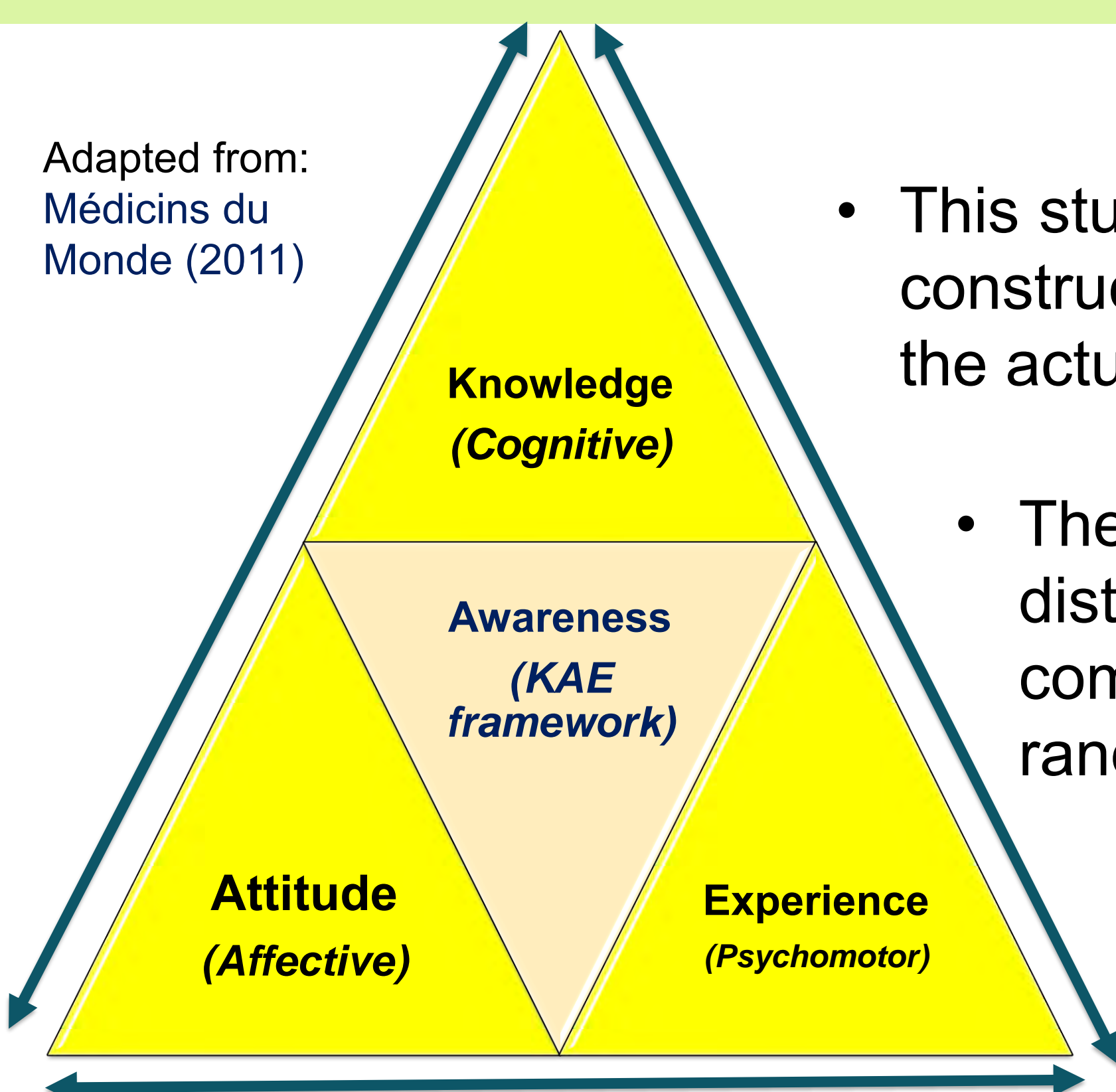


Introduction

- Malaysia has appeared to raise public awareness towards biodiversity conservation to achieve a sustainable country in 2025 (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Malaysia. 2016).
- Attitudes, social influences, human-nature connections are the main factors that affect public awareness of biodiversity conservation (Boaitey et al., 2018).
- The featured concept of national parks is not only involving tourists as the key stakeholders, but the local community plays similar crucial role towards these conservation efforts.
- To what extent do the local community and visitors are aware of the principal objective of establishing BNP as a protected area and gazetted it as a national park in Malaysia?
- The study focuses on the feasibility and approach to examine the level of awareness based on knowledge, attitude, and experience towards biodiversity conservation among local community and visitors in Bako National Park (BNP).

Methodology



- This study primarily tests the internal consistency of constructed survey items and their validity before the actual data collection will be conducted.
- The content-validated questionnaires were distributed to 40 respondents which include local community and visitors in BNP using simple random sampling.



Results

Item reliability for each constructs.

Construct	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha value	Interpretation
Knowledge	5	0.862	High
Attitude	16	0.661	Moderate
Experience	10	0.740	High

Spearman's rho correlation between K,A,E constructs.

Relation between construct	r value	Significance level
Knowledge, attitude	0.128	0.22
Knowledge, experience	0.221	0.09
Attitude, experience	0.200	0.11

Level of K,A,E towards biodiversity conservation between local and visitors.

Construct	Type of respondent	n	Mean	Std. deviation	t-value	Cohen's d effect size	p-value
Knowledge	Local community	14	4.16	0.60	0.934	0.30	0.178
	Visitor	26	3.93	0.92			
Attitude	Local community	14	3.50	0.49	1.797	0.62	0.042*
	Visitor	26	3.20	0.48			
Experience	Local community	14	3.45	0.64	0.390	0.12	0.350
	Visitor	26	3.37	0.68			

*Significant at $p < 0.05$

Conclusion and Recommendations

- The results for the pilot study provide good reliable data even with a small sample size.
- Local community has a higher level of attitude towards biodiversity conservation than visitors.
- There is no significant relationship between knowledge, attitude, and experience constructs due to high variability within the items.
- Within the limitations of the data due to restriction of Covid-19 pandemic, it is recommended to extend for a large scale of data collection to elucidate the current phenomena with significant correlation value.

References

- Boaitey, A., Goddard, E., & Hailu, G. 2018. Conserving Biodiversity in Farm Animals: Do Farmer and Public Biodiversity Knowledge and Awareness Matter? *Society and Natural Resources* 31(8): 960–976.
- Médecins du Monde. 2011. The KAP Survey Model (Knowledge, Attitudes, & Practices) from <http://www.medecinsdumonde.org/Outils/Nouscontacter%0Ahttp://www.medecinsdumonde.org/en/actualites/publications/2012/02/20/kap-survey-model-knowledge-attitude-and-practices>
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Malaysia. 2016. National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025. Putrajaya: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank Sarawak Forestry Corporation for permission to conduct the study in this area. We would like to thank Bako National Park rangers, visitors, and local community of Kampung Bako for involving as respondents in this study.



*Corresponding author:
Email: suzi@upm.edu.my / Tel : +6086-855455



iRandau 2021 Competition

**22-23 JUNE
2021**

ANTECEDENTS OF EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT AMONG PUBLIC HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN HYDERABAD, PAKISTAN



Introduction, Problem Statement & Aim

- Employee engagement is a concept that manifests a positive approach of thinking that associates to dedication & attachment to one's organization, his/her eagerness and energy (Özer, Uğurluoğlu & Saygili, 2017).
- Health workers have views about & expect fairness in the distribution of organizational resources and opportunities, wages, decision-making processes, interpersonal behaviors & provision of information within their work environment, which refers to organizational justice (Chen et al., 2015).
- Health workers care about justice as fair actions & processes make them feel valued & motivated to perform (Ghasi et al., 2020).
- Nonetheless, perception of unfair treatment of health workers were conceptualized to reduce employee engagement among healthcare professionals (Ghasi et al., 2020).
- Thus, this study was implemented to analyze the effect of organizational justice dimensions on employee engagement among healthcare professionals in Hyderabad, Pakistan.



Conceptual Framework



Methodology

- Quantitative (questionnaire based survey)
- 130 respondents - public healthcare professionals in Hyderabad, Pakistan.
- Purposive Sampling
- Data analysis → SPSS (v.23).
- Multiple Regression Analysis

Key Findings

H1	H2	H3
<i>Distributive Justice is significantly related to Employee Engagement</i>	<i>Procedural Justice is significantly related to Employee Engagement</i>	<i>Interactional Justice is significantly related to Employee Engagement</i>
($\beta = -0.228, p = 0.004^*$)	($\beta = 0.131, p = 0.046^{**}$)	($\beta = 0.238, p = 0.005^{**}$)
Supported	Supported	Supported

Conclusion & Managerial Implication

- Conclusion:**
 - enhanced understanding of employee engagement of healthcare professionals.
 - rewards/outcomes being to distributed equally, will enhance employee engagement.
 - freedom of speech during meetings such as expressing concerns & disagreement, will result in employee engagement.
 - when staffs are treated with dignity, this enhances employee engagement.
- Managerial implication:**
 - This study is essential to healthcare administrators & decision makers in Hyderabad, Pakistan & similar settings in revising human resources policies & promoting employee-centered practices to improve operational efficiency of public healthcares.

Rawal Khan Khuhawar¹, Anusuiya Subramaniam^{*2}

¹Asia Pacific University of Technology & Innovation (APU), Technology Park Malaysia, Bukit Jalil, 57000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

²School of Business and Economics, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

*Email address: anusuiya@upm.edu.my

Ready-to-eat food: Consumption habits and perception among university students and employees

INTRODUCTION

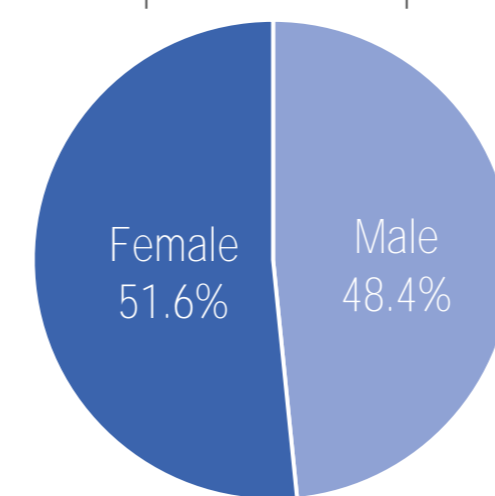
Ready-to-eat (RTE) foods are being vastly consumed by a huge number of people, and are very popular as they are intended for direct consumption (Almualla *et al.*, 2010; Yu *et al.*, 2020). Many factors influence the great demand for such convenience food products: longer working hours, consumer prosperity, women participation in the workforce, decrease in cooking skills, desire to spend less time and efforts in meal-related activities, family size, ageing of the population and changes in family structure (Brunner *et al.*, 2010; Siekierski *et al.*, 2013). However, with the growing consumption of RTE foods, there are challenges and issues faced by public health. Many foodborne outbreaks in Malaysia have been linked to the consumption of RTE foods, and approximately 43% were contributed by outbreaks in academic institutions (Soon *et al.*, 2011). Part of the problem could be due to the **consumers'** lack of knowledge of food safety, and the extent of their awareness and support in food safety development and implementation. Previous studies have stated that **consumers'** beliefs, attitude and knowledge of food safety can influence behaviours and practices, thus help in solving problems concerning foodborne diseases (Bhat and Gómez-López, 2014). Understanding **consumers'** knowledge and perception to food safety issues are important for effective development and implementation of food safety policy and risk communication. Hence, this study aimed to determine the consumption habits and perception on RTE among university students and employees. These groups were chosen because the majority of RTE food consumers are from the younger generation especially students and working people (Meenambekai and Selvarajan, 2012). This study could give an insight into the consumption habits and perception among the general consumers.

METHODOLOGY

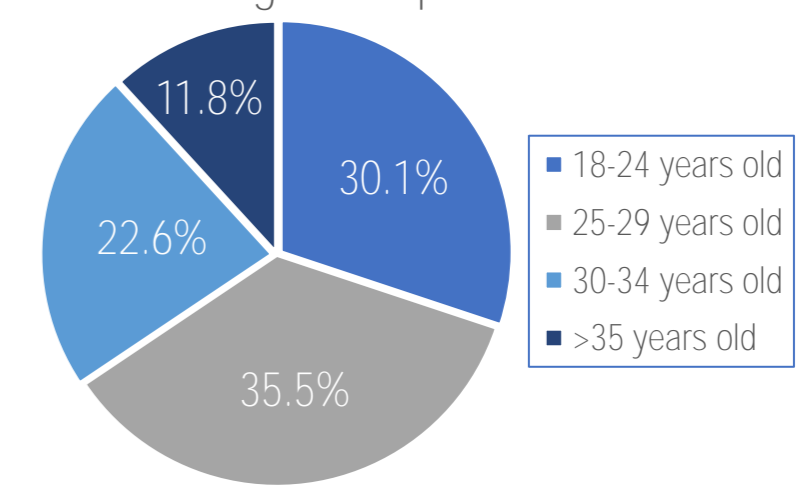
The questionnaire was developed based on previous studies (Fleet and Fleet, 2009; Bae *et al.*, 2010; Alrabadi *et al.*, 2013). Part 1: Demographic profiles of respondents, Part 2: RTE food consumption habits, Part 3: Perception towards RTE food. Pilot test performed on 15 students and employees at UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur. Finalized questionnaire were distributed to 125 respondents (after sample size calculation) randomly to students and employees at UCSI University, through online platform. After 3 months, 93 questionnaires were successfully collected and applied for data analysis (74.4% response rate). Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 using frequency and percentage mean. Informed consents were sought from all participants.

RESULTS

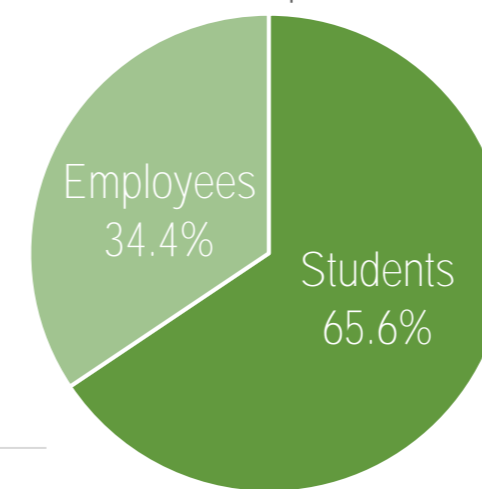
Gender profiles of respondents



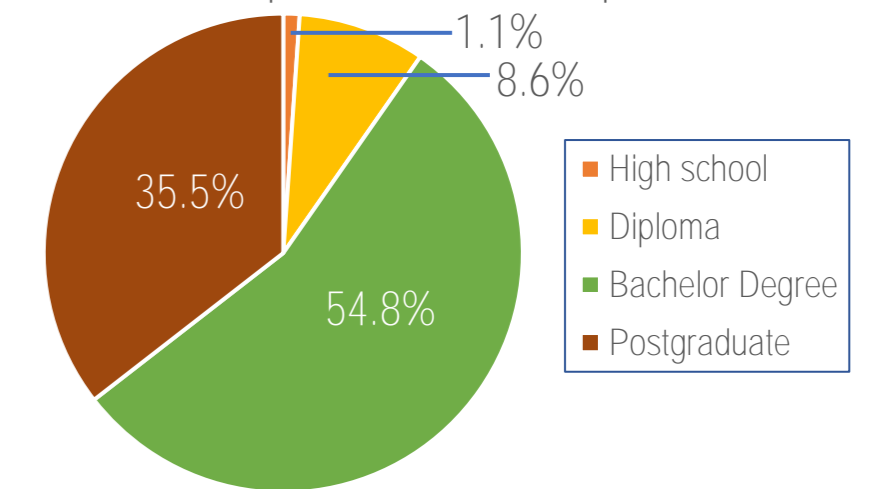
Age of respondents



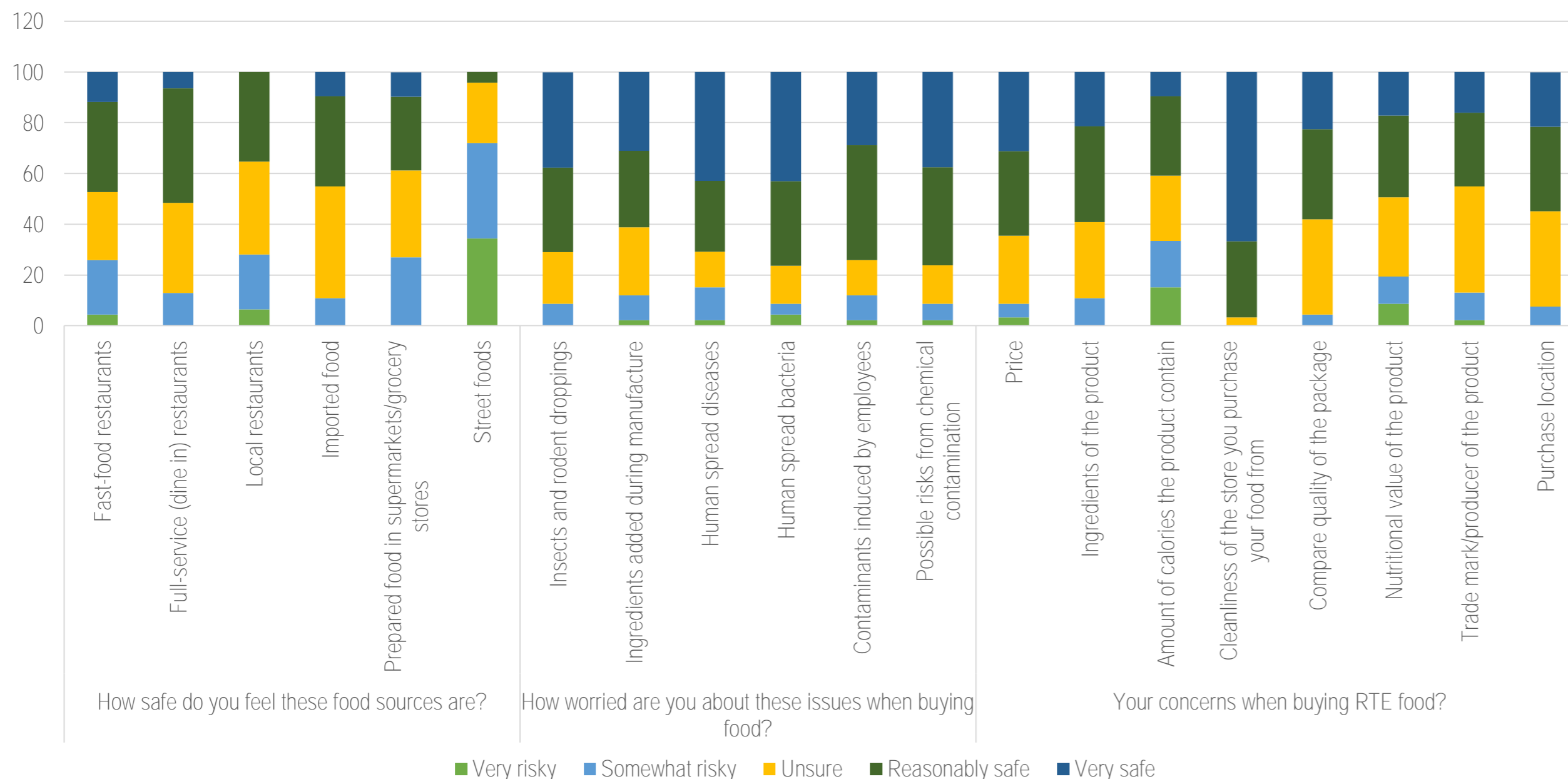
Status of respondents



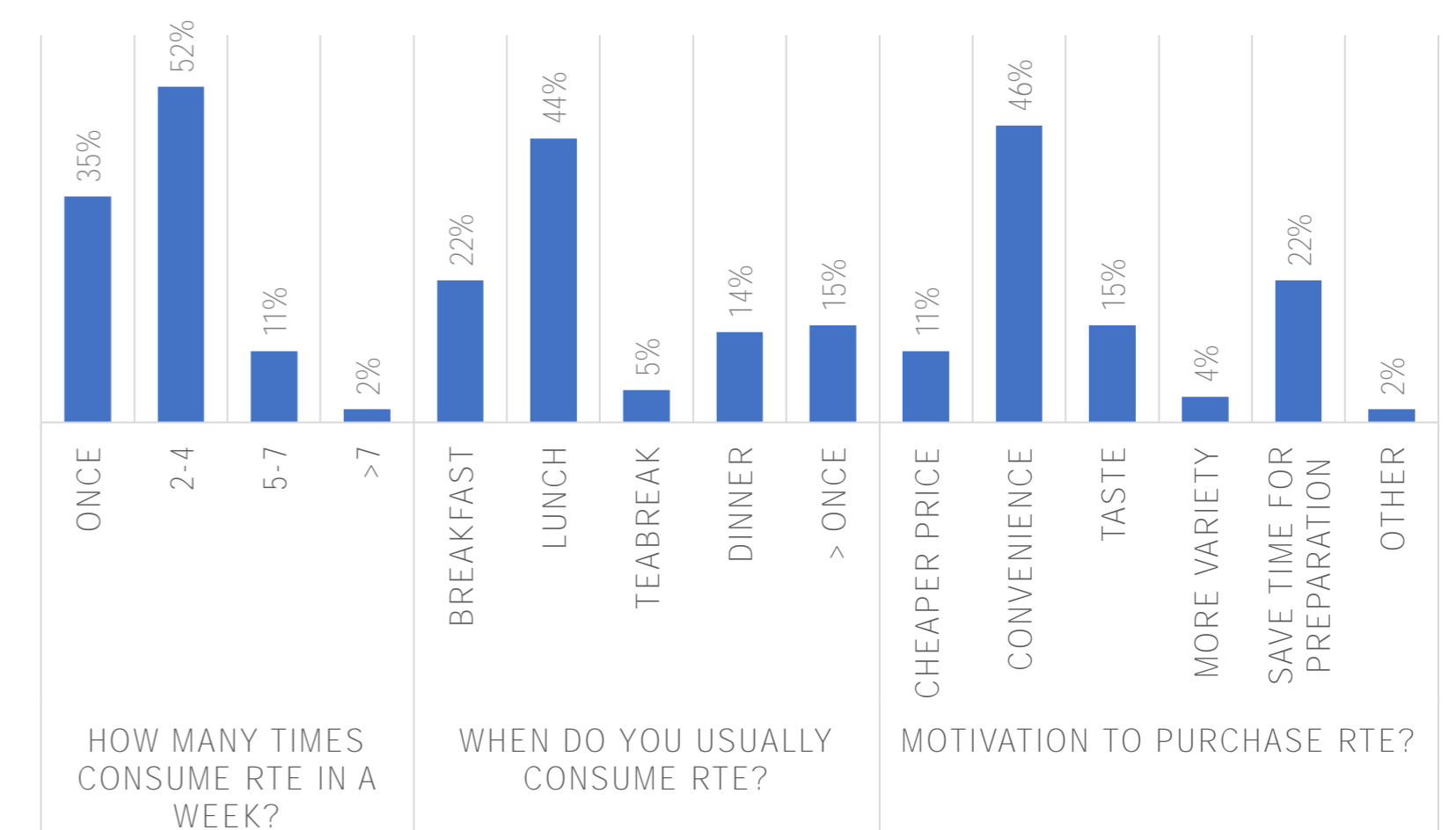
Academic qualification of respondents



Consumers' perception towards RTE food



RTE FOOD CONSUMPTION HABITS



CONCLUSION

It could be highlighted that the respondents purchased or consumed RTE food frequently. The biggest motivation to purchase RTE was convenience. Majority of the respondents perceived that fast-food restaurants are very safe and street foods are very risky. Most were also very worried about human spread diseases and bacteria. Their biggest concern when buying food was the cleanliness of the store they were buying their food from. This study showed that university students and employees have increased awareness and concerns about food safety particularly RTE foods. It is recommended to investigate factors that influence **consumers'** consumption habits and perceptions, and also their actual food safety handling practices. This could benefit not only food marketers, but also public health organizations in efforts to develop effective education and information dissemination to the general public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was supported by UCSI University, Kuala Lumpur. The authors would also like to **thank the respondents who participated in the study. This presentation is from the author's published work, with permission from the publisher.** Basurra, R.S., Tunung, R., Kavita, C., Ribka, A., Chandrika, M., Ubong, A. (2021). Consumption practices and perception of ready-to-eat food among university students and employees in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *Food Research* 5 (1), 246-251. [https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.5\(1\).357](https://doi.org/10.26656/fr.2017.5(1).357)

REFERENCES

- Almualla, N.A., Laleye, L.C., Abushelaibi, A.A., Al-Qasemi, R.A., Wasesa, A.A. and Baboucar, J. (2010). Aspects of the microbiological quality and safety of ready-to-eat foods in Sharjah supermarkets in the United Arab Emirates. *Journal of Food Protection*, 73(7), 1328-1331. <https://doi.org/10.4315/0362-028X-73.7.1328> ; Alrabadi, N.I., Al-Masad, M. and Alboqai, O. (2013). Food safety: A study of Jordanian **consumers'** knowledge and practices. *World Applied Sciences Journal*, 22(1), 35-40. doi: 10.5829/idosi.wasj.2013.22.01.2949 ; Bae, H.J., Chae, M.J. and Ryu, K. (2010). Consumer behaviors towards ready-to-eat foods based on food-related lifestyles in Korea. *Nutrition Research and Practice*, 4(4), 332-338. doi: 10.4162/nrp.2010.4.4.332; Bhat, R. and Gomez-Lopez, V.M. (2014). Practical food safety: contemporary issues and future directions. West Sussex, United Kingdom: John Wiley and Sons, Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118474563> ; Brunner, T.A., Horst, K.V.D. and Siegrist, M. (2010). Convenience food products: Drivers for consumption. *Appetite*, 55 (2010), 498-506. doi: 10.1016/j.appet.2010.08.017; Fleet, D.D.V. and Fleet, E.W.V. (2009). Food safety attitudes among well-educated consumers. *Internet Journal of Food Safety*, 11, 88-97; Meenambekai, R. and Selvarajan, P. (2012). Consumer attitudes toward ready-to-eat packed food items (with special reference to Jaffna Divisional Secretariat Division). Proceedings of 7th International Research Conference on Management and Finance (IRCMF 2012). USA: University of Colombo, Faculty of Management and Science; Siekierski, P., Ponchio, M.C. and Strehlau, V.I. (2013). Influence of lifestyles related to eating habits in ready meal consumption: a comparative study between Sao Paulo and Rome. *Review of Business Management*, 15(48), 325-342. <https://doi.org/10.7819/rbgn.v15i48.1223> ; Soon, J.M., Singh, H. and Baines, R. (2011). Foodborne diseases in Malaysia: A review. *Food Control*, 22(6), 823-830. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodcont.2010.12.011> ; Yu, S., Yu, P., Wang, J., Li, C., Guo, H., Liu, C., Kong, L., Yu, L., Wu, S., Lei, T., Chen, M., Zeng, H., Pang, R., Zhang, Y., Wei, X., Zhang, J., Wu, O., Ding, Y. (2020). A study on prevalence and characterization of *Bacillus cereus* in ready-to-eat foods in China. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 10, 3043. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2019.03043

¹Basurra, R.S., ^{2,3}Tunung, R., ¹Kavita, C., ²Ribka, A., ⁴Chandrika, M., ⁵Ubong, A.

¹Faculty of Applied Sciences, UCSI University Kuala Lumpur Campus, Taman Connaught, Cheras, 56000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

²Faculty of Humanities, Management and Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Sarawak Campus, Nyabau Road, 97008 Bintulu, Sarawak, Malaysia

³Institut Ekosains Borneo, Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Sarawak Campus, Nyabau Road, 97008 Bintulu, Sarawak, Malaysia

⁴Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

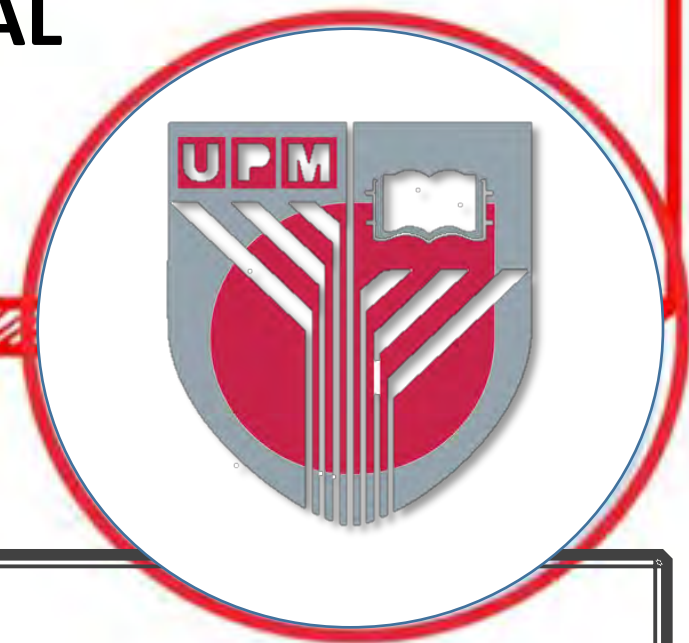
⁵Faculty of Food Science and Technology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia



iRandau 2021 Competition

THE BEHAVIOUR OF YOUTH SELF-POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ANUGERAH REMAJA PERDANA RAKAN MUDA PROGRAM

22-23 JUNE
2021

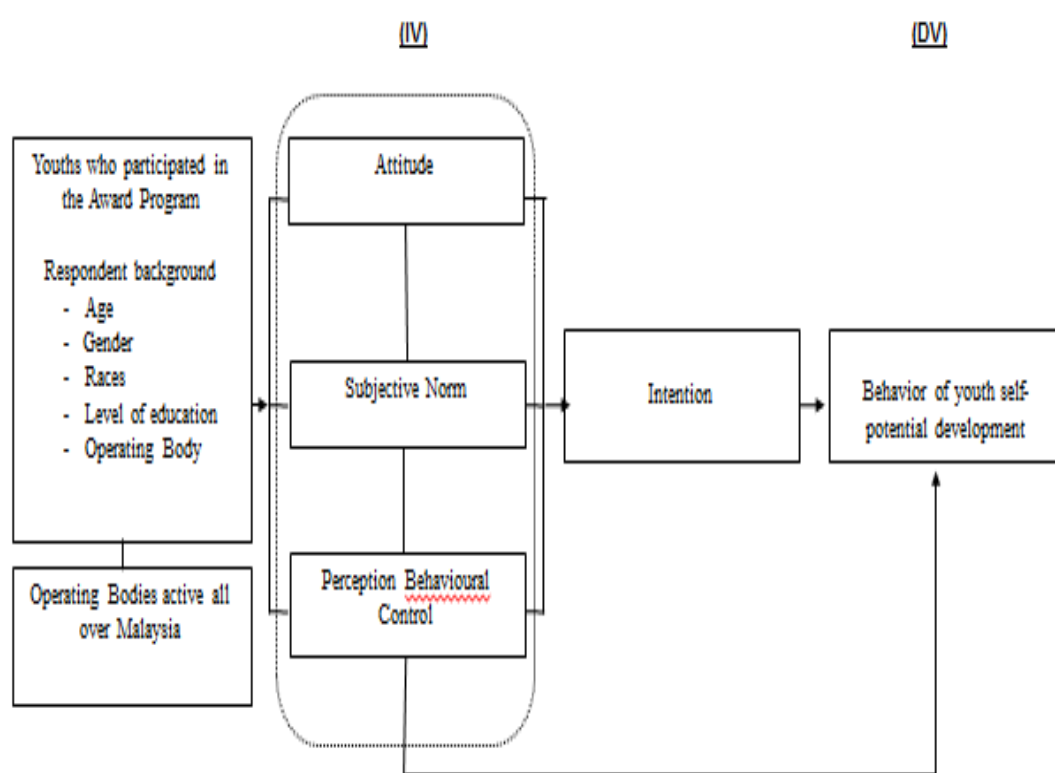


INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES/AIMS/PROBLEM/GOAL

The main purpose of this study was to analyze the behavior of youth self-potential development in the Anugerah Remaja Perdana Rakan Muda Program (ARP) based on the Theory of Planned Behaviour as a research model. The Anugerah Remaja Perdana Rakan Muda Program is a self-potential development program that prepares youth to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood to achieve their full potential. The survey using a questionnaire which was built based on model research. Sampling studies involved 502 respondents aged between 14 to 25 years that has been awarded bronze, silver and gold throughout Malaysia. Antecedent planned behavior consists of three constructs which is attitude, subjective norms and perceived of behavioural control. From the findings portrays three constructs were significantly contributed to the intention of youth ($R^2 = 0.84$). This study has important implications to the theoretical, practical and policy towards self-potential development program.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK/METHODOLOGY

- A survey research using a questionnaire
- Study Sample 502 youths aged 14 to 25 years involved in the ARP Program
- Respondents - 15 States in Malaysia awarded Bronze, Silver and Gold level awards
- Selection of respondents based on simple random sampling method (stratified random sampling)



FINDINGS/RESULTS

1. Identify the level of development of youth potential through participation in the Award Program based on social psychology constructs

The combination of three components of psychology has shaped the potential of the self to be more active, confident, responsive and leadership.

Analysis of the study based on the TPB model:
Attitude - Attitude component level 99.8%
Subjective Norm - 89.2%
Perception Control - 87%

2. Analyze the level of self-confidence of the participants of the Award Program in the development of self-potential.

The higher level of self-confidence, the higher level of social interaction. Increased development of self-potential, social and self-esteem.

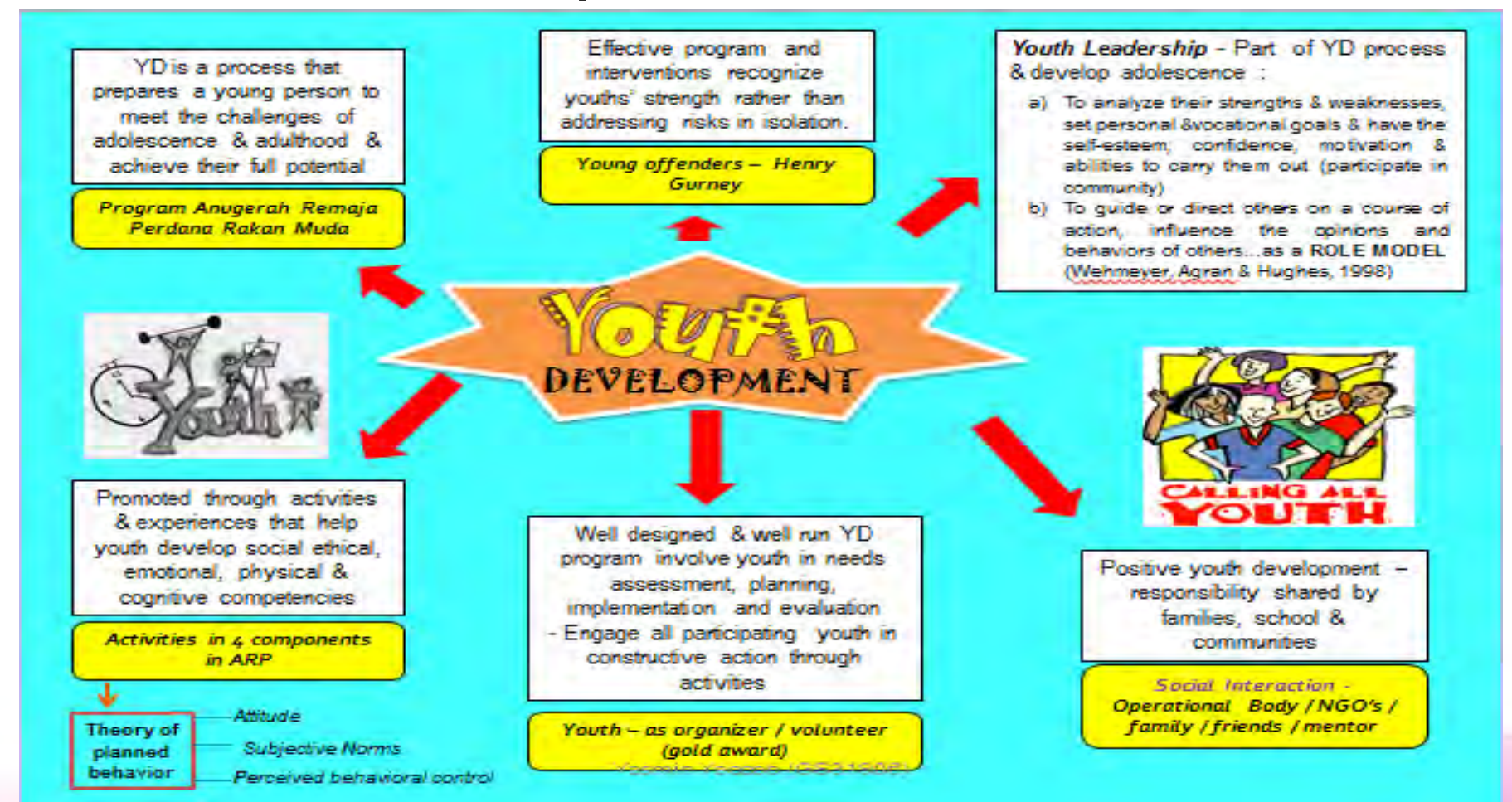
Personality Evaluation Inventory (PEI) analysis found that the level of self-confidence increased through involvement in the four components of activities.

3. Identifying Planning Behavior as a predictor of youth potential self-development behavior in the Award Program

The intention in the ARP program is based on the TPB construct

Continuity of intention has resulted in behaviors that provide success and the formation of one's potential as a future leader.

CONCLUSION/POLICY OR MANAGERIAL



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Gratitude to Ministry of Youth and Sports Malaysia, all award leaders and Gold awardees in Malaysia.

Yasmin Yacob

Mohd Ibrani Shahrudin Adam Assim

Department of Social Science and Management, Faculty of Humanities, Management and Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Campus, Sarawak



ONLINE MARKET SURVEY ON CONSUMER PERCEPTION OF CHICKEN EGG QUALITY AND FOOD SAFETY

Qiao Jun Ooi¹, Suhaili Mustafa¹, Masnindah Malahubban¹, M. Nasir Hassan¹, Sharifah Salmah Syed-Hussain², Herinda Pertiwi³, Juriah Kamaludeen^{1*}

¹Department of Animal Science and Fishery, Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Sarawak Campus, Malaysia.
²Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.
³Department of Health Studies Faculty – of Vocational Studies Airlangga University, Jalan Dharmawangsa Dalam 28-30, Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

- Consumers today are much more demanding in terms of food quality and safety. Consumer response is not only based on the physical status of the product, but is also associated with other factors, such as: previous knowledge, previous experience, as well as, consumers' attitudes and beliefs.
- Egg quality will mean different things to different people and the consumer's perception of quality is likely to vary depending on their intended use of the egg and their own preferences.
- The external parameters of egg quality including cleanliness, freshness, egg weight and shell quality [1].
- The internal quality of eggs starts to decline as soon as they are laid by hens, thus egg handling and storage practices also have a significant impact on the quality of eggs after reaching consumers.
- Egg safety is important as contaminated egg increase the risk of humans infect with diseases [2]

OBJECTIVES

- To investigate consumers' attitudes, perceptions and behaviours towards their egg buying decisions.
- To identify consumer's knowledge and awareness about food safety and egg-borne disease.

METHODOLOGY

- Questionnaire was divided into three sections according to (1) consumer demographic, (2) consumer's chicken egg preference, and (3) consumer knowledge and awareness on egg quality and food safety.
- Online questionnaire was created in Google Forms and published through social media platforms
- The survey were conducted between Feb 2021 to April 2021.
- A total of 600 respondents participated in this survey and they were randomly selected in East and West Malaysia.
- Data was subsequently converted to Excel from Google Sheet.

Section 1

For more information on socio-demographic profile of egg consumers in Malaysia (n=600), **Please scan the QR code below:**



Section 2

Consumer Perception and Attitude in Purchasing egg

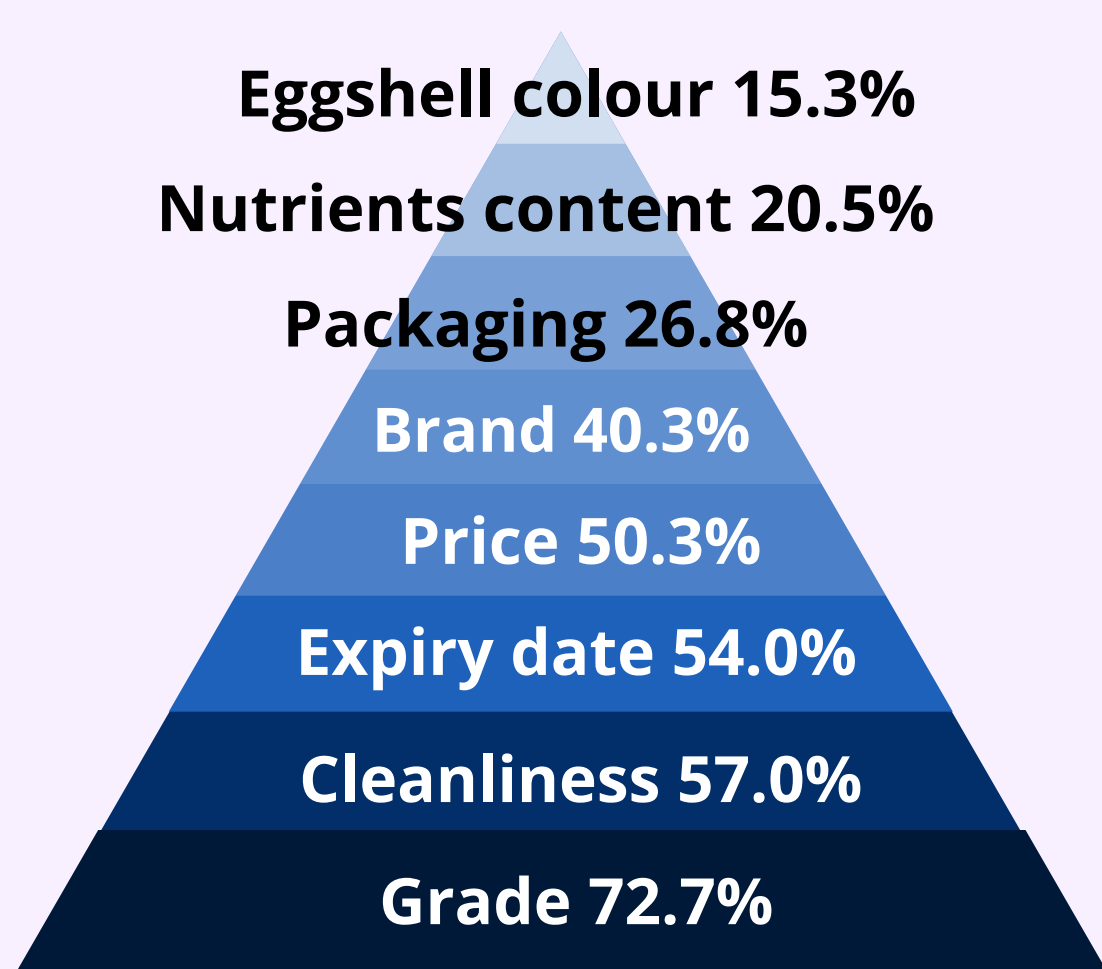
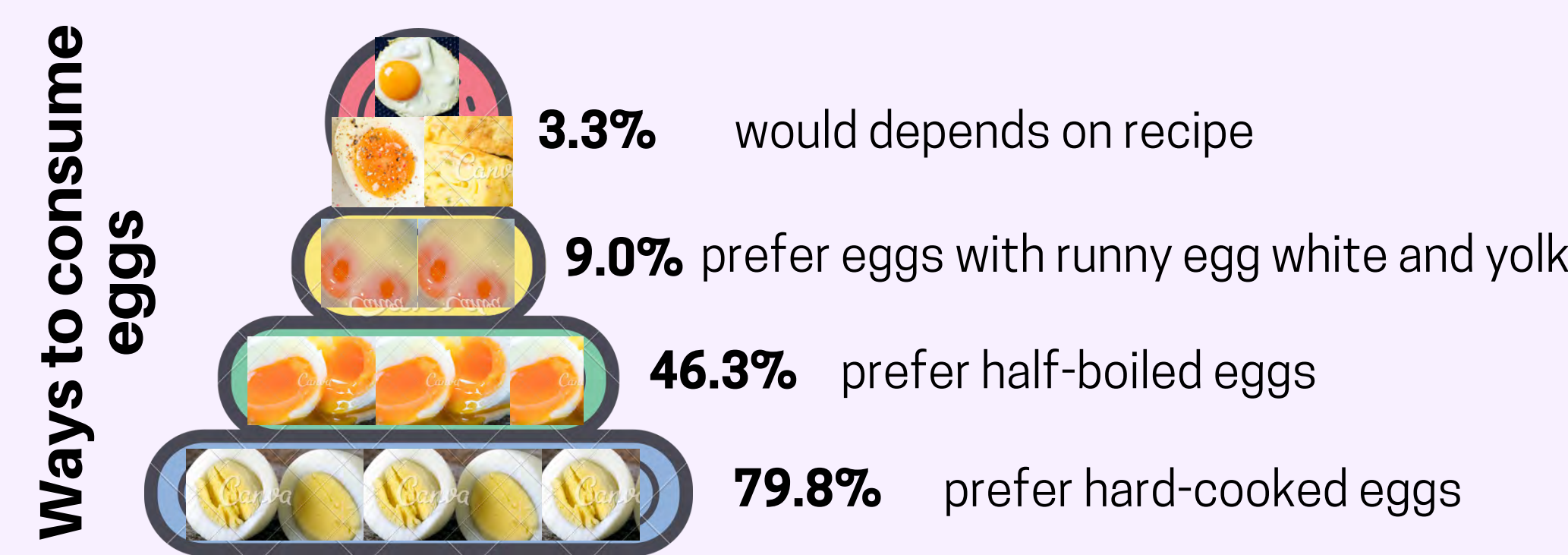
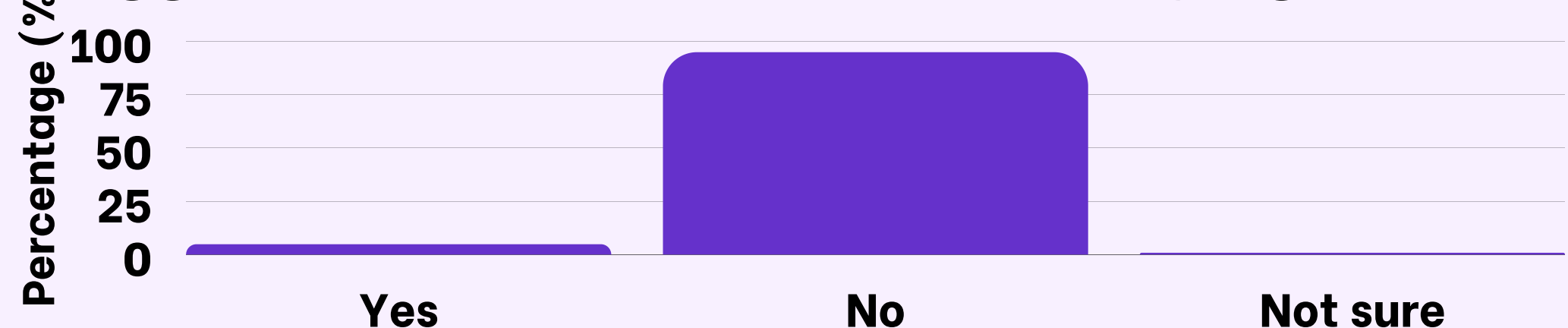


Table 1: Respondent preferences for various chicken egg traits in the study area (n=600)

Consumer's Preferences for Egg Traits	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Preferences for egg size		
AA	95	15.8
A	259	43.2
B	55	9.2
C	9	1.5
Any grades	182	30.3
Preferences for egg types		
Vitamin-enhanced egg	18	3.0
Omega	240	40.0
Organic	82	13.7
Free range egg	57	9.5
Any types	203	33.8
Preferences for egg shell colour		
Brown	508	84.7
White	71	11.8
Any colours	21	3.5
Preferences for egg packaging types		
Cardboard	452	75.3
Plastic	148	24.7

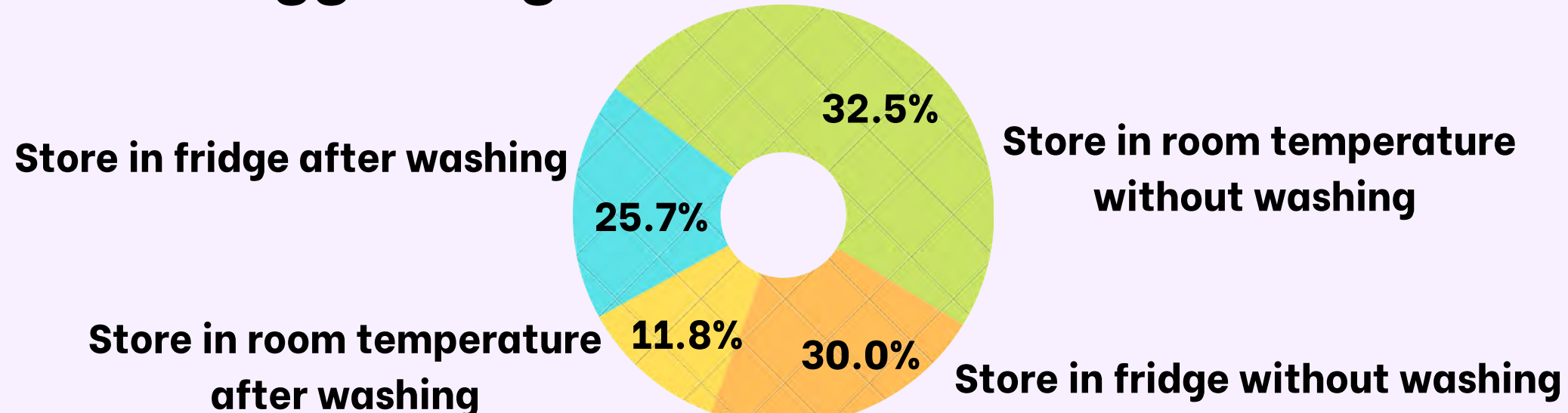
n=number of respondents

Egg Cracks Influenced Consumer Buying Decision



Section 3

Egg Storage Methods Post Purchase



Consumer Knowledge on Egg Quality and Safety

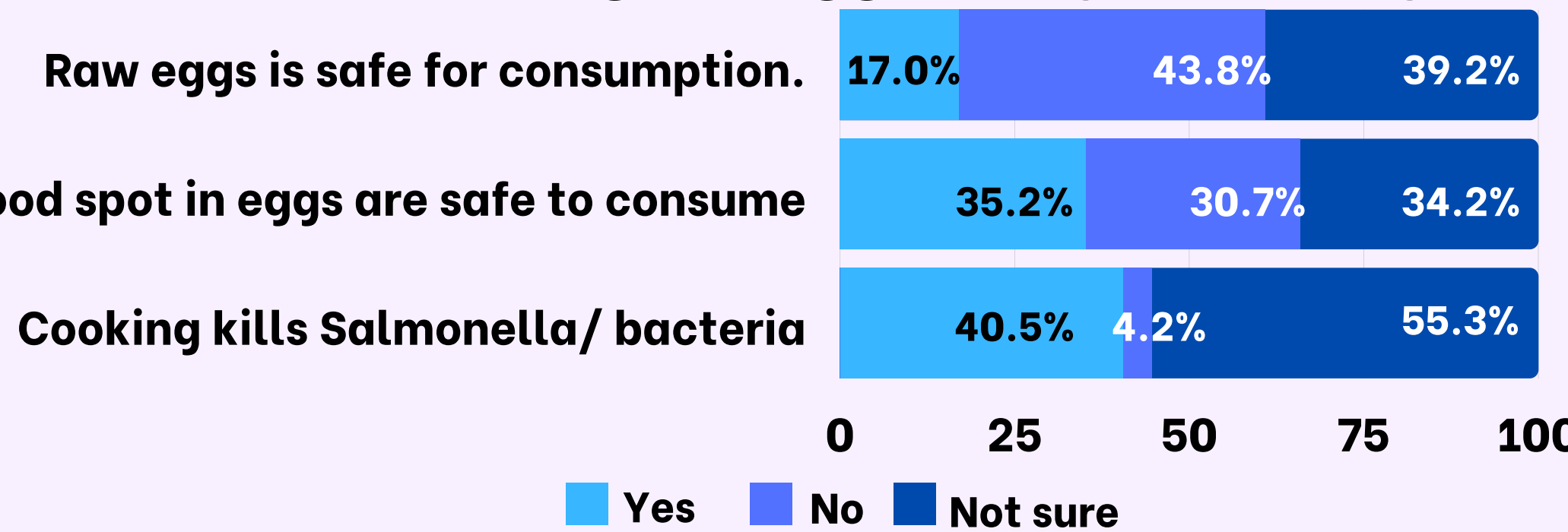


Table 2: Consumer's knowledge and awareness on egg quality and food safety (n=600)

Consumer's Awareness on Egg Quality and Safety	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Proper storage affect egg quality and safety		
Yes	532	88.7
No	17	2.8
Not sure	51	8.5
Improper storage leads to diseases		
Yes	451	75.2
No	57	9.5
Not sure	92	15.3
Cracked egg should be remove from carton		
Yes	437	72.8
No	69	11.5
Not sure	94	15.7
Experienced food poisoning after eating eggs		
Yes	64	10.7
No	536	89.3
Heard about foodborne disease related with egg		
Yes	117	19.5
No	300	50.0
Not sure	183	30.5

n=number of respondents

CONCLUSIONS

- Egg grade is the key factor that influences the attitude and perceptions of the consumers and consequently their buying decision
- Refrigerated storage has the greatest impact on egg quality maintenance factors [3] and our results showed that 56.7% of respondents practice this method.
- 46.3% of the respondents preferred to have half-boiled eggs, 17% believed that raw eggs were safe for consumption and 55.3% were unsure whether cooking the eggs would kill salmonella. These findings showed that food safety knowledge among consumers is still lacking.
- Only 19.5% of respondents were aware that eggs are associated with foodborne disease.
- Thus, it can be surmised that education on egg-borne disease is required to enhance the food safety knowledge of consumers.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE:

Recommendations from CDC to reduce Salmonella infection:

- Discard cracked or dirty eggs.
- Keep eggs refrigerated at 4°C at all times
- Cook eggs until both the yolk and white are firm
- Consume eggs within 3 weeks or do not use eggs that are out of date for best quality.

Acknowledgments: We thank all the respondents who kindly devoted their time to participate in the survey. The funds were not received by any funding agency for the present research work.

- References:**
- [1] Sonaiya EB, Swan SEJ (2004). Small-scale poultry production, technical guide manual. FAO, Rome, Italy.
 - [2] Eddin, A. S., Ibrahim, S. A., & Tahergorabi, R. (2019). Egg quality and safety with an overview of edible coating application for egg preservation. Food chemistry, 296, 29-39.
 - [3] Jones, D.R., Ward, G.E., Regmi, P., Karcher, D.M. (2018). Impact of egg handling and conditions during extended storage on egg quality. Poultry Science, 97, 716-723.
 - [4] CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) <https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/communication/salmonella-and-eggs.html>

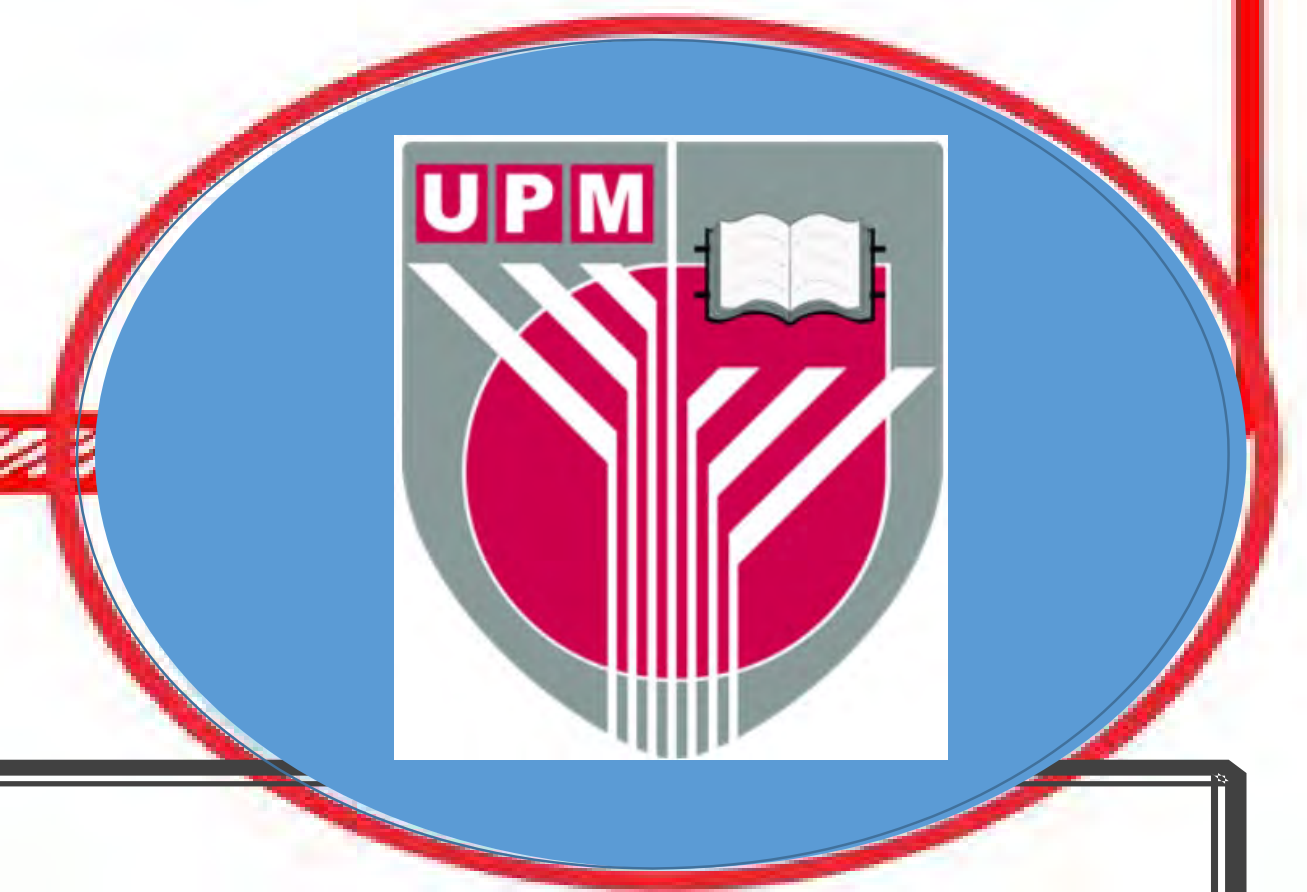


22-23 JUNE
2021



iRandau 2021 Competition

APPROACH IN STRENGTHENING PATRIOTISM
AMONG STUDENTS
THROUGH PATRIOTISM-BASED COURSES



INTRODUCTION-PROBLEM STATEMENT-AIM

Patriotism-based courses such as History (*Sejarah*), Civic Education and Citizenship (*Pendidikan Sivik dan Kewarganegaraan*), General Studies (*Pengajian Am*), Malaysian Nationhood (*Kenegaraan Malaysia*) and Ethnic Relations (*Hubungan Etnik*) has been thought to Malaysian students since they were in primary school until they reach tertiary education. Certainly, the general objective of those courses are to inculcate as well as strengthening patriotism in students. Unfortunately these courses are always seen as boring and dull subjects by students due to the needs of memorising facts and historical events. This study therefore aimed at identifying the teaching and learning approaches that can attract students' interest on this nation building courses, thereby making the learning process fun yet effective.

METHODOLOGY

- Qualitative - NGT (nominal group technique)
 - 8 participants each from UPM and UPSI
 - Purposive sampling
 - "bottom – up" approach - to get information from students of *what do they want their educators to do in order to attract them to love the patriotism based courses.*
 - Appropriate – to determine ideas from scratch
 - The ideas obtained was used to develop questionnaire for quantitative methods
 - Quantitative
 - The sample consisted of 800 respondents
 - 400 students of Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM)
 - 400 students of Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (UPSI)
 - Using descriptive analysis – percentage, frequency
- RESPONDENTS SELECTION CRITERIA**
- from public universities – due to non of private universities offer Malaysian Nationhood Course at bachelor's degree level
 - Used to take Malaysian Nationhood course.
 - Bachelor's degree students
 - From Science and Social Science faculties (approx. 50:50)
 - Exception: Students of Faculty of Human Ecology (UPM) - (which were chosen for pilot test)
 - Ethnicity: Malay & Bumiputera (50%), Chinese (30%), Indian & others (15%) – (followed approx. proportion of Malaysian population by ethnic groups)

FINDINGS

		PERCENTAGE (%) of					
		Agree	Disagree				
1.	Group activities in the classroom should involve multi-ethnic students	96.7	3.3	11.	Organizing a patriotism based musical performance	93.5	6.5
2.	Encouraging students to relate the historical facts with the current issues during teaching and learning sessions	95.6	4.4	12.	Organizing a patriotism based debate	93.5	6.5
3.	Having more discussion in the classroom on current affairs	95.2	4.8	13.	Collecting historical information of our country verbally from those who experienced	92.9	7.1
4.	Lecturers need to clarify current issues of the country in the classroom	95.1	4.9	14.	Lecturers need to prepare patriotism based quizzes for students	92.6	7.4
5.	Organizing patriotism exhibitions	94.9	5.1	15.	Organizing community service activities (cleaning the public areas, carry out social work, cleaning the public toilets etc.)	92.0	8.0
6.	Having role play activities based on patriotism theme in the classroom	95.0	5.0	16.	Organizing essay writing contest on patriotism	91.5	8.5
7.	Visiting the historical places (Kota Melaka, museums etc.)	94.3	5.7	17.	Using the picture of historical figures for classroom activities	91.4	8.6
8.	Watching patriotic themed video	94.3	5.7	18.	Creating logo for the independence day celebration	91.4	8.6
9.	Visiting the institutions of nationhood (such as Parliament, the courts, government agencies etc.)	93.8	6.2	19.	Organizing a patriotism based poetry	91.2	8.8
10.	Interviewing the Malaysian heroes about their experiences during the invasion	93.4	6.6	20.	Organizing a patriotism based online forum	89.1	10.9

Students' feedback on how to attract their interest in learning the patriotism-based courses

CONCLUSION

Overall, students' feedback should be taken into account in order to overcome their boredom towards patriotism-based courses. Therefore, their feedback can be categorized based on the appropriate teaching approach to attract their interest in the courses.

APPROACH	ITEM (FINDINGS)																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. TEACHER CENTERED																				
2. LEARNER CENTERED																				
3. INTERACTIVE																				
4. CONSTRUCTIVE																				
5. COLLABORATIVE																				
6. INDIRECT, GUIDED																				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Geran Insentif Penyelidikan Dalam Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran (GIPP)
UPM



Main Researcher:
Ku Hasnita Ku Samsu
Email: hasnita@upm.edu.my

Co-Researchers:
Zatul Himmah Adnan,
Mohd. Mahadee Ismail,
Lee Yok Fee,
Arfah Ab Majid,
Ratna Roshida Ab Razak

Affiliation:
Department of Government and Civilization Studies
Faculty of Human Ecology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
Serdang, Selangor



iRandau 2021 Competition

22-23 JUNE
2021

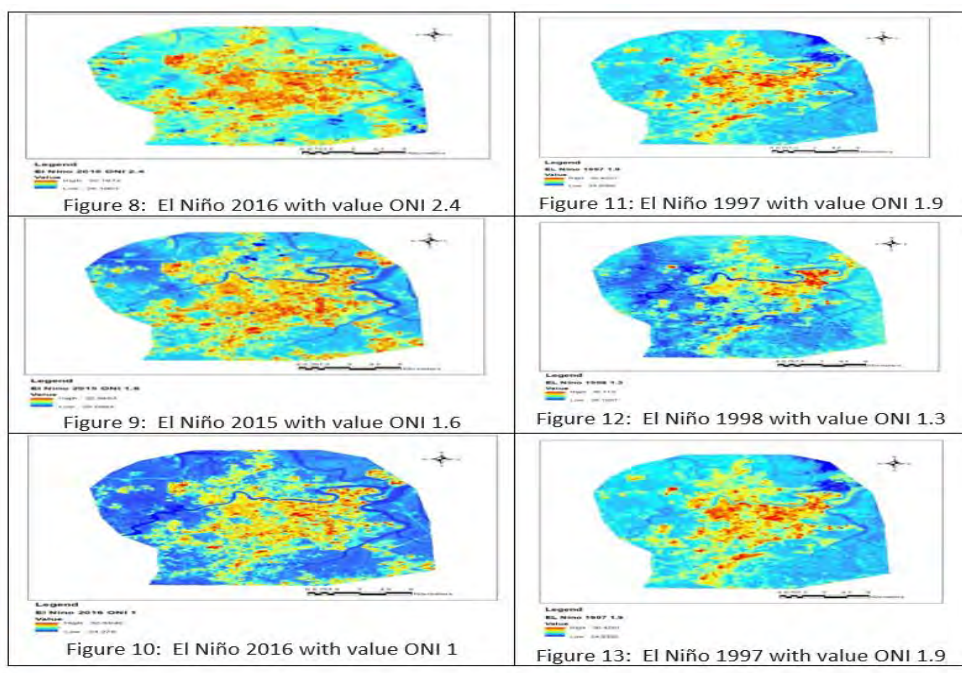
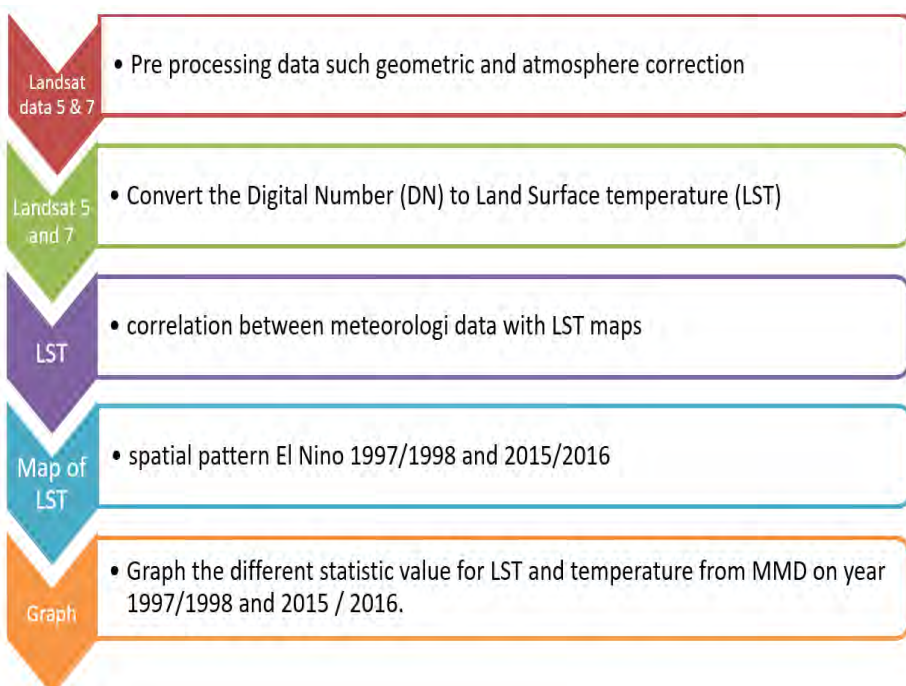
Using Remote Sensing in Study OF El Niño Extreme Differences Between 1997/1998 and 2015/2016



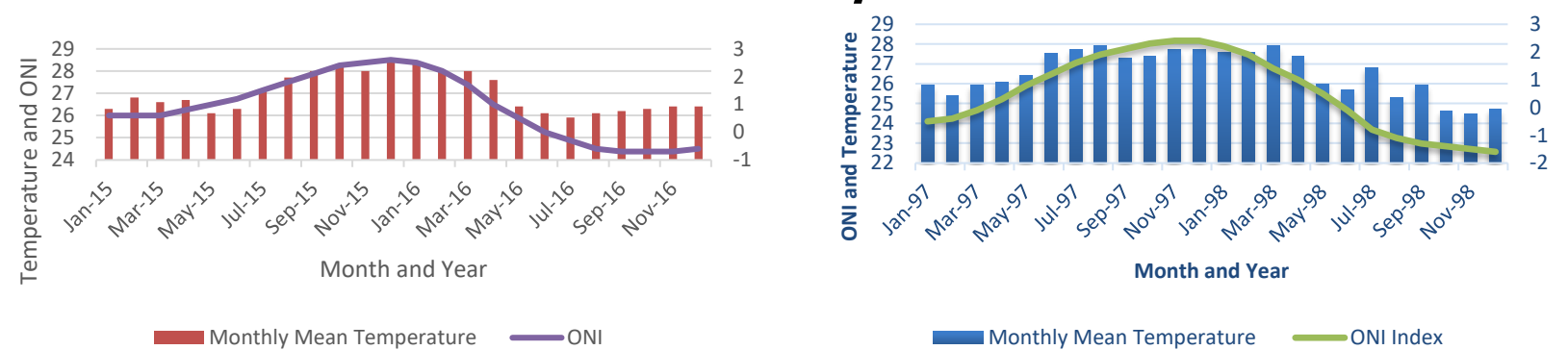
INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES/AIMS/PROBLEM/GOAL

The years 1997/1998 and 2015/2016 saw the occurrence of El Niño occur among the worst in human history. Until now there is still a lack of research in studying the degree of El Niño's strength impact on climate and weather, especially in the tropic region. The objective of this study is to study the effectiveness of remote sensing technology in identifying the differences between the 1997/1998 and 2015/2016 El Niño events.

METHODOLOGY



FINDINGS/RESULTS



Features	Year	
	El Niño 1997/1998	El Niño 2015/2016
Duration	13 months	17 months
Highest Temperature Value	27.9	28.5
Lowest Temperature Value	26.4	26.3
Highest value ONI	2.4	2.6
Lowest Value ONI	0.8	0.5
Duration month with value over 1.5 (Strong)	9 months	9 months

CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was successfully achieved which is to identify the differences in the effects of the 1997/1998 and 2015/2016 El Niño events. Studies show both the strongest extreme El Niño events recorded (1997/1998 and 2015/2016) were very different in effect on the LST spatial patterns. In addition to LST spatial patterns differ based on ONI values. ONI values play an important role in determining the patterns of LST. In addition, the ONI value plays an important role in the formation of El Niño evolution and it has an impact on local and global temperatures. The study found that the 1997/1998 events less influenced the values of LST. This is because the influence of global warming influences this decision. Observation of ONI values is very important in predicting the effects of El Niño on the weather.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to NASA for Data MODIS and Landsat

Ricky Anak Kemarau and Oliver Valentine Eboy,
Geography Program, Faculty Social Science and Humanities, University
Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.





iRandau 2021 Competition

THE VIEW OF MULTI-RELIGIOUS SOCIETY ON ISLAM AS THE RELIGION OF THE FEDERATION

22-23 JUNE
2021



INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES/AIMS/PROBLEM

Islam as the religion of the Federation and the guarantee of freedom of other religion is enshrined in Article 3 (1) the Federal Constitution of Malaysia. However, this provision often raised public debate and interpretations from a various perspective on the status of Islam in the country. There are at least two main interpretations drawn from this provision of the status of Islam in the constitution. The first interpretation suggests that Islam is merely the official religion of the Federation. The second interpretation indicates that Islam is more than the official religion. Due to unending polemics of these interpretations in literature and lacking empirical study, therefore this study aimed to identify the meaning of Islam as the religion of the Federation from the view of a multi-religious society.

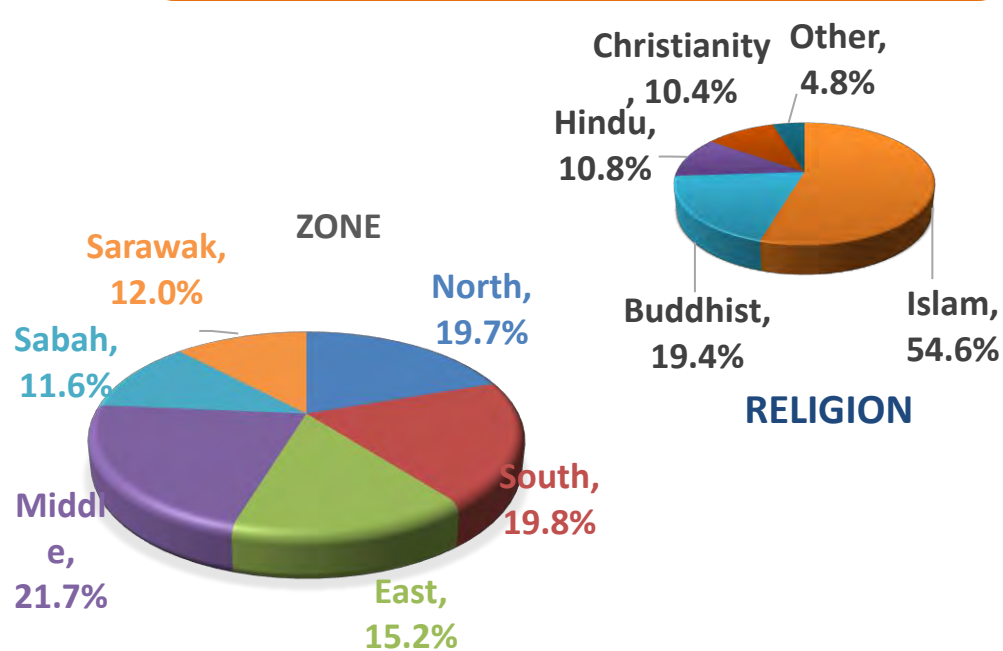
METHODOLOGY

Design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches

INTERVIEW : Expert in Constitution, academics, social commentators, NGOs representatives

QUANTITATIVE – 1150 respondent
Phase 1: Stratified Cluster Sampling (Zone and location)
Phase 2: Purposive Quota Sampling (Religion, Sex and Age)

RESPONDENT CRITERIA – religious group, location (urban, rural); Ratio: 6 (Malay-Muslim): 2 (Chinese-Buddhist): 1 (Indian-Hindu): 1 (Christian): 1 (Other)



FINDINGS/RESULTS

Three (3) highest interpretation by religious group

	All (n=1150)	Muslim (n=628)	Buddhist (n=223)	Hindus (n=124)	Christian (n=120)	Others (n=55)
Islam is the official religion is the main source for legal and governance of the state.		62.9				
Islam is the official religion but Islam is the main legal source of the state.						54.5
Islam is the official religion where Islam is the main religion and other religion are also recognised its position in the state.	69.9	79.9	61	60.5	55.8	
Islam is the main religion of the majority of the population in Malaysia.	61.4	68.5	54.7	59.7	43.3	50.9
Islam has several key position in legislation and state governance.	50.1					
Islam is the main religion, but it does not make Malaysia is an Islamic state.			59.2	58.9	56.7	74.5

CONCLUSION

- ❖ Both Muslims and non-Muslims acknowledge the position of Islam as the main religion of the state. They agree that Islam is the religion of the majority of the population.
- ❖ The non-Muslim community tends to reject the interpretation of Malaysia as an Islamic state.
- ❖ This pattern of view is consistent with the argument between whether Islam is merely the official religion or more than the official religion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- Institute of Islamic Strategic Research Malaysia (IKSIM)
- Universiti Putra Malaysia

RESEARCHERS

Zatul Himmah Adnan, Ismi Arif Ismail, Dzuhailmi Dahalan, Nobaya Ahmad, Nurul Akhtar Kamarudin, Asnarulkhadi Abu Samah, Haslinda Abdullah & Dahlia Zawawi
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDIES (IPSAS), UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA