electrospun Films for Wound Dressing Potential

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Abstract. Hydrophobic dressing application in wound dressing is an alternative approach that showed promising results, especially when dealing with colonization at the wound site. The wound dressing must possess a hydrophobic surface to eliminate the growth of hydrophobic microorganisms and at the same time be able to absorb massive fluid for better healing activities. This study is aimed to evaluate the effect of the hydrophobic coating on the polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) nanofiber electrospun in terms of mechanical and wettability properties. The PVA/PLA film was prepared by electrospinning process followed by polylactic acid (PLA) coating at a differentiation concentration of 1, 4 and 8 % for 15 minutes. The mechanical and water contact angle analysis suggested that PLA 4% concentration is the optimum value as the coating material. It has excellent Ultimate Tensile Strength (1022.5 ± 9.28 MPa) and Young Modulus (257.56 ± 11.37 MPa) properties with the optimal hydrophobic condition for the wound dressing application. Swelling capacity studies indicated that the PVA/4PLA absorb simulated wound fluid up to 1780%, higher than neat PVA film, only 740%. This report suggests that PLA can be exploited for the synergistic combination with PVA nanofiber for better wound dressing materials.

Characteristics of Physical Adsorbent- Adsorbate Pairs to Improve the Performance of Adsorption Refrigeration System

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Abstract. This paper presents the desired characteristics of adsorbent and adsorbate in adsorption cooling system. The development of competitive market ready adsorption chiller is hindered by the physics of the adsorbent-adsorbate pairs, the main component of this cooling system. A breakthrough is required to produce adsorbent-adsorbate pairs with superior characteristics. The adsorbent-adsorbate pair must have low heat of adsorption compared to the latent heat of vaporization of refrigerant. The adsorbent uptake must be sensitive to its temperature, to reduce energy usage for sensible heating during transition from adsorption to desorption phase. An increase on the rate of adsorption and desorption must be accompanied by increase in rate of heat transfer to make sure optimum performance can be achieved. For a quick assessment on performance of adsorbent, refrigerant and heat exchange surface, adsorption calorimeter could be used.

Thermal conductivity of Vegetable Oil-based Hybrid Nanofluid Containing Al_2O_3 - TiO_2 Nanoparticles

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Abstract. This study focuses on the experimental investigation of the thermal conductivity of three different types of vegetable oil: coconut, soybean, and palm oil suspended with Al_2O_3 - TiO_2 nanoparticles with mixing ratios of 50:50. The vegetable oil-based nanofluid was prepared using 10% of Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) surfactant. The main purpose of the study is to experimentally investigate the thermal conductivity of vegetable oil-based hybrid nanofluids with different nanoparticle concentrations. The temperature and concentration studied spans from 30°C to 60°C and 0 – 0.6%, respectively. The experimental results on the thermal conductivity showed an increase of approximately 1.77% to 27.1% with the increase in both temperature and nanoparticle concentrations. Based on the results obtained, the nanofluid that is justified to be the most stable is palm oil-based nanofluid containing Al_2O_3 - TiO_2 nanoparticle mass concentration of 0.2 % at a mixing ratio of 50:50. The highest thermal conductivity also achieved by palm oil-based hybrid nanofluid with Al_2O_3 - TiO_2 concentration of 0.6% at 30°C.

Effect of Different Binders Used on the Characteristic of Charcoal Briquettes Made from Rice Straw Waste

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Abstract. In Malaysia, rice straw after rice harvesting were abundant and has no significant used. This paddy waste is commonly burnt on the landfilled which cause open firing and increased environmental problem. In fact, this waste can be converted into green material, higher value and useful product such as charcoal briquette used for generating heat energy. This study determines the effect of difference type of binder used in producing rice straw based-charcoal briquette. Rice straws were combusted at 260°C for 4 hours in oven to form char powder. Corn starch and tapioca starch were prepared as binder and each of them was mixed with char powder before compacted into briquette. Each charcoal briquette was characterized in terms of volatile matter, fixed carbon, moisture content, ash content, and their flammable characteristics. It was found that, types and ratios of binders to charcoal briquette were slightly affected the briquette's moisture level and ash content with good ignition time and burning rate.

Numerical Analysis on Heat Sinks with Different Geometries for PC Cooling System

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Abstract. A heat sink is a device that removes heat from electronic devices that consume electricity. This heat removal is required to meet the equipment's design requirements. In this paper, different heat sink geometries are designed and simulated using computational fluids dynamic software to compare the temperature distribution and thermal performance. The main objective is to investigate the effect of the fin arrangement, base plate thickness and type of heat sink material on the thermal performance of heat sinks using the Ansys FLUENT 2021. The heat sinks have been analyzed at different heat load supply of 60 W, 70 W and 80 W. Three different fins arrangement of rectangular plates, rectangular pins and separated short plates heat sink are compared of the thermal performance in this study. The effects of heat sink materials on thermal performance were also investigated numerically. In this research work, thermal resistance is the parameter that determines the thermal performance of the heat sinks. The findings revealed that the thermal resistance is lower for the copper rectangular plates heat sink with 5 mm base plate thickness.

Design and Development of a Briquetter for Eco-Charchoal Production

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Abstract. A briquetter is developed to reduce human effort to mold the biomass materials into briquettes. This study aims to design and analyze a simple and economic briquetting machine using CAD and FE tool as well as to develop a well-functioning briquetter based on the finalized design. Three designs were developed in PTC CREO where the piston and body underwent static stress analysis. Based on the result found the piston from the second and third design has the lowest maximum von mises stress of 127.6 MPa while the body from the third design has the lowest maximum von mises stress of 118.5 MPa when maximum external load is applied. The prototype was then built and tested which functioned well. The rice husk and waste-paper briquettes were successfully developed and produced.

Fabrication and Characterization of Porous Ti-6Al-7Nb Alloys by Space Holder Technique Using Magnesium as Spacer for Biomedical Applications

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Abstract. Porous Titanium Niobium (Ti-6Al-7Nb) are widely found in biomedical applications due to their excellent mechanical characteristics and biocompatibility with human bone. In this study, porous Ti-6Al-7Nb were produced with powder metallurgy process together with space holder technique. Magnesium (Mg) was used as spacer to generate pores with porosity range 20-40 vol.%. The production of porous samples started with the spherical Ti-6Al-7Nb powders with average size of 20 μm were mixed with Mg powders with different weight percentage and Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) as binder. The mixtures then were compacted using Hydraulic Hand Press under pressure of 600 MPa with double-ended steel die. The green compacts produced sintered for 2 hours under high purity argon gas atmosphere at temperature 1300°C to remove the Mg. The calculated porosity in range ~25-37 % of sintered samples achieved desired porosity content. Compression test with speed 0.001mm/sec were conducted to figure out the mechanical characterization resulting in Elastic modulus, E in the range ~0.0651-0.9375 GPa and yield strength, σ_y ~3.9-47.0 MPa which sufficient for implantations with human bone. The sintered samples were observed under Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) where spherical, interconnected macropores and irregular shape of micropores were identified.

Proof-of-concept study of Virgin Coconut Oil-Nanostructured Lipid Carrier (VCO-NLC) for Hair Care Applications

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Abstract. Virgin coconut oil (VCO) has been widely used especially in tropic countries either for topically applied on adults or children's skin or orally-intake products as a supplement. In this study, VCO has been produced in nanoparticles using nanostructured lipid carrier system targeted for hair care application. This study used emulsification-ultrasonication method of glyceryl monostearate as a solid lipid, and VCO itself as a liquid lipid and water as a disperse solvent. Different amount of solid lipid was varied in order to obtain smaller particle size and narrow polydispersity index. Particle size distribution and zeta potential of the samples were then identified. *In vitro* occlusion factor was also examined. Then, samples with and without VCO-NLC were then applied on the hair tresses and examined using scanning electron microscope. As a result, VCO-NLC (F1) produced smallest particle size with 126.3 ± 10.0 nm and narrow PDI (0.16 ± 0.01) with spherical shape. *In vitro* occlusion factor produced $8.8 \pm 4.2\%$ and $10.2 \pm 5.5\%$ for VCO-NLC at 24 and 48 h. Results showed that, hair tresses tested with VCO-NLC produced slightly thin film formation on the hair tresses that prevented the hair dry and loss its moisture. Thus, VCO-NLC was satisfactorily produced and has a potential to be used as a hair care substance.

Design and Development of Micro Wind Turbine Leaves

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Abstract. The micro wind turbine leaves are a system that functions as an average wind turbine. Still, the only difference is that these micro wind turbine leaves generate less power for low power applications because they are designed for locations with low wind speed, such as Malaysia's wind speed at 3m/s. These micro wind turbines are small wind turbines with multiple small turbine blades or leaves connected. This study aims to understand the working principle of micro wind turbines and observe the power outcome when low wind speed is present. The design consists of three micro wind turbines connected in a simple configuration to light up multiple LED lights as a load. An industrial fan is used to supply wind for the experiment. Two LED lights were used, one was the green LED, and the other was the white LEDs. The generator is connected to the green LED to show the working principle, and the rechargeable battery is connected to the white LEDs to show the effects when no wind supply is present. The micro wind generator produced about 0.09 W. A total of three generators produced about 0.27 W to be supplied to the green LED. The rechargeable battery discharged about 14.4 W for the white LED light. This wind turbine concept lighted up the green LED to show the multiple connection functions, and when there is no wind present, the white LED will still be turned on due to the rechargeable battery. The rechargeable battery functions as a storage system to store power when the wind is supplied. The results show that the micro wind turbines function properly by lighting up the green and white LED. Hence, this proves that the multiple connection micro wind turbines are possible to work at low wind speeds and can only produce a sufficient amount of power used in certain appliances.

Solar Tracking Control Systems Design Strategies: A Review

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Abstract. There are many different strategies when it comes to designing solar trackers. They can be either single or dual-axis. They could be passive with no motors or gears or active incorporating the usage of a PLC, a micro-controller, or other controlling systems to be classified in various ways. The efficiency of the tracker is affected immensely with each choice made. Therefore, the design has to consider the area's location, climate, and environmental conditions where the solar tracker will be installed.

The Influence of Cement Content to Properties of High Strength Anti Washout Concrete (HSAWC)

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Abstract. The high strength of concrete required a lot of cement content to increase its strength but not for the anti washout concrete (AWC) or underwater concrete (UWC). AWC will face another problem which is higher cement content could make the segregation to occur. This segregation process will give bad impact to the strength of the AWC. This research studied on four different cement content to examine: 450 kg/m³, 500 kg/m³, 550 kg/m³ and 600 kg/m³ towards its fresh and hardened properties of concrete. Superplasticizer is used as water reducing agent in the mix proportions to achieve high strength and self-consolidated concrete. Apart from that, there are two types of concrete samples produced, the air sampling concrete and underwater sampling concrete which have the same mix proportion. The overall results show a good correlation between the cement content in the mix and the strength of the air sampling concrete achieved. However, anti washout concrete having issues which is segregation. This segregation had affected the strength of the concrete. In conclusion, Anti washout concrete shows that optimal cement content without any viscosity modifying agent (VMA) is at 550 kg/m³.

Effect of Natural Filter on Producing Synthetic Calcium Carbonate

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Abstract. Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) is the most widely used filler material in paper, paint, food packaging, ceramic, cosmetic, medicine, and other industries. In the present paper, synthetic calcium carbonate has been produced from waste, which is carbide lime from the acetylene gas industry which uses limestone in its production. SCC was synthesized using an advanced method called ionic sucrose solution from carbide lime. There are two variable ionic solutions which the one going through with a natural filter and retardant agent, and the other one without them to keep as a reference. The morphology shows the reference SCC that has no filter, and no additional agent was slightly coarse compared with SCC that produced by natural filter and retardant agent. Also, there was a spot on the reference SCC that has more agglomerated particles, which was attributed to the intergrowth of SCC during its formation. The XRD analysis showed that the synthesized SCC samples were pure with all peaks matching standard peak ICDD No. 00-005-0586 (synthetic calcite CaCO_3 .)

The Readiness of Malaysian University towards the Implementation of Virtual Mobility

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Abstract. The university needs to endure some drastic changes in teaching and learning due to the challenges and changes in the educational system parallel to the Revolutionary Industry 4.0 and pandemic Covid-19. Besides, the implementation of co-curriculum activities and mobility programs ought to be streamlined so that the aim of the university to produce students with soft skills can be achieved. Since virtual mobility has not been implemented yet in Malaysia, a preliminary study should be conducted to identify the feasibility of the program. Thus, this study was conducted to determine the readiness of lecturers in terms of their knowledge and attitudes to run a virtual mobility program. In addition, the tools that were needed to run the virtual mobility program were also examined. The study consisted of 305 university lecturers from Malaysia who had participated in the mobility program or teaching co-curricular courses. The findings showed that the level of knowledge and attitude readiness of lecturers to implement the virtual mobility program was at a medium level. Meanwhile, the internet and the ethics of internet usage were seen as the necessary things in the implementation of the virtual mobility program. The finding stated the university's internet readiness, module content, data accessibility, and marketing tactics may all be recognised as essential strategies for the virtual mobility program's effective implementation in Malaysia.

The Readiness of Using Mobile-Learning among Malaysian University Students during COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. The education sector received a significant impact during the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, including the higher education institutions. Thus, this study measured the level of readiness of students of Malaysian institutions of higher learning towards the use of the mobile application. This is because the face-to-face teaching and learning process had to be changed to virtual to ensure the process continues throughout the social detention period. A total of 79 students of Malaysian institutions of higher learning in 2020 were the subject of the study. A questionnaire was distributed online through google form to obtain feedback from respondents. During the implementation of the online teaching and learning process, the researchers studied the level of student readiness to use mobile learning applications. Data were analyzed with the help of descriptive statistical techniques by using Statistics software version (SPSS). The results of descriptive analysis showed that respondents had a high level of readiness for using mobile learning based on the three constructs studied, namely knowledge (mean=3.26), attitude (mean=3.00) and motivation (mean=3.01). Thus, the results of the study also showed that the students did not have constraints at home to apply mobile learning applications in the Teaching and Learning (T&L) process and students' confidence in their ability to grasp what they've learned can be boosted during the COVID-19 epidemic..

Determinants of Entrepreneurial Intention: An Empirical Study of Malaysian Public University Business Students

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Abstract. Entrepreneurial intention, as the preliminary idea of pursuing new ventures. Entrepreneurship is an important component to enhance the country's economic growth and sustainability as well as to meet the challenges of globalisation, such as increasing the unemployment rate among students. The objectives of this paper are to determine the relationship between personality, government support and entrepreneurship education with entrepreneurial intention among business students from selected public university in Malaysia and to measure the predictor of entrepreneurial intention. This study is quantitative in the form and questionnaires distributed to collect information from respondents based on the size of 100 samples and use convenience sampling method. The data obtained through questionnaires is analyzed and evaluated by correlation and regression testing. The results showed that all moderate linkages with entrepreneurial intentions. Government support also show the the most impact on the entrepreneurial intention. This paper provides a comprehensive framework that contributes to conceptualization and assists the Government and academic in enhancing skills and courses to increase the desire of business students to become future successful entrepreneurs.

Understanding the Element of 21st Century Education among Teachers in Malaysia

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Abstract. Malaysia has introduced 21st-century learning initiatives through the Malaysia Education development plan 2013-2925. Among the focus are learning, teaching, and facilitation (TLF) by teachers in schools. This study aims to understand the knowledge, attitude, and practice of 21st-century education among teachers in the Rompin District, Pahang. This study employs a quantitative approach with the help of a questionnaire. The sample comprised 152 school teachers with simple random sampling techniques. This research employed a descriptive analysis and inferential analysis (Pearson correlation, t-test). The findings showed the moderate level for knowledge ($M = 2.95$, $SD = 0.22$), attitude ($M = 2.94$, $SD = 0.23$) and practices ($M = 2.90$, $SD = 0.29$). The t-test showed a significance difference between knowledge ($t=-2.11$, $df = 157$, $p < 0.05$) and attitude ($t=-2.26$, $df = 157$, $p < 0.05$) while there are no significant differences in practice ($t=-1.81$, $df = 157$, $p > 0.05$). Pearson correlation analysis showed a modest positive relationship between knowledge and practices ($r = 0.677$, $p < .01$) and a high positive relationship between attitudes and practices ($r=0.837$, $p < .1$). In conclusion, the knowledge, attitude, and practices level are moderate among teachers. So, teachers need to improve their 21st-century education from time to time with, among others, short courses. Help from the obligatory authorities and academicians will increase teachers' awareness of 21st-century learning in their lives. This study's implications showed that 21st-century education literacy among teachers can increase the teachers' knowledge, attitude, and practice and always use 21st-century education in their teaching process.

Using Sentiment Analysis to Evaluate Digital Content as Informal eLearning on Social Media

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Abstract. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of digital content (infographics and videographics) produced as informal eLearning among netizens on Social Media. The evaluation of this study uses sentiment analysis through emoji icons provided such as 'likes', 'love', 'care' and 'surprise'. All emojis which used by netizens were analyzed and recorded to find out netizens' feedback on the digital content produced. The findings show that all the digital content produced have attracted netizens' attention. The high number of views also indicates that the digital content produced functions as informal eLearning successfully. At the end of the study, some suggestions are given to ensure that the digital content produced can enhance the knowledge and information of users on social media. The production of these digital content is conformed with the current world that requires quick and immediate information.

Design Idea Platform: Improving Industrial Design Student Creativity

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Abstract. The Industrial Design programme exposes the student with the knowledge and skills in producing quality products. In order to be an experienced designer, the junior designers need to refer to past designs before designing. This makes the work of the designer creatively better with a more attractive design. The industrial design student or junior designer needs to look for the existing designs in the market and the unpublished works, which include previous students' works, to stimulate their design ideas. Undoubtedly, web searching is the fastest way to look for all these designs. This study aims to develop a Design Ideas Platform (DIP) based on the ADDIE model to collect and display students' work for junior students' reference and intellectual property application. The five phases in ADDIE model have been proven to improve the Design Idea Platform performance through distribution of survey, percentage of importance and assessing respondent feedback using questionnaire. The final DIP has been used by the respondent and more than 50% of the students were able to improve on their creativity level and generate fresh ideas after using DIP. This positive feedback shows that the platform is ready to be used as a reference in the design classes. For future studies, the design interface of this platform will be refined, and the after-submission-process will be improved for faster submission of students' artwork.

Putting Laughter in Learning: Humour and Vocabulary Comprehension among ESL Students with Low Proficiency Levels

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Abstract. Vocabulary is the backbone of a language, making it a vital component in successful language acquisition. However, vocabulary teaching and learning remains one of the challenges in the language classrooms due to mechanical and monotonous teaching methods employed and lack of authentic supplementary materials, among other reasons. Meanwhile, many studies have reported the benefits of inserting humour in teaching in these recent years. Hence, one suggestion to address the challenge in developing learners' word knowledge is by introducing humour in this study. This paper aimed to present short narrative jokes as one example of such material and explore their effects on word comprehension of ESL learners with low proficiency levels. The study involved an experiment with two intact groups of tertiary level students. Prior to the exposure to the materials, the participants were asked to answer a vocabulary test (pre-test) to assess vocabulary recognition of the target words. The experimental group was then exposed to humorous texts while the control group received comparable non-humorous texts, followed by another vocabulary test (post-test) to measure vocabulary comprehension. Their pre-test and post-test scores were later compared as gain scores. Further analysis was also done using the t test. The findings of this study revealed that humour could indeed assist in word comprehension as a statistically significant difference was detected between the experimental and control groups. One of its significant implications is for language instructors to include humour as an example of authentic supplementary material in vocabulary teaching and learning, especially for learners with low proficiency levels.

Undi18: The Impact of Media Literacy towards Decision to Vote

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Abstract. The development of technology in media provides advanced communication processes and sources of information conventionally provided by news agencies, but today, media users can create information. The ability to create media content benefits the exposure to social media use and affects the Government's decision to lower the voting age in Malaysia (Undi18). The implementation of Undi18 is based on the judgment that new young voters have high political interests and greater political knowledge that lead to the decision to vote. This study aims to measure the impact of media literacy competency on the decision to vote among new young voters and develop the decision to vote model from a media literacy perspective. By using simple random sampling for a quantitative survey among 323 respondents among higher education institutions in Malaysia. This study deploys Structural Equation Modelling for descriptive and inferential analysis apart from model development evaluation. This study found that media literacy competency has significantly influenced the decision to vote among new young voters. The decision to vote model from media literacy theory developed in this study found that analysis and evaluate is a strong predictor towards the decision to vote among new young voters followed by access and act dimensions. Surprisingly, create dimension reported a negative influence towards the decision to vote among new young voters. Young people did not create political updates through their social media account due to socioeconomic, psychological, and social factors that have been discussed in this article.

Asian clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) consumption in Thailand, Indonesia and Indochina

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Abstract. Asian clam, or its scientific name *Corbicula fluminea* is a small freshwater clam. It can be found at the bottom of rivers or lakes that are sandy, muddy or a mixture of sand and mud. This species is scattered all over the world, but it is not known which countries consume Asian clam as food and the type of cuisine they make. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the distribution as well as types or methods of cuisine in Thailand, Indonesia and Indochina. This study was conducted using a survey, informal conversational interviews and observations. The results show that out of the five (5) countries studied, three (3) countries consume Asian clam as food, namely Thailand, Indonesia, and Cambodia. Thailand uses the smoked and sun-drying method, Cambodia uses the sun-drying method, and Indonesia uses the frying method. It is hoped that the results of this study can be used as preliminary data to formulate a more systematic and sustainable Asian clam management plan in each country involved.

Knowledge, Attitude and Community Preparedness in Facing Flood Disasters

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to look at the residents of Kota Belud, Sabah, Malaysia's knowledge, attitude, and preparedness in the event of a flood disaster. This study used a questionnaire instrument and a quantitative survey design method. Simple random selection was used to choose the study sample, which included 384 persons from the Kota Belud community. The study outcomes were analysed using descriptive analysis (frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation) and inferential analysis (One-Way ANOVA & Pearson Correlation). The results of the analysis showed that the level of knowledge ($M= 4.51$, $SD= 0.40$) and attitude ($M= 4.62$, $SD= 0.35$) was high while the preparedness ($M= 3.62$, $SD= 0.46$) was at a moderate level. The ANOVA results showed no significant difference between the knowledge ($F= 2.489$, $p= 0.060$) and attitudes ($F= 2.252$, $p= 0.082$) of the population-based on residence. However, there was a significant difference between population preparedness based on residence ($F= 5.936$, $p= 0.001$). Pearson correlation analysis showed a weak significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards community preparedness in the face of flood disasters with values of $r= 0.128$, $p= 0.012$ and $r= 0.101$, $p= 0.048$. The implications from the findings of this study show that most of the people of Kota Belud have a high level of knowledge and attitude in facing flood disasters, but the level of preparedness to face flood disasters is at a moderate level.

Wayang Kulit Kelantan: A Case Study on Puppetry Production Innovation Based on the Kenaf Tree

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Abstract. This qualitative method case study research intends to present a plant-based material that has never been utilised before to make wayang kulit Kelantan puppets. Kenaf, or its scientific name Hibiscus Cannabinus, was employed and then processed throughout the creative process, beginning with a small amount of kenaf tree dust mixed with water and ending with the final process of manufacturing those puppets. It is Malaysia's first kenaf tree-based wayang kulit puppet. Apart from the researcher himself as an instrument by creating a 'rapoot' with these art activists while in the field of study, unstructured observation and interviews are among the key instruments in this study. The process of producing puppets that takes place is crucial in the analysis of the findings of this study. Five key factors have been identified as catalysts for this breakthrough. The use of kenaf in the manufacture of wayang kulit Kelantan puppets does not imply that the findings of this study have ruled out the use of animal skins entirely. It is an alternative or a different choice to making puppets out of animal skins. These reforms are considered as having the potential to retain the appeal of this country's legacy theatre art, ensuring that it remains relevant and not neglected by the youth.

Exploring the Psychological Motivation Fuelling COVID-19 Infodemic: A Population- based Study

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Abstract. Despite efforts of legitimate health education, fake news related to COVID-19 are prevalent in the social media. Our study seek to explore and understand the human psychology that fuels the propagation of myths and misconception of COVID-19 in the Malaysian context. Search for posts, videos, or articles from individuals or groups related to COVID-19 and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine fake news was performed using Google and Facebook from March 1st, 2021 till March 31st, 2021. Articles describing the contradicting information, or were against the standard set by the Ministry of Health Malaysia and the World Health Organization were regarded as fake news. A specified key terms in both English and local Malay language were used: “Pfizer AEFI”, “Pfizer in Malaysia”, “COVID-19” and “COVID in Malaysia”. Thematic analyses were performed on the retrieved results. There were a total of 30 posts and/or articles been considered fake news with regards to COVID-19 and Pfizer BioNTech vaccine were retrieved: 11 were from Google search that links to mostly online tabloids, and 19 were from various Facebook postings. Elements of fear-mongering, motivated cognition, cognitive bias, and naïve realism were evident. Misleading COVID-19 information may delude the general public and instil doubts towards the authorities. Curiously, none of the retrieved article and/or postings were authored by credentialed individuals or health professionals working directly with COVID-19 patients, or were involved with national policy-making, yet still gained massive audience, public engagement and support. Therefore, the public should be reminded to practice caution when they are streaming online to avoid falling for malicious social propaganda.

Factors influencing Technopreneurial Intention: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis

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Abstract. Technopreneurship is crucial in bringing in new innovation and changing the economies. The importance of technopreneurship is even more prominent during the COVID19 pandemic era. However, it is still deemed as a new breed of entrepreneurship and required further investigation. Specifically, the initial stage in developing technopreneurship, which is fostering technopreneurial intention needs further scrutiny. This study was performed to validate the factors influencing technopreneurial intention through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Three exogenous constructs were identified from literature review; they were capability in using computer, Web-based learning ability and communicative ability. Meanwhile, the endogenous construct was technopreneurial intention. A total of 359 students from a local university were selected as the sample through proportionate stratified sampling method. The instrument used was a set of online questionnaire consisted of 23 items. Based on the analysis performed, the initial measurement model was revised by deleting five items recording low factor loading values. The revised model was able to fulfill the requirements for unidimensionality and model fit. Composite reliability, convergent validity and discriminant validity were further achieved. As a conclusion, unidimensionality of constructs was met, the measurement model had reasonable good fit, and its constructs were reliable and valid. Therefore, the model and instrument could be used by future researchers in researching factors influencing technopreneurial intention.

Water Quality Index Analysis in the Upstream of Sook River, Sabah, Malaysia

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Abstract. Rivers are indispensable water resources for human needs such as domestic consumption, agricultural, and industrial purposes. This study aimed to determine the water quality in the upstream of Sook River, district of Keningau, Sabah, Malaysia. The field study was conducted between October 2018 and March 2019, during the wet season due to the Northeast Monsoon. Five water quality sampling stations in the upstream of Sook River area were chosen. And, six quality parameters, namely DO, BOD, COD, pH, NH3-N, and TSS, were collected to examine the water quality index of the Sook River. The results showed that only the DO parameter was in Class II, indicating that the Sook River was in good condition; COD, pH, and TSS parameters were in Class III (moderately polluted); and BOD and NH3-N parameters were in Class IV (polluted). Based on the Malaysian WQI, the water quality during the study period was 59 (Class III), indicating a polluted condition. The field observations revealed that the primary sources of pollution in the upstream of Sook River were domestic waste discharge from settlement areas, agricultural activity (oil palm and rubber plantations), and logging near the upstream area. In conclusion, the water quality in the upstream of Sook River is classified as polluted (Class III). Thus, the upstream of Sook River's is unsafe for domestic consumption and must be treated further. Authorities must mitigate efforts to conserve the Sook River's water resources that supply raw water to the Lanas Village water treatment plant for domestic consumption.

Does Celebrity Entrepreneur Endorsement Influences Brand Attitude and Purchase Intentions?

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Abstract. Celebrities are known for their role as a product endorser namely celebrity endorser. Their roles as celebrity endorsement are adopted as an attraction to create buying behaviour had been widely studied in the previous research. Recently, celebrities started to open their own business. It became a trend among celebrities to have their own business, namely celebrity entrepreneur. However, studies in the context of celebrity entrepreneur still limited. Hence, this study is conducted to develop the concept of celebrity entrepreneur by investigating the relationship of credibility of celebrity, brand credibility, advertisement, and self-brand connection. In addition, attitude toward the brand acts as mediator in shaping consumer's approach of purchase intention. This study adopted quantitative research by conducting an online survey. Data collected were from 351 among generation Y in Northern Malaysia aged 25 to 40. The findings of this study indicate significant influences of credibility of celebrity, brand and self-brand connection on purchase intention, which are mediated through attitudes towards the brand. Theoretical and methodological were discussed, and several suggestions for future research were identified and recommended. In short, this study helps to further understand the purchase intention in celebrity entrepreneurship context.

The Influence of E-Service Quality towards Post-Purchase Intention on Shopee

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Abstract. Online shopping is viewed as the most significant way to help a company to sustain and to boost the economy after the COVID-19 pandemic. More sellers opt to online not only for promotional activities only but to encourage customers to purchase too. Although social media is viewed to be the most effective platform to gather followers, shopping platforms such as Shopee, Lazada, and Zalora are seen to a better choice in conducting transactions as these platforms are more stable and convenient for transactions due to their structured nature. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the influence of E-Servqual on Customer Satisfaction and Post-Purchase Behaviour among Malaysian Shopee customers. Data were collected through an online medium (Google Form) under the convenience sampling technique. A total of 233 usable responses were gathered and analysed using SPSS and Smart PLS. Four hypotheses were supported and one hypothesis was rejected (Privacy & Security \square Customer Satisfaction).

Determinants of Retirement Wealth Adequacy in Malaysia: A Quantile Regression Approach

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Abstract. Retirement adequacy is essential for maintaining the standard of living obtained during the working years. The purpose of this research is to apply the quantile regression model in investigating the determinants of retirement wealth in Malaysia. This study uses the cross-sectional data of the Household Income Survey (HIS 2014) obtained from the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). Results show that when retirement wealth adequacy is higher (upper distribution), the middle-aged households and the households under M40 and T20 income groups have smaller significant negative contributions to retirement wealth adequacy. Besides the coefficients of determinants, a better understanding of the general pattern of the estimates of the regression parameters across the distribution of the wealth-needs ratio can be obtained from the quantile regression model. In addition, this study implicitly investigates wealth disparity among Malaysian retirees, which aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 10, which aims to reduce inequalities among income groups (B40, M40, and T20).

Building a Research Model for Consumers' Perception of Electronic Payment in a Post COVID-19 Environment

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Abstract. The current COVID-19 pandemic has amplified the urgency of utilizing electronic payment (e-payment) to keep financial systems functioning and keep people safe during this time of social distancing, reduction in productivity, trade disruption, raising of e-commerce platforms and online adjustments. E-payment particularly through the use of mobile money - permit remote payments and transactions, enabling the social distancing recommended to reduce contagion. Through e-payments, consumers can transfer funds, pay bills and pay for goods and services from their home, or in a market or store setting, with limited physical contact. Hence, this research attempts to build framework by extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) with culture and perceived security into the model, in order to determine the significance factors that influence acceptance of e-payment technology. Through this model, researchers can have a more accurate explanation of the consumer behavior not only in terms of acceptance of the technology, but other factors considered influential on consumers such as culture and perceived security in the origin country. This model will be used to examine consumer's behaviour in Indonesia and Malaysia.

The Gastronomy and Cluster Culture in the Making of Traditional Malay Cakes

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Abstract. One of the interesting studies conducted on the Malays and the cluster culture is related to the field of gastronomy or the study of food and its relation to culture. This paper aims to describe the influence of cluster cultures in the production of traditional Malay cakes found in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Based on the qualitative analysis method of the applied ethnographic field, a total of 30 respondents were selected, with 10 respondents from each country and the data were collected through the snowball method. The results of the research collected through interviews with respondents from the three countries, as well as additional input support from previous studies have shown that the preparation of traditional Malay cakes in the three countries are produced based on motivations that are very close to Islamic legislation as the basis and cultural similarities as well as the backbone of the nation. This principle is translated through the aspects of motive, form, function and philosophy of the production of the cakes. This finding is proof that our cultural heritage is rich in the philosophy that underlies every behavior and action, and should be documented as an effort to preserve the heritage of the universal Malay cultural tradition.

The Competencies of Non-Option Teachers in the Teaching and Learning of Geography

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Abstract. This study aims to identify the competencies of non-option geography teachers in teaching and learning geography in Malaysian high schools. The survey method and questionnaires have been adopted while conducting this study. In the meantime, the respondents were chosen by using simple random sampling consisting of 142 non-option geography teachers who teach the subject in high schools registered under the Malaysian Ministry of Education. Several analyses are used to obtain a comprehensive outcome, including the descriptive and t-test analyses. The results show that the respondents are highly competent in the aspects of knowledge (Mean = 4.124, SD = 0.451); teaching and learning skills (Mean = 3.927, SD = 0.488) as well as professionalism values (Mean = 4.308, SD = 0.457). According to the t-test analysis, there are significant differences in knowledge competency, teaching and learning skills and professional values based on the duration of teaching experiences in geography ($t = -2.38$, $df = 140$, $p < 0.05$; $t = -2.29$, $df = 140$, $p < 0.05$; $t = -2.09$, $df = 140$, $p < 0.05$ respectively). To conclude, this study implies that non-option geography teachers have the ability to deliver a comprehensive knowledge due to their high competencies in teaching and learning skills in geography. The implication is that the schools as well as the Ministry of Education should encourage the development of competencies among non-option teachers through constructive programmes such as Program Intervensi Tambah Opsyen (PITO).

Development of the Seat Posture Corrector Device Using Arduino Sensor for Sitting Discomfort Problems Among Office Workers

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Abstract. Seating comfort is one of the important factors to be considered in ensuring good office work environment. Previous researches had found that working in sitting condition for a long period of time with awkward postures might cause back pain problems. SOCSO had reported that employees in Malaysia from year 2012 recorded about 448 cases involving back pain. This problem increased significantly in year 2014 with 675 cases. This study was conducted to ensure a good sitting posture is practiced during office work. The objectives of this study are to survey the postural discomfort experienced during sitting office works and to develop a device to ensure good sitting posture. Survey from this study had shown that almost 85% respondents possibly are not leaning back while doing office work. From the developed product, an intervention system had been developed in ensuring proper posture was applied during sitting work. The outcomes of this research are able to benefit office workers to ensure comfort when doing office work in a sitting position to increase employee performance and productivity.

Communities of Practice for Professional Development

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Abstract. This paper reviews on Communities of Practice (CoP) and how it expedites the processes of professional development, specifically for learning and innovation in Education 4.0.

Market Survey, Perception and Acceptance of Farmers on SRI-Tray Technology for Rice Farming

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Abstract. Farm technology plays a crucial role in improving the farming activities for developing countries. Thus, organic-based products are in increasing demand from consumers that concerned about the safety and healthy food. This implies organic-based rice farming with technology is a new way of performing a farm-based operation. This study would like to get insight and responses from rice farmers regarding the current issues and problems of the rice nursery management and nursery planting tray operation. Thus, the study would like to investigate rice farmers' perception and acceptance towards a new rice nursery planting tray that is SRI-Tray within Malaysia and other nearby countries in Southeast Asia. The respondents of the study are 87 farmers and online in-depth interviews are carried out to obtain farmers' responses towards current rice nursery management and SRI-Tray technology. The results from the content analysis reveal factors such as technology perceived benefits, solving the main problems, trialability, and pricing wise are among factors that explain the farmers' perception and acceptance towards new technology for adoption within their farming activities.

A Review of Research on the Effectiveness of Instagram to Enhance Students' Learning of English Language

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Abstract. The four language skills, listening, speaking, reading and writing, are the most vital part to be mastered by ESL or EFL learners. However, speaking is to be said the most anxiety-provoking for the learners. Past studies on the use of Instagram agreed on using this platform as a potential platform to help students learn the English language. This study reviews the literature on using the Instagram application to support second language learners to learn English. As social media applications have become popular platforms of interactions among users, optimising these applications, such as Instagram, into pedagogy is a great way to assist learners in mastering the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. Although relatively new, Instagram has gained billions of users worldwide. It appeals to younger generations, making it a platform with high potential to be integrated into the teaching of English as a second language in Malaysia. This review determines to investigate whether the integration of Instagram during English language classrooms is effective in helping students to lower their anxiety and perform better using the language. Past researches mainly focused on the primary and tertiary levels, and none has yet been done in secondary schools in Malaysia, thus creating a gap to be filled. A mixed-method study will later be conducted in a secondary school involving two Form 4 classes consisting of pupils whose language proficiency is intermediate. The experimental group will be exposed to weekly Instagram sessions over a time frame. In contrast, the control group will be taught with the traditional approach. At the end of the sessions, data will be collected via pre-test, post-tests, interviews, and questionnaires on students' anxiety level, which will be analysed descriptively. The study's findings are hoped to match the reviews' suggestions that Instagram positively impacts learning the English language among learners of all age groups. The study aims to provide insights for integrating social media applications in the English language classroom curriculum for secondary schools so that learners of all ages will benefit from it.

Depression During the COVID-19 Crisis among Healthcare Frontliners and Its Causative Factors

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Abstract. Depression is a widespread mental health problem that affects people all around the world. The previous pandemic showed that when an emergency separates and begins to disrupt individuals' lives and networks, it adds a tremendous amount of weight to their lives and networks. The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019, also known as COVID-19, has had a substantial impact on public mental health, especially among vulnerable populations such as frontline health care workers (HCWs). These communities are directly involved in the diagnosis, treatment, and care of COVID-19 patients who may experience psychological distress or other mental problems. A comprehensive evaluation was conducted between 2019 and December 2020. Depression has been linked to a number of different factors. As a result, the most constant risk factor was close contact with contaminated patients. The organisation or government, for example, can then build up and consolidate mental help in the management of well-being crises.

Students' Entrepreneurial Intention: Comparison between Synchronous and Asynchronous Online Learning Modes

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Abstract. The COVID-19 pandemic has forced many higher education institutions (HEIs) to implement online learning. Various courses including entrepreneurship were conducted by using online methods, such as synchronous and asynchronous. However, the achievement of course outcomes through these two methods has yet to be examined. As such, this paper presented the level of entrepreneurial intention exhibited by university students after they have completed an entrepreneurship course through online learning method. It further compared the entrepreneurial intention level between students who attended the course through synchronous and asynchronous online learning modes. The data were collected through questionnaire survey method, in which only quantitative data pertaining to students' background and entrepreneurial intention were gathered. A total of 315 students were randomly selected from a population of full-time students who have completed an entrepreneurship course in a local university. They were required to respond to an online self-administered questionnaire. Informed consent was obtained prior to the process of data collection and responses were treated anonymously. As for data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were performed. Specifically, mean and standard deviation were used to determine the level of entrepreneurial intention. Internal consistency was used to confirm the reliability of data. While independent sample t-test was carried out to compare the entrepreneurial intention level between students from synchronous and asynchronous learning modes. The data demonstrated that differences were found in entrepreneurial intention between the two groups of students. Therefore, it could be concluded that synchronous and asynchronous modes yielded different level of entrepreneurial intention among students. This paper provided new insight on online learning for entrepreneurship course, especially in the COVID-19 pandemic period in which most courses were conducted online. It was also useful for HEIs to assess the effectiveness of online learning in delivering entrepreneurship course.

Public Concern Towards COVID-19 Vaccine

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Abstract. Someone who is concerned or afraid that something horrible or unpleasant will happen to them is described as apprehensive. Humans are prone to be frightened and apprehensive when confronted with something new and unfamiliar to the general audience. The study's goal is to determine the level of concern about the COVID-19 vaccine and to establish the levels of apprehension about the COVID-19 vaccine in light of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. To support the study, researchers circulated an online questionnaire with 13 demographic questions and 24 questions about Malaysian individuals' level of apprehension and interest. Through the Google Form platform, 475 respondents from all throughout Malaysia were included in the study. All variables were measured using scales that have previously been used by others. All of the variables were evaluated using scales that have previously been used in prior research. The survey amount was calculated using the Krejcie and Morgan Table. The SPSS ver. 20 programme was used to conduct the study, and the results indicated that our respondents are quite curious (81.9 percent) and a little over half are scared (53.9 percent).

Stigma and Discrimination Towards COVID-19 Patients and Suspects

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Abstract. Stigma generally means contrary sentiments that individuals have about specific conditions or qualities that someone may have. In contrast, discrimination conveys the meaning of treating someone or a particular group in the public arena less decently than others. This study aims to determine the level of stigma and discrimination of the public towards COVID-19 patients and suspects. An online questionnaire with 11 items in the demographic section and 11 items was designed to evaluate the level of both stigma and discrimination. The study involved 404 respondents of Malaysian Citizens who are from different states and demographic backgrounds by using the Google Form platform. The amount of survey calculated based on Krejcie and Morgan Table, N=32 000 000, S=384. This study involved 404 respondents. All variables were measured through scales previously used by other researchers. SPSS ver. 23 software was used in the analysis, and the results of the SPSS indicated that most Malaysian citizens do have a stigma towards the COVID-19 patients and suspects rather than discriminate against them ($M=2.07$).

Level of Public's Awareness and Acceptance Towards COVID-19 Vaccine

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Abstract. After almost 2 years since the first COVID-19 case outbreak, Malaysia had finally received the COVID-19 vaccines. There are several brands of vaccines from various manufacturers that have been tested and approved by the National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA). This study is conducted to identify the level of public's awareness and acceptance towards the COVID-19 vaccine. 44 online survey questions were prepared including questions related to demographic background. The Google Form survey was disseminated to family and friends via social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Twitter and Instagram. A number of 405 respondents had answered the survey resulting in a positive result on the awareness ($M = 3.60$) and acceptance ($M = 3.58$) of the public towards COVID-19 vaccine.

The Change on Partner's Behavior after a Specific Time

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Abstract. A person can change his or her behavior based on how others or their partner treat them. The aim of this study is to determine the level of factors that contribute to the changes of a partner's behavior after a specific time and the level of emotional effect in a partner's behavior change. The theory that we are using as a guide for this research is Social Exchange Theory by George Caspar Homans. The study involved 402 respondents from various backgrounds by using Google Form platform. There are five elements designed in the research to measure the change in a partner's behavior after a specific time which is religion, education, social origins, finance and habits and routine. The result shows that finance contributes the most factor of change in a partner's behavior after a specific time. ($M=3.28$).

The Level of Gender Bias in Workplace and Household In Malaysia

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Abstract. Gender bias occurs when a person prefers one gender over another, resulting in unconscious bias or stereotypes directed against another member of a group, such as at work or at home. The aim of this study is to look at the level of how much gender bias exists in the workplace and household in Malaysia. The theory that has been used as a guideline for this research is Symbolic Interaction Theory by George Herbert Mead. An online questionnaire with 11 items for demographic section and 18 items was designed to evaluate the level of gender bias that exists in the workplace and household from all around Malaysia. The study involved 435 respondents consisting of the public with various backgrounds by using Google Form platform. The amount of the survey calculated based on the table, N=435. There are two main elements designed in this research to measure the level of gender bias in the workplace and the household in Malaysia, all variables were measured through the scale previously used by another researcher and scale of approval from 1 (Strongly disagree) - 4 (Strongly agree). The result of the research indicate that the level of gender bias exists the most is in workplace ($M=3.32$) followed by household ($M=3.07$).

A Review: Effect of Organic and Inorganic Filler on Starch-Based Bioplastic

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Abstract. There is increasing demand for starch-based bioplastic because of increasing public awareness and also its unique properties such as renewable, biodegradable, abundance, non-toxic and more. However, due to undesirable characteristics such as poor mechanical and lack of water barrier properties have limited their potential. Despite their limitations, much research has shown the effectiveness addition of fillers (organic and inorganic) towards starch-based bioplastic to improve mechanical and barrier properties. Therefore, this review focuses on discussing the effect of organic filler (microcrystalline cellulose, nanocrystalline cellulose, fiber and starch nanocrystals) and inorganic filler (graphene oxide, eggshell powder, montmorillonite, and titanium dioxide nanoparticle) towards the mechanical and water barrier properties of starch-based bioplastic. Since both of the filler exhibited similar results, it can be concluded that by addition of filler either organic or inorganic into starch-based bioplastic can improve the mechanical and water barrier properties.

The Effect of Covid-19 on World Economic and Employment- A Short Review

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Abstract. In the last month of 2019, a new coronavirus has been discovered. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic already has caused major human suffering as well as significant economic loss. The rapid spread of this disease all around the world has made every country to implement lockdown in order to break the chain of Covid-19. The imposed of lockdown in every country all around the world have given a major impact towards political, social, human suffering as well as significant economic disruption. The COVID-19 pandemic has flipped the world of work all over the sides. It having a significant impact on workers' and their families' jobs, lives, and well-being, as well as on businesses around the world, particularly small and medium-sized businesses. This paper aims in exposing the effect of COVID-19 on the economic as well as in the employment globally. As a result, there are a lot of effect from the movement restriction order that have been imposed by the government in each nation. The imposed on movement control order with the implementation of stay at home policy and social distancing have impacted all sectors of economic which has led impact the employment.

Person-Environment Fit and Its Impact on Productivity Loss: A Survey of Literature

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Abstract. The workplace stressor has been shown to have a harmful effect on the health and wellbeing of employees. Similar impacts have been reported, which mentioned that the risk of a health-adverse psychosocial work environment has resulted in a growing burden of work-related diseases and long-term illness. Thus, there is a clear need to address psychosocial work stress to minimize the burden of work-related disease and organizational losses. This paper aims to propose a conceptual framework for understanding work-related stress and its outcome from the person-environment (P-E) fit perspective. Literature searched was conducted based on the keywords of “person-environment fit and work stress and outcome” from three databases with a time frame from 2018-2021. The most recent work stress predictors from the literature are concentrated on the topic of individual and working environment factors. With regards to the study outcome, the recent concerns are on i) employees' outcome and ii) the job or work outcome. This study contributes to the occupational stress literature by delineating how the P-E fit is associated with work-related stress and the possible outcomes related to both employees and organizational aspects. Thus, future research is suggested to study the inclusive outcome of employees and organizational views together.

The Hijrah Muslim Celebrities' Influences towards Young Muslim Fashion Consumers

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Abstract. Young Muslim generation members are living in a challenging world due to modernisation and exposure to foreign fashion trends, such as social media platforms. Regardless of following the religious values, these young members have the tendency to try new fashion trends, which has led them to look for inspiration who can provide them with the proper fashion guidelines. However, Muslim celebrities nowadays tend to apply modesty in their style and have attracted their followers. Therefore, this study explores the influences of the Hijrah Muslim celebrities towards young Muslim fashion consumers. This study employed a qualitative approach by conducting interviews with fifteen young Muslim women respondents. Findings show that Hijrah Muslim celebrities have impacted young Muslims to stay fashionable yet still follow religious values and have become one of the main ways to guide them on the correct path as a Muslim.

The Impacts of The Project Runway Reality Television Series on Muslim Fashion Consumers

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Abstract. The fashion industry is growing, regardless of its approach to influencing trends and styles. Consumers are able to look for new fashion trends and fashion inspirations via different platforms and sources, including by watching the Project Runway reality television series on websites, Netflix, or YouTube. However, most of the fashion styles displayed are based on Western styles; this may tarnish the show's image for Muslim consumers due to the clash between Western and Islamic styles. Thus, this study is among the earliest to explore the impacts of the Project Runway series on Muslim fashion consumers using a qualitative approach by conducting semi-structured interviews with seventeen respondents. The outcomes show that this reality television series has a positive impact on Muslim consumers, regardless of the clashing ideas of fashion. Results show that Project Runway is one source Muslim viewers use to upgrade their fashion knowledge and styles. Moreover, this study also indicates that Muslim consumers' fashion is evolving as they accept the clashing ideas of Western and Islamic styles, and finally, that Project Runway is a good promotional platform to showcase modest wear to the world.

Level of Awareness towards E-Waste

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Abstract. The study of individual awareness of E-waste management practice plays an important role in the process of determining whether the individual understands and knows about E-waste management. Awareness is defined as the understanding of other activities in the context of own self activities (Dourish & Bellotti, 1992). Merikle (1984) define awareness into two different contrasted. One definition, used in recent masked-prime studies, is objective and equates awareness with the ability to make forced-choice decisions above a chance level of performance. While, the second definition, that was proposed by Henley (1984), is subjective and simply equates awareness with self-reports indicating that an observer "consciously sees" a stimulus. It is concluded that a better objective measure of awareness is needed to distinguish the subjective states of "seeing" and "not seeing" a stimulus. In term of environment awareness, according to Starke (1990), many have failed to translate awareness into commitment and although many individuals have knowledge of the environment, but they still have an irresponsible attitude towards it. In the context of this study, E-waste management awareness in the community was defined into three main elements: knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Malaysian Acceptance towards the Covid-19 Vaccination Programme

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Abstract. The term vaccine has been a crucial issue as COVID-19 begin to hits the world at the end of 2019. This outbreak has a tremendous influence on all communities around the world that are hoping to discover for a cure. The purpose of this to study Malaysian acceptance towards COVID-19 vaccination programme in Malaysia. Thus, the main objective and purpose of conducting this study is to know the level of acceptance of Malaysian citizens towards vaccination that is ongoing and for future country procedures to stop the epidemic COVID-19. Therefore, to get a better understanding of this issue more views of scholars as well as community feedback on the topic of vaccines, were used towards the success of this research. A quantitative type of research is being carried out with few different stages in order to gather more accurate information. The first stage started with distributing Google Forms survey on 30 respondents determining our pilot study followed by 400 respondents afterwards. This study's research used quantitative research techniques, and data will be collected using SPSS Statistics Version 26 and Google Forms Survey.

Biophilic Study of Co-Working Space Design in Jakarta Facing the New Normal Order of the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. The pandemic period, which doesn't know when it will end, has made breakthroughs one by one to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. Not only from the virus itself, it turns out that good and bad air quality in a room is also a contributing factor to whether or not the number of sufferers increases. To make the air quality cleaner, there is a biophilic design as an alternative in the concept of space. Especially in a coworking space work environment where it is a shared space in a work environment that is used by people who work alone or work for different companies, where during this pandemic it is necessary to have a workspace that has a quality environment, one way is by applying the concept of biophilic design. in space by bringing natural elements into the human work environment in space. The purpose of this study is to review the design of a space that has applied the concept of biophilic design to the Greenhouse Co-working space against the new normal order during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of the theoretical basis for the biophilic design pattern applied in the face of the new normal order of the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the study are expected to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of biophilic design in space to face the new world order of the COVID-19 pandemic, so that it is expected to play a role in increasing immunity, physical fitness, and human mental health in the context of space.

Revitalization of the Old City as a Tourism Space for the Urban Community and the Existence of Historical Value

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Abstract. The problem in this research is how to create an open area that is designated as a supporting area that is integrated with the Jl. Diamond Village. Initially, this area was illegal residential land owned by PT Kereta Api Indonesia. During the VOC era, there was a gate as one of the heritage buildings from the Dutch era, but it has been torn down and has no trace. This area is integrated with the Old Town Area, so there is a challenge to create an area that is inline with other buildings. In addition, this area is expected to be truly utilized in economic, social, and cultural activities while maintaining the image of a collaborative city. The aim of the research is to form a design that regulates the patterns of interaction space according to the character of the local community and the millennial generation, so that the millennial generation is interested in getting to know the culture and character of a place. In the process of designing spatial patterns, communal characteristics and regional patterns in Kota Tua become the basis or inspiration for creating a space concept, so that the design that is built is in harmony with the Kota Tua area. Methods The research uses a qualitative approach. This research is an empirical research conducted on June 1, 2021 – June 1, 2022 in the Kota Tua area of Jakarta. The results show that the revitalization goals proclaimed by the DKI Regional Government and KAI can be fulfilled when focusing on four aspects, namely: restoring the historical value of the Old City, public spaces that facilitate local arts, optimizing integrated public transportation, and analyzing aesthetic-thematic icons and signage design to fit social media photographic criteria. The conclusion of this study is that public spaces must be able to provide protection, comfort and enjoyment. For this reason, the planning must involve local communities to help organize, mobilize, and supervise the use and maintenance of public spaces..

Examining the Intention to Participate in Waqf Among Malaysian And Indonesia Small Medium Entrepreneurs

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Abstract. The role of small and medium enterprises has been growing significantly over the decades. This has reaffirmed the importance of SMEs as the backbone of the Malaysian and Indonesia economy, providing jobs and opportunities for growth. Waqf has also been recognized as a basic economic institution that generates economic activity while also guaranteeing that the benefits flow to specific segments of society. Therefore, this study aims to assess SMEs' intention to participate in waqf, involving two countries which are Malaysia, and Indonesia. A number of 165 valid questionnaires had been analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study found that both knowledge and attitude were significant towards entrepreneur' intention to participate in waqf. Religiosity, however, was found to be insignificant. This indicates that one's religious views do not necessarily influence their intention to participate in waqf, since they acknowledge that their contribution aids community development. This study contributes to literature by investigating the religiosity, knowledge, and attitude on intention to participate in waqf among SMEs in Malaysia and Indonesia and the findings are helpful and useful in term of assessing SMEs' intention to participate in waqf. Therefore, both countries should take the initiatives to provide training to equip SMEs with extensive knowledge through multiple platform in order to further encourage their participation on waqf..

The Drivers of Social Enterprise Performance in Malaysia: Social Innovation as a Mediator

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Abstract. Social enterprise is considered as one of the initiatives to eliminate and minimize social issues. While studies on social entrepreneurship have grown in popularity over the years, the factors contributing towards the performance of social enterprise have yet to be fully discovered. The objective of this study is to explore the relationships between government support, stakeholder engagement, and earned-income generation with social enterprise performance. This study also seeks to bridge a gap in the literature by responding to calls for greater attention on social innovation in the context of social entrepreneurship, and therefore the mediation role of social innovation was investigated. Using a quantitative method, data were collected from social enterprises in Malaysia by using the purposive sampling technique. The results indicate that stakeholder engagement and earned-income generation have a significant relationship with social enterprise performance. While government support showed an insignificant relationship with social enterprise performance. The study also confirmed the mediating role of social innovation between stakeholder engagement and earned-income generation towards social enterprise performance. The analyses presented in this research would add to the body of knowledge related to social entrepreneurship and can be used by policymakers in planning long-term strategies in terms of evaluating policy schemes.

Waqf Model and Sustainability of Tourism Industry: Malaysian and Indonesian Perspectives

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Abstract. The tourism industry is among the largest contributor to the Malaysian and Indonesian economies. Aggressive measures have been taken to boost both countries as a leader in the tourism sector. To sustain the growing tourism industry, the government would have to increase its spending. Due to restricted budgetary resources, one choice for reducing government spending is to utilize the waqf model as an alternative mechanism that can assist the government in reducing spending. Waqf also aims to fulfill the social needs of the community besides it is an innovative way to fund the tourism industry without relying on government funding. Thus, this study attempts to address whether the waqf model can help the government of Malaysia and Indonesia to sustain the tourism industry. This study adopts the qualitative approach, through semi-structured interviews was conducted to generate items for a survey. Next, for quantitative, data were collected using an online questionnaire survey to gain input from a broader population. The sampling procedure adopted was purposive sampling. The study found that the waqf model can be used to sustain the tourism industry as well as waqf model can help the government reduce expenditure for the tourism industry. The contributions from the findings can be used by both countries, Malaysia and Indonesia, to enhance the application of the waqf model in many sectors, including tourism. This certainly will have major impacts on the economy for both countries. Therefore, it ensures long-term economic operations that will benefit communities and socio-economic activities.

Corn Farmers Intention Towards IoT in Agriculture Production in Kelantan: A Review Case

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Abstract. The Internet of Things (IoT) is widely used in agriculture sector for agricultural production. The objective of this research study is to determine the level intention of corn farmers to the new potential use towards IoT in agricultural production in Kelantan. The study focusing on to determine the factor that will affect the behavioral by using the most suitable theoretical framework which is Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to predict the behavioral intention of corn farmers towards IoT in agriculture production. The intentions of farmers will be relying on three variables which is attitude, subjective norms and perceived behaviour control and it will determine the most influential factor of corn farmers intention towards IoT in agriculture production. The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) consists of attitude which use to determine the attitude of farmers either they will use IoT in their farming or not, subjective norms are one of the social pressures from people surrounding the farmers performance in particular behavior and perceived behaviour control is farmers willingness and self-motivated in using IoT for their farming practices. The study will be conducted in Kelantan using online questionnaire survey and non-probability sampling methods to collect data from survey respondents. The sample size will be about 100 respondents where the question has been distributed to determine the level intention of corn farmers to the new potential use, the relationship between attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavior control towards IoT in agriculture production and the most influential factor of corn farmer intention towards IoT in agriculture production. The data collected were then analyzed using descriptive analysis, reliability test, correlation analysis for Pearson correlation analysis and Spearman correlation analysis, factor analysis, and partial least squares structural equation modelling.

The Advancement of Malay Technology through Keris Fabrication: A Scientific Analysis

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Abstract. The advancement technology in metal and armaments fabrication in the Malay world can be seen clearly from the production of Keris. It is not only serve as weapon, Keris also symbolizes sovereignty and social status, making it one of the properties that Malay should own. However, the number of keris makers is declining due to the demand for keris being limited to cultural ceremonies thus threatening the art of making it especially in Malaysia. Therefore, it is very important to conduct research and documentation related to the manufacture of kris completely along with the study of the characteristics of the materials used in the kris before the art of making is lost to time. This complete documentation is significant for future generations to know better and appreciate the technologies that Malays have achieved since ancient times through Keris making. The research paper will comprehensively discuss the fabrication process including the study of keris characteristics such as micro structure, element composition and keris strength. The documentation of keris fabrication involves interviews with keris makers and visits to traditional workshops that still exist in Malaysia and some places in Indonesia. While the study of kris characteristics involves laboratory analysis work, using Optical Microscope (OM), Electron Probe Microscope Analysis (EPMA), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope Energy dispersive analysis of X-rays (FE-SEM EDAX) and hardness test Vickers. The analysis result found that the dagger blade consists of iron as the main component and steel with 2.99% carbon. In addition, its complex micron structure consists of laminated metal composites (LMCs). The presence of an oxide dispersion strengthening (ODS) layer at the LMC interface and the pearlite structure forms a laminated metal matrix composite as well as increasing the surface strength. These findings prove that the Malays have advanced in iron manufacturing technology since the early centuries and they can be proud of by the younger generation today.

Review on Corn Farmers Intention towards Internet of Things (IoT) for Agricultural Production in Perak

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Abstract. This study is conducted to measure the influences of corn farmers intention towards Internet of Things (IoT) for corn production in Perak. A set of questionnaire survey is distributed among corn farmers in Perak by applying Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to collect data from the survey respondents. This study will be carried out based on three objectives, which is to determine corn farmers intention towards IoT for agricultural production in Perak. Secondly, to investigate the relationship of attitude, subjective norm and perceived behaviour control of corn farmers intention towards IoT for corn production in Perak. Finally, to identify the most influential factor of corn farmers intention towards IoT for corn production in Perak. 100 respondents were involved in this study. A purposive sampling method was applied in collecting data and analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. The expected findings from this study are high or positive intention of corn farmers towards IoT for corn production. There is significant value of relationship of attitude, subjective norms and perceived behaviour control of corn farmers intention towards IoT for corn production in Perak. Meanwhile the most influential factor of corn farmers intention towards IoT for corn production in Perak is attitude. The significance of this study is that hopefully farmers will be more aware and knowledgeable towards IoT to improve crop production performance since the technology offer multiple solutions in farm productivity.

Motives and External Factors of Obtaining JAKIM Halal Certification Among SMEs Food Manufacturers: A Descriptive Analysis

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Abstract. This study was conducted to examine motives and external factors of obtaining JAKIM halal certification among SMEs food manufacturers. The study employs a survey questionnaire which was distributed to the respondents during pandemic covid-19. A total of 40 completed questionnaires were returned. The results indicated that the main motive for obtaining the halal certification are customer needs and improve company image. Other motives are improved quality of products and improved production process. While the main external factors influencing the respondents to obtain JAKIM halal certification was “to fulfil customer demands”. Other external factors followed by “to increase market share”, “to increase customer confidence” and “can prevent food poisoning”. The least important external factor was “to reduced customer complaints”.

Emerging Technologies for the Awareness of COVID-19 Vaccination Among Parents via the CoLoMo Model

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Abstract. The Coronavirus Disease 2021 or COVID-19 has affected almost all individuals around the globe. Consequently, Malaysia is one of the nations that has been facing tremendous changes in various sectors due to COVID-19. As the number of positive cases is on the rise, the Malaysian government has executed its National COVID-19 Immunization Program to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and the severity of disease in case a vaccinated person is infected. However, there are also individuals who have contributed to vaccine refusal due to many factors including misinformation about vaccines, religious beliefs, lack of knowledge, and awareness. Therefore, this paper presents a combination of instructional design and cognitive load theory named CoLoMo model, to increase the awareness of COVID-19 among parents. The CoLoMo model is a theory for mobile application development involving three elements in mobile instruction design which include platform, design, accessibility, and design page. These elements have been chosen prior to the target users which are parents or adults. The three cognitive load theory types in this model are intrinsic, extraneous, and germane cognitive load. The combination of the mobile interaction design and cognitive load theory types will affect the user's cognitive performance which are concentration, learning capabilities and attributes. This paper also discusses the previous research on the implementation of cognitive load theory through mobile applications. Several strategies that emphasize different relevant cognitive processes which are useful to consider when developing mobile applications are also discussed.

Level of Awareness and Understanding towards Money Mule Among Malaysian Citizens

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Abstract. Money mule is a bank account used by another person unknowingly or voluntarily by the owner of the account to obtain a reward or by fraudulent means for illegal or illegal financial transactions. Syndicates usually get these mule accounts (also known as surrogate accounts) by deceiving those who need extra income and have a low level of financial literacy. Among the frequent victims include housewives, unemployed, students and senior citizens. To enable the criminals, maintain anonymity and non-visible to the detection of law enforcement, money mules are positioned in the money laundering chain between actual criminal and illicit funds. Money mules are characters recruited by criminal networks to perform fund transfers by utilizing their accounts. Recruitment is done by offering a job with simple recruitment criteria and attractive income and rewards. This study will determine the level of awareness towards money mule and understanding towards the dangerous of money mule. In this research, both quantitative and qualitative approaches will be employed with surveys and interviews.

Modeling the Viability of Criteria Preference Tool in Alleviating Uncertainty in Early Design Activity

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Abstract. Interventional study design has been adopted widely in design process and research, bringing new insights into design thinking, and innovating new ways of solving design problems through pragmatic and participative approach. However, there is still a lack of studies conducted in intervening design process at earliest stage with systematic approach due to contextual complexity and levels of competencies among designers. In this paper, we develop criteria preference tool for designing project briefs, as a result of analysing 21 designer's preferences in the specific designated task using pre- and post- study. The criteria preference tool provides us vocabularies that help to explain the challenges and priorities, what are influences the formulation of the brief's design direction and what informs the selection and development of the methods.

Sampling Frame Development of Individual Items in the Absence of a Sampling Frame: Quantitative Approach

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Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to develop a sampling frame and develop a probability-based sampling design for Muslim consumers who have experience in purchasing halal cosmetic products from various website in Malaysia. A ‘sampling frame’ is the sampling units in a population and their locations. It may consist of a listing of sampling units, or it may be based on a map of the population area within which sampling units can be observed. For Muslim consumers with experience in purchasing halal cosmetics from websites, it is common for no list of individual to exist. After the sampling frame of Muslim consumers was established, the probability sampling technique was used to determine the sampling size. The results are beneficial for researchers to serve as a guideline to conduct quantitative research.

A Scoping Review: Developing a Collaborative Learning Culture for ESL Learners

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Abstract. This review investigates recent studies from the years 2005-2020 with empirical data on how online communication tools have been used to develop a collaborative learning culture for English as a Second Language (ESL) and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners in various countries. Some online communication tools that fall under the categories of social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and Ning, blogging sites such as Blogger and WordPress and, instant messaging applications such as WhatsApp, Skype and Yahoo! Messenger have been identified as the most commonly used tools in promoting collaborative e-learning among language learners. Based on the thematic analysis conducted on the articles, collaborative e-learning activities that are properly planned and executed are found to be able to increase learner autonomy, improve student engagement among one another, boost confidence and lower anxiety among students and promote optimization of synchronous and asynchronous combination tools in learning. Directions for further inquiry have been outlined in terms of teacher readiness to shift role into a facilitator or moderator and, proper planning of online assessment and evaluation methods.

The Effectiveness of “Avoid That Trap” Game as a Teaching and Learning Tools

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Abstract. Online games have become one of the useful tools in teaching and learning. Many instructors and educators have chosen to use online games to enhance the way in delivering course content. An effective online game will help students understand the concept quickly and get involved in experiential learning, where students can manage and solve problems in an actual situation. This study will focus on the effectiveness of online game, namely Avoid That Trap (ATP) as a teaching and learning tool of liquidity trap. A questionnaire has been used to analyzed the effectiveness of using ATP as a tool in learning and teaching liquidity trap topic. The respondents gave a few suggestions and comments on how to improve ATP game. The result obtained indicated that the use of ATP game has a positive impact on students learning as it helps student learn about liquidity trap topic. Majority of the respondents mentioned that they enjoyed playing ATP game as it is suitable for all ages.

“Brain Drains”: Evaluating International Transfer Intention among International Business Program Graduates

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Abstract. Human capital is one of vital resources in order to drive economic growth and country development. Failure to sustain them in the country leads issue of brain drains phenomenon. Subsequent to this issue, the country will face losses of high skilled workforce. Therefore, this phenomenon should be addressed properly to avoid the talents migration or intention to leave the country to gain better career development abroad. In view of the above, this study attempts to investigate and evaluate the drivers of brain drains intention among graduates in International Business program. The study examines four main constructs that cause to the brain drains; salary and benefits, family reason, workplace environment and political reason. This study employed quantitative approach via randomly distributing online questionnaires to 260 respondents. The study findings revealed that, political reason contribute to the strongest correlation towards intention to migrate. Furthermore, all constructs were positively and significantly contributes to the intention to migrate among International Business graduates. This study also highlights the study significance, limitations and recommendations for future research.

Food Security and Academic Performance Among University Students impact of Covid- 19

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Abstract. Current pandemic situations have worsened the economic situations in most developing countries. Malaysia is one of a developing country that has been impacted by covid-19 badly. In Malaysia, cases of Covid-19 is arising everyday especially in the year of 2021. Many have losses their job and income, and they were out of resources to support their families, and providing food for families becomes a challenge. Due to that, students who have been sent to home from university have to face this as well. Therefore, this paper intends to highlight food security and its impact towards academic performance by providing framework and determines the research trends of the area of food security and academic performance. A conceptual framework here explained the progress and event that may happen in future if unbalance diet were practiced by the community. Next, this research adopts a method of web-based data search for studies related to food security and academic performance. Result shows that the trend of this research is keep increasing according to the year. Current research concludes that food security is important for nation wellbeing and sustainable development of a country.

Determinants of Intention to Waqf Participation in Malaysia: Empirical Insights From Entrepreneurs' Perspectives

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Abstract. Waqf is an Islamic financial instrument that helps in various economic matters around the world. The growth of waqf in Malaysia has become ever more significant, primarily due to the increasing recognition of its importance to Malaysia's economy. Besides, the importance of waqf has also been demonstrated by the utter value and breadth for entrepreneurs of the support structures and policies. This study aims to investigate the determinants that contribute to the intention to participate in waqf among entrepreneurs in Malaysia. Questionnaires were distributed online to 40 entrepreneurs by using purposive sampling. There were two sections of the questionnaire: firstly, demographic information and the second relating to the determinants of intentions to participate in waqf. This study used Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27 for data analysis. The result indicates that attitudes have a significant relationship with the intention to participate in waqf among entrepreneurs. The responses obtained reveal that the respondents believed that waqf is beneficial for the development of the ummah. Hence, the SMEs should devise promotional strategies for waqf to increase public awareness and, consequently, participation in waqf, particularly among entrepreneurs. This study sheds light on the knowledge and attitude towards waqf especially among entrepreneurs, while offering practical implications for the government and practitioners.

The Changes of Lobby Design Hotel on Aspect Interior Architecture in Heritage Colonial Building at Malaysia

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Abstract. Malaysia is strategically located at the crossroad between East and West. Due to this ideally location, this country has been exposed to many foreign influences and cultures. The Portuguese was the first colonial power that set up their establishment in the Peninsular Malaysia. This was then followed by The Dutch and later on by The British. Among these three colonial powers, it was the British that ultimately secured their sovereignty on this land. Under British administration, Malaysia has adopted their architectural styles with strong local identities that fit with the climate of the country. These influences can be observed in many heritage hotel buildings across Malaysia especially Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Perak and Melaka. This paper will be focused on the heritage in colonial building, interior design of the landmarks and how this aspect provide profound heritage exemplar for Malaysia rich and long history. The purpose of this study is to identify the evolutionary features of the interior design and the sustainability of the original characteristics. The research will be carried on by studying the heritage colonial building include interior architecture requirement. Ultimately, recommendations and guidelines in designing interior architecture at colonial building areas with strong heritage inspiration can be published. In conclusion, this study is to discuss the condition or criteria of the interior architecture in heritage building for future references.

A Survey of Literature On the Predictors of Viewers' Satisfaction in Virtual Art Exhibition

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Abstract. The devastating effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic has forced most business transactions to shift from the conventional approach to the online medium to ensure their sustainability during this critical period. Artists are also transforming their approach from physical exhibitions to virtual exhibitions to ensure their business sustainability. Conventional or physical exhibitions draw large audiences; however, due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, such gatherings are strictly prohibited. Thus, virtual museum exhibitions will continue to be organised in the future, therefore, knowledge about factors that affect virtual exhibitions will be in demand. This review paper intended to examine the predictors that influence viewers' satisfaction in Virtual Art Exhibition. A comprehensive literature survey was carried out from March to May 2021 and the reviews reveal that there are three factors that possibly influence viewers' satisfaction, which are the technology, aesthetic value, and individual factors. This review study has outlined the fundamental aspects that will serve as a guideline for artists by considering the technology, aesthetic value and individual factors in preparing for future virtual exhibitions as well as in improving viewers' satisfaction.

The intention of Agro Farmer toward the application of Kitosanplus in Malacca

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Abstract. Kitosanplus is a polysaccharide which primarily made up of glucosamine and N-acetylglucosamine that is derived from a low-acetyl form of chitin where both of cellulose and chitin have a similar structure and composition. Created by mixing of an alkaline material like sodium hydroxide with the chitin shells of shrimp and other crustaceans, Kitosanplus act as either pesticide or fertilizer with the nature of biodegradable and environmental friendly. However, many of the agro farmers were not familiar and lack of expertise in using Kitosanplus as organic fertilizer for their plant. The study is conducted among 53 respondents of agro farmers which take place in Malacca. The study is aimed to determine the agro farmer intention, the relationship between age and perceived behavior of agro farmer and to identify the most influential factors among the agro farmers intention towards the application of Kitosanplus. Agro farmers' willingness on the application of organic fertilizer especially Kitosanplus is determined by the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) consisting of attitude, social norms and the perceive behaviour control. The age had a significant correlation with perceive behaviour control of agro farmers towards the Kitosanplus application which is at 0.472. In addition, perceive behavior is the most important factor among agro farmers intention towards the application of Kitosanplus as it shows a higher variance which is 80.523%. In conclusion, the application of Kitosanplus should be implemented by the agro farmers in order to produce better quality crops.

A Review of Literature on the Influence of Psychological Strain towards Productivity Loss

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Abstract. Psychological strain was found to have a substantial positive correlation with productivity loss, indicating that increased psychological strain might result in increased productivity loss. Additionally, employees' mental health issues have resulted in lower productivity. Thus, there is an obvious need to manage psychological strain in order to alleviate the cost of individual and organizational productivity loss. The purpose of this review paper is to discuss the relationship between psychological strain and productivity loss, as well as to identify the multidimensional factors associated with psychological strain. The present study summarized that the psychological strains have multifold dimensions. This suggests that the measurement of psychological strain can be broadened to include various dimensions that best explain the effects of work stressors. The plausible reason lies in the different study settings, the heterogeneity of the professions and the predictive variables that influence the diverse dimensions of psychological strain. This study contributes to the progression of research in human resource management by offering reviews on a multidimensional measure of psychological strain that may serve as a focal point for future research. In summary, it is critical to treat the underlying causes of stress, which result in psychological strain at work, in order to minimize the individual and organizational losses.

Memorable Digital Content Of Chinese Culture Heritage Through The Development Of 3d Motion Graphics On Chopsticks Taboos

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Abstract. Nowadays, motion graphics are widely appearing on the screen, and it brings impressive visual power, which is persuasive and memorable content. Chopsticks have been everyday use in different cultures. However, Chinese cultures have their taboos of chopsticks. The taboos have become weaker and disappear slowly. Sometimes, we despair that taboos are a thing of the past; however, there is also not everyone willing to learn the chopsticks' taboos unless necessary to know it. Thus, this study is introducing the chopsticks taboos and developing the motion graphic in 3D. This research aims to introduce the knowledge about the taboos of chopsticks presented by 3D motion graphics and identify the effectiveness of information delivered with motion graphics in 3D. This innovation can contribute to the Chinese cultural heritage understanding and appreciation of the taboo behind chopstick usage. This research used the ADDIE model as an instructional design process that is suitable for developing the outcome. There are 30 respondents involved in the quantitative research, which is a questionnaire. The data analysis results show that more than 90% of respondents have received the information through watching the 3D motion graphics. Almost 80% of respondents agree the 3D motion graphic with introducing the chopsticks taboos has delivered information. The 3D motion graphic of chopsticks taboos is very effective. Hence, a medium as a motion graphic using 3D elements to introduce the taboos of chopsticks brings attractive to people for learning and understanding about the Chinese cultural heritage.

Cina Peranakan Kelantan: Cultural Heritage Foods at Khatina' Festival

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Abstract. Food and human life will not be separated in any case until humans can witness the variety of food that has existed in society, including the Peranakan Cina Kelantan community (PCK). PCK is a community with diverse cultural arts, customs, festivals and a variety of traditional foods produced and practiced from the past to the present day. Every year, the PCK community will hold a Kathina celebration which is celebrated annually for Buddhist believers around October and November.. Through the celebration, the PCK community performed various ritual activities such as performing monk tree processions, rituals facing monks of respect, performing worship towards deceased spirits, performing Sanghadana rituals and also doing gotong royong activities to prepare special meals for the celebration. In addition, the food served through the festival is said to have various functions and distinctive symbols to be explored. Thus, this study was conducted to tested the food culture that exists in the PCK community as well as to analyze the symbols and identities of the community that are translated through their food culture. The research platform also aims to record the food culture of the PCK community through the Kathina festival which took place in 2018 and 2019 based on the third domain of ICH. Research data is collected through qualitative methods such as interviews, observations, photo recordings and participating studies. The findings showed that of course, the food served consists of various types and categories according to the conditions and ethics set at each temple. The types of food provided also carry various philosophies and symbols such as respect and unity and make maximum use of the natural elements in their environment. The richness in knowledge and philosophy that is present in the traditional food of the PCK community proves that proactive efforts from various individuals and society are needed in the process of preserving the food that has been identified through the Kathina festival.

INSA Balconies: A Parasitic Architecture

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Abstract. Balconies are regularly altered in all sorts of structures to accommodate changing architectural tastes, user needs, maintenance expectations, accessibility, and security concerns. In 2016, the National Institute of Applied Sciences (INSA Strasbourg) in France pierced through the façade of a midcentury structure to make it the home of their latest project, a parasite INSA balcony. The aptly called intervention, which resembles sprouting growth, is part of a larger urban revitalization goal to challenge the traditional architecture. Their parasite growth model promotes eco-sustainable and low-cost building with minimum waste. The INSA balconies have a number of consequences on a building's sustainable consumption, primarily in terms of thermal comfort and energy consumption. The rebuilt facade provides a layer to the building's exterior while simultaneously becoming a part of the interior, blurring the boundaries of the enclosed space. This article discusses the potential of this intervention on existing patrimony for the construction of spaces through volumetric augmentation (known as "parasitic architecture") and how this project contributed to the eco-efficiency and CO₂ emissions reduction of the 1955 INSA bloc "C" while preserving its architectural elements and heritage interest.

An Overview of Halal Cosmetic Industry in Malaysia

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Abstract. The market size of global Muslim consumers has been seen to be increasing, thus creating many opportunities for the growth of the halal cosmetic industry. This is largely attributed to the rising economic strength of the Muslim consumers that enabled them to spend more money on beauty and personal care products. Based on this, there has also been massive increase in the awareness of the importance of Halal-certified cosmetics and personal care products among the large Muslim consumers in Malaysia. Hence, the present study attempts to review and determine the present state of Halal cosmetics industry in Malaysia.

The Semantic Adaptation of Thai Loanwords in The Patani Malay Dialect

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Abstract. Lexical borrowing occurs when two languages are in close contact. In the southern border of Thai, for instance, the Patani Malay dialect (PMD) has extensively borrowed words from the Thai language (TL) (deemed as the formal and dominant language of Thailand) in ways to facilitate the comprehension of an array of new concepts which are foreign to the original PMD. In general terms, previous studies on the lexical borrowings into the PMD are limited to listing down the loanwords along with their meanings in the TL. Correspondingly, the presented discussions predominantly concentrate on the surface level and thus scanty, whilst the extrapolated data are introspective in nature. Therefore, in order to broaden the research scope of the PMD loanwords, the paper aims to re-examine the loanwords of the TL in the PMD by comparing the meaning of the words based on their developing features (word class and/or meaning). The PMD data were extrapolated from two PMD dictionaries, which were PMD-PSU 1 Dictionary (1984) and PMD-PSU 2 Dictionary (2010). The TL data, on the other hand, were collected from the Office of the Royal Society's Dictionary 2011 (2013). The analysis was initiated by identifying the TL loanwords in the PMD based on the set criteria, and the words were subsequently grouped based on the grammatical classes of nouns, verbs and adjectives. The meanings of the loanwords in each class were then compared with the meanings in the TL to evaluate the occurrence of semantic change. The results displayed both occurrences of semantic retention and change in the two languages. As opposed to the semantically retained words, the altered meanings of the loanwords were deemed more noteworthy to be studied, as the forms were entirely assimilated into the PMD system. Specifically, there were three (3) categories of change in relation to the lexical borrowings of the TL into the PMD, namely the processes of widening, narrowing, and substitution (of word class and/or meaning). These changes, or adaptations, do not only manage to realise the daily need of the language users but also to enrich the corpus and lexical items of the PMD in particular.

The Placement of The Legenda Puteri Saadong Tale using The Structure of The Pyramid Freytag

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Abstract. Legenda Puteri Saadong is one of the famous folklore stories among the people in Kelantan. This folklore is complete with excellent lessons that should be embraced, such as Puteri Saadong's sacrifice in defending the people of Kelantan. Furthermore, she had to sacrifice the future of her marriage with King Abdullah for the sake of the King of Siam. If one examines the sacrifice of Princess Saadong, it is difficult to comprehend, let alone imagine, in today's reality. Such values are especially crucial for today's generations to appreciate in this era of globalisation and technological advancements. Although it appears that significant effort has been made to elevate this legendary tale, the narrative element of the story still needs to be comprehended more fully, mainly by applying Gustav Freytag's Pyramid Freytag Structure (1863). This structure divides a story into seven phases: exposition, inciting incident, rising action, Climax, falling action, resolution and denouement phases. These phases are applied in the legendary tale of Puteri Saadong to facilitate the understanding of its narrative. The analysis results found that the story of the Legenda Puteri Saadong contains three main storylines. Among them are the conflicts faced by Puteri Saadong through her life journey, including the attacks from the King of Siam, being held captive by the King of Siam, and her devotion to Sultan Abdullah as his spouse. All three storylines were triggered when this legendary tale entered the inciting incident phase.

Fake News Verification Behavior among Foreign Students in South Korea

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Abstract. The ubiquity and simplicity of the use of SNS have changed the creation and dissemination of knowledge in today's society. Easy access to information through SNS, on the other hand, does not guarantee a greater degree of public awareness. Unlike conventional media outlets, social media platforms enable the propagation of disinformation and misinformation at a quicker and wider rate, notably that media users may choose to distribute information without regard for its veracity. In the context of fake news, this study adds to our knowledge about information verification practices among SNS users. We build a news verification behavior study model and test seven hypotheses using a survey of active 211 SNS users, all foreign students residing in South Korea. This paper concluded that information verification behaviors among SNS foreign users are influenced by views of news sharers' networks (social connection variety, and trust), perceptions of news creators (fake news awareness and perceived media trustworthiness), and inherent intents to share. These findings have implications for possible strategies in countering disinformation in social media..

The Rise of Rock Climbing and its Impact on Climbing Clothing Preferences

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Abstract. Rock climbing has increased in popularity in recent years, especially as the sport debuted in the Olympics in Tokyo 2020. The sport's popularity is expected to contribute to the growth of its community, therefore moulding climbing clothing preferences in the short and long-term. Despite this trend and the available research in functional clothing, current studies into rock-climbing clothing has been limited. As the sport's unique requirements influence its clothing development, understanding its users' needs and perceptions of climbing clothing is beneficial in innovating for user-centric design. This study aims to understand the impact of the growing climbing community on climbing clothing preferences through in-depth interviews with experienced rock-climbers. The findings show that the perception of rock climbing as a social activity and the common hobbies and interests within climbing culture contributes to the desire for climbing clothing to be versatile and aesthetically minded while still fulfilling the clothing functionalities of comfort and protection. Additionally, participants reported that they were often exposed to climbing brands through social communications such as social media and word-of-mouth. Participants also indicated that they value ethical and technical considerations when selecting climbing brands and often seek brands that are well-established in the rock-climbing community.

Rethinking Higher Education Post-COVID-19: Innovative Design Studio Teaching to Architecture students

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Abstract. For more than a year and a half, educators and students have been navigating the stormy seas of remote teaching-learning. After months of the coronavirus epidemic and countless research on its impacts on university teaching and learning, the repercussions of this unparalleled state of affairs are only partially known. This paper adds to the current research on how university teachers have dealt with it in an effort to understand the impacts on teaching the course of “design studio” that has never been taught online before. However, many are returning to in-person classes or planning to use a blended teaching approach. As a result, the second purpose of this study is to learn more about how teachers plan to teach in the future, which is an innovative topic that has piqued our attention. Six professors agreed to let us observe their design studio classes for the total period of 8 months spread over three semesters from 2020 and 2021. The majority of students had favorable experiences with online teaching and examinations, and most would welcome this format in the future, according to an analysis of these programs. The same cannot be said for teachers, who see this method of instruction as time-consuming and demanding. Simultaneously, this paper aims to highlight the advantages of remote teaching-learning models in teaching design studios, suiting students' educational needs, and aiding in their professional growth as architects. The research stems from the hypothesis that the pandemic will have a long-term impact on lesson planning, and opens a fresh discussion about multi-mode educational implications that learners, teachers, and other education actors should consider in the next phase of post-COVID-19 era before deciding on going back to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic classroom teaching-learning.

Employee Engagement During Pandemic: What Matters?

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Abstract. Employee engagement has always been an important element for optimum organization performance. This study was conducted to determine whether the same elements that impacted employee engagement were still relevant during the pandemic. With majority of employees being asked to work from home, it is pertinent to determine what factors still affected employee engagement. The study was conducted among employees of a particular organization in Melaka. A total of 1001 employees responded to the questionnaire and data was analyzed using PLS. Organization support was found to be the most important factor affecting employee engagement, followed by organization justice and supervisor support. Interestingly, during this period of pandemic rewards did not affect employee engagement.

Understanding and Acceptance of SMK Malim Nawar Students, Perak Towards KOMSAS Drama Group

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Abstract. Literature is a term that refers to works of art that are communicated through language. The Literary Component, or KOMSAS, is introduced in the classroom as a way to strengthen the Malay language's symbol and identity. Literary works present the author's ideas and viewpoints while discussing what happens and is perceived in society. As a consequence of the thorough investigation, there is a void in the study of the drama genre, which is becoming less and less popular among the general public, particularly students. As a result, utilizing textualism theory, a study of the influence, understanding, and acceptance of students from SMK Malim Nawar, Perak, through the text of the Drama Komponen Sastera (KOMSAS) 2018 group was undertaken. Through the three texts of the KOMSAS Drama involved in the first premise of textualism theory, namely the principle of attendance, the three aims of the study can exhibit the students' knowledge and acceptance. Second, the process of theme retention and modification demonstrates that the KOMSAS Drama text is acceptable and useful for teaching and learning. Third, what effect does it have on the text's construction for students? The KOMSAS texts are studied using a qualitative method that employs the theory of Textualism and the principles of presence, violation, reinforcement, and personality. To collect information and data, researchers employ library methods. The research was carried out on students in Forms 1 to 3 at SMK Malim Nawar. It looked at the aspirations of kids of various races in Malaysia.

Islamic Image and Identity of Old Shophouses in Kota Bharu Kelantan

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Abstract. Kota Bharu is a developing township in terms of Islamic building development. However, there are some problems in the cultural city regarding the image and identity of Kota Bharu Islamic City. Among them are (1) development pressures making the old building and façade design less preserved and maintained, (2) the architectural style is too similar to an Arab country that does not correspond to the weather and environment and (3) the development pattern has made Kelantan's traditional architectural features increasingly lost and diminished in the MPKB-BRI area. So, studies need to be done to identify the Islamic image and identity that exist in old shophouses in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. This study is qualitative in nature using structured observation methods. Researchers used a visual recorder and recorded on field notes. The findings showed that sensitivity to the environment, size and scale and local cultural identity on the roof, upper façade, lower façade and footpaths provided a relatively high percentage. This proves that the old shophouses have an image and identity of Islam and it plays an important role in encouraging the arrival of foreign tourists as well as to increase the economic rate of the community in the city. Therefore, the recommendations of the authorities to produce an Islamic-style city in Kota Bharu have been achieved with the existence of old shophouses that already have the characteristics of Islam.

Active Design: Promoting Physical Activity through Building Layout

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Abstract. According to World Health Organization (WHO), 60% of related factors to individual health and quality of life are correlated to lifestyle. Millions of people follow an unhealthy lifestyle which include bad food habits, physical inactivity, wrong body posture, and disturbed biological clock which directly contributes to lifestyle diseases. History has shown that environmental design can play a vital role in improving public health. Today, architects, urban designers, and planners can collaborate to address one of the most urgent and widespread epidemics of our time which are obesity and its related diseases. Hence, just as design professionals are increasingly embracing green building as an objective for environmental sustainability, they should thoroughly consider the potential effects of their designs on public health and well-being. Active Design is one of the approach that must been taken by the architecture field. It is an idea to design cities and buildings for Eco-sustenance that in turn can encourage people to get more exercise. This is not about encouraging us to go to the gym and working out more, but instead, it's about giving citizens more of a workout through how we interact with our environment on a daily basis. There are a few countries that have been publishing their own Active Design Guidelines in promoting the use of this approach on the building design. However, the active design guidelines are not yet publish in Asia, but the active design approach has been implemented and adapted in the building design whether in a direct or indirect manner. The purpose of this study is to examine, evaluate and review the building layout design in Malaysian Architecture in relation with the active design sustainable approach based on the literature and guidelines which can influence physical activities and health among Malaysian. Three selected building from Malaysia have been selected and analyzed through qualitative and quantitative method. The finding of the research would provide deeper understanding of the necessary parameters and factors that are needed to be considered in implementing the active sustainable design approach in Malaysia.

The Development and Innovation of Pickled Based on Averrhoa Belimbi

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Abstract. The aim of Pickled Based on Averrhoa Belimbi Fruit production and innovation is to distinguish pickle products in the local market and make them an alternative commodity for consumers. Moreover, this commodity is designed to meet the preferences of local customers. The goal of this study is to create new products for the averrhoa belimbi-based pickled production and innovation. The investigator uses a model that has been modified along with the current product creation model in the manufacture of this revolutionary product (NPD). The NPD Model covers the new products strategy, idea generation, screening, business analysis, product development, testing, and lastly the commercialization phase. Researchers have researched the necessary methods, the Fermentation Method and the Quick Method, to manufacture this revolutionary product. Both approaches yield different outcomes and the sensory appraisal test is performed, the researcher prefers sample 7 that using the fermentation method to be used in the production of this revolutionary product. Because of the taste of is averrhoa belimbi pickled sour and sour, the acidity is very strong, and the acidity and saltiness of the water are balanced. The smell is not strong, and the texture is crunchy has been chosen in compliance with the criteria set out by the researcher. Therefore, the researchers have fulfilled and accomplished the aims of the project that were set at the outset of this study.

The Innovation of Energy Jelly Product Based on Local Fruits Extract

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Abstract. The development of energy jelly based on local fruits innovation products is a product that can provide energy to consumers. Consumption of nutritious food in society is not taken seriously. This study aims for the development of energy jelly based on local fruits innovation products that able to provide energy to consumers. The experimental investigation will be using sensory assessment towards the product. The first experimental study is to select the suitable stabilizing and thickening agent. There are two types of thickening agent used in this studies which is agar and pectin powder. The addition effect obtained from these two powder has been considered through the texture and taste of the energy jelly produced. The second experimental investigation is on the production method of the energy jelly. The production method is differentiated with two types of production method namely the boiling and the grinding methods. The important obesrvation from these two production method is the colour and the clarity of the energy jelly mixture after it is cooked. Based on the findings from the evaluation and testing that has been conducted in the selection of raw materials, this study have chosen the use of agar powder in the product development. Furthermore, this study also have selected the boiling production method. This is because the findings through boiling methods will producing more attractive product and a good texture. In conclusion, the energy jelly product is very much in line with the needs of today's consumers who are too busy pursuing a career without taking care about their own health.

Analysis of Biophilic Design in Selected Libraries in Malaysia and Its Effects Based on the Occupants' Perception

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Abstract. With the advancement of knowledge technology, the library building has evolved to cater for more than just a space to read and learn. It has become a space for working, social interaction, community activity and more. With this growing trend to accommodate this demand for more functionality, the library design needs to adapt to this growth to bring the best experience to the occupants. Biophilic design is a fitting approach to help enhance the occupants' experience with these evolving functions of the library spaces. The biophilic design employs a variety of innovative ways to be implemented in a space varying from the literal introduction of nature, symbolic representation, the essence of the space and more, to create a space that encourages a sense of connection with nature. This study aims to examine various biophilic designs used in library spaces from selected case studies with known biophilic design applications in the spaces and assesses the importance of these biophilic designs to the occupants based on their perception. The findings show that most of the library occupants agreed that biophilic design is an essential aspect of the space in the library with visual connection with nature and prospect to be of utmost importance based on the survey conducted.

Modeling the Technology Readiness Index (TRI) for the Adoption of Mobile Payment Technologies during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. Mobile payments (M-payments) refer to the deployment of mobile technologies to perform transactions. This paper develops a conceptual model for shoppers' M-payment technology innovation readiness and adoption during the Covid-19 pandemic. The model incorporates the Technology Readiness Index (TRI) as a determinant of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to create a framework that contains readiness characteristics (contributors and inhibitors) affecting users' adoption and acceptance of M-payment technologies. This unified model presents mobile payment adoption as a process progressing from the antecedents of the TAM to the adoption decision.

Sentiment Analysis and Visualization of Reviews for Healthcare Service Providers Using Naïve Bayes

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Abstract. Improving and maintaining the hospital service quality is considered a global concern. Healthcare service providers widely use online patient feedback to measure and improve the quality of care in healthcare services from the patients' perspectives. Similarly, customers will read reviews before deciding on which hospital to receive their treatment making reviews to be useful for both customers and hospital providers. However, due to the unstructured nature of user reviews, it has been challenging to extract useful information where the number of reviews could range from hundreds to thousands with varied opinions thus making it difficult to extract and analyze the data. Sentiment analysis is widely recognized as one of the effective approaches for analyzing the sentiments of data in terms of people's opinion. This paper describes the implementation of sentiment analysis on patients' reviews from six hospitals in Kuala Lumpur using a Naïve Bayes classifier and the results are presented in the form of a visualization dashboard to let patients and hospitals understand public opinion on the hospital services. Top occurring words associated with hospitals have been identified and it can provide better insights on service quality of the providers. For future works it is suggested to use larger amount of labeled data to improve performance and use different classifiers for performance comparison.

Cross Ventilation; a Traditional Solution for Better Indoor Air Quality (IAQ). Case Study: Masjid Kampung Laut, Kelantan, Malaysia

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Abstract. Traditional building are built to suit the climate, the users and their surroundings. One of the famous traditional building in Malaysia is Masjid Kampung Laut, a public mosque that located in Nilam Puri, Kelantan, Malaysia. This building is an iconic building as still standing and fully utilised while its age is 400 years old. This study aims to investigate the factor of good indoor air quality (IAQ) in Masjid Kampung Laut, and to prove the hypothesis that it was because of the cross ventilation system within the building. The methodology used in the investigation is mix method, involving several ways including measurement on site, interview, direct observation, participant observation, and physical artifact. The intention of this study hereby to make an awareness among the core players in building industry such as architects, designers, developers, engineers and the authorities to preserve our traditional buildings, at the same time take traditional design as the model to make a better design that suit our culture and climate. As conclusion, we conclude that traditional buildings was built excellently understand the climate, promotes cross ventilation to ensure the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) in optimum condition.

Politeness Strategies Used By Hotel Management Student In Doing Apologies

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Abstract. Communication is deeply intertwined in the hotel industry. One cannot imagine how the industry can thrive without communication as this contributes to the biggest factor in the industry as not only providing services, but communication play a very vital role in establishing the success of the hotel. However, inappropriate ways of communication may lead to complaint and guest dissatisfaction. At general issue, Malaysian was the most reluctant to apologize and more willing to assign blame. There was also a study with unexpected results, Malaysian rarely apologize when mistakes happened and spoke in harsh manners with customers. Apology as politeness has received countless attention in speech acts research as it is essential in human interaction. Lack of apology and politeness awareness could lead to inappropriate apology and perceiving rudeness by the hearer. As there are numerous numbers of institution offering hotel management courses, a researcher interested to carry out a research about apology strategies in the English language used by Diploma Hotel Management students. Data were collected by discourse completion test (DCT) consist of three severity of offense variable (low, medium and high severity of offense) from 30 respondents who currently doing their practical training in a hotel in Klang Valley area. Apology strategies were used as a framework to analyse and interpret for apology strategy side was used to analyse and interpret data for positive and negative politeness strategies. Finding shows respondents prefer to use numbers of apology strategies instead of only use "expression of regret" apology strategies. In terms of politeness, respondents used both negative and positive politeness as to maintain harmony to the guest and results also showed the severity of offense plays an important role in the choices of apology strategies. The findings of this research might be helpful and significance to hotel industries, educators, teachers, students and those who are interested in pragmatics in general and apology act in specific.

When Apologizing, A Hotel Management Student Uses Politeness Strategies

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Abstract. The hotel sector is tightly entwined with communication. One cannot understand how the business can grow without communication as this adds to the most important aspect in the industry as communication plays a very important function in developing the success of the hotel. Inappropriate modes of communication, on the other hand, may result in complaints and visitor discontent. Malaysians, on general, were the least likely to apologize and the most eager to assign blame. Malaysians seldom apologize for errors and often speak harshly to clients. Apology as civility has gotten a great deal of attention in speech actions study because it is so important in human interaction. A lack of apology and etiquette awareness may result in an incorrect apology and the hearer feeling rudeness. Because there are several institutions that provide hotel management courses, a researcher is interested in doing study on apologizing tactics in the English language used by Diploma Hotel Management students. Data was gathered from 30 respondents who are presently undergoing practical training at a hotel in the Klang Valley region. Strategies were utilized as a framework to analyze and interpret data for the apologies strategy side. Data for positive and negative politeness strategies were also analyzed and interpreted. The results of this study may be useful and significant to the hotel industry, educators, instructors, students, and anyone interested in pragmatics in general and the apologetic act in particular.

A Survey on Basic Needs for Asnaf in Bachok Area, a Preparation for Gerobok Kasih, an Innovative Hub for the Local Needy

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Abstract.. The Covid-19 pandemic has affecting most countries globally. In Malaysia, the government has taken actions to curb the spread of Corona Virus disease among the people. The implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO) had given impact that affects Malaysians economically. Research found that more than 800 000 individuals to lose their sources of income probably due to this action. The implementation of MCO have restricted the movement of people to only move within 10 km radius from their place. Thus, this act restricted people from moving to another distict and this situation limits them to make their living. This study was conducted to examine the basic needs demands for the asnaf community in the district of Bachok, Kelantan. This methodology used for this research is qualitative which conducted by distributing survey forms. Result of this research found several fractions of basic needs which is foods, clothes and medicine. This research successfully gained the needed data which is important to proceed to the further actual project which is Projek Gerobok Kasih.

Promoting Literature Works as Cultural Product: Definition, Product Development and Challenges

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Abstract. In general, literature works either in the oral or written genre is a form of cultural product which has high value and potential in its contribution to the economics of the nation. Even though so, most literature works has its relevance limited to the educational field only. The development of cultural works can still be regarded as mediocre and to some extent, infancy, leading to many who perceive literature works development as in futile. Many have assumed literature works are not profitable although there has been documented in developed countries such as Japan and the United States that it could bring significant contribution to the country's economy, social and political fields. In relation to that, this manuscript will discuss cultural products in the form of three main scopes: definition of concepts, its production, and challenges. Discussions on these three scopes are focused on literature works that represent cultural products. This textual analysis research will highlight the need to elevate literature works as cultural product that can be used to generate and increase Malaysia's economics in the field of National's Creative Industry which will in turn promoting this cultural product that will generate wider interest.

Safeguarding Traditional Food Culture Amongst Bugis in Klang, Selangor

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Abstract. The Bugis community existed in Malaysia for a long time ago, and their immigration from Indonesia has carried their customs, culture, heritage, including foods. Due to assimilation and adaptation of the immigrant and existing cultures, some traditional foods have been modified to suit contemporary society. The evolution of popular culture has resulted in a change in lifestyle and food consumption. As a result, many young generations in contemporary society have little appreciation for and exposure to their traditional foods. Therefore, this article focuses on identifying the impact of cultural change in the making and preparing burasak, a traditional Bugis food from contemporary and traditional perspectives and examining relevant mechanisms in safeguarding and sustaining burasak amongst the Bugis in Klang Selangor. This study also employed a qualitative approach, conducting in-depth interviews with the seven respondents and observing the preparation of burasak. The study's findings have been organised into two overarching themes: i., cultural changes in burasak preparation (technological tools and ingredients) and ii. safeguarding mechanisms through commercialising burasak as a food commodity, intergenerational knowledge transmission Bugis Heritage Fiesta and gazetting burasak as part of national heritage.

A Study on Pillbox Distribution in Kedah Towards Historical Heritage Conservation

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Abstract. The awareness and urge to protect and preserve the remnants of past wars as military heritage has arisen internationally almost two decades ago especially with the establishment of IcoFort (ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Fortifications and Military Heritage) by ICOMOS in 2005. The main objectives of the establishment are to research, raise awareness and initiate international cooperation in conserving and preserving military heritage in the form of monuments, landscapes and defense structures including pillbox. Pillbox is a concrete structure with special design that is used as one of the defense mechanisms in war. In Malaysia, the existence of the pillbox that was built by the British army during World War II (WWII) as one of the defense systems can still be seen scattered in six states in Malaysia, namely Johor, Penang, Pahang, Terengganu, Kelantan and Kedah. However, the efforts to protect and preserve this pillbox as one of the heritage sites are still too little. Therefore, this study focuses on the efforts to track and record the distribution of pillbox in the state of Kedah Darul Aman as a fundamental step towards its conservation and preservation initiative. This study has adopted an exploratory approach by discovering the existence of the pillboxes in each district in Kedah and recording its information using an inventory system with reference to GPS coordinate numbers. The results of the study found that there are 27 pillboxes in the state of Kedah with 3 different typologies found in the districts of Kubang Pasu, Kota Setar and Kuala Muda that still intact and require further attention of protection and preservation.

The Application Augmented Reality of British Pillbox in Kg. Tok Burung, Bachok, Kelantan

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Abstract. British pillbox in Kg Tok Burung is one monument that was almost destroyed as the cause of deterioration and environmental factors. Hence, there should have a solution to keep it reminded. The location of these pillboxes is close to Pantai Irama, an area that is often the focus of tourists. The main objective of this research is to build an application Augmented Reality of British pillbox in Kg. Tok Burung. It is also to detect the exact location and building substances of the British pillbox in Kg. Tok Burung. A few methods used to obtain some data and information were observation, included measurement, photograph, and literature review. Then, the data was interpreted through Augmented Reality. This method of research is to conserve the British pillbox in Kg. Tok Burung virtually and extended the structure of pillbox for heritage tourism and the young generation.

NGOs and Community: A Case Study of Roles of NGOs in Malaysia

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Abstract. The development of the country is not only focusing on the role of government alone. The private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also play important role in ensuring that the public will get the benefits of sustainable development. The NGOs play a major role at grassroot level since they are close to community for implementing the programmes that will benefit to the community as a whole. They do have expertise and skills to deliver the services to the communities. Understanding the important role of the NGOS, this paper will explore their roles and contributions towards the community development in Malaysia. The research focused on members of NGO in Malaysia. The questions asked about their roles and contributions towards communities. The descriptive analysis will be discussed throughout the paper. This paper also will highlight the future relationship that should be focused by the NGOs and other stakeholders like government and corporate organisations towards creating sustainable development for the country.

Exploring the Stakeholder's Role in Promoting the Kelantan State Museum

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Abstract. Promotional activities are among the most significant aspects in ensuring continual visits and engagements from visitors to heritage sites and institutions, including museums. An ineffective marketing technique will make it challenging to attract visitors and communities. This leads to the decrease number of visitors, undermining the fundamental mission of museums as an informal educational establishment for the public. However, few studies have been done on a promotional strategy for museum management in Malaysia. This paper seeks to bridge the gap by exploring the current museum's marketing technique, using the Kelantan State Museum as a case study. It aims to look further into the museum's promotional strategy, the involvement of responsible bodies, and the challenges in promoting the museum, specifically during the covid-19 pandemic. The research employed a qualitative design with purposeful approaches and snowballing techniques by interviewing the personnel at the Kelantan State Museum. The collected data were then analysed by applying Braun and Clarke's six-step thematic analysis methodology. The results identified three main themes: marketing strategies and activities, collaboration between stakeholders and challenges going forward. The overarching findings highlighted major stakeholders and their degree of participation in museum promotion. This paper also discussed the challenges posed by the museum management in promoting their establishment to the public. This include issues such as visitor expectations, funding cuts and digital adaptation; and the cessation of many museum hubs for physical visitations due to the Covid-19, leading to new rules being presented to adapt to the recent changes in ensuring visitors' safety. It is believed that the new norm has impacted the museum management's efforts to promote their institution, necessitating the development of new strategies to increase public participation.

Blended learning in Bachelor-level nursing Education in South Korea: An experimental study

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Abstract. This study looked at the effectiveness of blended learning in a South Korean university's nursing department during the length of a semester, from September to December 2019, before the pandemic lockdown. Evaluations of blended learning efficacy are closely tied to both nursing educators and learners. The goal of this paper is to look at ongoing English-medium education at a nursing department at a Korean university that uses a blended learning model. The current study examines the learning experiences of 41 Korean Freshmen and Sophomores, assessing their development and acceptance of blended learning, as well as the efficacy of this pedagogical tool in improving nursing undergraduates' learning outcomes. Our primary approaches are interviews and surveys. We believe that the blended learning technique may equip Korean students with more effective learning opportunities in terms of critical thinking and problem solving. As a result, blended learning may be essential for future nursing education applications.

Case Studies on Intimate Partner Violence: Recollection of Stories from the Abused Women in Malaysia

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Abstract. The case reviews of abused women involved in this research aims to provide an illustration of the Malaysian women's experiences of living in abusive relationships. Three case studies were drawn from the qualitative interviews conducted in the study. In particular, the following case examples discuss the issues pertinent to the impacts of intimate partner violence, barriers to seeking help as well as the supportive networks needed in dealing with the problem. In summary, the women interviewees in this study reported that they were physically, sexually, socially, emotionally as well as psychologically being abused by their husbands (or ex-husband). These women reported that the traumatic experiences of intimate partner violence episodes in the past had made them to be more cautious in leading their lives, with or without male partner. It is also noted in these case studies that leaving the abusive relationship was difficult because many issues were involved regarding the effectiveness of the formal supportive networks for victims and survivors of intimate partner violence in Malaysia. In this article, several issues around challenges in getting the support needed, were narrated by the women themselves so as to redress the situation, which include time consuming procedures and bureaucratic impediments, with the aim of encouraging more disclosure of partner violence and facilitate help-seeking options further. Their real encounter experiences are hoped to introduce significant improvements in enhancing and empowering the resources for Malaysian women from potentially being abused in the future and make violence disclosure process easier for abused women.

Implicature in Facebook Postings by Health Education Unit, District Health Office Kota Setar during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract. Covid-19 pandemic has changed people's lifestyle. Many services are facing a drastic change and have shifted to using services online. This is also apparent in the medium of communication among the society. People are more likely to communicate through the media, especially social media than face-to-face communication today. In line with this, Facebook has become one of the notification channels to convey information and advice to the public either using explicit or implicit techniques. Hence, this paperwork is produced to analyse the use of implicature in Facebook postings by the Health Education Unit, District Health Office Kota Setar during the implementation of Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO). The study of this text analysis uses the implicature framework of Grice (1975) and is adapted to the context of Malay society by Asmah (1992). The findings showed that the authors of this social site used convoluted methods in conveying information and advice to readers using a relaxed language style so as not to provoke the community, thus the advice was acceptable to the readers of the postings.

Readiness and Acceptance towards Drone Technology in Malaysian Agriculture: A Case Study in Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA) Area

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Abstract. Technological revolution nowadays not only involves the industrial sector, but also involves the agricultural sector. The use of technology has long been applied in the agricultural sector in developed countries for the purpose of facilitating the work of farmers as well as helping to increase productivity and production levels of agricultural products. One of the technologies is the use of drone among farmers and this technology has begun to find a place in Malaysia, especially among modern farmers. Currently, there is no detailed study on the acceptance of the use of drone technology among rice farmers in Malaysia. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the factors that influence the intention to use drone technology by the farmer. This study applied the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) to build a comprehensive model that explains intentions to drone technology in farming. The research findings showed that facilitating condition and trust were the predictors of intentions to use this viable technology. Several important implications for academics and industry decision-makers can be formulated from these results.

Adaptation of Children's Literary Animation in Malaysia from Text to Screen Accelerates The Country's Creative Industries

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Abstract. Children's literature has grown rapidly in line with the development of knowledge and technology. The results of children's literature in the form of print media have been given a new lease of life through creativity, innovation, and the combination of digital technology in the production of creative products. Nowadays, the outcomes of children's literature can be enjoyed in the form of new media which is through animated adaptation of literary works. This phenomenon shows the role of literary works as personal agents who indirectly form children's personality becoming increasingly important. Nevertheless, the extent to how far creative industry people can interpret the aspects of pure thinking and philosophy contained in adaptation works remains a question. Therefore, this study is aimed at researching and analysing children's literary works adapted into digital media such as stories and animated films that can interpret the aspects of thinking and philosophy as an effort towards the formation of a balanced human capital development, both physically and mentally. The study used qualitative approach in the form of text analysis and questionnaires based on the data from children's popular animated films. The findings show that from the aspect of adaptation techniques, children are prone to choose partial or loose adaptation techniques. This is because simple incremental addition according to the background, age and audience make the story more interesting to savour.

The School Timetabling Problem at a Malaysian School: A Real-World Datasets and Solutions

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Abstract. This paper presents a real-world school timetabling problem (STP) at a school in Malaysia. The previous studies of solving real-world datasets of STP were focused more on the approaches, rather than the details on generating the real-world of STP datasets. This study aims to provide details on producing the real-world datasets of STP based on the XHSTT dataset format. The real-world case problem has the same constraints as depicted in XHSTT dataset and are categorized into three difficulty levels which are easy, normal and hard based on the difficulty level of preassigned teachers. The STP timetable in this study was obtained from a primary school located in the north of Kedah, Malaysia. Next, the XHSTT dataset was solved using the KHE construction method to produce the solution. The proposed solutions adheres to all the hard and soft constraints set for the datasets.

Self-Disclosure on SNS: Trust and Perceived Risks as Moderators

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Abstract. This research is intended to discover the influence of the proposed moderators in the relationship of privacy concerns and self-disclosure. The moderators are trust and perceived risk, which were expected to have differing influence on the relationship. Using SEM method through multigroup analyses, the results show that both trust and perceived risks have significant moderating effects in between the relationship of privacy concerns and self-disclosure. Trust moderates the relationship in a positive way, whereas higher trust will increase self-disclosure in SNS. Meanwhile perceived risks has a negative moderation effect, in such higher perceived risks will decrease self-disclosure.

The Conceptualisation of Vocabulary in Adjectives among Gen Z

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Abstract. Dialect exists due to the boundaries of geographical area where the speaker lives. Through this boundary there are various local dialects such as Kedah, Terengganu, Kelantan and so on. Similarly, it is also apparent with the sub-dialects in respective states. In fact, researches concerning dialects in general have been variously conducted. This is also concerning researches in Kedah dialect in particular because Malaysia is rich with local dialects and that researches about dialects have never stopped until now. Therefore, this paper is written with a purpose to conceptualise the vocabulary of adjectives in Kedah dialect (KD) based on the speakers' understanding and knowledge about the dialect. This study is applying the urban dialectology approach pioneered Labov, Trudgill and Idris [11, 9, 21] with some modifications. There are six adjectives that have been chosen using interview technique and word list style conducted at some districts in Kedah. The findings of the study showed that the speakers conceptualised the vocabulary based on their own understanding and knowledge. Nonetheless, most Gen Z speakers have never heard of the vocabulary. Hence, it is hoped that this study will contribute to the sociolinguistics development in Malaysia, and to retain the legacy of Malay dialects.

Honorific References as Politeness Markers in Official Documents

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Abstract. Language politeness is a necessity in order to maintain the survival of a harmonious society. This state of politeness can be manifested through the radiance of a sincere heart that is represented through conduct as well as the use of polite language that does not offend the audience; which may come in the form of a reader or listener. At present, the importance of language politeness has been widely discussed which aims to maintain the harmony and well-being of the Malaysian nation as one close knit family. Accordingly, this study was conducted to examine the language politeness used within administrative and management affairs. Research was conducted on the practice of honorary reference as a marker of politeness in official documents. The study approach consist of text analysis through the examination of the management documents obtained from selected government departments. Linguistic politeness writing will be classified based on honorific references written on or before a person's title, position, rank or personal name. The findings demonstrate that there is still room for improvement by the party issuing the document to refine the use of language to be at a higher level of politeness by emphasizing the use of respectful references as gazetted through the General Circular Letter No. 4 of 2014 by the Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia.

Verbal to Visual: From a Popular Malay Novel to a Box Office Movie

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Abstract. The story in a work may seem simple but it is likely to be popular because it touches the soul and taste of the reader or viewer. The novel Ombak Rindu and the film Ombak Rindu in this context clearly featured a love story that gained the attention of the audience due to the novels published in 2002, and until 2012 was printed 12 times, while the film returned more than RM10 million to the producers. In this regard, the adaptation chosen by the film producer was clearly able to maintain the momentum of the Ombak Rindu story until the title was further developed into a serial drama afterwards. This is because adaptations often refresh literary works since the point of view including the creativity of 'creators' whether it is authors, poets, lyricists or screenwriters and film producers is definitely not the same. They will always renew ideas, work on various old or classical works and be popular into new, fresher works in the context of understanding or acceptance of the times. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyse novel adaptations to films based on the framework of the study of adaptation by Sohaimi Abdul Aziz who has described several stages of adaptation, namely narrative stage, stage of verbal to visual changes, stage of enunciation, and stage of overall adaptation. Realising that adaptation work necessarily highlights different ideas in line with the desires and needs of film producers, this study focuses solely on adapting verbal to visual aspects only..

Online Tele-Creative-Therapy During Covid 19 Pandemic in Malaysia: A Survey for Training, Practices, Research And Supervision

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Abstract. This study investigated the need of online tele-creative-therapy for training, practices, research and supervision during Covid 19 Pandemic in Malaysia. The main purposes are to identify demographic's aspect, kind of presenting issues, familiarity with online therapy, type of digital apps used, the helpful and unhelpful factors as well as limitations of online creative therapy, and the need for specific training and supervision. The methodology used were online survey to a total of 230 participants including trainee's counsellor, registered counsellors, psychology officers, school counsellors, private practitioners, and other's allied professional in helping profession across Malaysia. The need assessment survey designed was given to participants who attended relates online creative therapy's events such as workshop, lectures, or public talk. Results showed that most presenting issues handled by participants are relate to mental health such as anxiety, worry, stress, pressure, depression, low mood, lack of money, resources for life, fear, scary, anger, rage, abuse experiences and aggressive behaviour. The finding also indicated demographic aspects, different kind of familiarity with online creative therapy, specific common apps employed for online services, and the need for specific training on how to conduct online creative therapy for different setting, cases and population. In addition, the helpful and unhelpful factors of online tele-creative-therapy also revealed. This study provided information to develop protocol and ethical guideline for online training, practices, research and supervision on the application of digital creative therapy as integrates or adjunct method to verbal counselling, psychotherapy, psychological supports and psychoeducation programs in Malaysia.

Coping Strategies for Work-family Role Conflicts among Malaysian and Nigerian Female Primary School Teachers

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Abstract. This study investigated the coping strategies on work-family role conflict among the Malaysian and Nigerian female primary school teachers. The study was explored gathering information on two important domains home and work from teachers' experiences, looking at two elements of work-family conflict [work interfere with family (WIF) and family interfere with work (FIW)]. The female primary school teachers in this study have expressed their experience regarding the dual roles they are engaged with at home and in their working places (schools), were in many occasions the dual roles in both domains are becoming irreconcilable resulting to conflict. In this study qualitative design was employed through the use of interview and documents. As a multiple case study four participants were used as the purposeful sampling were female primary school teachers in Malaysia and Nigeria were purposefully selected. Participants and the sites were coded and themes were generated with the help of Nvivo 2010 software in order to make the data being categorize accordingly. The results of the study have revealed that both participants were experiencing dual role conflicts. The participants also have provided some coping strategies for minimizing the dual role conflicts experiences among female primary school teachers. The implications, limitations and future research directions are also been presented. The results of the study could be used as vital strategies to overcome or minimize role conflicts among female primary school teachers and other employees. It will be a good strategy to motivate female teachers, their husbands and of course head teachers. This study will help educate policymakers in taking the right decision in relation to efficient and effective teaching and learning process. Role conflict issue has become one of the general problems in the current global education system and the UNESCO's plans are ready to tackle the menace (UNESCO-IBE, 2030).

The Applicability of Student Psychosocial Development Model in Preparing Students for Future Career Advancement

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Abstract. Any endeavors towards transforming education in Malaysia country should take into account student development at all levels of education, including the tertiary level. This study focuses on the factors which influenced student psychosocial development process in the context of a local university. In the west, the model for explicating student psychosocial in college or university has long been established, however, in Malaysia, limited studies have addressed student university life in the local context. The paper discusses the three dimensional model of Student Psychosocial Development based on the psychosocial development theory (Chickering, 1969; Chickering & Reisser, 1993) and how it is important in describing student behavior in Malaysian higher education context. This is deemed crucial for analysis student preparedness in their future career advancement.

Exploring Y Generation Thinking: Sustaining Nationhood Education at Malaysian Higher Institution

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Abstract. In this study we portray experts' narratives reflecting Nationhood education in the context of Malaysian higher institutions. The study was conducted as part of a larger inquiry into all universities in Malaysia. Y Generation of learning Nationhood education in the 21st century begs some attention to educational progress and transform, from the viewpoint of experts and with the culture of their universities and experiences as the inquiry's landscape. We present three ethnographic narratives, crafted of typical universities, and an established nationhood, with three experts as the main social actors. Data were sourced from observations, interviews, informal conversations, and curriculum. Three data themes, expert authority, commitment to the profession, and multitasking are theorised from a symbolic interactionist framework, using constructs such as situational, social and personal identity.

Body Outline-Emotion as a Creative Intervention Tool for Psychotherapy with Children and Adolescents: A Multiple Case Study

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Abstract. Today's children and adolescents endure a wide range of stressors, many of which are tied to their families and peers. Stress is evident in the onset of psychosomatic symptoms, physical health issues, psychosocial issues, and even mental illness at a young age. This study aims to examine whether or not the use of body outline-emotion for children and adolescents has aided therapists in describing the primary reason children and adolescents seek help. A multiple case study design was used, with a baseline and an intervention phase. Eighteen mental health therapists were interviewed using a grounded theory approach in a semi-structured protocol interview. Twenty body outline-emotion cases of young clients aged 7–19 years old have been analysed qualitatively and descriptively from the interview. The issues are central around variety of mental health and psychological issues, followed by psychosomatic symptoms, physical health problems, and mental illness. Results showed that body outline-emotion as creative intervention tool has helped mental health therapists understand the underlying fundamental emotions and determine the appropriate intervention. Future direction has been discussed.

Developing guidelines in using project-based learning as an alternative assessment with ESL young learners

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Abstract. In the 21st century classrooms, teachers strive to make teaching and learning meaningful. One of the teaching approaches with ESL young learners used frequently by master trainers is project-based learning. In the effort to use project-based learning, teachers face problems in implementing it correctly as they lack guidelines that prescribe how to do it step-by-step. To add on to the problems, only activities are suggested in the textbooks without a clear manual since project-based learning is still in its infancy in primary school ESL classrooms. This study explores the practice of master trainers who are advocates of project-based learning in their respective districts in two northern states in Malaysia. This qualitative case study garners data from teachers' lesson plans, semi-structured interviews and guided reflection from the master trainers. Thematic analysis was carried out to look for emerging patterns in the data before a set of guidelines is developed for the use of other teachers in primary school.

Co-Constructing Meaning and Communicative Strategies in ELF

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Abstract. This paper aims to explore the different types of communication strategies (CSs) related to phonological variations employed by English learners to ensure successful communication. Research in English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) has shown that English speakers use communicative strategies (CS) to resolve intelligibility problems and miscommunications in their interactions. This study examines how English learners of lower proficiency use communicative strategies in negotiating and resolving intelligibility problems in interactions. This study specifically focuses on communicative strategies that are related to phonological features where we will look at how English learners vary phonological features to ensure successful communication. This study involved twelve English language learners in a public university and included Malaysians and foreigners. The study used information-gap tasks to elicit interactional data that was then transcribed. The findings showed that the participants employed various types of communicative strategies related to pronunciation to overcome miscommunications to complete their tasks. Participants interacted in a cooperative manner and displayed skillful communication skills. Investigating communicative strategies can allow us to better understand how L2 users of English use pronunciation features in order to negotiate intelligibility.

Disciplinary Problems in a Secondary School in Northern Malaysia: Factors and the Roles of Counseling Teachers

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Abstract. The various disciplinary problems that occur among students, regardless of their severity, are very worrying. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that cause students to engage in disciplinary problems in a secondary school in northern Malaysia. It also aims to examine the roles played by counseling teachers in overcoming students with disciplinary problems. We used a qualitative method in which we interviewed three teachers in the school who were directly involved with the disciplinary management: the Senior Assistant of Student Affairs teacher, the discipline teacher and the counselor. To analyze the data obtained from the interview results, thematic analysis was used. The results of the study showed that there are five factors contributing to disciplinary problems at the school, namely dysfunctional family, economic factor, students' attitude, peer influence, and the environment. All of the teachers felt that the strategic collaboration of the counseling unit with the discipline unit as well as other teachers is vital to curb the problem. Other initiatives, including focused counseling, ziarah cakna program, as well as consultation with parents were also important in controlling and reducing disciplinary problems at their schools.
