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SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES**

ABSTRACT BOOK

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Towards a Culture of Sustainability in Borneo



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FOREWORD BY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



Assalamualaikum Wrh. Wbt. and Salam Sejahtera.

Greetings to all esteemed participants, scholars, and attendees of the 3rd International Conference on Science, Social Sciences, and Humanities (ICOSSH 2023)!

As we embark on this intellectual journey under the theme of "Towards a Culture of Sustainability in Borneo," I am deeply honoured to offer my words of gratitude and appreciation. Dato' Professor Dr. Mohd Roslan Sulaiman's insightful words remind us of the urgency and importance of our collective mission to address the pressing challenges of our time. Prof. Dr. Shahrul Razid Sarbini's warm welcome underscores the significance of this symposium as a platform for interdisciplinary exchange and collaboration.

In the spirit of inclusivity and collaboration, ICOSSH 2023 encompasses a diverse range of sub-themes, spanning the domains of Science and Mathematics, Engineering and Technology, Humanities, Culture, Arts, Business, Economics, and Management. Our aim is to foster an environment where the boundaries between these disciplines blur, allowing for the emergence of innovative solutions that hold the potential to shape a more sustainable future, not just for Borneo but for our global community.

As we gather here to explore the intersection of science, social sciences, humanities, and sustainable practices, let us remember that our actions and decisions resonate far beyond this conference venue. May our discussions and discoveries at ICOSSH 2023 catalyse a culture of sustainability not only in Borneo but throughout the world, fostering a more harmonious coexistence with our planet and its diverse inhabitants.

As the Chief Editor, I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the editing team for their dedication and expertise. Their meticulous work has ensured the quality and coherence of both the conference programme and the abstract book, elevating the content within to the highest standards of academic excellence. It is through their tireless efforts that we are able to engage in robust conversations, challenge preconceptions, and cultivate fresh insights. Their unwavering commitment to excellence, attention to detail, and passion for knowledge dissemination have brought us to this point.

I also want to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the participants, researchers, scholars, practitioners, and thought leaders who have contributed their expertise and knowledge to ICOSSH 2023. Your presence and active engagement are integral to the success of this symposium, and your commitment to advancing knowledge and promoting positive change is truly commendable.

Once again, thank you to the editing team, the organizing committee, and all participants for your invaluable contributions to this event. Together, let us celebrate knowledge, diversity, and the limitless potential of human endeavour.

Welcome to ICOSSH 2023, and may you have an inspired and transformative experience throughout the conference.

Warm regards,
Dr. Aryaty Binti Alwie
Chief Editor
Programme and Abstract Books
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**KEPIMPINAN MADANI DALAM MENGURUS SEKURITI MAKANAN NEGARA:
IKTIBAR DARIPADA KISAH NABI YUSUF**

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ABSTRAK

Sekuriti makanan merujuk kepada keupayaan akses fizikal, sosial dan ekonomi terhadap makanan yang mencukupi, selamat dan berkhasiat. Ia merupakan elemen penting dalam pertumbuhan pembangunan negara melibatkan keperluan asas berjuta-juta penduduk. Oleh itu, Pelan Tindakan Dasar Sekuriti Makanan Malaysia 2021-2025 dibangunkan dengan mengambil kira isu dan cabaran di sepanjang rantai bekalan makanan bermula daripada input pertanian hingga ke sisa makanan. Ia merangkumi 5 teras strategik, 15 strategi dan 96 inisiatif. Manakala nilai-nilai teras pada dasar Malaysia MADANI iaitu Kemapanan, Kesejahteraan, Daya Cipta, Hormat, Keyakinan dan Ihsan dilihat selari bagi mengurus cabaran serta menjadi strategik terbaik seorang pemimpin dalam mengurus sekuriti makanan. Kertas kerja ini berusaha menyandarkan amalan unggul sekuriti makanan Nabi Yusuf a.s, sewaktu menangani krisis kemarau di zaman baginda. Penelitian dilakukan secara induktif dengan memberikan perhatian kepada seluruh surah Yusuf (12:1-111). Kemudian penelitian deskriptif terpilih dilakukan pada ayat-ayat surah tertentu bagi menyokong penulisan ini. Ia turut mengambil kira pandangan ahli akademik, politik dan ekonomi lainnya. Hasil penelitian mendapati bahawa nilai-nilai unggul seperti ketaqwaan (at-taqwa), kebertanggungjawaban (mas'iliyyah) dan keadilan ('adalah) sangat dominan bagi seorang pemimpin dalam mengurus sekuriti makanan dan ekonomi negara. Manakala kaedah penyimpanan yang baik, pembinaan bidang-bidang utama ekonomi dan mekanisme pengawalan yang objektif adalah antara strategi terbaik yang harus diamalkan. Ia secara seluruhnya menyokong aspirasi dasar Malaysia MADANI. Kesimpulannya al-Qur'an adalah panduan sepanjang zaman untuk umat. Diharapkan penulisan ini mampu memberi refleksi serta idea bagi melihat semula nilai unggul pemimpin (menyeluruh) dalam mengurus sekuriti makanan sekali gus ekonomi dan pembangunan negara.

Kata kunci: MADANI, Sekuriti Makanan, Pemimpin dan Kepimpinan, Dasar Sekuriti Makanan Negara (DSMK)

**PANDANGAN MAHASISWA UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA (UKM)
TERHADAP PILIHAN RAYA UMUM KE-15 (PRU-15), 2022
DI MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRAK

Pilihan Raya Umum Malaysia ke-15 (PRU-15) telah berlangsung dengan baik namun diselubungi pelbagai persepsi daripada rakyat dan juga ahli politik. Buat pertama kali dalam sejarah bahawa tiadanya parti politik secara bersendirinya berjaya menubuhkan kerajaan kerana kegagalan mendapat majoriti mudah 112 kerusi Parlimen. Akhirnya, atas nasihat Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong maka terbentuklah Kerajaan Perpaduan yang berPerdana Menteri Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim dengan sokongan daripada 148 ahli Parlimen iaitu tepat majoriti 2/3 daripada keseluruhan 222 ahli Parlimen Malaysia. Oleh itu, adalah menjadi tujuan penulisan kertas kerja ini untuk menganalisis PRU-15 dari sudut pelaksanaan dan keputusannya. Data kuantitatif dan maklumat kualitatif dalam penulisan kertas kerja ini diperolehi dengan menggunakan metod rujukan sumber primer iaitu soal selidik dan pemerhatian di lapangan manakala data sekunder pula diperolehi melalui rujukan sekunder terhadap bahan-bahan bercetak dan sumber atas talian yang berkenaan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa 80 peratus responden bersetuju PRU-15 ini diadakan pada tarikh yang telah ditetapkan oleh pihak Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya (SPR). Seterusnya, 95 peratus responden bersetuju dengan pernyataan 'Pengundi sepatutnya menilai dan memastikan kebenaran dan kelasan rasional terlebih dahulu maklumat atau isu kempen dalam media sosial seperti Tik Tok dan sebagainya sebelum mempercayainya'. Berikutnya, 73 peratus responden berpuas hati dan menerima keputusan PRU-15 diadakan pada 19 November 2022 seadanya. Selain itu, 42 peratus responden menyatakan bahawa faktor pertimbangan rasional menjadi bentuk pertimbangan utama pengundi ketika mengundi dalam PRU-15. Perikatan Nasional (PN) juga memperoleh sokongan yang hebat serta diluar jangka daripada pengundi Melayu luar bandar di kawasan kubu kuat BN/UMNO kerana naratif kempen bahawa BN/UMNO merupakan parti yang tidak lagi bersih kepimpinannya dengan persetujuan 77 peratus. Faktor paling utama pengundi mengundi Perikatan Nasional (PN) dalam PRU-15 adalah dengan 28 peratus iaitu Kepimpinan PN yang bersih. Dengan dapatan ini

maka politik pilihan raya di Malaysia terus dinamik dan maju ke hadapan demi kestabilan dan keharmonian negara ini.

Kata kunci: Pilihan raya umum, Kerajaan Perpaduan, Pengundi, isu kempen, kepimpinan

THE VIEW OF STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN MALAYSIA (UKM) AGAINST THE 15TH GENERAL ELECTION (GE-15), 2022 IN MALAYSIA

ABSTRACT

The 15th Malaysian General Election (GE-15) went well but was shrouded in various perceptions from the people and politicians. For the first time in history that no political party alone managed to establish a government due to failure to get a simple majority of 112 parliamentary seats. Finally, on the advice of His Majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agong, a Unity Government was formed with Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim as Prime Minister with the support of 148 members of Parliament, which is exactly a 2/3 majority of the total 222 members of the Malaysian Parliament. Therefore, it is the purpose of writing this paper to analyze GE-15 from the point of view of its implementation and results. Quantitative data and qualitative information in the writing of this paper was obtained by using primary source reference methods, namely questionnaires and observations in the field, while secondary data was obtained through secondary references to printed materials and relevant online sources. The findings of the study show that 80 percent of respondents agree that the GE-15 will be held on the date set by the Election Commission (SPR). Next, 95 percent of respondents agreed with the statement 'Voters should first evaluate and ensure the truth and rationality of information or campaign issues in social media such as Tik Tok and so on before trusting it'. Next, 73 percent of respondents were satisfied and accepted the results of GE-15 held on 19 November 2022 as is. In addition, 42 percent of respondents stated that the factor of rational consideration became the main form of consideration for voters when voting in GE-15. Perikatan Nasional (PN) also gained strong and unexpected support from rural Malay voters in BN/UMNO strongholds because of the campaign narrative that BN/UMNO is a party whose leadership is no longer clean with 77 percent approval. The most important factor for voters to vote for Perikatan Nasional (PN) in GE-15 is with 28 percent which is clean PN Leadership. With this finding, the election politics in Malaysia continue to be dynamic and move forward for the sake of the stability and harmony of this country.

Keywords: General election, Unity Government, Voters, campaign issues, leadership

**BUAH BUTON: THREE-DIMENSIONAL CARVING CONNECTING POLITICAL
AND RELIGIOUS CONTEXTS FOR THE SUSTAINMENT OF UNIVERSAL
COMMUNITY'S LIVES**

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ABSTRACT

The indigenous community of Sarawak emphasizes the religious context in the *Pua Kumbu* motif, which also has its own legend; and this has parallels with the carving of *buah buton*, which is based on the *Adat Perpatih* system and is aligned with the political context. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to analyze the interrelation between the *buah buton* with *Adat Perpatih* community based on their shared religious and political background. This study employs a qualitative approach consisting of fieldwork and interviews to accomplish its purpose. The method of the fieldwork is to identify houses with *buah buton* around Luak Tanah Mengandung, Negeri Sembilan. In the meantime, interview is involving with certain categories, such as customary practitioners, customary researchers, and local communities. According to the two methodologies, *buah buton* is only found on traditional houses owned or occupied by customary leaders or nobility. It can be concluded that the position of the *buah buton*, which represents a person's status or position, puts religion as a community-uniting link. Therefore, this article suggests that more specific research be conducted on the meaning behind the design of the *buah buton*, which can be connected to the religious significance in customary leadership. In this era of globalization, the research can serve as a reference and guide for a construction with a modern traditional concept.

Keywords: *Buah buton, Adat Perpatih, politics, religion, influence*

**REAKSI MALAYSIA TERHADAP BERITA PERPINDAHAN IBUKOTA
INDONESIA KE NUSANTARA: KAJIAN ANALISIS KANDUNGAN LIPUTAN
BERITA AKHBAR TEMPATAN SABAH**Haryati Abdul Karim^{1*} & Amrullah Maraining²^{1,2}Fakulti Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS,
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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini memfokuskan kepada reaksi kerajaan Persekutuan amnya dan Sabah khususnya, terhadap berita perpindahan ibukota Indonesia ke Nusantara, Kalimantan Timur menerusi liputan berita akhbar-akhbar tempatan di Sabah. Oleh kerana Nusantara terletak dekat dengan negeri Sabah dan Sarawak makai a menimbulkan isu sempadan. Oleh itu, satu kajian menggunakan kaedah analisis kandungan telah dibuat kepada tiga akhbar tempatan Sabah – Daily Express, Borneo Post Sabah dan Utusan Borneo bermula dari tahun 2019 sehingga Mei 2023. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk melihat apakah pendirian kerajaan negeri Sabah dan Persekutuan terhadap rancangan kerajaan Indonesia tersebut melalui nada berita di ketiga-tiga akhbar tersebut. Objektif kedua, siapakah sumber berita yang bersuara dalam isu perpindahan serta apakah isu-isu yang kerap diutarakan oleh kerajaan negeri dan Persekutuan dalam konteks perpindahan tersebut. Sebanyak 73 item berita dikenalpasti yang menyentuh tentang isu ini. Dapatan kajian mendapati pendirian yang ditunjukkan adalah 71.2 peratus berita menunjukkan kerajaan Malaysia positif kepada hubungan dua hala. Dari segi sumber berita, pemimpin-pemimpin Sabah banyak mengeluarkan kenyataan mengenai perpindahan tersebut sebanyak 42.5 peratus berbanding pemimpin Persekutuan 17.8 peratus. Seramai 50 peratus pemimpin Sabah menunjukkan pendirian positif kepada hubungan dua hala berbanding 15.4 peratus dari pemimpin Persekutuan. Dari segi isu-isu pula, isu ekonomi yang positif merupakan isu yang paling kerap diketengahkan. Apa yang dapat disimpulkan di sini ialah kerajaan negeri Sabah menyambut baik perpindahan ini kerana ianya dilihat sebagai memberi manfaat ekonomi yang tinggi kepada negeri tersebut.

Kata kunci: Analisis kandungan, hubungan Malaysia-Indonesia, liputan akhbar, Nusantara, perpindahan, pendirian, Sabah, sempadan

THE NATION'S POLITICAL LEADERSHIP TOWARDS A NEW MALAYSIA: FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA TO THE STAGE OF POWER

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ABSTRACT

9 May 2018 is a critical moment that will go down in Malaysian history. It marked a phenomenon that changed the political landscape, ending the hegemony of the ruling Barisan Nasional and the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) that had led the country for almost 60 years. The formation of an opposition government by the Pakatan Harapan party coalition also signaled the start of a new era. However, the appearance of the Pakatan Harapan government was short-lived, as some leading politicians acted within the alliance. They withdrew from the government through the "Sheraton Move." They caused a transition of power from the beginning phase of forming a government after the 14th General Election to the 15th General Election. Political turbulence and a string of political misadventures resembling an exhilarating rollercoaster ride characterized Malaysia's political period. This article will examine the path of political leadership in shaping Malaysia's new era, focusing on the 6th to 10th Malaysian prime ministers: Najib Razak, Mahathir Mohamad, Muhyiddin Yassin, Ismail Sabri Yaakob, and Anwar Ibrahim. It mainly examines their leadership qualities, ideologies, and policies, as well as their influence on the change process. The article also examines the role of political parties, institutions, and civil society in implementing the reform agenda and promoting a more inclusive and participatory democracy. This article will rely primarily on archival research and secondary data analysis as the primary sources of information.

Keywords: *Barisan Nasional, New Malaysia, Pakatan Harapan, Prime Ministership, Political Leadership, Sheraton Move, United Malays National Organisation.*

BOAT-SHAPED COFFIN IN NIAH'S PAINTED CAVE, SARAWAK

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses on boat-shaped coffin artefacts found in the Painted Cave of Niah, Sarawak. This boat-shaped artefact is believed have been used as a coffin in the past. The coffin is believed have been made by the neolithic people who lived around the Painted Cave at that time. This ritual of death is a primary burial. The body was stored in the boat's coffin until it was completely decomposed. The remains were then buried at another burial site, located in the Painted Cave II. This research emphasizes the method of direct observation in the field. The research subjects were photographed and recorded in detail through photography and sketches. The results of this research explain the design and function and use of boat-shaped coffins in the past. The results of the analysis from the contents of the coffin linkages and prehistoric cave drawings found that the Painted Cave spaces served as a death chamber. As such, this research can document and conserve artefacts collectively for the public to see.

Keywords: *An oat-shaped coffin, burial site, death ship image, design, Painted Cave*

MATERIAL CULTURE AND VISUAL RESEARCH: AN EXPLORATION OF TACIT KNOWLEDGE OF BLADE-MAKING PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

Tacit knowledge is deeply rooted in personal experiences and is often difficult to convey or articulate in words or written in text format, nor does a person consciously reflect on his/her action when making things as it becomes a habit. This paper explores the nature of tacit knowledge in skilled practices involving blade-making in Kuching, Sarawak using video as a tool to capture and transmit this form of knowledge. The findings reveal that tacit knowledge is embedded in the 'working hands' and encompasses nuances sensory perceptions, intuitive decision-making, and finely tuned motor skills. While traditional forms of knowledge transfer, such as apprenticeships and oral traditions, have been effective, they are limited in their ability to capture and transfer tacit knowledge beyond immediate contexts. Video documentation, on the other hand, allows for the recording of these skilled performances, providing a detailed examination of the blade makers' techniques, temporal information, and the opportunity for repeated observation and analysis. By exploring the intersection of tacit knowledge and video documentation, this paper underscores the potential of this technological tool in unlocking the secrets of skilled practices, fostering learning and innovation, and preserving valuable cultural heritage that may otherwise be lost over time, while acknowledging its inherent limitations.

Keywords: *Material culture, tacit knowledge, video documentation, visual research, Sarawak*

**SIMBOL KELUPIS DALAM MAKAN TAHUN MASYARAKAT KEDAYAN DI
KAMPUNG KUALA NYALAU, BINTULU, SARAWAK**

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ABSTRAK

Makan Tahun merupakan satu ritual tradisi masyarakat Kedayan yang dilaksanakan bagi melahirkan rasa syukur kepada Allah S.W.T atas rezeki (padi) yang telah diperoleh selain bagi memohon kesejahteraan. Berdasarkan kepada kajian yang telah dilaksanakan di Kampung Kuala Nyalau, Bintulu, Sarawak, salah satu simbol yang wajib ada dalam pelaksanaan Makan Tahun di Kampung Kuala Nyalau ini adalah Kelupis. Meski pun pada masa kini, Kelupis ini mudah untuk diperoleh dan boleh dihasilkan oleh sesiapa pun, namun semasa ritual Makan Tahun dilaksanakan, didapati ianya masih lagi mengekalkan unsur-unsur tradisi dalam pembuatannya. Makalah ini adalah untuk merungkai proses pembuatan Kelupis, amalan dan pantang-larang dalam pembuatannya serta makna simbol kelupis dalam budaya masyarakat berkenaan. Kajian ini mengguna pakai kaedah kualitatif (etnografi) yang terdiri daripada kajian lapangan, pemerhatian turut serta dan temu bual bersama pengamal ritual. Ianya dimantapkan lagi dengan menggunakan kaedah perpustakaan yang bertindak sebagai data dasar dan rujukan kepada penyelidik. Hasil kajian mendapati, pelaksanaan ritual Makan Tahun yang dilaksanakan selama 3 hari itu lebih memfokuskan kepada pembuatan kelupis yang dilihat sebagai suatu makanan yang suci. Kesucian ini diterjemahkan melalui kaedah pembuatannya yang perlu mematuhi aturan dan tertib yang telah ditetapkan. Malah, amalan dan kepercayaan tradisi seperti perahan santan pertama, larangan penglibatan kaum wanita dalam pembuatannya dan beberapa perkara lain turut dapat dirungkaikan dengan lebih mendalam hasil daripada kajian ini. Apa yang pasti, Kelupis ini sememangnya nadi utama dalam pelaksanaan Makan Tahun masyarakat Kedayan di Kampung Kuala Nyalau, Bintulu, Sarawak yang seterusnya memanifestasi identiti masyarakatnya.

Kata kunci: Ritual, Makan Tahun, Kedayan, Kelupis, Budaya

TRANSLATION CONTRAST IN G. SOOSAI'S MALAY TRANSLATION OF THIRUKURAL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Global literary industry development depends heavily on translation. Our Tamil authors' works are now accessible to people all over the world thanks to translations of Tamil literature. One of the earliest Tamil writings produced by Tamil scholar Thiruvalluvar is called Thirukural. Thirukural expresses the three fundamental facets of a person's existence. includes three portions, the first of which is devoted to virtue (aram), the second to money (porul), and the third to love (inbam). People frequently used Thirukural because they contain principles and morals that everybody can adhere to in their daily lives. More than 40 languages have versions of his works. One of the translators who translated into Malay is G.Soosai. The primary subject of the study is Thirukural's Malay translation by G.Soosai. The study's goals include identifying the translation methods employed by G. Soosai and comparing the Malay and Tamil versions of Thirukural. This study was carried out with the text analyses method. All the information was gathered using a comparative methodology using Thirukural by Thiruvalluvar and its Malay translation by G. Soosai. This study made use of Peter Newmark's Translation Theory from 1988. The translation methods utilized by G. Soosai were identified using this idea. This study found that translation errors would occur during the translation process. The original meaning of a work of literature can be conveyed through translation, but the work's aesthetic beauty can only be found in the original language.

Keywords: Malay, translation, G.Soosai, Thirukural, Thiruvalluvar

**SIMBOLISME DAN KEPENTINGAN BERBEDAK PENGANTIN DALAM TRADISI
PERNIKAHAN BRUNEI**

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ABSTRAK

Berbagai tradisi dan adat istiadat yang kaya menjadi ciri unik dalam pernikahan di Brunei. Salah satu aspek yang penting dalam pernikahan ini ialah "berbedak pengantin," suatu upacara yang memuatkan simbolisme dan makna mendalam. Upacara ini melibatkan penggunaan bedak kunyit yang dicampur dengan air mawar untuk menghias pasangan pengantin dalam perayaan pernikahan mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji simbolisme dan kepentingan berbedak pengantin dalam tradisi pernikahan Brunei. Melalui analisis makna simbolis, terutama pada maksud warna kunyit dan air mawar, didapati bahawa berbedak pengantin mencerminkan keanggunan, kecantikan, dan keberuntungan bagi pasangan pengantin. Selain itu, penelitian ini menerokai peranan sosial dan budaya berbedak pengantin dalam masyarakat Brunei, sebagai cerminan nilai-nilai dan norma-norma yang dijunjung tinggi oleh masyarakat setempat. Didapati juga terdapat perbezaan dalam pelaksanaan berbedak pengantin antara wilayah-wilayah atau kelompok etnik di Brunei, menunjukkan kekayaan budaya negara ini. Penelitian ini turut menyelidiki persepsi dan pandangan masyarakat Brunei terhadap berbedak pengantin, dan menemukan bahawa upacara ini masih relevan dan memegang peranan penting dalam konteks masyarakat modern. Berbedak pengantin turut memainkan peranan penting dalam mempertahankan identiti budaya Brunei dan memperkuat jati diri masyarakat tempatan. Dengan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam tentang simbolisme dan kepentingan berbedak pengantin, penelitian ini menggali warisan budaya yang kaya dan unik di Brunei. Terdapat juga potensi berbedak pengantin sebagai daya tarik pelancongan budaya, sebagai saluran untuk memperkenalkan budaya Brunei di peringkat antarabangsa. Penelitian ini menegaskan tujuan mulia dalam mengenali dan memperkuat makna mendalam berbedak pengantin dalam tradisi pernikahan Brunei. Diharapkan bahawa hasil penelitian ini akan menyumbang kepada pelestarian dan penghargaan atas warisan budaya yang bernilai bagi masa depan generasi Brunei.

Kata kunci: simbolisme, berbedak pengantin, tradisi, pernikahan, Brunei

**DESIGN AND BUILD A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM BASED ON
SUSTAINABLE VALUE STREAM MAPPING TO IMPROVE THE
SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN THE
FOOD INDUSTRY (CASE STUDY OF PT XYZ IN TULUNGAGUNG)**

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ABSTRACT

Companies must have a strategy to maintain business continuity by increasing the productivity of their production processes. Productivity improvement strategies can be carried out by paying attention to the performance of the production process regularly based on sustainable aspects. PT XYZ is a company that produces coated peanuts in Tulungagung, East Java, Indonesia. The company has problems based on social, environmental, and economic aspects. The purpose of this research is to determine the design and method of preparing the current state Sus-VSM and future state Sus-VSM in the coated peanut production system at PT XYZ, recommendations, and design a website-based DSS. The results of the analysis using Sus-VSM are used as the basis for preparing the website-based Decision Support System (DSS). In the future state Sus-VSM, the value of PLI is the same as those in the current state Sus-VSM, the high noise dosage at the inter-station with a value of 282.7% dB, energy consumption efficiency is 97.72%, raw material consumption efficiency is 99.33%, and time efficiency is 100%. Recommendations for improvement have been determined based on the results of an analysis of the current state map. A website-based DSS application designed based on the results of Sus-VSM calculations.

Keywords: *Coated Peanut, Sustainability Value Stream Mapping, DSS Sus-VSM*

RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY FOR CONTROLLING THE RELEASE OF ANTHOCYANIN FROM SAGO STARCH FILMS

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ABSTRACT

Antioxidant and intelligent pH-sensitive films were formulated by integrating anthocyanin-rich *Brassica oleracea* or red cabbage extract (RCE) into the sago starch matrix using a casting technique. The optimization of the process has been investigated to determine the factors that can affect the release of anthocyanin based on the color difference and absorbance from the spectroscopy method. Response surface methodology (RSM) was employed to study the effects of anthocyanin concentration, pH, temperature, and reaction time on the total color difference (TCD) and absorbance values of RCE films after being immersed in the buffer solution. The experiments were constructed using a box-Behnken design by applying 29 full factorial designs with five center points. The experimental data obtained were fitted to a second-order polynomial equation using multiple regression analysis and analyzed by appropriate statistical methods. The 3-D response surface and the contour plots derived from the mathematical models were applied to determine the optimal conditions. The optimum formulation of this anthocyanin incorporated in sago starch films was as follows: anthocyanin concentration 8% w/v, pH of buffer solution 7.9, surrounding temperature 5.3°, and contact time 30.9 minutes. Under these conditions, the films' reaction produces the highest color difference and lowest absorbance which were 5.7 and -0.003 respectively. This is nearly identical to the value predicted by the model.

Keywords: *Brassica oleracea; anthocyanin; Box-Behnken design; release; sago starch; films*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFOGRAPHIC OIL PALM FERTILISE (*BAJA SAWIT*) MOBILE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This study presents detailed information for developing the Infographic Oil Palm Fertilise Mobile Application called *Baja Sawit*. The Infographic *Baja Sawit* Mobile Application development aims to promote good practices in palm fertilisation among smallholders in a simple and accessible manner using Mayer's 12 Principles of Multimedia Learning approach. The content of the application was prudently constructed based on information gathered from a literature review and interviews with five experts with extensive knowledge and experience in oil palm fertilisers. The developed infographic *Baja Sawit* Mobile Application was utilised in a one-day training workshop, with participants being monitored before, during, and after the workshop in collaboration with the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB). This study employed a Mobile Application Development Life Cycle (MADLC) approach to design and develop the application, comprising seven phases: identification, design, development, prototype, testing, deployment, and maintenance. The Infographic *Baja Sawit* Mobile Application significantly benefits oil palm smallholders by promoting good practices in palm fertilisation. This study has substantial implications for developing a digital information infographic culture tailored to oil palm smallholders from various regions in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Infographic, oil palm fertiliser, mobile application development*

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE INFOGRAPHIC OIL PALM FERTILIZER (*BAJA SAWIT*) MODULE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the validity and reliability of the Infographic Oil Palm Fertilizer (*Baja Sawit*) module. The module's content was simplified based on several documentations on palm fertilizer suggested by the Agronomic Unit of the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB). To determine its validity, a draft of the module was submitted to five experts in the field of palm fertilizer and module development. Several improvements were made to the module based on the comments and feedback gained from these experts. Conversely, a total of 55 individuals, including smallholders and MPOB staff, participated in measuring the module's reliability. The entire module content achieved a validity rate of 90%, indicating the acceptance of its content validity. Furthermore, the module recorded a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.981, indicating a high level of reliability. These findings demonstrated that the Infographic Oil Palm Fertilizer is indeed appropriate and successful in achieving the intended learning objectives.

Keywords: *validity, reliability, infographic, oil palm fertilizer, module*

**ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF TRADITIONAL
MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM BUKET ETHNIC GROUP OF SARAWAK, BORNEO**

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ABSTRACT

In rural areas of Sarawak, the limited availability of Government healthcare requires dependence on medicinal plants and local healers for tackling health issues. Preserving traditional knowledge, particularly in Sarawak, with its abundant biodiversity and diverse sub-ethnic groups, is crucial due to the limited availability of information on traditional medicinal plants. Therefore, the current study was initiated in the minor ethnic communities of Buket. Five underutilized wild plants, namely, *Cucurma zeodaria Roscoe*, *Orthosiphon stamineus*, *Tradescantia chrysophylla*, *Plantago asiatica L.*, and *Kalanchoe pinnata*, were evaluated for their antioxidant and antibacterial activities. Various plant parts, including leaves, roots, and stems, were subjected to 3 antioxidant assays: 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP), and oxygen radical absorbance capacity assay (ORAC). Determining total phenolic content, total flavonoid content and antimicrobial properties was also conducted. *C. zeodaria Roscoe* exhibited the highest antioxidant activity when IC₅₀ (21 µg mL⁻¹ extract) was measured, followed by *P. asiatica L* (69 µg mL⁻¹ extract). The antibacterial activity of the plant extracts showed that *C. zeodaria Roscoe* has a maximal zone of inhibition of 20.8 mm against *E. coli*, whereas *P. asiatica L* has 19.2 mm against *S. aureus*. The findings validate the use of wild plants as a medicinal alternative and a rich source of phytochemicals, including protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals. This opens up opportunities for further pharmacological studies aimed at developing new drugs.

Keywords: *antibacterial, antioxidant, conservation, medicinal plants, traditional knowledge*

**NODULATION AND YIELDS OF SOYBEAN (*GLYCINE MAX* L. MERRILL)
VARIETIES AT VARYING PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER RATES IN LAFIA,
SOUTHERN GUINEA SAVANNA ZONE OF NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

As an essential leguminous crop, soybean is critical for improving food security, nutrition, and income generation for Nigerian smallholder farmers. The southern Guinea savanna zone, including the Lafia area, is known for its diverse agricultural activities and is an essential soybean cultivation region. However, soil phosphorus deficiency has been identified as a limiting factor in soybean production in this region, adversely affecting nodulation, nitrogen fixation, and overall crop productivity. To address this issue, field experiments were conducted in 2018 and 2019 cropping seasons with different phosphorus fertiliser rates (0, 13, 26 and 39 Kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹) and six improved soybean varieties (TGX 1985-10F, TGX 1987-10F, TGX 1448-2E, TGX 1987-62F, TGX 1989-19F and TGX 1835-10E). The nodulation process was observed to determine how varying phosphorus levels affected the formation of root nodules, which are required for nitrogen fixation. Furthermore, the study examined the effect of nodulation on soybean yields to determine the best phosphorus fertiliser rate for optimising crop productivity. The results show a significant variation in soybean nodulation and yields when different phosphorus fertiliser rates are used. Among the six improved soybean varieties tested, those that received a phosphorus application of 39 kg ha⁻¹ performed best, particularly the TGX 1987-62F and TGX 1989-19F varieties. The results also show that plots that received a higher phosphorus rate of 39 kg ha⁻¹ produced the highest nodule number (21.8 and 25.7) and nodule weight (203.5 and 221.2 mg/plant) significantly in 2018 and 2019, respectively, compared to those with lower phosphorus rates. The effect of phosphorus fertiliser rates on soybean yields was apparent, with the 39 kg ha⁻¹ phosphorus treatment yielding significantly higher yields than the lower phosphorus treatments. Notably, the TGX 1989-19F variety consistently outperformed the others, yielding the highest yield (1624.0 kg/ha) with 39 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ applied. Based on the results, it is recommended that soybean farmers in the Lafia region consider increasing their phosphorus rates to 39 kg ha⁻¹ for improved nodulation and subsequent yield gains. The TGX 1989-19F variety, due to its exceptional response to this phosphorus level, could be prioritized

for cultivation to maximize returns. However, further research and on-farm trials must validate these findings across multiple growing seasons and farm management practices.

Keywords: *Lafia-southern Guinea savanna, nodulation, phosphorus, soybean, yields*

UTILISING THE POTENTIAL OF RABBIT SKIN WASTE IN THE PRODUCTION OF ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS FOR CRAFT PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

The growing demand for sustainable practises in craft production has driven interest in finding alternative materials that reduce waste and environmental impact. The issue of rabbit skin waste in Malaysia is a specific concern related to the management of animal by-products. Residents in FELDA Besout 5 are also affected by this issue. This study explores the potential of using rabbit skin waste as a resource to produce alternative materials for craft products. This methodology involves collecting rabbit skin waste from various sources, processing and treating it to extract useful substances, and evaluating its suitability for craft making. The study showcased examples of craft products made from rabbit skin waste materials at FELDA Besout 5, Sungkai Perak, highlighting their aesthetic and functional qualities. In addition, the environmental and economic impacts of the use of rabbit skin waste are examined, emphasising waste reduction, a reduced carbon footprint, and cost-effectiveness. The findings show the viability of using rabbit skin waste in the production of alternative craft materials, providing an opportunity for the craft industry in FELDA Besout 5 and meat rabbit operators to adopt sustainable practises and promote environmentally friendly products. Further research and development in this area is encouraged to maximise the potential of rabbit skin waste in craft production.

Keywords: *Rabbit Skin; craft product development; alternative substances; cleaning process*

PREDICTORS OF HEALTH AWARENESS TOWARDS THE CONSUMPTION OF BORNEO RICE WINE AMONG THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SELECTED LONGHOUSES IN NORTHERN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Borneo rice wine or *tuak* is a culturally significant beverage affiliated with the indigenous ethnic groups of Sarawak. The present study aimed to determine the knowledge and level of health awareness regarding the practices of *tuak* production and consumption among the indigenous people from selected longhouses. A cross-sectional survey was conducted between January to June 2022. A structured questionnaire survey was created in English with Malay translation. A total of 90 respondents comprising mainly females (68.9%), aged below 30 years (51.1%), and Kayan (46.7%) participated in this study. Statistical analysis showed a significant association between the health awareness score of the respondents towards *tuak* consumption and their age ($\chi^2=15.536$, $p=0.004$), locality ($\chi^2=24.702$, $p<0.001$), level of education ($\chi^2=12.411$, $p=0.015$), occupation ($\chi^2=13.45$, $p=0.036$), marital status ($\chi^2=12.542$, $p=0.002$), and household income ($\chi^2=7.772$, $p=0.021$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis further showed a significant association between the health awareness score and demographics of the respondents. Respondents within the 30 - 50-year age category were less knowledgeable than those aged above 50 (OR=6.80; 95% CI:0.03-0.86; $p=0.034$). In terms of the locality, respondents from *Rumah Panjang Bare* (OR=5.78; 95% CI:1.30-25.77; $p=0.021$) and *Uma Belor* (OR=22.69; 95% CI:3.70-139.27; $p=0.001$) were more knowledgeable than those from *Uma Kelap*. Respondents with secondary education were less knowledgeable than those with tertiary education (OR=8.07; 95% CI:0.04-0.43; $p=0.001$). In conclusion, the age, locality, and education level of the respondents were the main predictors for health awareness towards *tuak* consumption among the indigenous people of Borneo Sarawak.

Keywords: Borneo Sarawak; Health awareness; Knowledge; Tuak

PENGGUNAAN HERBA DALAM PERUBATAN TRADISIONAL MASYARAKAT KELABIT DI BARIO, SARAWAK

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ABSTRAK

Setiap suku kaum memiliki perubatan tradisional mereka yang unik dan menarik untuk diteliti. Oleh itu, perubatan tradisional amat wajar diselidiki dan didokumentasikan, khususnya dalam kalangan etnik minoriti di Sarawak. Kajian perubatan tradisional masyarakat Kelabit belum pernah dilakukan setakat ini. Kajian terperinci perlu dilakukan agar warisan perubatan ini kekal. Tambahan pula, Lun Kelabit merupakan satu daripada suku kaum terkecil di Borneo. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian ini bertujuan mengenal pasti penggunaan herba dan jenis penyakit dalam kalangan masyarakat Kelabit. Kajian ini turut menghuraikan kaedah penyediaan ramuan dalam perubatan tradisional masyarakat Kelabit. Kajian ini memanfaatkan kaedah kajian lapangan menerusi teknik rakaman, temu ramah, dan soal selidik. Kawasan yang menjadi tumpuan ialah di Pa'lungan dan kawasan sekitar Bario, Sarawak. Hasil kajian mendapati, herba (dengan nama tempatan) seperti *War Kelawit*, *Akar Kemayan*, *War Berar*, *Buyuk Senian*, *Wuduh Tukang* dan *Tubu'* dipercayai bermanfaat untuk mengubati penyakit-penyakit seperti luka, darah tinggi, penyakit kulit, sakit perut, sebagai anti mabuk dan demam. Kajian ini memberi impak dan sumbangan penting, khasnya kepada masyarakat Kelabit kerana belum pernah ada lagi kajian yang mendokumentasikan kajian perubatan tradisional masyarakat Kelabit diusahakan oleh mana-mana pihak setakat ini.

Kata kunci: masyarakat kelabit, perubatan tradisional, herba, Bario

**SIMBOLISME DALAM BUDAYA *GAWAI BIREKAT BINE* MASYARAKAT
BIDAYUH BUKAR-SADONG DI DAERAH SERIAN, SARAWAK**

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ABSTRAK

Budaya *Gawai Birekat Bine* merupakan satu budaya amalan bagi masyarakat Bidayuh, terutamanya bagi masyarakat Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong di daerah Serian. Upacara ini adalah upacara yang paling penting dalam sambutan Hari Gawai Dayak bagi masyarakat Bidayuh di Serian. Walaupun negeri Sarawak mengalami proses pembangunan yang pesat, tetapi masyarakat Bidayuh masih tetap teguh mengamalkan budaya ini walaupun sebahagian besar daripada masyarakatnya beragama Kristian. Tujuan utama budaya ini diamalkan adalah untuk berterima kasih kepada *Tampa* atas hasil tuaian yang telah diperolehi dan juga untuk memohon kepada *Ihang padi* dan *Ihang tayung-babuk* untuk menjaga benih dan tanaman untuk musim yang akan datang. Fokus utama masalah yang dikaji dalam budaya ini adalah berhubung dengan proses-proses dalam budaya ini, mengenalpasti simbol-simbol dan juga makna simbol-simbol yang digunakan dalam budaya ini. Selain itu, ia juga adalah untuk mengenalpasti elemen-elemen yang terdapat dalam budaya *Gawai Birekat Bine* ini yang dijadikan identiti dalam masyarakat Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong. Kaedah kajian adalah dengan menggunakan kaedah etnografi dengan pendekatan kualitatif, iaitu terdiri daripada Kajian Lapangan, Pemerhatian Turut Serta, Temu Bual dan juga kaedah Perpustakaan di Kampung Pichin, di daerah Serian. Data yang diperolehi kemidian dianalisis menggunakan kaedah interpretif, deskripsi dan induksi serta berdasarkan pemahaman masyarakat yang dikaji. Hasil kajian ini mendapati bahawa budaya *Gawai Birekat Bine* yang dilaksanakan ini adalah bertujuan untuk memohon kemenjadian benih dan tanaman supaya dijaga oleh *Ihang padi* dan *Ihang tayung-babuk* agar dapat mendatangkan hasil yang lumayan untuk kesejahteraan hidup masyarakat pengamalnya. Nilai kemasyarakatan yang terkandung bukanlah untuk individu tetapi merangkumi seluruh masyarakatnya yang membentuk identiti dan lambang kesepaduan masyarakat Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong untuk diwarisi oleh generasi yang akan datang.

Kata kunci: *Simbolisme, Gawai Birekat Bine, Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong, Serian*

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON DE-RADICALIZATION AND PEACE BUILDING IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The Boko Haram insurgency has posed a significant security threat to both internal and external aspects of the Nigerian State for over a decade. Originally starting as a radical Islamic preaching movement, it later transformed into a full-blown insurgency following a clash in 2009, resulting in the massacre of many members and the group's leader. Despite ongoing efforts by Nigerian security forces to combat this menace, Boko Haram remains a formidable challenge, far from being eradicated. In an attempt to restore peace in Northeast Nigeria, where over 3 million people have been displaced and violent attacks have caused 30,000 deaths along with numerous humanitarian crises, the Nigerian Government has introduced an amnesty and deradicalization program for the insurgents. However, experts are skeptical about the effectiveness of this program, considering various challenges such as public perception and the ongoing violent attacks by the insurgents, which only serve to undermine the credibility of the amnesty initiative. This study critically examines these challenges and raises important questions. For instance, it questions the plausibility of successfully deradicalizing and rehabilitating members of Boko Haram, given the negative perception held by the Northeast inhabitants toward the violent group, particularly considering recent attacks. Furthermore, the study explores how the program plans to address the suffering of victims and their families affected by Boko Haram's violent acts. It also questions the feasibility of fully reintegrating repentant members into mainstream society, given the stigmatization they may face and the potential for retaliation from victims' families. Additionally, it considers whether adequate provisions are in place to ensure the comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration of the repentant insurgents. The main objective of this study is to identify the anticipated challenges and provide practical policy recommendations to ensure the success of the deradicalization and rehabilitation program as a pathway to peacebuilding in Northeast Nigeria. To achieve this, the study employs a qualitative research approach, conducting specialized interviews with family members of victims, officials from the Northeast National Emergency Management Agency, security operatives, academics from Northeast universities, and representatives from international donor organizations operating in the region. The data collected through unstructured questionnaires are then analyzed thematically and contextually. The study reveals several significant obstacles that may hinder the deradicalization and rehabilitation program, preventing repentant Boko Haram members from fully

reintegrating into society. These obstacles include the perception of victims' families, the desire for revenge by victims, doubts about the authenticity of repentance, suspicions of espionage by insurgents posing as repentant members, corruption among public officials, and the failure to create an enabling environment for the comprehensive deradicalization and reintegration of repentant insurgents. Furthermore, the study highlights the potential dangers of future resurgence, as the already well-trained repentant insurgents could potentially take up arms again against the state. Based on its findings, the study offers practical policy recommendations, including the implementation of measures to make reintegrated insurgents' productive members of society and the provision of appropriate compensation to victims and their families to discourage the likelihood of revenge.

Keywords: *Boko Haram Insurgents, Peacebuilding, Deradicalization, Northeast Nigeria, Rehabilitation, Reintegration*

**"WHY DON'T YOU BRING ALL?"
POLITENESS ACTS IN CRITICISING OF *ADAT* LEADERS IN THE
ELOPEMENT OF SASAK CULTURE**

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ABSTRACT

The study focuses on the politeness strategies utilized in acts of criticism in the context of *Adat* leaders in the elopement ritual of the Sasak culture. Criticism can harm the addressee's positive face, which pertains to their desire for proof and respect. Consequently, criticism necessitates redress or mitigation to minimize the threat to the addressee's positive face. Brown and Levinson's (1987) politeness theories serve as the basis for the data analysis. A qualitative approach involving interviews and video recordings was employed to gather data from participants and non-participant observers. The study findings revealed that *Adat* leaders employ positive politeness strategies in acts of criticism, categorized into two types: conveying closeness and solidarity and stressing cooperation. Conveying closeness and solidarity is achieved through humor and jokes, such as sarcastic remarks or ironic comments. These strategies indirectly convey criticism while maintaining a sense of camaraderie and closeness with the addressee. Stressing cooperation entails providing or requesting reasons to highlight the benefits and rationale behind the criticism, motivating the addressee to rectify the mistake. Additionally, off-record politeness strategies are employed in acts of criticism involving the violation of Gricean maxims of relevance, quantity, quality, and manner. By violating these maxims, speakers indirectly express criticism while minimizing the potential for face-threatening acts. Off-record politeness strategies include presupposing, understating, overstating, metaphors, rhetorical questions, sarcasm, vagueness, and displacing the addressee. This research sheds light on the various linguistic and communicative strategies that *Adat* leaders and their interlocutors employ in acts of criticism. Understanding these strategies enhances our comprehension of how individuals navigate sensitive interactions and maintain social harmony while expressing criticism.

Keywords: *Politeness Strategies; Act of Criticism; Elopement; Sasak Culture*

ELEMEN PEMBINAAN MASYARAKAT MADANI DALAM LAGU RAKYAT KADAZANDUSUN

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ABSTRAK

Masyarakat madani adalah gagasan Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang ke-10 yang bertunjangkan perpaduan melalui integrase sosial untuk membina masyarakat yang demokratik dan menghindarkan diri dari konflik yang mampu menyebabkan perpecahan. Bagaimana pun negara berdepan dengan pelbagai cabaran untuk merealisasikan gagasan pembinaan masyarakat madani disebabkan amalan-amalan bertentangan yang telah berakar umbi dalam kalangan pelbagai lapisan masyarakat seperti rasuah, salah guna kuasa, ketidakadilan dan sebagainya. Sehubungan dengan itu, kajian ini bertujuan menganalisis elemen-elemen pembinaan masyarakat madani dalam lagu rakyat Kadazandusun. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah penyelidikan kualitatif dengan melakukan kerja lapangan untuk menemubual golongan yang menguasai lagu rakyat dalam kalangan masyarakat Kadazandusun. Data temubual akan dianalisis menggunakan panduan Cresswell dan dilaporkan dalam bentuk deskriptif dengan memfokuskan kepada elemen masyarakat madani sebagai ikhtiar untuk memetakan strategi pembinaan masyarakat madani yang berteraskan nilai, etika dan akhlak. Analisis data mendapati bahawa lagu rakyat Kadazandusun sarat dengan elemen pembinaan bangsa dari aspek nilai dan akhlak seperti menghormati orang sekeliling, berkasih sayang, prihatin, toleransi, dedikasi, semangat bekerjasama, kerajinan dan bermasyarakat. Selain itu, lagu rakyat Kadazandusun mempunyai elemen etika yang merupakan amalan budaya seharian yang bertanggungjawab terhadap alam sekitar yang berteraskan pendidikan selaras dengan hasrat Falsafah Pendidikan Negara serta mampu menjadi dasar ke arah pembinaan masyarakat madani iaitu sebuah masyarakat yang berpegang kepada enam tonggak iaitu kkemampanan, kesejahteraan, daya cipta, hormat, keyakinan dan ihsan.

Kata kunci: Masyarakat madani, Lagu Rakyat, Kadazandusun dan elemen.

**THE MUTED WOMEN IN TANUSHREE PODDER'S
"ESCAPE FROM HAREM"**

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ABSTRACT

Currently, many novels have provided accountable interpretations of phenomena ranging from socio-sexuality and sexism to cross-cultural variability in marital systems and cultural practices. This paper, *The Muted Women in Tanushree Podder's "Escape from Harem"* is a study of the oppressed and exploited women in India during the Mughal Empire and how the protagonist has struggled to escape from the emperor's harem to find her identity. The women living in the Mughal harems, were considered as entities to be owned or more mere machines to be used for sexual and reproduction purposes. They were forbidden to leave their harem; they were deprived of basic human rights of freedom nor to have any forms of contact with the world outside the palace. People during this era lived accordingly to the class structure and male authorial society. *"Escape from Harem" (2013)* has attempted to break this authorial structure through the story narrated by the protagonist named Zeenat, a girl from the lowest social strata of the Mughal kingdom. This novel has given a brief insight of the roles of women inside the harem from where the protagonist had tried to escape the harem so that she could lead a normal life. This study has investigated the roles of women in the Mughal Harems and the social ladders utilising the concept of power from New Historicism. The concept of power and how it was deployed to document the struggles faced by the women in the Mughal Harems, a complexed institution that had nurtured polygamous and luxurious lifestyle of the Moghul elite in the historical significance of *"Escape from Harem"*.

Keywords: *Harem, Moghul (Mughal) Empire, New Historicism, power*

EVIDENCES OF ENHANCED OF BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY KNOWLEDGE THROUGH ACTION-EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PEDAGOGY AND RESEARCH MINDSET

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ABSTRACT

The Action-Experiential Learning Pedagogy has been positioned in many studies especially in the most recent decade as one of the most optimum ways of enhancing learning and application of knowledge. This paper highlights the evidences shown from a blended pedagogical viewpoint in terms of topic design, content and delivery for a business sustainability training. The impacts looked into by this paper are the outcomes of the pedagogy of active-experiential learning, inter-disciplinary team of Faculty, research focus and research mindset. Additionally, the paper also showcases that the blended approach of Action-Experiential Learning pedagogy and research and evidence-based mindset can serve as a strong and platform in addressing sustainability initiatives, among other complex business and organizational situations.

Keywords: *business sustainability knowledge, action-experiential learning pedagogy, research mindset*

**PENGGUGURAN SUBJEK DALAM AYAT PASIF DAN KESANNYA TERHADAP
KEFAHAMAN PELAJAR ASING DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA MELAYU.
SATU PEMERIAN DARI SUDUT NAHU DAN PRAGMATIK**

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ABSTRAK

Binaan ayat pasif merupakan ragam ayat yang agak sukar dipelajari oleh pelajar asing. Hal ini bertambah sukar apabila binaan ayat pasif dalam bahasa Melayu yang digunakan oleh penutur natif bahasa Melayu pada peringkat struktur permukaan sering menggugurkan subjeknya. Walaupun binaan ayat pasif tanpa subjek dapat difahami dengan mudah oleh penutur natif bahasa Melayu, namun, pelajar asing berpendapat binaan ayat pasif tanpa subjek ini tidak gramatis dan tidak jelas dari segi logik dan maknanya. Timbul persoalan dalam kalangan tenaga pengajar cara mana untuk menjelaskan persoalan ayat pasif tanpa subjek ini kepada pelajar asing. Oleh itu, kertas kerja ini akan mengetengahkan apakah bentuk ayat pasif yang tidak difahami oleh pelajar asing dan menjelaskan mengapakah ayat ini tidak difahami oleh penutur asing. Persoalan ayat pasif tanpa subjek ini diperjelas dari sudut nahu (berasaskan rumus transformasi generatif) dan pragmatik. Penjelasan ini diharapkan dapat memahamkan tenaga pengajar yang mengajarkan bahasa Melayu untuk menjelaskan binaan ragam ayat pasif tanpa subjek dengan berpada kepada pelajar asing dan juga memahamkan pelajar asing yang mempelajari ayat pasif ini secara langsung.

Kata kunci: *pengguguran, subjek, ayat pasif, nahu, pragmatik*

**PENDIDIKAN RENDAH VERNAKULAR CINA DI SARAWAK: PENELITIAN
SEJARAH TERHADAP DASAR DAN LAPORAN PENDIDIKAN, 1841-1963**

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ABSTRAK

Kepentingan taraf pendidikan kepada masyarakat Cina mampu dibuktikan dengan tertubuhnya sekolah-sekolah Cina yang didirikan serta dibiayai oleh masyarakat Cina sendiri tanpa sedikitpun bantuan daripada kerajaan pemerintah. Walaupun ada unsur campur tangan kerajaan namun ianya adalah perbincangan dalam konteks yang kemudian. Satu analisis mengenai dasar pendidikan dan laporan pendidikan di Sarawak dilakukan untuk meninjau sejauhmana signifikan dan kesannya terhadap sekolah rendah vernakular Cina di Sarawak. Perkembangan bidang pendidikan Sarawak adalah dipengaruhi oleh transisi pemerintahan. Sarawak telah melalui beberapa frasa transisi pemerintahan iaitu pemerintahan keluarga Brooke hinggalah pemerintahan koloni British sebelum pembentukan The Greater Malaysia. Hal ini secara tidak langsung telah memberikan impak besar terhadap perkembangan pendidikan di Sarawak kerana pelaksanaan dasar pendidikan sudah pasti sentiasa menerima berubah mengikut transisi pemerintahan. Penubuhan Jabatan Pelajaran Sarawak pada tahun 1924 ketika pemerintahan kerajaan Rajah Charles Vyner Brooke cukup signifikan kepada bidang pendidikan di Sarawak. Ini melambangkan kerajaan mula mengambil berat mengenai isu-isu pendidikan di Sarawak. Selepas Perang Dunia Pertama, pertumbuhan sekolah vernakular Cina lebih pesat jika dibandingkan dengan sekolah vernakular Melayu dan Dayak. Peningkatan jumlah sekolah vernakular Cina berpotensi sebagai ancaman kepada keamanan Sarawak. Bahasa Mandarin berkait rapat dengan unsur propaganda politik terutamanya sentimen nasionalisme dan fahaman komunis. Oleh hal demikian, peraturan Order No. LVII telah digubal bagi tujuan menghentikan pengajaran bahasa Mandarin di semua sekolah vernakular Cina. Pengajaran bahasa Mandarin sebagai mata pelajaran mulai dilarang dalam mana-mana kelas atau sekolah di Sarawak. Begitu juga dengan penggunaan bahasa Mandarin dalam pembelajaran. Dalam pada itu, beberapa laporan pendidikan seperti The Blue Report 1935 dan Laporan Hammond 1936 turut mempengaruhi sistem pembelajaran dan silibus sekolah rendah vernakular Cina. Kajian ini adalah bersifat kualitatif iaitu menggunakan pendekatan sejarah berasaskan laporan-laporan rasmi, dokumen rasmi, surat khabar dan lain-lain sumber sekunder.

Kata Kunci: Sekolah Rendah Vernakular Cina, Laporan Pendidikan, Dasar Pelajaran, Sarawak

**BEHAVIOUR ON FLUORIDE TOOTHPASTE USE AND TOOTHBRUSHING
AMONG 12-YEAR-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS AT TAWAU
DISTRICT, SABAH**

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ABSTRACT

Behaviour in oral care, especially toothbrushing and toothpaste, is crucial in maintaining oral health and plaque control. As for the children residing in rural areas, there is a gap in oral care behaviour, which may affect their oral health. To assess the behaviour in fluoride toothpaste use and toothbrushing among 12-year-old school children in rural areas at Tawau district, Sabah. This was a cross-sectional study among 12-year-old school children in rural areas of the Tawau district, Sabah who use adult-type toothpaste. A total sample size of 174 12-year-old children involved three rural schools. A non-proportionate stratified random sampling method was used to capture an equal number of female and male respondents from rural areas. The research tool was a self-reported, validated Malay-translated questionnaire. A Chi-square and Fisher's exact test were used to assess the association between variables of interest. A total of 162 school children participated in this study, with a 7.0% of non-respond rate. Most respondents were Bumiputera Sabah (65.0%). Most respondents brushed their teeth twice daily (53.7%) and used fluoridated toothpaste (66.7%). However, only 24.7% used floss, and 0.6% used an interdental brush to clean between their teeth. The respondent mostly used 1 cm of toothpaste (51.2%) and brushed their teeth for 1 minute (35.2%). For the post-toothbrushing behaviour, although most respondents very often rinse their mouth after toothbrushing (61.1%) using a two-handful of water (58.6%), only 30.2% used mouth rinses products. Toothpaste used and toothbrushing behaviour of the respondents was significantly associated with their sex ($\chi^2= 3.73$, $p= 0.053$). The toothbrushing and toothpaste behaviour needs to be improved among rural school children in Tawau, Sabah. Preventive strategies are needed by implementing effective evidence-based oral health education and promotion focusing on children in rural areas.

Keywords: *behaviour, fluoride toothpaste use, toothbrushing, school children, Tawau*

**PEMBANGUNAN MODUL PEMBELAJARAN BERASASKAN INKUIRI BAGI
TOPIK KEGRAVITIAN FIZIK TINGKATAN EMPAT: ANALISIS KEPERLUAN**

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ABSTRAK

Dalam usaha mencapai aspirasi yang tinggi dalam persekitaran persaingan global yang semakin sengit, pelaksanaan transformasi pendidikan memerlukan pendekatan dan strategi baharu agar setiap murid mampu memiliki dan menguasai kemahiran yang diperlukan dalam abad ke-21. Oleh itu, strategi pengajaran dan pembelajaran memainkan peranan penting dalam mencapai hasrat sistem Pendidikan di Malaysia untuk melahirkan murid yang berkemahiran dan berdaya saing. Kajian ini adalah kajian analisis keperluan dalam fasa pertama *Design and Develop Research (DDR)*. Tujuan kajian ini dilaksanakan adalah bagi mengenalpasti keperluan pembangunan modul pembelajaran berasaskan inkuiri bagi topik Kegravitian Fizik Tingkatan Empat. Kajian ini dilaksanakan secara kualitatif menggunakan kaedah temu bual semi berstruktur berdasarkan persampelan bertujuan yang terdiri daripada empat orang guru pakar Fizik. Data temu bual di analisis menggunakan teknik analisis tematik yang terdiri daripada tiga prosedur penting iaitu transkripsi, pengkodan dan pengkategorian tema. Empat tema utama yang telah dikenalpasti, iaitu : (1) Kepentingan mempelajari topik kegravitian ,(2) Masalah dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran topik kegravitian, (3) Strategi pengajaran yang di amalkan untuk mengajar topik Kegravitian dan (4) Penambahbaikan strategi pengajaran yang diharapkan untuk topik Kegravitian. Analisis dapatan kajian menunjukkan terdapat keperluan dalam membangunkan Modul Pembelajaran Berasaskan Inkuiri bagi topik Kegravitian ini kerana ia berpotensi dalam mewujudkan suasana pembelajaran berpusatkan murid yang berteraskan kepada elemen pembelajaran abad ke-21 iaitu pemikiran kritis, kreativiti, komunikasi dan nilai. Selain itu, guru dapat mempelbagaikan strategi pengajaran dan pembelajaran dalam bilik darjah bagi topik kegravitian dengan berpandukan kepada modul yang akan dibangunkan ini.

Kata kunci: Fizik, Pembelajaran berasaskan inkuiri, topik Kegravitian

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTIC LEVEL OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' COMPASSION SKILLS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the characteristic levels of generosity, friendliness, wisdom, sensitivity, and tolerance as the indicators of compassion skills as well as to explore the learning strategies to improve the compassion skills of pre-service science teachers. Compassion skills are one of the 21-st century skills teachers demonstrate by expressing concern, affection, kindness, and tenderness toward their students. Particularly related to personality competencies, these skills are fundamental for pre-service science teachers in supporting their role as professional pre-service teachers. However, literature on the characteristics of compassion skills of pre-service science teachers and associated strategies to escalate compassion skills are underresearched. Addressing this research void, this research was carried out in the following stages: (a) performing problem identification through observations and interviews with pre-service science teachers and lecturers; (b) identifying tentative product and design principles through contextual problem analysis; and (c) employing theories and products to develop learning strategies to improve compassion skills. Data were collected through interviews, observation, documentation, questionnaires, and focus group discussion (FGD). The research results show that, on a 7-level scale, the pre-service science teachers achieve average scores 5.54 in generosity, 5.66 in friendliness, 5.31 in wisdom, 5.55 in sensitivity, and 5.48 in tolerance. The findings also acknowledged that compassion skills could be improved through pacing and leading steps, problem formulation, smart discussion, external confirmation, and self-group reflection. Therefore, this study recommends considering those steps in implementing of teaching and learning strategies/models, especially for pre-service science teachers.

Keywords: *Compassion Skills, Pre-Service Science Teachers*

WHAT MAKES PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HAPPIER?

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ABSTRACT

This objective of this study is to explore the dimension of happiness among private university students in the year of 2023. As part of the processes for both individual and group counselling, a thorough interview was conducted. Employing a framework for wellbeing and happiness, the inductive thematic analysis was undertaken using the qualitative technique. Participants in this study ranged in age from 20 to 24 and were all enrolled in private universities. There were ten people in attendance, six men and four women from three different universities. Present research comes out with three themes related to the dimension which make the private University students happier such as financial conditions, family, and academic success. The findings also shown that by achieving the academic achievement would be their ultimate happiness, this could be to enhance their motivation to achieve the good result and become happier. These results indicated the necessity for intervention to raise student happiness levels for their future career and professional growth.

Keywords: *happiness, private university students, well-being, motivation, joy, positive emotions*

PERSPECTIVES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON SCIENCE LEARNING IN INDONESIA-MAKKAH SCHOOLS, SAUDI ARABIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze the perspective of elementary school teachers on science learning in Indonesian-Makkah Schools. The findings show that children in primary education have an interest in and deep understanding of meaningful topics in science learning. So it is necessary to change both the perspective, method and mindset of teachers so that they are more professional in transforming scientific knowledge with the curriculum used in Indonesian Makkah schools which is very dense. It is important to make science learning a priority in the classroom and use creativity and innovation to make learning easy for students to understand. Science can be integrated into all learning subjects by teachers. Science learning can also be done inside and outside the classroom. So it is necessary to plan how the teacher integrates science topics in classroom learning.

Keywords: *elementary school, science learning, Indonesian-makkah schools*

RISK BASE RESPONSE PLAN TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY OF BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

In responding to ammonia management, an efficient response is vital. This should include probable scenarios, and they should incorporate risk assessment to have a beneficial and sustainable plan. To ensure sustainability in business, therefore risk base approach to be conducted in preparation for the emergency response. Since the most likely events will be at tier 1, thus the management may consider the preparedness of the response shall be focus on tier 1, where else tier 2 and tier will be ensuring proper coordination with agencies and nearby organizations.

Keywords: *risk base response, sustainability, business*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION BY TIMBER AND WOOD-BASED INDUSTRIES IN BORNEO

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the significant role of timber and wood-based industries in terms of employment generation, revenue generation, and local community development. It highlights the positive impact of these industries on the region's economy, emphasizing their contribution to livelihoods, economic stability, and the overall well-being of the local population. The abstract also discusses sustainable practices and challenges faced in ensuring the long-term viability and socio-economic benefits of timber and wood-based industries in Borneo. Through this analysis, attendees will gain insights into the importance of these industries as drivers of socio-economic growth in the region and the need for sustainable approaches to secure their future contributions.

Keywords: *Socio-economic contribution, wood-based industry, sustainable practices, livelihoods, Borneo*

GUARDING THE GATEWAY: UNRAVELLING THE CHALLENGES IN SAFEGUARDING THE SARAWAK-KALIMANTAN BORDER

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring border security in long and porous border regions, such as the Sarawak (Malaysia) and Kalimantan (Indonesia) borders spanning 1645 km, presents exceptional challenges. This shared boundary encompasses diverse geographical features including rivers, extensive land, rugged terrain, and dense forests, which pose formidable obstacles for authorities to effectively control and monitor the movement of people and goods. Moreover, due to its geographical location and remoteness, this border region is vulnerable to non-traditional security threats, including invasions, smuggling of goods and people, kidnappings, and human trafficking. To address these complex challenges, this study aims to investigate the intricacies surrounding border security in Sarawak through a series of on-site observations and in-depth interviews with multiple security agencies. The findings of this study reveal the interrelated challenges. Notably, the existence of locally known illegal routes referred to as "*laluhan tikus*" and "*laluhan gajah*" contributes to the subsequent challenge, which involves an increase in cross-border criminal activities. Furthermore, additional challenges include an imbalance in the deployment of security forces, inadequate resources, insufficient advanced equipment, demarcation issues with neighbouring countries, and limitations on the military's authority. By shedding light on these multifaceted challenges, this research contributes to a broader understanding of border security complexities in the Sarawak-Kalimantan region. The findings underscore the critical need for a comprehensive approach that addresses the interconnected nature of these challenges to effectively safeguard the border and mitigate associated risks, thus providing a valuable resource for guiding future endeavours in border security management.

Keywords: *Border security, non-traditional security threats, Sarawak-Kalimantan border*

MAHATHIR MOHAMAD AS THE FORTH PRIME MINISTER: AN AUTHENTIC STATESMAN

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has advanced and modernised under the administration of Mahathir Mohamad, the country's fourth Prime Minister. He emphasised the importance of the country modernising through advanced development, with the vision of Malaysia not falling behind and being on par with other countries in the globalisation that is taking place around the world. Nonetheless, his leadership was not without flaws as he was embroiled in allegations of cronyism and corruption. Albeit that, the various accomplishments that the country and its people have achieved have demonstrated the significance and effectiveness of his leadership in leading and governing the country. Hence, this study aims to examine statesman Mahathir's leadership approach as the fourth Prime Minister from 1981 to 2003. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Mahathir, the ninth former government chief secretary, the former in - group - later - opposing politician, a top-level media practitioner during his administration, and an academic expert on his leadership. Themes signifying his leadership were derived from the interview data and triangulated with document analysis data obtained from his autobiography, Doctor in the House. Pursuing goals with passion, practicing strong values, leading with heart, creating lasting relationships and demonstrating self-discipline were the major themes that represented the major elements of his success as a statesman. According to the findings, Mahathir led in a distinctively authentic manner by serving the needs and necessities of his people and the country. Mahathir was an accomplished and authentic leader throughout his tenure. His contributions had a significant impact on the country's development and modernisation. His legacy as a leader serves as a model for others who must poise multiple issues, pressures and challenges, while working commendably for others.

Keywords: *Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister, authentic, leadership, modernisation*

**ENRICHING DECISION-MAKING TOOL IN MANAGEMENT: VIA
DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR DATA ENVELOPMENT
ANALYSIS (DEA)**

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ABSTRACT

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is a commonly used approach to mathematical programming to determine the relative efficacy of Decision-Making Units (DMUs) in organizations. It was introduced some decades ago and has become very popular with many thousands of publications. This does happen because of its flexible method of comparing the efficiency performance of the DMUs. However, there is no well-known defined general framework for its working. The primary concern is that without a clear framework, some of the researchers may omit some very important stages that are paramount in obtaining a good result. The danger manifested in literature review papers published on the efficiency evaluation of bus transport companies, where a choice of variables and DMUs were left at individual discretion. This paper introduces a general framework for researchers to use when evaluating the efficiency of DMUs. The generalized framework will attract more users due to its explicit directional chart. The framework also intends to reduce the indiscriminate selection of DMUs and variables as seen in the literature. Finally, the research will add value to the DEA application by identifying the appropriate variables to be used, which yields correct results.

Keywords: *Data envelopment analysis, Decision-Making Units (DMUs), Homogeneous, Network Analysis, and Fuzzy Data.*

**THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP, PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY CLIMATE, AND
SELF-EFFICACY ON THE TEACHERS INNOVATION CAPABILITY THROUGH
KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON INDONESIAN
EARLY CHILDHOOD SCHOOL**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship of leadership to knowledge management, leadership to innovation capability, psychological security climate to knowledge management, psychological security climate to innovation capability, self-efficacy to knowledge management, self-efficacy to innovation capability, knowledge management to innovation capability, leadership on innovation capability through knowledge management mediation, psychological safety climate on innovation capability through knowledge management mediation and, self-efficacy has a positive effect on innovation capability through knowledge management mediation. The unit of analysis in this study was Early childhood School (PAUD) teachers and school principals at the PAUD Education unit located in Pati Regency, Central Java. The number of PAUD teachers from the respondent's PAUD Education unit is 3,056 people. By using the Slovin formula, the minimum number of sample sizes is 354 people and in this study the sampling technique used was simple random sampling. The data analysis technique in this study uses Partial Least Square (PLS). The results of data processing show that Leadership has a significant effect on Knowledge Management, Leadership has a significant effect on Innovation Capability, Psychological Security Climate has a significant effect on Knowledge Management, Psychological Security Climate has a significant effect on Innovation Capability, Self-Efficacy has a significant effect on Knowledge Management, Self-Efficacy has a significant effect on Innovation Capability, Knowledge Management has a significant effect on Innovation Capability, Leadership has a significant effect on Innovation Capability through Knowledge Management mediation, Psychological Security Climate has a significant effect on Innovation Capability through Management mediation Knowledge, Self-Efficacy has a significant effect on Innovation Capability through the mediation of Knowledge Management.

Keywords: *leadership, Psychological Security Climate, Self-efficacy, Teacher Innovation Capability, Knowledge Management Process, Early Childhood School*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TELEVISION WATCHING BEHAVIOR, PREFERENCES, AND FEAR OF COVID-19: AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF CHINESE OLDER ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

With the outbreak of COVID-19, some countries adopted a lockdown policy and people's mental health was affected by the pandemic and quarantine, especially the elderly. The media is thought to influence people's mental health, and television played an important role during the pandemic, but only a few research is about television and Fear of COVID-19. This study conducted semi-structured interviews with 19 Chinese older adults who were quarantined at home, with data coded and visualized by Nvivo software. The results showed that the number of hours of television watching by Chinese older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic reduced their fear of COVID-19. TV dramas and humorous programs can improve their mental health, including fear and anxiety. These findings are beneficial for TV stations and companies to develop programs that meet the needs of older adults during a pandemic. It can also provide recommendations for media interventions for public health practitioners.

Keywords: *COVID-19; Health communication; Television; Older adults; Uses and gratifications; China*

CULTURE OF JAVA'S NORTH COAST HIGHWAY, A STUDY OF SOCIAL HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, the North Coast of Java is a special term to refer to areas that differ in regional characteristics, social systems, and culture. One of the symbols of the existence of this area is "Jalan Raya Pantura" (North Coast of Java). This study aims to analyze the characteristics of the highway culture. The method used is the method of history and sociology. Historical methods are used to analyze the development of highway construction, and sociology to analyze the relationship between highway space and the social behavior of humans who use the highway. The results of the study show that the Pantura highway has given birth to a culture of "violence" on the highway. This arises because there is an imbalance between the number of vehicles passing by and the road body which has no additions. The culture of violence is reflected in the behavior of motorists, road traffic officers, and thuggery on highways. Social relations between users have created a very violent culture in the form of competition to seize road space, extortion from the police, and criminal acts by thugs.

Keywords: *highways, culture, violence, thuggery, bullying*

A THEMATIC REVIEW ON MANAGING CAREGIVING AND EMPLOYMENT FROM 2019 TO 2023: ANALYSING PATTERNS AND TRENDS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Recent research has asserted the relationship between caregiving and employment, mainly due to the growing elderly population. Currently, there is limited knowledge about the emerging trends of caregiving and employment, as reviews specifically addressing informal care and employment are scarce. This paper explores a thematic review of the literature on the patterns and trends in managing caregiving and employment from 2019 to 2023 by using the thematic review. The aim is to identify crucial concerns, developing themes, and gaps in the literature published during this time. The study covers a variety of fields, such as sociology, psychology, economics, and public health, to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject. A thematic review of these 45 articles was included with six themes: impact on well-being and mental health, challenges in balancing work and caregiving, economic implications, workplace supportive interventions, gender differences, and review articles. The findings will inform researchers, policymakers, and practitioners of the current state of knowledge and shed light on areas that require further investigation.

Keywords: *Caregiving, Elderly, Employment, Thematic Review, Well Being and Mental Health, Workplace Supportive Interventions*

THE FOOD SECTOR IN BORNEO: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The agriculture sector is important in Malaysia due to its function as food supplier to the population. However, in macro perspective, the contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP is shrinking due to the impact of changes in government policy towards manufacturing industry. Furthermore, with a change in macroeconomic landscape (i.e climate change, soil fertility degradation) and external shocks (i.e the war between Ukraine and Russia, the covid-19) has contributed to the instability of food production. This situation has resulted in increasing the food production cost, especially in Borneo. Thus, this paper aims to provide an overview of the performance of food sector in Borneo and suggest strategies to improve food security and availability of food at an affordable price. Various alternatives can be introduced and implemented to achieve the food security such as diversifying alternative crops as a carbohydrate source and using smart precision farming.

Keywords: *food sector, Borneo, overview*

NARATIF SOSIOLOGIKAL AMALAN PERTANIAN MAMPAN DALAM KALANGAN PEKEBUN KECIL ORANG ASLI

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ABSTRAK

Orang Asli mempunyai sejarah panjang dalam amalan pertanian mampan yang telah mengekalkan komuniti mereka selama berkurun. Walau bagaimanapun, dengan pertumbuhan perbandaran yang semakin pesat, amalan tradisional menghadapi cabaran. Sistem pengetahuan lokal adalah fenomena sosial yang kompleks yang terdiri daripada kombinasi unik ontologi atau epistemologi, pandangan dunia, dan budaya rakyat dalam konteks sosial atau ekologi tertentu. Amalan pertanian mampan didedahkan sebagai satu set tingkah laku yang kompleks yang bergantung kepada pelbagai faktor sosio ekonomi, agro ekologi, institusi, informasi, psikologi dan sifat-sifat yang di amalkan. Responden kajian adalah terdiri daripada 303 orang pekebun kecil sawit orang asli di daerah Rompin dan Pekan, Pahang dipilih secara rawak berstrata. Dapatan kajian ini dikenal pasti dalam lapan dimensi ini iaitu faktor sosioekonomi, agroekologi institusi, psikologi, informasi, sifat kebolehterimaan, pengetahuan lokal dan pengamalan pengetahuan pertanian mampan di samping demografi pekebun kecil sawit orang asli muncul sebagai faktor umum yang sering membawa kepada amalan pertanian mampan. Kesimpulannya, model amalan pertanian mampan dapat diukur melalui tujuh faktor peramal iaitu sosioekonomi, agroekologi, informasi, peranan institusi, psikologi, sifat kebolehterimaan dan pengetahuan lokal terhadap pengamalan pertanian mampan. Namun yang memberi kesan dan pengaruh hanya lima faktor iaitu informasi, institusi, agroekologi, psikologi dan pengetahuan lokal. Manakala, faktor sosioekonomi dan sifat kebolehterimaan mempunyai hubungan, namun tidak memberi kesan kepada amalan pertanian mampan.

Kata kunci: naratif sosiologikal, pertanian mampan, pekebun kecil, orang asli

RURAL URBANIZATION AND MAIN EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURES IN VILLAGES AROUND INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Disparities between regions still occur, while development has been carried out for decades. Urbanization generally occurs in urban areas and can spread to rural areas. This study aims to analyze urbanization in rural areas, and the structure of the main employment fields of residents in villages around industrial locations. The research was conducted in Semarang Regency, Central Java Province. The research population is the villages around the industrial location with a total number of 52 villages. The sample is taken using total sampling, namely the entire village as the unit of analysis. The research variables are rural urbanization and main employment structures. The data used are secondary data from related agencies, and primary data from field observation. Data analysis using descriptive, frequency table, and image analysis. The results of the study show that rural urbanization has occurred in 80.60% of villages. Public facilities are the aspect that contributes to the urbanization process. The main employment structure in the villages around the industry is non-agricultural sector. In the future, rural urbanization is expected to be able to provide support in the main employment opportunities.

Keywords: *rural urbanization, main employment structure, public facilities.*

CORRELATION OF PARENTAL MARITAL CONFLICT, PARENT-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIP AND INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia experienced one of the longest COVID-19 lockdowns and school closures in the world. As such, reliance on the internet for online learning has been inevitable and there is growing concern among parents and educators on internet addiction especially amongst the adolescents. We aimed to investigate the correlation between parental factors (perceived parental marital conflict and parent-adolescent relationship) and internet addiction among adolescents in Klang Valley, Malaysia. This is cross-sectional quantitative research using Likert scale questionnaire. We received 159 responses from 13 to 18-years-old secondary school students through physical and online surveys. Results show that the higher the perceived parental marital conflict, the higher the internet addiction. Conversely, the stronger the parent-adolescent relationship, the lower the internet addiction. The adolescents with higher perceived parental marital conflict have poorer parent-adolescent relationship. Adolescents could be turning to the internet as a means to escape from the stress of parental marital conflict and poor relationship with their parents. Acknowledging their struggle and collaborating in coming up with alternative and healthier coping mechanisms could be key in tackling their internet addiction. The finding of such study has indicated to parents that instead of overly focused on restricting internet usage, building a stronger relationship with their adolescent would reduce their internet addiction. With 83% of participants showing mild to moderate addiction and 53% of participants spending 4 to 6 hours daily, this study concurs that indeed internet addiction requires timely attention and intervention.

Keywords: *Internet addiction, parental marital conflict, parent-child relationship, adolescent*

**"I AM STUCK IN THE CRIME REPETITION AND I DON'T WISH THIS LIFE":
EXPLORING THE RECIDIVISM FACTORS OF HOMELESS RECIDIVIST
WOMEN IN JALAN CHOW KIT**

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ABSTRACT

Homeless recidivist women are a vulnerable community who end up on the streets due to failure to reintegrate. Returning to community life with a lack of resources and the absence of a support system causes them to return to criminal behavior, being re-arrested and returned to prison. Various risk factors that exist can influence these homeless recidivist women to be exposed due to recidivism activities. A qualitative study using a phenomenological design was conducted and eight homeless recidivist women around Jalan Chow Kit were interviewed. The research findings obtained led to the discovery of two main themes, namely personal factors and structural factors which could influence the involvement of homeless recidivist women in criminal activities again. The findings obtained may lead to a contribution to the knowledge related to homeless recidivist women based on gender aspects. The findings of this study may create awareness to government agencies and stakeholders to provide post-release and extended care programs which can intervene in the recidivism factor which exists to remove homeless recidivist women from a life of crime, to become productive and law-abiding individuals.

Keywords: *Recidivist homeless women, recidivism factors, gender and reintegration*

EMPOWERING THE RURAL COMMUNITY VIA CITIZEN JOURNALISM. THE CASE OF MALAYSIAN BORNEO RURAL COMMUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Citizens including in rural areas have adopted the internet to create alternative space for multiple viewpoints. On many occasions and developing countries, rural development received limited coverage from the mainstream media. Digitalization innovation is providing more platforms empowering people to voice out and engage actions to issues that they felt worth advocating for and long been neglected by the mainstream media by utilizing new media platforms while engaging in journalistic process and news reporting including among rural communities and their sustainability. Citizen journalism is making an attempt to address this problem by enabling rural communities to obtain and report news, and, to facilitate coverage of their concerns and interest, by connecting those communities using online platforms to ensure their voice is also heard to initiate actions and mobilization towards a more sustainable rural community. The purpose of this paper is to analyze to what extent citizen journalism can be a platform to empower communities by exercising freedom of expression by producing hyperlocal stories discussing local issues of interest particularly in rural areas of Sarawak and Sabah. Based on analyzing previous literature as well as conducting content analysis of articles featured in Citizen Journals Malaysia, findings suggest rural communities around the world including Malaysian Borneo choose to join the growing number of citizen journalists. It is interesting to see if the primary contribution of citizen journalism is potential to empower rural communities.

Keywords: *Citizen Journalism, Empowerment, Freedom, Hyperlocal, Rural Community*

SUPPORTING EDUCATORS, EMPOWERING READERS: THE TRANSFORMATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE POP-UP STORY TIME PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

The Pop-Up Story Time Program, a reading program introduced in May 2023 as part of the Putra Wings @ SKST English Immersion Project, aimed to enhance English reading skills among Sekolah Kebangsaan Sungai Tisang students through pop-up art and storytelling. A preliminary survey gathered schoolteachers' perspectives on English utilization within the school context. Based on the survey, a tailored activity module was created, incorporating engaging reading exercises and creative tasks. Students participated in group activities that included reading pop-up storybooks, discussing simple narratives, and creating pop-up books together based on their shared story. Subsequent feedback from the teachers, gathered several weeks after the program, remained favourable. They noted increased reading interest, creativity, and knowledge among the students through constant guidance and expressed their commitment to sustaining the reading program at the school.

Keywords: *creative, English, module, pop-up, reading, storybooks*

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON DIGITAL COMPETENCY FRAMEWORK IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is an era of borderless globalization. Technological advancements have modernized human life and influenced various fields, including education. The conventional learning paradigm needs to be transformed into technology-based learning. Therefore, students need to be equipped with digital competencies to face the challenges of globalization. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) study was conducted between 2000 and 2022 to identify components that contribute to digital competency in relation to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 for school students. A total of 14 documents were identified for qualitative analysis. The comparison matrix conducted found that there were similarities and differences in components among the studied models. The identified digital competencies are Digital Technology Competence, Problem Solving Competence, Interpersonal Competence, Information and Data Literate Competence, Digital Content Creation Competence, Digital Safety Competence, and Digital Citizenship Competence. The School Students Digital Competency Framework has been developed based on the identified components.

Keywords: *Systematic Literature Review, Digital Competency, Digital Literacy, Information and Communication Technology, Industrial Revolution 4.0, School Students*

LITERACY ANALYSIS ON DIGITAL LITERACY HABITUATION AND INTEGRATION AS A SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MERDEKA CURRICULUM

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ABSTRACT

Innovation is needed to change something and create something new that can improve the quality of education. The innovation of the community-based Digital Literacy training management model can be carried out due to breakthroughs, courage to make decisions, coordination, and synergy with various parties, especially education stakeholders. Implementation of the Merdeka Curriculum is a must and requires support from various parties. One of them is strengthening digital literacy, which cannot be separated from fostering a culture of literacy. This study aims to determine the effect of understanding literacy (literacy in general, types of literacy, literacy competencies, and the school literacy movement) on the habituation and integration of digital literacy of participants after attending training as one of the supports for the Implementation of the Independent Curriculum. The methodology used is research and development with data collection techniques such as documentation, observation, and questionnaire filling, which are analyzed with the SPSS application. Of the 677 training participants who took part in online and offline training, 584 passed. Of the 677 participants, with random sampling techniques, 199 respondents, consisting of 44 male participants and 155 female participants, were willing to fill out questionnaires. After attending the training, the model innovation continued to be diffused to other teachers, so that it had a direct impact, especially on the implementation of digital literacy in each school to support the implementation of the independent curriculum. Thus, free teachers innovate and provide knowledge to their students in the classroom without any separation distance.

Keywords: *literacy, habituation and integration, Merdeka Curriculum*

ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL LITERACY TRAINING ON LITERACY SKILLS IN LEARNING INTEGRATION IN THE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine a digital literacy training model that can be applied and integrated in classroom learning and the impact of digital literacy training on teachers' ability to integrate it in classroom learning through the dissemination of training results. Implementation of the Merdeka Curriculum is a must support from various parties, including strengthening digital literacy, which cannot be separated from fostering a culture of literacy. The ability to master literacy in the globalization era is very important, especially related to digital literacy, to support the implementation of the Merdeka Curriculum and integrate literacy skills in classroom learning. The methodology used is a mixed method with data collection techniques such as documentation, observation, and questionnaire filling, which are analyzed with the SPSS application. The results of this study found that a community-based training model based on collaboration with various parties is urgently needed. There is an effect of digital literacy training on the integration of literacy skills in classroom learning of 90.3%. In addition, the effect of digital literacy training and literacy understanding on the integration of literacy skills in classroom learning was 75.3%, and the effect of digital literacy training and literacy understanding on the integration of literacy skills in classroom learning was 75.8%. Training model has a good impact on the literacy skills of teachers who teach using the Merdeka Curriculum. The final impact of implementing this training model is to disseminate the results of the training to at least one teacher in their school.

Keywords: *digital literacy, integration, learning, training.*

ENGLISH-CHINESE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF WHEN YOU ARE OLD BASED ON RECEPTION AESTHETICS

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ABSTRACT

When You Are Old is a love poem written by Irish poet W.B. Yeats in 1893, dedicated to Maude Gonne. The poem exhibits sincere and passionate language, and its simplicity makes it easily understandable. There have been numerous corresponding Chinese translations of this poem to date. The purpose of translating the poem is to convey the emotional elements of the original work and evoke resonance in the target language readers. From the perspective of reception aesthetics, this article takes translator Yan Changqing's version as the object of study and adopts a comparative analysis approach to explore the translation strategies employed by the translator during the translation process.

Keywords: *English-Chinese translation, reception aesthetics*

AN EXAMINATION OF THE CURRENT INTEGRATION OF STEAM TEACHING CONCEPTS AND AI CURRICULUM IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN X PROVINCE IN CHINA

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the existing integration of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics teaching principles and artificial intelligence (AI) curriculum in primary schools, with a particular emphasis on a case study done in X Province. The initial study's purpose was to evaluate the current practices and difficulties related with the coupling of STEAM and AI in elementary education. Through a comprehensive study of the research, this paper review evaluates the significance of the results and their conclusions. The debate emphasizes the methods utilized to integrate STEAM teaching principles with AI curriculum, evaluates their efficacy, and discusses the obstacles faced. The paper also examines the practical consequences of these results for educators, legislators, and curriculum creators, highlighting the possible advantages and problems involved with integrating STEAM and AI in elementary schools. The findings of this study highlight the significance of continuous research and development in this field and give significant insights for future attempts to integrate AI into STEAM education. STEAM, elementary school, AI education, and curriculum integration are key terms.

Keywords *STEAM, primary school, AI education, curriculum integration*

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON CONCEPT, CONSTRUCT & MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC LITERACY USING PRISMA

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies have frequently misinterpreted the notion of economic literacy, sometimes confusing it with financial literacy, which is actually a subset of economic literacy. This misinterpretation has had an impact on the way economic literacy is measured, thereby affecting the findings of previous studies on the subject. This study aims to examine the conceptual understanding of economic literacy, identify the factors influencing its variability, assess the psychometric properties of economic literacy measures, and propose appropriate instruments for measuring economic literacy. This study is a systematic literature review utilizing the PRISMA framework, and Scopus and Google Scholar databases were employed for data retrieval. The search yielded 98 publications published between 2014 and 2023. From this pool, 23 relevant studies were selected and assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT). The inclusion criteria include journal types that are Journal research articles, written in the English language, published between 2014-2023 and the articles are global not country restricted. Conversely, the exclusion criteria consisted of book chapters, books, book series, conference proceedings, articles in languages other than English, and articles published before 2014. The findings will reveal the criterion-based and behavioural-based definitions of economic literacy. Also, the study will reveal the psychometric properties of economic literacy measures, the appropriateness of economic literacy measures, and factors determining the variability of economic literacy. The study will guide future studies on the ability to measure economic literacy in formal and informal contexts. Also, the outcomes of this study will provide guidance to future studies in the use and development of appropriate psychometric scales for economic literacy measurement.

Keywords: *concept, construct, measurement of economic, PRISMA, systematic review*

DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENTIATED ELECTRONIC STUDENT WORKSHEETS BASED ON MIKIR WTH ISLAMIC INTEGRATED MATERIAL OF GAS KINETIC THEORY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the quality and islamic attitude scale of Phase F students of senior high schools in using differentiated Electronic Student Worksheets (e-LKPD- in Indonesian) based on MIKiR (Mengalami, Interaksi, Komunikasi and Refleksi) integrated with Islamic materials Kinetic Gas Theory. The Research and Development method, with the ADDIE step, was used in this study. Questionnaires and tests were used as research instruments, with a questionnaire technique for a Likert scale. The data obtained were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of this research are in the form of eligibility according to media experts, material experts, and the value of the student's religious attitude scale to the electronic student worksheets as a result of research development. The assessment results of media and material experts obtained Valid criteria with an average score of 84% for media experts and 89% for material experts. Research on Islamic religious attitudes have been carried out in control and experimental classes. The results of the Islamic religiouses attitude scale of students in the experiment class were in the good's category at a percentage of 78.31%, and the control class was in the pretty good category at a 63.21%. Based on the results of this study, it can be shown that electronic student worksheet is valid and can improve students' religious attitudes in differentiated physics learning.

Keywords: *differentiated, electronic worksheet, Islamic integrated, MIKiR*

**PRODUCTION, CHARACTERIZATION AND LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF
WOOD PELLETS BIOFUEL IN PAKISTAN; A CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTION**Majid Hussain^{1*}¹Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management, University of Haripur, Hattar
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ABSTRACT

This study used one kg of biomass pellet biofuel produced as a reference unit at Department of Forestry; University of Haripur wood pellets plant. Seven types of biomasses were considered for pellets production, i.e., Kikar, Shisham, Fir, Blue pine, Sugarcane, Softwood (mixed), and Hardwood (mixed). Agroforestry residues such as sawdust and sugarcane bagasse were collected from different wood sellers, furniture shops, sawmills, and farmers in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The system boundary followed in this study was a cradle-to-gate approach. The data from the lifecycle inventory was analyzed in SimaPro v.9.2 software using the CML 2.5 and Eco indicator 99 model to calculate midpoint and endpoint impacts. The biomass pellets were also given to more than (100) respondents to get their perceptions about biomass pellets burning through a questionnaires survey. The characterization results of biomass pellets biofuel were in accordance with the recommended Italian standard. In contrast, the pellet diameter and nitrogen content results were higher than the recommended Italian standard. The highest contribution to the environmental impacts was from kikar, shisham, and fir pellets, respectively, while the lowest was from sugarcane bagasse and softwood (mixed) pellets. The prices for one kg of biomass pellets produced were Pakistani Rupees (Rs.) 28 for kikar, and Rs. 32 for Sugarcane. While Rs. 26 for Shisham and Hardwood (Mixed), respectively. Whereas Fir, Blue pine, and Softwood (Mixed) each cost Rs. 30. In a nutshell, biomass pellets biofuel from shisham and softwood (mixed) species were best for the production of pellets due to less environmental impacts, damage assessment, and cumulative energy demand.

Keywords: *Biomass Pellets Biofuel; Characterization; Socio-economic Analysis; LCA; SimaPro; Environmental Impacts; Pakistan*

**AN ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATION OF CRANIOFACIAL ASYMMETRY AND
WITH AGE IN AZARE POPULATION: A TEST ON EAR HEIGHT (EH) AND
CANTHAL-TRAGION LENGTH (CT)**

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ABSTRACT

Evolution of bilateral symmetry is an advancement in the evolutionary trend. The importance of symmetry is illustrated by the fact that groups of animals have traditionally been defined by this feature. Unlike in mathematics, where symmetry is quantitative, biological symmetry is qualitative. Thus, bilateral structures are inherently asymmetrical. While a lot has been written in the depths of literature on asymmetry, neither did we find anything on the association of EH and CT asymmetry with age nor is anything written on the asymmetry of EH and CT (EHA & CTA) of Azare population. Using Vernier caliper, the ear height (EH) and canthal-tragion length (CT) of some Azare population were measured. And using Microsoft excel, the absolute difference between the dominant and the recessive CT and EH were calculated. Association of CTA and EHA with age was analysed using Microsoft excel for windows and SPSS. The overall Pearson's correlation of age with CTA is: $r = -.124$; $p = .013$, and with EHA is: $r = -.043$; $p = .397$. The correlation of CTA with EHA is: $r = -0.041$; $p = .417$. Both asymmetries are inverse (decrease) with age, and with each other. It is evident in the association of the aggregated data. Similarly, when the data was grouped based on gender, the correlations are still negative. Grouping the base on age yielded similar results. Asymmetry of CT and EH associate negatively with age and with each other. Asymmetry might be greatly reduced to insignificant level or disappear in very old people.

Keywords: *Pearson's Correlation, Asymmetry, ear height, canthal-tragion length, Azare population.*

**AN ANALYSIS OF SCALAR AND VECTOR ASYMMETRY OF QUANTITATIVE
TRAITS OF AZARE POPULATION: A TEST ON EAR HEIGHT (EH) AND
CANTHAL-TRAGION LENGTH (CT)**

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ABSTRACT

A lot is written on asymmetry, but nothing is written on the asymmetry of EH and CT (EHA & CTA) of Azare population. While the bilateral asymmetry of craniofacial structures and beyond has been analysed extensively in the depths of literature, analysis of scalar asymmetry, base on quantity (dominant and recessive values) rather than vector asymmetry, based on bilaterality (right and left), is usually rare. Here we aim to analyse both the scalar and vector EHA and CTA of Azare population and to make comparisons. Using Vernier caliper, the right and left ear heights (REH & LEH) and canthal-tragion length (RCT & LCT) of some Azare population were measured. And using Microsoft excel, dominant CT and EH (DCT & DEH) and recessive CT and EH (RSCT & RSCT) were grouped. Single factor ANOVA and Student T-test were used to analysis with the aid of Microsoft excel for windows. Single factor ANOVA showed significant difference among RCT, LCT, DCT and RSCT, and among REH, LEH, DEH and RSEH with p-value of $<.001$ in both cases. However, T-test neither showed difference between RCT and LCT, $p = 0.884$ nor was there significant difference between REH and LEH, $p > 0.05$. But, there was significant difference between DCT and RSCT, and, DEH and RSEH, $p < .001$, in both cases. The inherent, yet aesthetic asymmetry is only pronounced when considered scalarly and quantitatively than when considered vectorly and bilaterally. The overall RCT and LCT, and, REH and LEH, are nearly equal with no statistical difference in the population. However when the CT and EH were grouped based on dominant and recessive, it is clear these two variables are different and indeed asymmetrical. Asymmetry of CT and EH is a scalar quantity in a given population. To make any inferential deduction(s) on asymmetry of a bilateral structure or population, the population should first be categorised base on dominant and recessive rather than based on left and right.

Keywords: *Scalar (quantitative), vector (bilateral), Asymmetry, ear height, canthal-tragion length.*

**GROUNDSILL STABILITY DOWNSTREAM OF THE LINGGAMAS BRIDGE AT
THE KLAWING RIVER, IN THE PURBALINGGA REGENCY, INDONESIA**Yeri Sutopo^{1*}, Ely Rudyatmi², & Naufal Tinov³¹Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Negeri
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ABSTRACT

Groundsill planning that was not based on stability structural analysis, can result in excessive settlement of the foundation, which could result in the groundsill foundation hanging, which in turn would be damaged. The damage that occurred to the groundsill that stood on the riverbed was broken embankments, landslides, and the bridge pillars fell. The aims of this study was to analyze the groundsill stability against overturning, sliding, piping, and the soil bearing capacity factor of the Linggamas Bridge at the Klawing River, Kemangkon District in Purbalingga Regency. The main method of this research was a survey equipped with a documentation method. The location of this research was downstream of the Lingga Mas Bridge in Purbalingga, at coordinates 7° 23' 24" S 109° 22' 26" E. The planning of groundsill dimensions is carried out using several methods, namely hydrological analysis, design flood discharge analysis using the Synthetic Unit Hydrograph method from Nakayasu, hydraulic analysis, groundsill dimensional analysis, and groundsill stability analysis. The results of this study are (1) The area of the catchment area at this research location is 683.38 Km², the width of the river at the groundsill location is 189.42 m; (2) The discharge used in the dimensional analysis and groundsill stability is the design flood discharge for a 50 year return period of 1304.69 m³/s; (3) The dimensions of the groundsill at the study site are the height of the main dam 2 m, the width of the overhang crest 2 m, the thickness of the still pond 0.658 m, the height of the sub-dam 0.585 m, the depth of foundation 1.542 m, the total length of the groundsill was 36,582 m; and (4) the groundsill is safe against overturning moment, sliding, piping, and the soil bearing capacity of the riverbed soil is safe against the permissible of the soil bearing capacity.

Keywords: *Groundsill Dimensions, Downstream of the Klawing River Bridge, Kemangkon District, Purbalingga Regency*

SENSE OF NOSTALGIA AND XENOPHOBIA IN K.S. MANIAM'S *IN A FAR COUNTRY*

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ABSTRACT

Malaysia has the biggest number of people of Indian origin with overwhelming majority hailing from South India with Tamil language as their mother tongue. There are about 1.8 million Indians in Malaysia who make up the third largest ethnic group. Most of these people are descendants of Indians who were brought in to work in the plantations and other civil sectors by the British. The novel selected for this paper is *In a Far Country* (1993) which was written by K.S. Maniam. Maniam is a descendant of a grandmother, who migrated to Malaya around the year 1916. This novel chronicles the lives of immigrant Indians and their struggles in the new land, Malaya. The main character Rajan tries to establish his sense of belongingness to the multi-racial country. This paper will be seen in the light of postcolonial theory to discuss the feelings and the dilemmas faced by the early immigrants and their descendants in establishing a home. The concepts used will be sense of nostalgia by Elgenius and Homi Bhabha's concept of third space. The first objective is to expose the sense of nostalgia in the main characters. Then, this paper will show how this sense of nostalgia can cause xenophobia in the characters. Finally, this paper will analyse how the characters overcome the feelings of xenophobia by creating belongingness to the new place.

Keywords: *nostalgia, Third space, K.S Maniam, Indian origin, ethnic, belongingness*

**PENGARUH FAKTOR DAYA TAHAN DAN BUDAYA SEKOLAH TERHADAP
KESEJAHTERAAN PSIKOLOGI GURU DI SEKOLAH KEBANGSAAN DI
MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRAK

Kerjaya guru pada masa kini merupakan salah satu kerjaya yang mempunyai tekanan mental yang tinggi. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk meninjau budaya sekolah, tahap daya tahan dan kesejahteraan psikologi guru sekolah rendah. Selain itu, perbezaan berdasarkan tempoh perkhidmatan dan jantina serta hubungan budaya sekolah dan daya tahan dengan kesejahteraan psikologi turut dikaji. Seterusnya, kajian ini juga mengenal pasti dan meneroka faktor yang menyumbang terhadap kesejahteraan psikologi guru sekolah rendah. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan reka bentuk tinjauan yang melibatkan seramai 50 orang guru di sekolah rendah yang dipilih secara rawak dari negeri Perak. Instrumen yang digunakan bagi kajian ini adalah instrumen *Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale* (kesejahteraan psikologi guru), instrumen Skala Daya Tahan di Tempat Kerja (daya tahan guru) dan *School Cultural Survey* (budaya sekolah). Data kajian dianalisis dengan menggunakan perisian SPSS yang melibatkan analisis deskriptif dan inferensi. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa daya tahan dan budaya sekolah mempengaruhi kesejahteraan psikologi guru di sekolah rendah. Diharapkan kajian ini dapat dijadikan panduan oleh bahagian-bahagian tertentu seperti Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri, Pejabat Pendidikan Daerah dan barisan pentadbir di sekolah dalam merancang dan melaksanakan program intervensi bagi meningkatkan daya tahan dan mengatasi masalah lesu upaya serta kesejahteraan psikologi dalam kalangan guru sekolah rendah di Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: *Kesejahteraan Psikologi Guru, Daya Tahan, Lesu Upaya Guru*

UNRAVELLING THE IMPACT OF SELF-CONTROL AND SELF-EFFICACY ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN METHAMPHETAMINE TREATMENT PROGRAMS

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ABSTRACT

Numerous studies have conclusively shown the effectiveness of psychological interventions in diminishing methamphetamine usage and enhancing overall well-being. Nevertheless, despite the positive outcomes achieved, treatment programs persistently grapple with client quality of life and relapse issues, primarily due to their self-control and self-efficacy. A correlational research design was meticulously employed to explore the intricate associations between self-control and self-efficacy towards quality of life. The study sample encompassed 478 residents from 7 government rehabilitation centres (PUSPEN), ranging in age from 18 to 59, through a cluster random sampling technique. Self-administered survey questionnaires and rigorously validated assessment instruments, namely the Self-Control Scale (SCS -M), the Drug Avoidance Self-Efficacy Scale (DASES-M), and the World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL-M), were utilized to collect the requisite data for the targeted variables. Employing the SPSS version 22.0, descriptive and inferential analyses were meticulously conducted, utilizing Pearson correlation and linear regression techniques. The outcomes of the analyses revealed a lack of statistical significance in the relationship between self-control and quality of life. Nonetheless, a significantly positive association emerged between self-efficacy and the quality of life among the residents of PUSPEN. The researcher diligently deliberated on these findings and proffered insightful recommendations for prospective research inquiries.

Keywords: *Self-Control, Self-Efficacy, Quality of Life, Methamphetamine Abuser, Rehabilitation Treatment*

E-COUNSELLING: LIMITATIONS, ETHICS AND COUNSELLING SELF-EFFICACY AMONG E-COUNSELLORS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of technology has resulted in an increase in the use of e-counseling in counselling sessions. However, there is a dearth of research in Malaysia on the limitations and ethical issues associated with counsellor self-efficacy. This study aimed to examine the association between the limitations of e-counseling, e-counseling ethics, and counselling self-efficacy in Malaysia. The total number of e-counselors who took part was 233. They came from different institutions in all of Malaysia's states. Respondents were selected using a simple random sampling method. Validated instruments included the Counseling Self-Estimate Inventory (COSE) as well as two self-developed questionnaires, e-counseling limitation scales and e-counseling ethics scales. The results suggest that respondents have a high level of e-counselling limitations ($M=3.98$; $SD=.51$), a high level of e-counselling ethics ($M=3.98$; $SD=.61$), and a moderate degree of counselling self-efficacy ($M=4.07$; $SD=.60$). Correlation analysis reveals a moderately negative correlation between e-counselling limitations and counselling self-efficacy ($r=.345$, $p.05$). Counseling self-efficacy was found to be positively correlated with e-counselling ethics ($r=.157$, $p.05$). The findings indicated that e-counsellors in Malaysia who are aware of their limitations and ethical concerns have a high level of self-efficacy in counselling. Professional counsellors as well as counselling trainees may benefit from more stringent and uniform standards for counsellor education and training in light of new developments in e-counseling.

Keywords: *E-counselling, E-counselling limitation, E-counselling Ethics, Counselling self-efficacy, E-counsellor*

A CRITICAL PRAGMATIC STUDY OF NARCISSISM IN SELECTED AMERICAN MOVIES

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ABSTRACT

Narcissism is a prevalent complicated phenomenon. It affects personal human characteristics to the degree that it might be reflected in one's language. It is manifested in the narcissists' personal communications with others. It seems that this topic has never been given its due attention in terms of linguistic studies, as this study reveals. To bridge this gap in the literature, a certain type of data is put under scrutiny to discover how narcissism is reflected in language use. As a negative issue, narcissism may easily lend itself to a critical kind of investigation. This study attempts to investigate narcissism in terms of the critical pragmatic approach by scrutinizing it in two famous American movies: *Mean Girls* (2004) and *Gone Girl* (2014). These two movies are famous for presenting narcissistic characters. This paper aims to present a theoretical background on narcissism, its types and motivations, and how it is pragmatically reflected in personal interactions in the selected data. Critical pragmatics is akin to critical discourse analysis and critical stylistics where the focus lies on how negative issues are imparted via the pragmatic paradigm. Thus, it is precisely concerned with pragmatic theories. Accordingly, an eclectic model has been developed for the purpose of this study. It activates the pragmatic theories utilized to impart narcissism in the selected data. It houses the speech acts theory of Searle (1969), the maxims breaching of Grice (1975), and the impoliteness theory of Culpeper (1996). Based on the findings, the study concludes that certain speech acts like boasting or denial are utilized by narcissists, and lying is the most obvious feature resulting from maxim breaching whereas positive and negative impoliteness strategies like using taboo words or insults appear in the data under scrutiny.

Keywords: *pragmatics, narcissism, impoliteness, speech acts, lying*

POST-PANDEMIC ONLINE PLATFORM USAGE AMONG SARAWAK'S RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR

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ABSTRACT

The Malaysian economy has been paralyzed by the Corona Virus Disease outbreak, also known as COVID-19, which has had a detrimental effect on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) business owners. This study aims to determine the extent to which rural women business owners from the Mukah, Sarikei, and Betong divisions use the digital realm for commerce. This research took the form of a survey with 180 participants, 60 rural women entrepreneurs from the Mukah, Sarikei, and Betong divisions in each area. The study takes a descriptive approach to show the stages of using Internet platforms to support rural women entrepreneurs' ongoing business activities. When comparing before and after the pandemic, the statistics revealed an increase of 3.7% in rural woman entrepreneurs' use of internet platforms, from 51.7% to 54.4%. According to the respondents, Facebook (52.8%), Instagram (7.2%), Telegram (4%), and other platforms (2.2%) are the most popular online platforms. This study has the potential to serve as a resource for numerous agencies, organizations, and entrepreneurial support groups operating in rural areas that wish to implement programs to support women-owned enterprises in such areas, which are being negatively impacted by the pandemic's spread. As a trustworthy source of information and assistance for implementing the pertinent investigation, this study contributes to future research on further understanding women entrepreneurs in rural areas.

Keywords: Covid-19, Digital, Empower, Entrepreneurship, Rural, Women, Sarawak

TIKTOK INFLUENCERS: DO THEY INFLUENCE THEIR FOLLOWERS' PURCHASE INTENTION?

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ABSTRACT

The advance in technology has brought people together in a new way which is through social media. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (2021), participating in social networks is Malaysia's most popular internet use activity, with a percentage of 99% compared to downloading images, movies, videos, music, etc. TikTok offers its users to make short videos ranging from 15 seconds to 3 minutes. In 2021, TikTok annual revenue was \$4.6 billion (Iqbal, 2022) and with one billion monthly active users, this app has the potential platform to promote products or services. Social media influencers have better engagement with their followers due to their solid parasocial relationship, which can influence the followers' purchase intention (Masuda et al., 2022). Mohd Zain et al. (2022) mentioned that although influencers can affect the followers' purchase decisions, followers did not purchase products based on endorsement by influencers because of trustworthiness. This study investigates the factors influencing TikTok influencer followers' purchase intention. One self-administered questionnaire was developed and distributed online to the Sarawak youths who had purchased TikTok influencers' products online. The study identified five factors: namely, trustworthiness, expertise, likability, similarity, and familiarity, that will influence purchase intention. Forty-four responses were analysed using multiple regression, and the results showed that only trustworthiness had a significant relationship with purchase intentions, whereas other factors were insignificant. It is safe to say that followers will purchase influencers' products if they think they are trustworthy. In conclusion, this study can provide insight to businesses as a guide to choosing suitable social media influencers to promote products or services.

Keywords: *TikTok, Influencer, Purchase Intention, Trustworthiness, Youths*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FEMALE IMAGE IN TIKTOK VIDEOS AND ITS ROLE IN CULTURAL DISSEMINATION IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the role of female image construction in short videos for disseminating ethnic culture, focusing on Malaysian ethnic culture TikTok videos, which is different from the traditional social media approaches. It fills a research vacuum by investigating the portrayal of female images in these videos and understanding the role of female image construction in the diffusion of cultural values in Malaysia. This study applies the media image construction theory. Based on this theory, combined with social constructivism to describe how gender issues have changed in the social media era and how it has influenced people's behaviour in the real world. It allows us to better understand the role of diffusion of female image construction in ethnic cultural TikTok videos by analysing the phenomenon of the "she economy" that emerged in the digital era. This study also compares the characteristics of the female image in traditional social media platforms such as Facebook and Instagram. This study is conducted using a Qualitative research approach through content analysis. The study focused on videos made by ethnic minorities in Malaysia, with sample videos selected based on criteria such as official accounts and ethnic cultural KOLs. The findings of the study identify differences in video types, consumption patterns, and content, emphasizing female image construction as a key component in ethnic cultural TikTok videos, attracting viewers, and influencing ethnic culture dissemination. Effective female image construction influences societal norms, stereotypes, minority group perception, racial integration, and business opportunities. In sum, the study contributes to identifying strategies and techniques for female image construction, enhancing our understanding of social constructivism in cultural dissemination, and highlighting the potential of short videos in TikTok for breaking down ethnic stereotypes and promoting cultural diversity as well as gender equality.

Keywords: *female image construction, cultural dissemination, TikTok videos, stereotypes*

THE INFLUENCE OF FISHERFOLK'S WIFE ON THE SOURCE OF ADDITIONAL FAMILY INCOME DURING ENDEMIC COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The contribution of women in the economic sector has a significant impact on the country's economic development, and the role of women in the economic sector is substantial. The government has made multiple efforts to empower women in various industries, including initiatives to open more flexible spaces for women so that they can contribute to national development. This study aims to explore the factors of the contribution of fishing women to the increase in family income during the COVID-19 pandemic. The target population is the fishermen's wives who live in the village of Tok Pasai, Kuala Kedah, Malaysia. A questionnaire adapted from past literature was distributed to collect relevant data from a total of 210 respondents who participated in this study. Data were collected using a questionnaire given to respondents. The data obtained were analyzed by using 'SPSS' for Windows. The results show that the factors that influence the willingness of women in the fishing industry to contribute additional family income are Family Financial Management and Willingness to contribute.

Keywords: *women, fishers, willingness, covid 19, contribution, income, family*

**APPLICATION OF THE SOR MODEL TO STUDY TOURISTS'
ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR IN AN EMERGING
ECONOMY: DOES GENDER MATTER?**

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ABSTRACT

Due to the increasing number of environmental issues (ex. pollution, climate change, etc.), tourists are more aware of that. This study looks into the hygiene service experience (HSE), satisfaction, and environmentally responsible behavior (ERB) of local tourists at nature-based destinations. This research is aimed towards a wide-ranging model that integrates the tourists' nature-based destinations' HSE and satisfaction as antecedents and ERB as a dependent variable in an emerging economy, which model has hardly found. In addition, the study investigates the gender-moderating impact of the postulated relationships and also studies how satisfaction mediates the relationship between HSE and ERB. The research model was developed based on the stimulus-organism-response (S-O-R) model. A total of 232 valid questionnaires were collected from domestic tourists with a mixed method (face-to-face and online surveys) using a structured questionnaire in two main tourist destinations, Cox's Bazar and Kuakata sea beach in Bangladesh. Here, a convenient method of sampling was used, and the obtained data was analyzed to assess the causal relationships using structural equation modeling (SEM) and moderation and mediation by Hayes Process Macro. The findings of the study indicate that the impact of HSE on satisfaction is positive and that satisfaction has a positive influence on the ERB of visitors. But, in tourist HSE, there is no positive association with ERB, which is statistically insignificant. In addition, domestic tourists' levels of satisfaction operate as a mediator in the link between their HSE and ERB. Further, the relationships between HSE and satisfaction and ERB were stronger for male domestic tourists. The management of the destinations may consider these findings and improve their hygiene service quality and can act in a way that is good for the environment, which leads to tourist satisfaction, and satisfied tourists will show environmentally friendly behavior.

Keywords: *environmentally responsible behavior, hygiene service experiences, satisfaction, gender*

**A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR AUDITORS' EFFORT AND
PROFESSIONAL SKEPTICISM AND TAX AUDITORS' PERFORMANCE
MODERATED BY AND TASK COMPLEXITY**

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ABSTRACT

Generally, tax audits are one of the crucial activities for most of the tax authorities globally. This is important to ensure national revenue is maintained and delivered through the effectiveness and efficiency of tax audits. In Malaysia, Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM) and Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) rely on the effectiveness and efficiency of tax audits. Tax auditors are expected to be committed, capable, and professional in carrying out their duties in auditing to meet the organization's goals. The tax authorities need a good tax auditor to ensure that the tax audits can be carried out effectively and efficiently. A good tax auditor is expected to perform well because their role are essential in detecting and preventing non-tax compliance activities. Therefore, this conceptual paper aims to examine auditors' effort and professional skepticism and tax auditors' performance and the moderating effect of task complexity. This study is based on positivist methodological principles and will be used for quantitative measurement and statistical analysis. This quantitative research design employs a survey strategy to gather the data and suggest the possibility of a relationship between the variables, allowing the researcher to develop a model of the relationship. The population for this study is tax auditors from IRBM and RMCD. The data will be analysed using software packages such as IBM-SPSS version 27 and SPSS-AMOS for Structural Equation Model (SEM). This study is significant because it can potentially improve understanding in both practice and theory. In addition, the execution of a more effective and efficient tax audit can be prepared by considering the aspects that can influence the performance of the tax auditors. The findings of this study contribute to the tax audit literature and suggest possible solutions that are useful in making relevant policies.

Keywords: *Auditors' effort, professional skepticism, task complexity, tax auditors' performance*

**PEMBANGUNAN DAN PENGESAHAN ITEM PENGUKURAN DALAM
ATRIBUT CAMPURAN PEMASARAN ISLAM**

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ABSTRAK

Islam menganjurkan agar setiap perbuatan umatnya hendaklah diamalkan selaras dengan Syariat Islam termasuk amalan dalam perniagaan. Walaupun terdapat banyak rujukan mengenai perilaku dan amalan perniagaan dalam Islam, tetapi tidak banyak yang dilakukan untuk menjelaskan secara spesifik pelaksanaan strategi campuran pemasaran dari perspektif patuh Syariah. Meskipun terdapat beberapa kajian lepas yang cuba memenuhi jurang penyelidikan tersebut, namun ianya masih memerlukan kajian lanjutan. Di samping itu, kelemahan ini menjadi cabaran terbesar bagi pemasar Muslim ketika hendak merumuskan atribut-atribut campuran pemasaran Islam kerana kebanyakan strategi campuran pemasaran konvensional masa kini tidak mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Islam. Oleh itu, tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk membangunkan dan mengesahkan atribut campuran pemasaran sesuai dengan prinsip Syariah. Kajian ini berusaha secara spesifik untuk menghasilkan item pengukuran patuh Syariah dengan menggunakan model 7P campuran pemasaran sebagai asas teori. Berlandaskan kepada pendekatan campuran (mix-method), kajian ini telah membuat analisis kandungan (al-Quran dan al-Hadis) serta temubual mendalam dengan beberapa pakar dalam bidang Syariah dan pemasaran untuk mengenalpasti atribut yang berkaitan dan seterusnya mengesahkan item pengukuran yang terhasil dan dicadangkan melalui analisis faktor eksploratori (EFA). Hasil dapatan daripada analisis kandungan, pandangan pakar dan analisis faktor, kajian ini telah berjaya menemukan sebanyak 41 item yang mewakili 7 dimensi. Dapatan ini telah memberikan pandangan yang lebih jelas dan terperinci keatas atribut-atribut campuran pemasaran yang patuh Syariah. Pembangunan item pengukuran ini akan berfungsi sebagai landasan awal yang menyediakan alat pengukuran asas bagi organisasi untuk mengenalpasti dan menilai kemampuan campuran pemasaran mereka berlandaskan prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

Kata kunci: *Campuran Pemasaran Islam, item pengukuran, analisis kandungan, pandangan pakar, patuh Syariah*

EXTERNAL BORDER CONTROL MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the development of border externalisation within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). It answers the following research questions: How ASEAN implemented migration control through border externalisation? What are the implications of the policy initiatives? Border externalisation is implemented through various multilateral initiatives such as the Sulu Sea Patrol Initiative (SSPI), the Trilateral Maritime Patrol (TMP), the Trilateral Air Patrol (TAP), the Malacca Straits Patrols (MSP), and the European Union-ASEAN Migration and Border Management Programme (EA-MBMP). An important development took place in 2021 when the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) adopted the ASEAN Border Management Cooperation Roadmap, in line with the ASEAN roadmap (ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together). The AMMTC together with the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting (ADMM) and the ASEAN Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs (DGICM) have been the main platforms for regional border cooperation. The policy, consultative and enforcement initiatives signal the emergence of regionalism or ASEANisation of border control.

Keywords: *ASEAN, external border control, migration management, regionalism*

KETERSEDIAAN PENUAIAN HUJAN BAGI KOLEJ KEDIAMAN UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH

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ABSTRAK

Masalah kekurangan sumber air sememangnya telah menjadi satu perbincangan ahli sosial dalam jangka masa panjang yang menjadi perhatian dunia dan tidak terkecuali di Malaysia. Walaupun pelbagai kajian dan saranan telah dikemukakan, namun masalah kekurangan bekalan sumber air ini masih lagi tidak dapat diselesaikan. Dalam kajian kes di Sabah, masalah kekurangan air ini tidak sahaja terjadi di kawasan luar bandar, malahan kawasan tumpuan penduduk seperti institusi pendidikan juga menerima kesannya. Kemuncak dari itu, terdapat banyak aduan dan rungutan daripada para pelajar sehingga mendapat perhatian daripada media sosial. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menilai kebolehtakungan air hujan bagi kolej kediaman di UMS sebagai saranan dalam mengatasi masalah sumber bekalan air mentah bagi kegunaan luar para pelajar seperti mandi dan mencuci pakaian. Kajian ini, menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kuantitatif melalui pengiraan keluasan bumbung kolej kediaman pelajar sebagai permukaan tadahan air hujan. Tiga buah kolej kediaman pelajar iaitu KKTU, KKTF, dan KKTPAR dijadikan sempel kawasan kajian. Pengiraan ini adalah berlandaskan pengiraan formula kebolehpercayaan penuaian hujan yang dibangunkan oleh NAHRIM. Hasil akhir kajian dapat menjadi saranan kepada pihak universiti dalam menyediakan tangki takungan supaya air hujan yang turun secara percuma dapat disimpan tanpa dibazirkan. Seterusnya, dapat mengurangkan kos pengurusan pihak universiti dalam pembayaran utiliti bagi UMS.

Kata kunci: Penuaian hujan, Permukaan tadahan, Sumber air

AMALAN PENGURUSAN ISI RUMAH TERHADAP SISA ELEKTRIK DAN ELEKTRONIK (E-WASTE): PENENTU NASIB E-WASTE DI BANDARAYA KOTA KINABALU

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ABSTRAK

Lambakan sisa elektrik dan elektronik (e-waste) dilabel sebagai masalah sisa toksik abad ke-21. Ini kerana, e-waste mengandungi bahan merbahaya dan toksik seperti merkuri, kadmium, plumbum dan lain-lain lagi. Oleh itu, jika e-waste tidak diurus dengan baik akan memberi impak negatif kepada alam sekitar dan manusia. Di Malaysia, pengurusan e-waste dinyatakan dalam Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Buangan Terjadual) 2005 namun ia tertumpu kepada pengurusan e-waste daripada industri sahaja. Masalah yang wujud ini menyebabkan e-waste di peringkat isi rumah tidak dilakukan secara efektif. Tiadanya mekanisma kawalan untuk e-waste daripada rumah menyebabkan isi rumah tidak mempunyai panduan untuk mengurus e-waste mereka. Oleh itu, kajian ini perlu untuk mengenal pasti amalan pengurusan e-waste dalam kalangan isi rumah di Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu dan membandingkannya dengan amalan pengurusan secara ideal. Bagi mencapai objektif tersebut, kaedah tinjauan dilakukan. Instrumen utama adalah borang soal selidik yang diedarkan kepada 400 sampel. Data kajian dianalisis dengan menggunakan statistik deskriptif. Hasil kajian mendapati amalan pengurusan e-waste oleh isi rumah di Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu tidak berlaku secara baik dan sistematik. Perbandingan pengurusan e-waste oleh isi rumah dan amalan secara ideal mencerminkan nasib e-waste di Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu pada tahap yang kritikal. Kritikan perlu diberikan kepada penggubal, pelaksana atau perancang undang-undang untuk segera mewujudkan akta khusus untuk mengurus esisa dari isi rumah. Oleh itu, pihak penggubal undang-undang, polisi, peraturan dan dasar harus memmanifestasikan fikiran agar satu mekanisma kawalan dapat segera diwujudkan dalam masa terdekat agar ianya dapat mengawal tingkah laku amalan pengurusan isi rumah terhadap e-sisa.

Kata kunci: e-waste, isi rumah, amalan, pengurusan e-waste ideal

KEINTELEKTUALAN MASYARAKAT MELAYU DALAM FILEM KLASIK P. RAMLEE: SATU ANALISIS SEMANTIK INKUISITIF

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ABSTRAK

Filem merupakan karya seni yang mampu memaparkan akal budi serta keintelektualan sesebuah masyarakat yang digarapkan melalui penggunaan unsur bahasa berimplisit. Penggunaan unsur bahasa implisit dalam filem tidak mampu ditelusuri secara literal sahaja untuk mengetahui makna sebenar yang dihayati. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengesan ujaran berimplisit dalam filem dan seterusnya menganalisis akal budi serta keintelektualan masyarakat yang digambarkan dalam sesebuah filem. Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif yang menggunakan filem klasik P. Ramlee sebagai sumber data. Sebanyak lima buah filem P. Ramlee diteliti iaitu "Nujum Pak Belalang", "Musang Berjanggut", "Pendekar Bujang Lapok", "Sarjan Hassan", dan "Bujang Lapok". Dua ujaran berimplisit daripada setiap filem dikenal pasti dan dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan semantik inkuisitif oleh Nor Hashimah Jalaluddin (2014) yang mempunyai tiga tahap analisis iaitu analisis semantik skrip, semantik resonans dan semantik inkuisitif. Analisis yang dilakukan juga berbantuan teori relevans daripada Sperber dan Wilson (1986, 1995) dan rangka rujuk silang daripada Kempson (1986). Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa filem klasik P. Ramlee yang menggunakan bahasa berimplisit dalam dialog yang diujarkan memaparkan akal budi serta keintelektualan masyarakat Melayu yang tinggi. Didapati juga, unsur tersirat dalam filem dapat dirungkai dengan melibatkan pelbagai disiplin ilmu. Kajian ini akhirnya dapat dijadikan sebagai panduan kepada pentafsiran makna yang lebih peka konteks.

Kata kunci: keintelektualan, masyarakat Melayu, filem klasik, P.Ramlee

RESEARCH ON FACTORS INFLUENCING MUSIC LEARNING AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT FOR NON-MUSIC MAJOR STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the current state of music education in China and abroad, with a specific focus on the challenges faced by non-music major students in their music learning process. The purpose of this study is to put forward effective strategies to improve music learning effect based on scientific evidence, and provide valuable insights for policy makers, managers, and teachers to improve music teaching methods for non-music majors. This study deeply discusses the historical development of music education in China and the role of China government in using music and music education as a tool for national construction, enriching political memory and spreading the values stipulated by the state. In China's comprehensive universities, music courses, as humanities or arts courses, are mainly offered in the form of minor courses. However, with the progress of the times, this educational model seems unable to meet the needs of modern students. Based on the social cognitive theory, this study constructs a model of influencing factors of music learning effect and analyzes the key factors influencing music learning effect from three levels: personal, environmental and behavioral through empirical research, to put forward scientific and effective strategies to improve music learning effect.

Keywords: *Non-music major, music education, influencing factors*

**PELESTARIAN SEJARAH DAN BUDAYA SARAWAK DALAM DRAMA PENTAS
LIBAU RENTAP: BUKAN PENYERAHAN OLEH JAIS SAHOK**

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ABSTRAK

Drama pentas adalah genre kesusasteraan yang merakamkan pelbagai isu, permasalahan mahupun konflik dalam kehidupan manusia. Jais Sahok yang merupakan penulis kelahiran Sarawak, telah menghasilkan sejumlah naskah drama pentas yang merakamkan aspek sejarah dan budaya tanah kelahirannya. Kertas kerja ini bertujuan mengutip data-data berkaitan sejarah dan budaya Sarawak melalui drama-drama pentas Jais Sahok yang merakamkan aspek tersebut. Kaedah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data ialah analisis dokumen, dan dalam konteks ini dokumen-dokumen tersebut adalah naskah drama pentas Jais Sahok daripada Libau Rentap; Bukan Penyerahan: Sebuah kumpulan drama pentas dari bumi Sarawak terbitan ITBM pada tahun 2013. Naskah-naskah ini dianalisis sebagai sumber untuk mengenalpasti aspek-aspek sejarah dan budaya negeri Sarawak. Data-data ini dirujuk silang dengan dokumen berkaitan untuk menentukan aspek yang dipaparkan melalui naskah-naskah ini adalah fakta, maklumat mahu pun ciri yang menggambarkan tentang negeri Sarawak. Terdapat tujuh daripada enam belas drama pentas dalam kumpulan drama ini, yang menampilkan aspek sejarah dan budaya negeri Sarawak. Aspek yang diliputi termasuklah zaman pemerintahan kerajaan Brook, perihal masyarakat Dayak, Iban, dan Melayu serta adat resam, amalan tradisi, tempat-tempat serta persekitaran kalangan masyarakat tersebut. Perakaman aspek sejarah dan budaya dalam drama pentas sebagaimana dilakukan oleh Jais Sahok ini adalah usaha yang dapat melestarikan pengetahuan dan kefahaman masyarakat akan perihal yang berkaitan dengan warisan, keturunan, kebudayaan serta sejarah negeri itu. Pendokumentasian melalui genre drama pentas membuka potensi untuk masyarakat dapat menikmati terjemahannya melalui pementasan sama ada untuk tujuan pengajaran dan pembelajaran mahu pun untuk khalayak umum.

Kata kunci: budaya, drama pentas, Jais Sahok, Sarawak, sejarah

SOUTH AFRICAN *KHA RI GUDE* MASS LITERACY CAMPAIGN AND AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL ADULT LITERACY CAMPAIGN 'YES, I CAN!': A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In 2008 the South African Government launched the *Kha Ri Gude* mass literacy campaign to address the country's adult illiteracy problem. The Campaign drew upon the Cuban *Yo, Si Puedo* campaign model. In 2012/13, an Australian non-governmental organization, Literacy for Life Foundation, likewise informed by the Cuban *Yo, Si Puedo* campaign model, launched its 'Yes, I Can!' adult literacy campaign aimed at addressing illiteracy among its Aboriginal population. In this paper, the authors from South Africa and Australia compare their campaign models; campaign partners; curricula; materials; targeted students; achievements; monitoring and evaluation processes, as well as the challenges experienced in executing the campaigns. The paper identifies various similarities which pertain to the strong influence of the Cuban model on the two campaigns and some variances which the authors attribute to the unique socio-political contexts of the two countries. What was common across both campaigns was the strong community involvement of local indigenous role players who participated in the implementation and monitoring of the movements and who motivated and supported learners to keep them involved in learning to the end of the programme. This feature strongly characterised the Cuban model.

Keywords: *Literacy campaign, South Africa, Australia, comparative studies, Cuba, adult education, Aboriginal*

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE NON-COGNITIVE SKILLS AMONG MALAYSIAN STUDENTS IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Advancements in technology have revolutionized communication and forced many educational institutions around the world to turn to diverse communication technology platforms to facilitate learning processes and global networking. The rapid advancement of other communication technologies including social media has also had a major impact on non-cognitive skills development among students in higher learning institutions. The challenges of the millennial generation's education necessitate the need to practice diverse teaching and learning approaches in line with current technological changes. Moreover, uncertain demands in education have posed many challenges to the global higher education community with the rapid use of emerging technologies. The usage of several social media applications is also observed to affect the development of students' non-cognitive skills. Social media offers more new opportunities and challenges for the current generation of students as never before. This paper explores the possible impacts of social media use on non-cognitive skills among students in higher learning institutions. There are several literature findings which support or reject the research hypothesis. This paper presents findings from existing data collected and analysed through a semi-systematic review of published literature. The discussion focuses on students in higher learning institutions, the effect of social media on their social and communication skills, the effect of social media on their creativity and critical thinking skills, and the impact of social media on other non-cognitive skills such as self-discipline, focus, teamwork, and organisational skills.

Keywords: *social media, non-cognitive skills, higher learning*

LEGAL REFORMS IN THE JUDICIAL SELECTION OF MALAYSIAN SUPERIOR COURTS

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ABSTRACT

Judicial independence is significant in any justice system because the role of the judiciary is to provide a meaningful system of checks and balances between the executive and the legislature in line with the doctrine of separation of powers. Therefore, it is imperative that the judicial appointment mechanisms in any justice system are independent of any form of interference. The United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (UNBPIJ) has also entrenched the principle that the independence of the judiciary must be assured by a country and should be stipulated in the constitution or law of the country. Past researchers had shown that the enactment of the Judicial Appointments Commission Act (JACA) in 2009 did not introduce any true reforms in the Malaysian judicial appointments system. However, no previous scholars had proposed any comprehensive reforms to address these deficiencies in Malaysian laws. The objective of this paper is to address the weaknesses of the post-JACA laws governing the judicial appointment system and to propose relevant reforms to safeguard and uphold judicial independence in the Malaysian superior courts. The objective was achieved by using qualitative methods based on document analysis and interviews to explore complex and nuanced issues that cannot be easily quantified or measured. The findings of the research showed that the constitutional role and powers of the Prime Minister must be curtailed. In addition, the composition of the Malaysian Judicial Appointments Commission should be increased to include other relevant stakeholders. Moreover, the judicial appointment and removal mechanisms ought to be reformed to limit the involvement of the executive. Based on the above findings, the relevant reforms to the Federal Constitution, Judicial Appointments Commission Act 2009, Judges' Code of Ethics 2009, Judges' Ethics Committee Act 2010, and Judicial Appointments Commission Regulations 2009 were proposed.

Keywords: *Judicial Appointments Commission, Judicial Independence, Judicial Selection, Malaysia, Superior Courts.*

PENGAPLIKASIAN PENDEKATAN INKUIRI DALAM PEMBELAJARAN SEJARAH ISLAM

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ABSTRAK

Perkembangan pesat dunia pendidikan masa kini meletakkan aspek-aspek pemilihan strategi dan pelaksanaan kaedah pengajaran sebagai perkara asas dan utama bagi membentuk rancangan pembelajaran yang berkesan dalam mencapai hasil pembelajaran yang dikehendaki. Dalam aspek ini, penglibatan pelajar dalam bilik darjah adalah menjadi keutamaan bagi mewujudkan pembudayaan suasana pembelajaran yang mampu melatih pelajar meneroka ketrampilan berfikir yang tinggi serta mencabar kredibiliti mereka sesuai dengan tahap kognitif, afektif, psikomotor dan arus pemikiran masa kini. Justeru itu proses belajar perlu dirancang ke arah penggunaan kaedah yang menggalakkan pelajar menginkuiri, memberi respon dan kesimpulan pada sesuatu isu atau persoalan untuk menggalakkan pengetahuan dan kefahaman yang seterusnya mendorong kepada kejayaan hasil pembelajaran. Transformasi perkembangan pendidikan ini turut melibatkan subjek Sejarah Islam iaitu satu komponen subjek teras yang terkandung dalam mata pelajaran Pengetahuan Agama Islam yang diajarkan dalam kurikulum pendidikan di Negara Brunei Darussalam. Seiring dengan kepentingannya, maka adalah menjadi keperluan kepada para pendidik untuk menegenahkan pelajaran Sejarah Islam setaraf dengan kedudukan pelajaran yang lain menerusi amalan pendidikan yang menggunakan pembelajaran berinovasi dan kreatif bagi menggantikan amalan kebiasaan tradisional seperti *'teacher's centered'* dan *'spoon feed'* yang terbukti dalam banyak kajian telah menjadikan pelajar pasif sehingga mempengaruhi prestasi dan persepsi mereka terhadap mata pelajaran ini. Pendekatan Inkuiri merupakan satu fundamental bagi membangun kemahiran berfikir aras tinggi yang melibatkan pelajar aktif kerana sifatnya yang berpusatkan pelajar. Justeru itu kajian ini dijalankan bagi melihat keberkesanan pendekatan pembelajaran Inkuiri terhadap pembelajaran Sejarah Islam dengan melihat perbezaan pencapaian dan persepsi pelajar setelah didedahkan dengan pendekatan ini. Objektif utama adalah untuk melihat perbezaan pencapaian pelajar dari dua kumpulan yang berbeza iaitu Kumpulan Rawatan dan Kumpulan Kawalan. Kajian menggunakan rekabentuk penyelidikan Kuantitatif jenis Kuasi-Eksperimen bagi kumpulan-kumpulan pelajar tidak seimbang dengan menggunakan Ujian Pra dan Pasca serta soal selidik sebagai instrument kajian. Sampel kajian seramai 46 pelajar yang mempunyai latar belakang akademik yang lebih kurang sama. Data yang diperolehi dianalisis menggunakan program SPSS versi 23 melibatkan pengiraan kekerapan, peratus dan min serta Ujian-t. Hasil kajian mendapati min pencapaian Kumpulan Rawatan adalah tinggi iaitu 67.26 dan signifikan secara statistik pada tahap 0.05 ($p=0.001$) berbanding dengan Kumpulan Kawalan dengan min 55.78 sekaligus

menunjukkan pendekatan pembelajaran Inkuiri dapat meningkatkan pencapaian pelajar dalam pembelajaran Sejarah Islam. Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan persepsi pelajar Kumpulan Rawatan terhadap pendekatan Inkuiri adalah sangat positif dengan nilai min 3.357. Oleh yang demikian, pendekatan Inkuiri adalah dicadangkan untuk diterapkan dalam gaya pengajaran dan pembelajaran Sejarah Islam.

Kata kunci: *pendekatan inkuiri, pembelajaran, sejarah Islam*

**PERKEMBANGAN NASIONALISME MELAYU DALAM PARTI ISLAM
SEMALAYSIA: ANALISA RETROSPEKTIF DARI TAHUN 1951 HINGGA 2021**

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini membincangkan mengenai perkembangan Nasionalisme Melayu di kalangan pemimpin tertinggi Parti Islam SeMalaysia (PAS) dari tahun 1951 hingga 2021. Permasalahan yang akan menjadi momentum kajian ini ialah membincangkan sejauhmana wujudnya elemen-elemen nasionalisme Melayu didalam Parti Islam SeMalaysia di kalangan pemimpin Parti Islam SeMalaysia (PAS). Sekiranya elemen-elemen nasionalisme Melayu ini wujud, pengkaji akan menjelaskan sejauhmana ideologi nasionalisme Melayu ini diinterpretasikan oleh pemimpin Parti Islam SeMalaysia (PAS) sejak awal penubuhan Parti Islam SeMalaysia sehingga mencetuskan isu dan faktor-faktor yang mendorong kepada polemik yang berlaku terhadap ideologi nasionalisme Melayu dalam PAS yang memberikan impak kepada pertembungan pemikiran nasionalisme Melayu di kalangan pemimpin Parti Islam SeMalaysia iaitu golongan yang menyokong (Pro Nasionalis) dan golongan yang menolak ideologi nasionalisme (konservatif). Kritikan dan Implikasi pertembungan pemikiran nasionalisme ini di kalangan pemimpin PAS akan menentukan halatuju politik Parti Islam SeMalaysia sekaligus memberikan signifikan kepada kajian ini. Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif dengan menggunakan kaedah temuramah dengan responden yang telah dipilih dan mereka merupakan sumber primer serta menganalisis beberapa dokumen sebagai sumber sekunder. Dapatan awal kajian ini mendapati bahawa perbezaan pandangan mengenai ideologi nasionalisme Melayu sememangnya berlaku dalam PAS. Terdapat dalam kalangan pemimpin PAS yang menolak ideologi nasionalisme dan terdapat juga yang menerima ideologi ini dengan bersyarat sekaligus memberikan implikasi kepada institusi kepartian PAS yang berusaha meraih sokongan orang Melayu dalam memenuhi aspirasi politik PAS.

Kata kunci: *Pemimpin PAS, Nasionalisme dan Melayu*

CHARACTERIZATION OF DETERGENT STABLE PROTEOLYTIC BACTERIA FROM FRUIT WASTES

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, an abundant amount of waste materials is produced by fruit processing industries, which pose considerable disposal problems and ultimately leads to pollution. For these reasons, value-added use for fruit waste is crucial. It is awaited that the discarded waste materials could be utilized for further industrial purpose, particularly in field of the biotechnology. Recently, the use of fruit waste has become more popular to be investigated by researcher considering that these residues are one of the important sources for microbial protease production. Hence, this investigation was carried out to isolate and screen for the protease enzyme producing bacteria from spoiled watermelon, orange and dragon fruit wastes. Out of 90 bacterial isolates, 16 (18%) were screened as protease positive strains based on the basis of zone of clearance exhibited on the skim milk agar plates. The bacterial isolates were identified as *Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter sacchari*, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, *Bacillus velezensis*, *Klebsiella* sp., *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Klebsiella variicola*, *Kosakonia cowanii*. All the bacterial isolates were further analysed for proteolytic activity by quantification assays. Various physiological factors were studied like effect of pH, and temperature on the production of protease enzyme as well as washing test. The protease showed optimum activity at pH 7 and the temperature for optimum protease activity was found to be 60 °C. The isolated proteases also give better result of washing with detergent so it can be added in detergent. The results obtained suggest that these bacterial isolates can be used as a biotechnological tool for industrial purpose.

Keywords: *characterization, detergent stable proteolytic bacteria, fruit wastes*

IBAN WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT: ROLE OF IBAN WOMEN AS A BREADWINNER

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, women also play a role as bread-earners in the family, whether as workforce or part-time workers, due to the increase in living costs. Doing side-income activities among working women and full-time homemakers is one of the common ways to earn additional income for the family. Iban ethnic women in Sarawak perform several activities as daily life activities and for additional earnings. This study investigates the role of Iban women as breadwinners involved in side-income activities in Sarawak by identifying types of side-income activities and barriers to side-income activities, thus proposing relevant training or programs to support and encourage their involvement in side-income activities. The study employed a descriptive research design, and 325 Iban women participated in this survey. The study's findings show three main side-income activities, i.e., farming, handicraft making, and business. However, respondents need help conducting side-income activities, such as knowledge and skills in specific fields, problems in marketing and promotional, and financial constraints. Based on the identified problems, three suggestions have been recorded by a high percentage of respondents, i.e., marketing, and promotional assistance, providing business and entrepreneurship courses, and providing financial assistance. The selection of appropriate training and programs is crucial as the training and program should be need-driven oriented because only some of the training or programs could fit the needs of Iban women. The side-income activities among Iban women benefit the family, develop Iban society, and encourage Iban women's development and empowerment in Sarawak.

Keywords: *Breadwinner, Dual-Income Household, Ethnicity, Iban Women*

THE ROLE OF THE PRINCIPAL-AGENT-CLIENT MODEL IN UNDERSTANDING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SECTOR IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The corrupt practices in public procurement in Malaysia are explained in this paper using a principal-agent-client model. The government leaders, who are typically politicians, ministers or their relatives, are referred to as the "principal" while the officials who carry out their duties are referred to as "agents" The actors in the model who constitute the third party — the other actor in the cycle of corruption — include clients, customers and the public at large. The principal-agent-client framework was applied to the 18 selected corruption cases in Malaysia in this research to describe and analyse the actors involved in the transgressions and illegal acts in these cases. The cases were investigated by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) from 2014 to 2019, charged and found guilty by the court in Malaysia. The result shows that all the actors in the role of agent were public officials, while the actors in the role of client were from the private sector and the actors in the role of principal were high-ranking government officials, their relatives and politicians.

Keywords: *Corruption in Malaysia, Public Procurement's Corruption, Principal-Agent theory.*

INVESTIGATING DIGITAL COLLABORATION FOR LIFELONG LEARNING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all towards quality higher education is fundamental and achieving this goal is a commitment. Learning in online communities, digital collaboration supports students' lifelong learning and prepares them for the future of work. The qualitative study investigated students' experience of utilising a digital platform to collaborate in learning activities in a professional course at a college in Melaka. Data gathered from self-reports, task analysis and observations were analysed. Discussions on how digital collaboration is established and how it can be enhanced to support lifelong learning are presented. The recommendations given are to help educators design collaborative activities that align with the goal of promoting the culture of lifelong learning.

Keywords: *collaborative activities, digital collaboration, lifelong learning, quality education, students' experience, tertiary level*

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION, COMMUNICATION ABILITY AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION: A META ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The lack of services to support senior high school students in communication skills is different areas including scientific and social communication skills intervention. This paper presents a ascertain the overall scientific communication skills, social communication skills and to examine the moderator variables in order to explore the consequences. The Springer publications, ERIC database, Google scholars, Sage publications, semantic scholars, and were used to identify empirical data. The databases yielded 186 potential documents of which 41 documents met inclusion criteria. Finally, the study also tested a path meta-analytic model of the scientific communication skills- social communication skills relationships. The results showed that scientific communication skills correlated substantially with all the social communication skills. The path model showed that scientific communication skill and social communication skills have direct and indirect. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed, and future research is suggested.

Keywords: *Scientific Communication, Communication Ability and Social Communication Skills*

EXPLORING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' BELIEFS & PRACTICES IN IMPLEMENTING CEFR-ALIGNED FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT IN MALAYSIAN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This study explored English language teachers' beliefs about CEFR-aligned formative assessment and their classroom practices in the Malaysian primary school context. This study employed an explanatory sequential quantitative driven design. The results of the statistical analysis show significant correlations between all the sub scales of the assessment beliefs and the assessment practices. There were no conflicts or differences in their beliefs and practices.

Keywords: *English language teachers, beliefs, practices, CEFR-aligned formative assessment, primary school*

IMMERSING YOUNG READERS THROUGH POP-UP BOOKS

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ABSTRACT

The HIP (Highly Immersive Project) programme launched by the Malaysian Ministry of Education (MoE) under the *Memartabatkan Bahasa Malaysia Memperkukuh Bahasa Inggeris (MBMMBI)* in 2016 aims at strengthening the language proficiency of young learners in Bahasa Malaysia and English by providing them with access to quality education. The objective of this study is to review the effectiveness of pop-up books as an immersive learning tool in order to inculcate reading motivation and develop reading skills in young learners, and is based on a "Pop-Up Story Time" programme with teachers, facilitators and students of SK Sungai Tisang and Universiti Putra Malaysia (Bintulu Campus) on 19th May, 2023. Prior to the activity, a questionnaire was distributed to teachers of SK Sungai Tisang to gain feedback on the challenges of teaching English at the school, and it was found that the primary obstacle among students were 'motivation'. In preparation for this programme, pop-up books were selected thematically taking into consideration participants' interests, age and language proficiency. The themes were, namely, themes of Nature and Animals, Fairytales, and Popular Cartoon Characters or Superheroes. During the programme, these books were used in a storytelling activity in a 'Show and Tell' format where participants 'Show' pop-up characters and scenes from a book and 'Tell' a story by reading aloud. Next, a learning reinforcement activity was conducted where participants work in groups with their teachers or facilitators to create their own pop-up books to be presented by the end of the programme. General observations and feedback by teachers and participants on the usage of pop-up books were positive, as the participants showed a high level of motivation and interest during the activities.

Keywords: *young reader, pop-up book*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND SELF-COMPASSION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

This research delves into the intricate dynamics between psychological well-being and self-compassion among secondary school teachers in Sarawak, Malaysia. Understanding how self-compassion influences teachers' psychological well-being is essential in a region characterised by cultural diversity and unique educational challenges. This study explores how self-compassion practices and attitudes can impact educators' psychological well-being. A mixed-methods research approach is adopted to comprehensively investigate this relationship, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. A diverse sample of secondary school teachers from various districts in Sarawak participated in this study, providing valuable insights into their self-compassion levels and psychological well-being. In the quantitative phase, standardised scales were employed to measure self-compassion, psychological well-being, and relevant demographic factors. The resulting data underwent rigorous statistical analysis to identify significant correlations between self-compassion and psychological well-being among these educators. The qualitative phase involved conducting semi-structured interviews to gain deeper insights into the teachers' lived experiences with self-compassion and its potential impact on their overall well-being. The thematic analysis uncovered vital themes and patterns emerging from these interviews. The anticipated findings from this research are expected to shed light on the distinctive relationship between self-compassion and psychological well-being within the specific context of Sarawak's secondary school teachers. These insights have practical implications for educational institutions and policymakers, informing the development of targeted interventions and support systems to enhance teachers' well-being and job satisfaction. In conclusion, this research contributes significantly to the growing body of knowledge concerning the well-being of educators. It emphasises the pivotal role of self-compassion as a potential tool for enhancing the psychological well-being of secondary school teachers in Sarawak. Moreover, it underscores the importance of fostering compassionate and supportive environments within educational institutions, ultimately promoting educators' mental health and resilience, and benefiting teachers and students alike.

Keywords: *Malaysia, psychological well-being, Sarawak, self-compassion, teachers*

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