



Pejabat
Timbalan Naib Canselor
(Penyelidikan dan Inovasi)

CSRS 2022

9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE & SOCIAL RESEARCH

“ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR SOCIETAL WELL-BEING”

14 - 15 DECEMBER 2022
VIRTUAL PRESENTATION

PROGRAMME BOOK

CSSR 2022

9th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SCIENCE & SOCIAL RESEARCH

“ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR SOCIETAL WELL-BEING”

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FOREWORD

Vice-Chancellor
Universiti Teknologi MARA



Assalamualaikum WBT and greetings to all.

I would like to express a warm greeting on behalf of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) to all delegates, eminent speakers, and attendees of the 9th International Conference on Science and Social Research (CSSR2022). CSSR continues to provide a forum for scholars to present and discuss their high-impact research discoveries, as well as expand networking opportunities among delegates. Each year, the Universiti Teknologi MARA's Office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) hosts one of the most prestigious international conferences and this year, adopting digital technology once again, the conference will be broadcasted through a virtual platform with the theme "Addressing Global Challenges for Societal Well-Being." With the aim of supporting researchers in publishing their research findings in high impact peer-reviewed publications, I am confident that all attendees will enjoy and make the full use of the six parallel research tracks provided. I sincerely believe that the sessions presented at CSSR 2022 will encourage us to steer research in the proper path for sustainable growth, thereby fostering additional scientific breakthroughs.

I would like to thank the organizing committee from the Office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research & Innovation) of UiTM, sponsor, co-organizer and the collaborating universities, for their efforts in organizing and putting together this conference.

I wish all attendees a fruitful and enjoyable conference.

Thank you.

Professor Datuk Ts. Dr Hajah Roziah Mohd Janor
Vice-Chancellor
Universiti Teknologi MARA



In the name of Allah, the most gracious and ever-loving.

We are delighted to welcome you to the 9th International Conference on Science and Social Research (CSSR 2022) by the Office of the Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM). The conference is being held virtually using a Webex platform from December 14–15, 2022. This conference not only provides a global forum for the exchange of ideas, research, and works, but it also works as a bridge for a larger network and research ecosystem for future collaboration. We are happy to share these excellent possibilities with the scientific community, which I believe is one of the main aims of the conference.

Moreover, the conference also featured scholars from various fields in six significant conference tracks; Industrial Technology, Cyber Technology, Health & Wellness, Logistics & Transportation, Energy & Environment and Social Creativity & Innovation.

Thank you to all the participants who have already registered and joined our conference. CSSR 2022 highlights the "Addressing Global Challenges for Societal Well-Being" theme, which provides a platform for discussing and sharing ideas among researchers, practitioners, decision-makers, industries, and students in their respective fields. Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) is at the core of pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda, as the blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future by addressing the challenges of poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice.

Lastly, my sincere thanks to the conference committee members, presenters, reviewers, editors, and staff for their outstanding efforts and continuous support in making this conference a great success. We welcome everyone to this conference and hopefully the outcome from this conference will inspire you thus resulting in new information, knowledge, and collaborations.

Professor Ts. Dr. Norazah Abd Rahman
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research & Innovation)
Universiti Teknologi MARA

WELCOME REMARKS

Chairperson CSSR 2022



With this year's theme "Addressing Global Challenges for Societal Well Being" and on behalf of the organizing committee and Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), it is our great pleasure to welcome all national and international researchers to the third virtual series of the 9th International Conference on Science and Social Research 2022 (CSSR 2022). CSSR 2022 is a flagship conference under the Office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation), UiTM, that act as one of the platforms for researchers to publish their research findings in indexed journals.

My heartfelt gratitude to all renowned keynote speakers for accepting our invitation and further will share their knowledge, experience and expertise during CSSR 2022. This two-day virtual conference will be full of presentations by learned academics and researchers in delivering their invaluable multi-disciplinary research achievements from science and technology to social science and humanities.

The conference track is divided into six areas, namely Industrial Technology (IT), Cyber Technology (CT), Health & Wellness (HW), Logistic & Transportation (LT), Energy & Environment (EE) and Social Creativity & Innovation (SCI). CSSR 2022 will provide an excellent platform for renowned and budding scholars to present their eye-opening research that offers solutions to many gruesome problems spanning various fields. This conference will highlight significant achievements and the ramifications of cross-disciplinary research in this age of rapid change. For this year, we will once again stay interactive via the online sessions and connected through the chat function and for networking.

Finally, thank you to the reviewers for assisting and assuring the quality and calibre of the articles submitted and to session chairs and committee members for their steadfast commitment to ensuring the success of CSSR 2022.

We look forward to meeting researchers around the globe in CSSR 2022.

Thank you.

Professor Dr Nooritawati Md Tahir (PhD, Ceng)
Chairperson of CSSR 2022

CONFERENCE TRACKS

CSSR 2022

TRACK 1: INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (IT)

(Advances Material, Smart Manufacturing, Plant and Process, Construction and Infrastructure)

TRACK 2: CYBER TECHNOLOGY (CT)

(Space and Satellite, Big Data and Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Robotics and AI, Smart Sensors)

TRACK 3: HEALTH AND WELLNESS (HW)

(Preventive Healthcare, Sick Care, Rehabilitative Care, Genomics, Non-Communicable Disease, Natural Product)

TRACK 4: LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION (LT)

(Transportation, Logistics and Halal-hub, EV-AV, UAV Aviation)

TRACK 5: ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT (EE)

(Water Security, Renewable Energy, Environment and Climate Change, Solar Technology, Biodiversity, Food Security)

TRACK 6: SOCIAL CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION (SCI)

(Creativity, Islamic Finance Fintech, Socio Innovation, B40-Talent, Entrepreneurship and Artrepreneur, Socio-Economic)



CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

DAY 1 - WEDNESDAY (DECEMBER 14, 2022)

TIME	PROGRAMME
8.00 am	Registration of Presenters & Participants
8.50 am	Welcoming Remarks YBhg. Professor Dr. Nooritawati Md. Tahir Chairperson CSSR 2022
9.10 am	Opening Remarks Ybhg. Professor Ts. Dr Norazah Abd Rahman Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research & Innovation), UiTM
9.30 am	Parallel Sessions A
11.30 am	Break
11.45 am	Keynote Speech 1 Dato' Dr Ammar Abd Ghapar Senior Director, International Promotions (America, Europe & Oceania) Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board (MTPB)
12.45 am	Session Adjourn
14.00 pm	Parallel Sessions B
17.00 pm	End of Day 1

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

DAY 2 - THURSDAY (DECEMBER 15, 2022)

TIME	PROGRAMME
8.30 am	Registration of Presenters & Participants
9.00 am	Keynote Speech 2 Professor Dr David Forrest Professor of Music Education in the School of Art RMIT University
10.00 am	Break
10.10 am	Parallel Sessions C
12.10 am	Session Adjourn
2.00 pm	Keynote Speech 3 Profesor Dr Amine Bermak Hamad Bin Khalifa University Doha, Qatar
3.00 pm	Closing Remarks YBhg. Professor Ts. Dr Norazah Abd Rahman Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM)
3.10 pm	CSSR 2022 Montage Presentation Photography session
3.25 pm	Best Paper Award Ceremony Best Presenter Award Ceremony
4.00 pm	End of Conference



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

CSSR 2022

KEYNOTE SPEECH 1

CSSR 2022



Dato' Dr Ammar Abd Ghapar

*Senior Director, International Promotions
(America, Europe and Oceania)
Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board (MTPB)*

TITLE : TOURISM RECOVERY PLAN

ABSTRACT

The pandemic has allowed the tourism sector to accelerate the adoption of new technologies and innovation. Therefore, Tourism Malaysia has developed their strategic and marketing plan to boost the tourism industry. It is a challenge for Tourism Malaysia as many steps need to be taken to bring us back to where we were back in 2019. The biggest challenge is to regain the number of tourists in 2019 and the receipt. In achieving these goals, the industries must understand and be ready to face the possibility of what has been highlighted as VUCA - volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity year.

Concerning this, the travelling pattern should be taken into consideration. Three phases of the Marketing Plan were used for international tourism. Phase 1 to revive Tourism Malaysia program/activities/products. Phase 2 is to see and put things back on track on whatever product we have based on market intelligence. Phase 3 is to strengthen and boost Tourism Malaysia's promotion strategies to achieve the target we have set for the international market. As for the domestic market, we will emphasize the campaign and activities that encourage Malaysian to travel domestically. In terms of the performance of the arrivals, taking into consideration the findings from the travel bubble in Langkawi has given us the indication that the market is to be concentrated in the long haul instead of the short-haul market.

Lastly, our strategic and marketing plan will be utilized as the guideline to achieve our target in 2026. Activities, programmes and campaigns designed can be reviewed from time to time based on the market situation. Collaboration with Airlines and other countries might be a good approach for future tourism. Implementation of digitalization will also be one of the main actions to be taken for the tourism industry's benefit, emphasizing the importance of SDG's interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects.

KEYNOTE SPEECH 2

CSSR 2022



Professor David Forrest

*Professor of Music Education
RMIT University, Australia*

**TITLE : DOCTORAL EDUCATION IN CHARGING TIMES:
PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES**

ABSTRACT

Doctoral education is the highest level of study a university offers. There are guidelines, regulations and requirements specific to the institution with an overlay of registration and governmental directives associated with the degree. Over the last decades these regulations have become more stringent as well directional in how the degree is conducted. While each institution is independent it is important that the skills, knowledge and insights are transferrable and acceptable across institutions and jurisdictions.

This is placed against the knowledge that undertaking doctoral research is a challenge at the best of times. The paper will consider these challenges alongside the experiences of the last few years. The Education sector and specifically the higher education by research sector have been dramatically impacted. We have all experienced unforeseen challenges associated with the pandemic and related lockdowns with national and international border closures. The life-cycles associated with doctoral education have been interrupted and disrupted with candidates, supervisors and universities having to reconsider research directions, practices and potential outcomes. A consideration of the insights, perspectives and learnings of these recent experiences will be presented and discussed.

KEYNOTE SPEECH 3

CSSR 2022



Professor Dr Amine Bermak

*Professor and Associate Dean
Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar*

**TITLE : WEARABLE ELECTRONICS FOR THE METAVERSE
ERA - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

ABSTRACT

Prof. Amine Bermak received the Masters and PhD degrees, both in electrical and electronic engineering, from Paul Sabatier University, Toulouse, France in 1994 and 1998, respectively. He has held many positions in various continents including full Professor at HKUST Hong Kong, Senior lecturer at Edith Cowan University Australia and a Post-doc at York University, England in a project funded by British Aerospace. He is currently a Professor and Associate Dean at the College of Science and Engineering, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, Qatar. Prof. Bermak is the recipient of 5 best papers awards and the winner of the 2011 Michael G. Gale Medal for distinguished teaching at HKUST and the "Engineering School Teaching Excellence Award". He is the recipient of the best researcher award at CSE in 2019.

Prof. Bermak has published over 350 articles in journals, book chapters and conference proceedings and designed over 50 chips. He has supervised 35 PhD and 16 MPhil students. He has served on the editorial board of IEEE Transactions on Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) Systems and IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II, IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Circuits and Systems; IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices and Nature Scientific Reports. Prof. Bermak was the co-director of MIT-HKUST Consortium. He is an *IEEE distinguished Lecturer and a Fellow of IEEE*.



ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Parallel Session A

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION A1 & A2

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT (A1) Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. ChM. Dr Zainiharyati Md Zain Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Ts. Dr Tay Chia Chay	TRACK: INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (A2) Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Syed Abdul Mutalib Al Junid Co-Chair: Dr Natasha Ahmad Nawawi
9.30am – 9.45am	The Effect of Scandium onto Mechanical Properties and Wear Behaviour of Al-Si Alloy Nabila Nujaimi	Performance of Engineered Cementitious Composites with Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) Treated Crumb Rubber as Sand Partial Replacement Atiqah Abdul Aziz
9.45am – 10.00am	Isotherm, Characterisation and Regeneration Studies for the Adsorption of Pb (II) Ions in Water Nurul Fariha Lokman	The Ideal Percentage of Rubberized Engineered Cementitious Composite (RECC) as Partial Sand Replacement Nor Asyiqin Jafri
10.00am – 10.15am	Bioremediation of Carbamazepine Using Bacteria: A Review Tay Chia Chay	The Optimum Percentage of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) as Partial Cement Replacement in Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC) Noorliyana Zakaria
10.15am – 10.30am	Fabrication of ZnO Nanostructures Doped with Nb at Different Concentration as a Argon Sensor Mohd Husairi Fadzilah Suhaimi	Synthesization of Zinc Oxide Nanowires via Hybrid Microwave-Assisted Sonochemical Technique at Varying Microwave Power Maryam Mohammad
10.30am – 10.45am	The Design and Implementation of a System to Combat Plastic Pollution in University Cafeteria Laura Christ Dass	Improvement of Colour Stability of Water Based Coated Solid Wood Treated with Ultra Violet Absorber and Surface Activation Agent Azrena Abdul Karim
10.45am – 11.00am	Kinetic Hydrolysis of Cellulose Biopolymer by Carbon Nanotubes Immobilized Cellulase Muhammad Naziz Saat	Optimization of Uniaxial Tensile Stress-Strain Response of 3D Angle Interlock Woven Fabric Composite Using Weft Density and Draw-In Plan Variables Muhammad Nasrun Faris Mohd Zulkifli
11.00am – 11.15am	Effect of Particle Size on Physical Properties of Rambutan Seed Powder So'bah Binti Ahmad	Natural Frequencies Optimisation of Hybrid Composite Laminates Using Response Surface Method Muhammad Hadri Mohd Rosaidi
11.15am – 11.30am	Antimicrobial Activity of Cosmos Caudatus Against Staphylococcus Aureus and Escherichia Coli Mohd Nizam Yusof	

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION A3 & A4

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION (A3) Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Mohd Rizaimy Shaharuddin Co-Chair: Ms. Dyani Prades Pratiwi, S.Pd, M.A Universitas Andalas	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION (A4) Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Wan Liza Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Ts. Dr Suraya Masrom
9.30am – 9.45am	The Review of Style on Selected Local Female Artist Artworks Muhammad Salehuddin Zakaria	Using Household Living Aid for Entrepreneurship: What Do the Recipients and the B40 Entrepreneurs Think? Nur Hazwani Zolkifly
9.45am – 10.00am	Digital Touchpoints and Its Influence on Customer Preference for B2B Market Hazliza Haron	Exploring the Painting Styles of Malaysian Chinese Artists After the National Cultural Congress Wenyan Geng
10.00am – 10.15am	A Study of Innovation on Cultural and Creative Product- Designing Traditional Chinese Poetry into Product Xue Min You	Research on the Application of Interaction Design with Aesthetic Experience in Folk Art-Take the Craftsmanship of New Year's Picture of Mianzhu of China as an Example Yuanyuan Cai
10.15am – 10.30am	A Comparative Study of Traditional Chinese and Malaysian Auspicious Motifs Pan Xiao	To What Extent Religion Drives the Malaysian Marine Students Succeed the Pre-Sea Training? Ahmad Firdaus Mohd Noor
10.30am – 10.45am	Decent Work and Social Sustainability: A Conceptual Model Nor Tasnim Syahera	Technopreneur Vs Entrepreneur Orientation in Fashion Design Education Rosita Mohd Tajuddin
10.45am – 11.00am	A Comparison of the Motifs on Kuala Terengganu Block Batik Sarong Rafeah Legino	Aboriginal Ethnic Group Commonly Known as Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia: Re-Examining the Right to Take Forest Produce Faridah Hussain
11.00am – 11.15am	Visual Communication in Sustainability Action: Public Understanding Through Human Behavior and Attitude Ellyana Mohd Muslim Tan	Challenges of Father-Daughter Incest Survivors: Taboo, Coping and Survival Umi Nurul Najihah Azman
11.15am – 11.30am	Furniture Design as a Sensory Product Approach in Autism Therapy for Children Natrina M. P. Toyong	Rights of Rohingya Refugee Children: "Absolute" or "Humanitarian" Basis? Shimaa Shazana Binti Mohd Ali

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION A5 & A6

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION (A5) Track Chair: Dr Hema Zulaikha Hashim Co-Chair: Siti Humaira Ramli	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION (A6) Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Rafeah Legino Co-Chair: Dr Nurdiana Samsulrizal
9.30am – 9.45am	Systematic Literature Review on the Consequences of Cybersex Addiction Involving Children Wan Saidatul Nasuha Wan Maizon	Formation of Birds Element in Minangkabau Pattern Within the Fiqh and Sufism Perspective Herwandi Herwandi
9.45am – 10.00am	Mental Health Awareness: A Study on Urban Secondary School Teachers in Selangor Normazhazlin Alzahari	Attitudinal Stance Towards COVID-19: An Appraisal Analysis of the Jakarta Post Editorials Lucy Suraiya
10.00am – 10.15am	The Rise of Youth Crimes: Issues and Challenges from the Lens of Policy Implementers and Judiciary Waheeda Mohd Idris	Does Quartile Matter: Investigating Syntactic Complexity of International Publication Laily Martin
10.15am – 10.30am	Measuring Factors Influencing FinTech Intention in the Islamic Banking System: Malaysian Perspectives Siti Nor Amira Mohamad	Use of Different Words with the Same Meaning (Synonyms) in Japanese, Namely the Word "Wear" Adrianis Adrianis
10.30am – 10.45am	Introduction of "IKIT" Framework in Sustainable Competitive Advantage of SMEs in Malaysia Nurul Huda Md Yatim	Suffix Denoting Negation in Japanese Adrianis Adrianis
10.45am – 11.00am	Prostitution and Motherhood: No Motherhood vs. Good and Bad Mothers Alia Shahira Mohamad Faudzi	The Composition of Various Percentages of Terracotta Clay as Colourant Glaze Siti Norhashimah Suman
11.00am – 11.15am	Factors Influencing Student Performance in the Introductory Cost and Management Accounting Cost Raja Adzrin Raja Ahmad	Investigational Demonstration of DIAMOND Matrix with Designomics in Ceramic Entrepreneur Faizul Khalid
11.15am – 11.30am	Violent Entertainment: A Review of Its Implications on Children's Aggressive Behavior and Addiction Ana Afrina Abd Jamil	The Influence of Design Thinking in Socio-Technical System for Future Design Manufacturing Nor Haliza Johari



ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Parallel Session B

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B1 & B2

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Yong Soon Kong Co-Chair: Dr Mohd Lokman Ibrahim	TRACK: HEALTH & WELLNESS Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Mohd Yusmialdil Putera Co-Chair: Dr Noor Azliyana Azizan
2.00pm – 2.15pm	Colour Properties of Infrared Bandicoot Berry (Leea Indica) Dyed Silk Nor Juliana binti Mohd Yusof	The Effects of Formaldehyde from the Interment of Human Cadavers on the Quality of Groundwater in Manila North Cemetery Robert Petermar A Biscocho (PHILIPPINES)
2.15pm – 2.30pm	Optimization of Biodiesel Yield at Different Concentration of CaO Catalyst Using Response Surface Methodology Abdul Hadi	Community Perception Towards Risk Factors for Unintentional Home Injuries Among Elderly in Low-Income Urban Area Leny Suzana Suddin
2.30pm – 2.45pm	Comparative Study of the Pico-Hydro via CFD Analysis Afiq Nasrat Mohamad Nata	Exploring the Role of Job Satisfaction as A Mediator: A Systematic Review on Oil & Gas Employees' Mental Health Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani
2.45pm – 3.00pm	Radiological Assessment of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs) in Selected Building Materials Sabarina Md Yunus	Factor Analysis Approach for Measuring Safety Culture in Research University in Malaysia Zitty Sarah Sarah Ismail
3.00pm – 3.15pm	Enrichment and Distribution of Elements Concentration in Sediment of Sungai Balok, Pahang Nik Azlin Nik Ariffin	Antimicrobial Activity Screening of Bacterial Isolates from Tasik Cermin Rafidah Rasol
3.15pm – 3.30pm	Influence of Hydrocolloids as a Coating on Physicochemical Properties of Averrhoa Carambola L Suzaira Bakar	Antibiotic Resistant Escherichia Coli Isolated from Faecal Samples of Cow at Livestock Farm in Kedah Norashirene Mohamad Jamil
3.30pm – 3.45pm	Synthesis of Trans-4-Hydroxyprolineamide for Green Asymmetric Organocatalysts Noraishah Abdullah	Potential Utilisation of Suckermouth Catfish for Population Control Wan Azman Wan Ismail
3.45pm – 4.00pm	Colour and COD Removal from Food & Beverages Industrial Wastewater by Using Spent Alkalis Carbide Lime (SACL) Nur Ain Mohd Zainuddin	DNA Damage and Obesity Among Faculty of Pharmacy Students Maziana Mahamood

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B1 & B2

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT Track Chair: RMC Co-Chair: RMC	TRACK: HEALTH & WELLNESS Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Mohd Yusmialdil Putera Co-Chair: Dr Noor Azliyana Azizan
4.15pm – 4.30pm	Porcine Enzymes in Industrial Applications: Current State and the Future of Halal Nur Hidayah Reshidan	The Impact of Caregiver Burden on Depression Among Caregivers of Patients with Chronic Disease: A Cross-Sectional Study Norfidah Mohamad
4.30pm – 4.45pm		Relationship Between the Level of Physical Activity with Mental Health and Quality of Life Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults Ameera Fatimah Mohd Faisal
4.45pm – 5.00pm		The Impact of Pandemic on the Mental Health of Dental Professionals: A Systematic Review Muhammad Faiz Mohd Hanim
5.00pm - 5.15pm		Factors Affecting the Mental and Physical Health of Nurses During the Outbreak of COVID-19 Ghorbanali Mohammadi (UK)

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B3 & B4

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Mohd Rizaimy Shaharuddin Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Ts Dr Saiful Izwana Suliman	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Wan Liza Md Amin@Fahmy Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Sharifah Nurzehan Syed Yusuf
2.00pm – 2.15pm	Investigation of Mobile Application for LRT and MRT Train Station in Klang Valley Muhammad Irsyad Zulkifii	PhD Clinic and Knowledge Endowment: A Smart, Online Partnership Between Academic Library and Postgraduate Academic Consultants During the Covid-19 Pandemic Saidatul Akmar Ismail
2.15pm – 2.30pm	Comprehensive Art Module of Waste to Wealth Management Through Online Environment Learning Rina Abd Shukor	A Summative Content Analysis on Malaysia Policy Documents of Preschool Quality Nadzmin Ahmad Nazir
2.30pm – 2.45pm	Enhancing a New Method of Teaching Pendidikan Moral Subject to Secondary School Student Ahmad Faiz Azmin	Profiling Turkey's New Role in OIC: Complementing or Competing with Saudi Arabia? Suseela Chandran
2.45pm – 3.00pm	Overview of Ten Powerful Marketing Strategies for Graphic Designers Khairul Azuwan Ishak	Determinants of Financial Stability Based on Bankometer Model; An Empirical Study for Dual Banking System in Malaysia Sarah Nursaadah Mohd Zameri
3.00pm – 3.15pm	Hygiene and Health Using Essential Oil and Soap Among Malaysians Ahmad Lotfi Abu Samah	Impediments and Enablers to Implement Digital Learning: A Focus Group Discussion of Malaysian School Educational Technology Leaders in the Wake of Covid-19 Norwani Ramli
3.15pm – 3.30pm	Overview of Semiotic Concept on Preschooler Comprehension in Behaviour Change Nor Aziyana Abd Rahman	Malay Traditional Metal Crafts in the East Coast Region of Malaysia: The Sustainability of Tangible Culture Syed Ahmad Syed Mohd Faisal
3.30pm – 3.45pm	Digital Documentation Through Underwater Photography Method in Perhentian Island Nazrul Azha Abu Hassan	Diversifying Local Government Funding in Implementing Green Open Space for Green City Development: A Systematic Literature Review Thenmolli Vadeveloo
3.45pm – 4.00pm	Styling Concept in Fashion Photography Process Afendi Md Shas Md Khaled	The Influence of Board of Directors and Ownership Structure on Integrated Reporting and the Moderating Role of ESG Disclosure: A Conceptual Framework Rima Radin

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B3 & B4

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Mohd Rizaimy Shaharuddin Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Ts Dr Saiful Izwan Suliman	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Wan Liza Md Amin@Fahmy Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Sharifah Nurzehan Syed Yusuf
4.00pm – 4.15pm	Overview of the Influences Street Photography in Photojournalism Genre Laili Mardziah Tajuddin	Behavioral Intention and the Influence of Demographic Factors in Purchasing Environmentally Sustainable Products Among Residents in Petaling Asiyah Kassim
4.15pm – 4.30pm	An Overview of Selected Yusof Ghani Abstract Expressionist Painting Zaim Durulaman	Consumer Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour Toward the Use of Plastic Bags in the Kingdom of Bahrain Zahra Ahmed Khalifa
4.30pm – 4.45pm	Awareness Campaign on Feeding Stray Cats into Invention of Portable Outdoor Feeding Station (Cat Food Bowl) Nazariah Abdul Rahman	
4.45pm – 5.00pm	Food Photography on Instagram as A Medium to Encourage Healthy Eating Behaviours Mohamad Ridzuan Abdul Musa	

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B5 & B6

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Dr Hema Zulaikha Hashim Co-Chair: Mrs. Siti Humaira Ramli	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Rafeah Legino Co-Chair: Dr Nurdiana Samsulrizal
2.00pm – 2.15pm	The Influence of Islamic Governance Disclosure on Islamic Bank's Financial Performance in Malaysia Memiyanty Abdul Rahim	Sustainable Pineapple Fabric Being Used Through Local Hand-Drawn Batik Technique Mohamad Fareez Azuan
2.15pm – 2.30pm	Thematic Review Paper on Business Zakat from 2015 to 2021 Nurul Fatma Iman Aziz	Motif of Mimbar in Perak Before Independence Era of Malaysia Nur Faezah Hashim
2.30pm – 2.45pm	Investigating the Employee Acceptance Towards Women Leadership in Public Sector Azizan Zainuddin	Batik Sarong Motif and Design of Selected Batik Manufacturers' Products in Kelantan Mohd Azhar Samin
2.45pm – 3.00pm	The Legend of Si Pitung and Its Cultural Adaptation to Movies and Comics: Comparison of Literature with Its Character Design Representations Octavianus Frans	Kinetic Steampunk Sculpture Sculpture, Kinetic, Move, Machines Lutse Lambert Daniel Morin
3.00pm – 3.15pm	Undergraduate Final Year Project Supervision: A Preliminary Study of Supervisee-Supervisor's Expectations Maizura Mohd Noor	Exploring the Constellation of Indonesian Popular Literature in the 1950 to 1968 Period Roma Kyo Kae Saniro
3.15pm – 3.30pm	The Effect of Problem-Solving Approach on Students' Heuristics Knowledge Development Nurul Akmal Md Nasir	Lexical Variations of Food of Muslim Traditional Ceremonies in Minangkabau Isolect Indonesia Nadra Nadra
3.30pm – 3.45pm	An Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) of TVET Career Path Development Model Ahmad Rosli Mohd Nor	Toponymy of Indonesian Islands: The Study from Historical Perspective Nopriyasman Nopriyasman
3.45pm – 4.00pm	Democratization Through Social Media: Arab Spring 2.0 in Tunisia and Jordan Farhatul Mustamirrah Mahamad Aziz	Women's Oppression During a Critical Period of Indonesian Independence Rizky Amelya Furqan
4.00pm – 4.15pm	Business Sustainability Among Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurship (MSMEs) in Selangor Tuan Nooriani Tuan Ismail	Local Wisdom of Nias Island People Facing the Earthquake and Tsunami Anatona Gulo

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION B5 & B6

Day 1 - 14 December 2022 (Wednesday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Dr Hema Zulaikha Hashim Co-Chair: Mrs. Siti Humaira Ramli	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Rafeah Legino Co-Chair: Dr Nurdiana Samsulrizal
4.15pm - 4.30pm		Low Cost LiDAR-GNSS-UAV Technology Development for PT Garam's Three Dimensional Stockpile Modeling Needs Daud Wahyu Imani
4.30pm – 4.45pm		Low Cost Webcam Camera and GNSS Integration for Updating Home Data Using AI Principles Failaql Haq



ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Parallel Session C

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION C2 & C3

Day 2 - 15 December 2022 (Thursday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: CYBER TECHNOLOGY Track Chair: PM Dr Syed Abdul Mutalib Al Junid Co-Chair: PM Dr Abdul Hadi Abdul Razak	TRACK: LOGISTIC & TRANSPORTATION Track Chair: PM Dr Mohd Rizaimy Shaharuddin Co-Chair: PM Dr Mohammad Johari Ibrahim
10.10am – 10.25am	The Implication of Different Transmission Protocols for Vehicular Networks Using NS-2 Nurain Izzati Shuhaimi	The Design of Fauna Featured as a Motif in the Cucuk Sanggul Aiga Isnin
10.25am – 10.40am	Smart Low-Cost IoT Approach for Renewable Energy Monitoring System Nurain Izzati Shuhaimi	Role of Photographer in Local Press: Work Changes and Approaches in Digital Era Nur Shazleen Md Yusof
10.40am – 10.55am	Lean-BIM Collaborative Approach for Sustainable Construction Projects in Malaysia Noor Akmal Adillah Ismail	Hemung and Sperrung Posttherapy ODGJ Verbal Language Leni Syafyahya Syafyahya
10.55am – 11.10am	Sir Fractional Order of Covid-19 Using Adams Bashforth-Moulton Method Zaileha Md Ali and Nur Aziean Mohd Idris	Minangkabau Ancient History and Cultural Communication Mhd. Nur Bagindo
11.10am – 11.25am	Stability Analysis of Competition Model of iOS and Android Nurul Syaza Abdul Latif	Conjunctions of Correlation in the Local Print Media Noviatri Yat
11.25am – 11.40am	Hospital Bed Allocation Using Three-Stage Weighted Optimization Method for Government Hospital in Pulau Pinang Wan Khadijah	Analysis of Indonesian Imperative Sentences in Public Service Advertisement Texts Efriyades Efriyades
11.40am – 11.55am	A Binary Integer Programming Model for a Case Study of Personnel Scheduling at Fast-Food Restaurant in Johor Nur Hamizah Abdul Ghani	Codicological Analysis on Sawyer Panganten's Manuscript, Sekejengkol Village, Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia Roma Kyo Kae Saniro
11.55 am – 12.10pm	Integer Based Fully Homomorphic DSP Accelerator Using Weighted-Number Theoretic Transform Shakirah Hashim	The Function of Self-Mention Markers in an Accountancy Conference Wulan Fauzanna
12.10 - 12.25 pm	Real Time Snatch Theft Detection Using Deep Learning Networks Nurul Farhana Mohamad Zamri	
12.25pm - 12.40 pm	Deep-Learning Pre-Processing for Improvement of Kmeans Cluster Analysis of Seniors' Walkability in Hradec Kralove and Ostrava (Two Middle-Sized Czech Cities) Ondrej Krejcar	

ORAL PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

CSSR 2022

PARALLEL SESSION C4 & C5

Day 2 - 15 December 2022 (Thursday)

Time (MYT, UTC +8)	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Assoc. Prof. Wan Liza Md Amin@Fahmy Co-Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr Sharifah Nurzehan Syed Yusuf	TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY & INNOVATION Track Chair: Dr Hema Zulaikha Hashim Co-Chair: Mrs. Siti Humaira Ramli
10.10am – 10.25am	Pragmatism in India's Myanmar Policy Since 1991: Defense and Security Implications for India Azman Ayob	Waiving Pharmaceutical Intellectual Property Rights: Harmonizing Patent and Competition Policies Mawaddah Munirah Zulfakar
10.25am – 10.40am	Blockchain Technology a Structural Shifts in Banking Sector: Consumer-Oriented Measures Syuhaeda Aeni Mat Ali	Building Efficiency and Welfare in Malaysia Competitive Aviation Market Structure Nor Katrina Anis Ahmad Ghani
10.40am – 10.55am	The Impact of Corporate Governance on Firm Performance in Banking Industry: A Systematic Literature Review Khamsi Che Abdul Hamid	Seamless Learning from the Perspective of CFL Education: A Systematic Review Xiaosheng Zhou
10.55am – 11.10am	Developing a Measuring Tool for Learners' Satisfaction in Synchronous Learning Environments Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli	The Characteristics of Cultural and Creative Product Design and Application Based on the Palace Museum Qian Wu
11.10am – 11.25am	"Bawang" Army in Malaysia: Reaction Toward Hate Speech - is It a Cyberbully or Cyberaggression? Lennora Putit	The Cointegration of Macroeconomic Variables Towards Distribution Yield of Real Estate Investment Trusts (Reits) in Malaysia and Singapore Syamiza Nazaruddin
11.25am – 11.40am	The Strategies of the High-Performing Non-Native English Language Readers with Structurally Difficult Texts Mohamad Fadhili Bin Yahaya	A Multidimensional Knowledge Management Approaches of Social Media Use for Crisis Response Management Jannatul Iza Ahmad Kamal
11.40am – 11.55am	Examining Undergarment Preferences During Confinement Period Towards Designing Caesarean Undergarment Design for plus Size Patients Juliana Osman	The National Educators' View of Information Literacy (IL) Implementation Saidatul Akmar Ismail
11.55 am – 12.10pm	Visual Communication in Sustainability Action: Public Understanding Through Human Behaviour and Attitude Ellyana Tan	



**ABSTRACTS FOR
ORAL PRESENTATION**

CSSR 2022

TRACK: INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY (IT)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
IT 1 1570847817	Performance of Engineered Cementitious Composites with Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) Treated Crumb Rubber as Sand Partial Replacement	Atiqah Abdul Aziz (Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia); Mohd Ikmal Fazlan Rosli (Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)	atiqahaziz96.aa@gmail.com
<p>In contrast to the quasi-brittle nature of conventional concrete, engineered cementitious composite (ECC) is distinguished for its tensile strain-hardening behaviour and tensile ductility. The blended ingredients of ECC only consist of cement, sand, water, fibre, and admixture. The search for substitute materials to replace sand entirely or in part in the concrete mixture has been influenced by the diminishing and scarce sand supplies in many nations. The addition of crumb rubber (CR) in ECC leads to a reduction in the composite's compressive strength owing to its smooth surface. Hence, CR is treated with 10% sodium hydroxide (NaOH) to enhance its surface roughness and improve the adhesion between CR and the cement matrix in the composites. This research aims to lessen the reduction of compressive strength of R-ECC by using 10% NaOH treated CR in ECC as the partial sand replacement to enhance the surface roughness of CR. The Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and compressive strength test on CR and cube samples were conducted respectively. This study discovered that the optimum duration of CR treatment using 10% NaOH is 2 days, which improves the surface roughness of CR and lessens the reduction in compressive strength of the rubberised engineered cementitious composites (R-ECC).</p>			
IT 2 1570847870	The Ideal Percentage of Rubberized Engineered Cementitious Composite (RECC) as Partial Sand Replacement	Nor Asyiqin Jafri (UiTM, Malaysia); Mohd Ikmal Fazlan Rosli (Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)	2021245308@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Demand for road vehicles has contributed to the rapid expansion of urbanization, which has increased tire manufacturing. Therefore, great attention is needed to provide sufficient material for excessive scrap tires to become crumb rubber as partial sand replacement. Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC) consists of the primary materials, sand, cement, fibre, and admixtures, while no coarse aggregate is needed for the mixture. In addition, adding crumb rubber as a material in composite improves its ductility to impact and energy absorption. This study aims to determine the ideal percentage of Rubberized Engineered Cementitious Composite (RECC) as a partial sand replacement in mortar. The mechanical properties include the Compressive Strength Test and Tensile Splitting Strength Test to evaluate varying percentages of crumb rubber strength performance. After the 7th, 14th, and 28th days, the specimen was examined to determine the ideal percentage of Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC), incorporating various percentages of crumb rubber were used including (0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20%) as a partial sand replacement. As a result, of increased crumb rubber inclusions into ECC, the compressive strength and tensile strength were significantly reduced for the mechanical properties of mortar. The ideal percentage of crumb rubber as partial sand replacement in mortar is 5%.</p>			
IT 3 1570847899	The Optimum Percentage of Rice Husk Ash (RHA) as Partial Cement Replacement in Engineered Cementitious Composite (ECC)	Noorliyana Zakaria (Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)	2020386981@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Rice Husk Ash (RHA) is a potential supplementary cementitious material (SCM) in concrete production due to their capability of pozzolanic reaction. This research study on the fineness, workability and compressive strength of the RHA incorporated into Engineered Cementitious Composites (ECC) as a cement replacement alternative hence to determine the optimum percentage of RHA to be use in the ECC mix. The mix proportional of RHA-ECC was designed with RHA as the substitution of Portland cement at various percentages by volume, including 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% respectively. Physical characterization of RHA was determined by particle size distribution test. The workability of hand mixed mortar was determined by the flow table test. A total of 45 cubes of 50×50×50 mm was prepared and cured for 7, 14 and 28 days. These hardened mortars were test with the compressive strength test to study its mechanical property. Findings showed that the workability of RHA-ECC was decreased with increasing of the amount of RHA added. The compressive strength of RHA-ECC was best at 28 days with the 10% of replacement level compared to others. This study will provide both direction and knowledge on the application of RHA as a greener and sustainable cement replacement.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>IT 4 1570850636</p>	<p>Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanowires via Hybrid Microwave-Assisted Sonochemical Technique at Varying Microwave Power</p>	<p>Maryam Mohammad (University of Technology MARA & NANO-SciTech Centre, Institute of Science, Malaysia); Mohd Firdaus Malek (NANO-SciTech Centre (NST), Institute of Science (IOS) & Faculty of Applied Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia); Muhammad Faizal Abd Halim (NANO-SciTech Lab (NST), Centre for Functional Materials and Nanotechnology (FMN) & Institute of Science (IOS), Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nurul Zulaikha Mohammad Zamri and Mohamad Dzulfiqar Bakri (Universiti Teknologi MARA UiTM, Malaysia); Mohammad Hafiz Mamat (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Zuraida Khusaimi (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Tetsuo Soga (Nagoya Institute of Technology (NIT), Japan); Mohamad Rusop (Universiti Teknologi MARA - UiTM & NANO-SciTech Centre / NANO-ElecTronic Centre, Malaysia)</p>	<p>maryam6328@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Zinc oxide nanowires (ZnO NWs) have been successfully synthesized via a hybrid microwave-assisted sonochemical technique (HMAST) using zinc acetate dehydrate as the starting material. The optimized parameters were set at 12.5 mM solution concentration and a rapid deposition time of 60 minutes. The microwave power was varied from 100 to 800 Watts and the effect of microwave power on the morphological, structural, and optical properties of the ZnO NWs has also been studied where the samples were characterized by field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), and ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy (UV-Vis). Results showed an aligned, uniformly distributed hexagonal wurtzite structure of ZnO NWs were produced, which were optimized at 600 W microwave power, having an average diameter size of 29.6 nm. The XRD graph also showed that the ZnO NWs produced are highly crystalline, exhibiting the sharpest and narrowest intensity of (002) peaks and a crystallite size of 32.71 nm. The transmittance spectra obtained by UV-Vis would be 89.72%, having a sharp absorption edge, implying the lower particle size of ZnO as well as exhibiting high absorbance in the ultraviolet region, indicating good crystallinity. This study also gained more understanding on the formation of ZnO NWs using the HMAST method at different precursors as well as confirmed that the microwave-assisted method has helped boost the quality of ZnO NWs that can be befittingly applied in many devices such as photocatalysts and sensors due to their excellent optical and electrical properties.</p>			
<p>IT 5 1570854332</p>	<p>Improvement of Colour Stability of Water Based Coated Solid Wood Treated with Ultra Violet Absorber and Surface Activation Agent</p>	<p>Azrena Abdul Karim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>rena184@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Two different types of coatings, solid colour with ultra violet (UV) absorber and solid colour without UV absorber, along with three different grafting molecules (low, medium, and high), were combined with two different species of wood (Spotted gum and Radiata pine), to create the water-based coated solid wood treated with UV absorber and surface activation agent. The goal of this research is to find a link between the colour stability of a water-based coating and the effect of grafting molecules, as well as the effect of an Ultra Violet Absorber, in order to delay the colour changes of weathered wood exposed to outdoor conditions. The wood samples were treated with coatings. Following that, the coated wood samples were naturally weathered for twelve months. The colour change of the wood samples was measured and compared using a colorimeter. The colour shift occurred after the samples had been exposed to natural weathering for more than three months. Before that exposure duration, no changes were observed. Solid colour with UV absorber slightly reduced the percentage of colour change with a value difference of 13.7% better than clear coating, whereas solid colour without UV absorber had a value difference of 6.8% better than clear coating without UV absorber. This study contributes to a better understanding of the degradation behaviour of water based coated solid wood treated with ultra violet absorber and surface activation agents under natural weathering conditions.</p>			
<p>IT 6 1570856301</p>	<p>Optimization of Uniaxial Tensile Stress-Strain Response of 3D Angle Interlock Woven Fabric Composite Using Weft Density and Draw-In Plan Variables</p>	<p>Muhammad Nasrun Faris Mohd Zulkifli and Mohamad Faizul Yahya (Textile Research Group, Malaysia); Suzaini Abdul Ghani (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Bilal Zahid (NED University of Engineering & Technology, Pakistan)</p>	<p>2019348687@isiswa.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>In the present day, 2D woven composite has been extensively incorporated on a variety of technical automotive body parts and protective body armor due to excellent fabric strength performance. However, there is still a lack of attempts to utilize 3D woven fabric in the same technical application. Hence, it is vital to examine the fundamental tensile strength of a woven fabric composite material when determining its suitability for the end-use application. This study aimed to investigate the novel effects of two parameters on the uniaxial tensile strength of high tenacity polyester three-layer 3D angle interlock (3DAI) woven fabric composite, namely, the weave drafting draw-in insertion and weave density. Four different drafting patterns were considered, which are pointed (DRW 1), broken (DRW 2), broken mirror (DRW 3), and straight (DRW 4), for weft density at 14 and 25 pick.cm-1. Samples of the 3DAI woven fabric reinforced with epoxy composite at different combinations of the drafting pattern and weft density were produced and tested. As a result, the maximum tensile stress and strain were recorded in the woven fabric composite sample with DRW 4 and 25 pick.cm-1, at 113 MPa and 11%, respectively.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

IT 7 1570863356	Natural Frequencies Optimisation of Hybrid Composite Laminates Using Response Surface Method	Muhammad Hadri Mohd Rosaidi , Jamaluddin Mahmud, Siti Mariam Binti Abdul Rahman and Nurul Hayati Abdul Halim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Raja Izamshah (UTeM, Malaysia); Mohd Nor Azmi Ab Patar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2022658542@isiswa.uitm.edu.my
<p>Natural frequency is an important property in designing structures, as resonance may induced catastrophic failure. Nevertheless, the vibration behaviour of hybrid composite laminates due to the hybridisation is still not fully understood. This study aims to analyse and optimise the natural frequency response of hybrid composite laminates under free vibration due to the effect of various lamination schemes, plate thickness and hybridisation volume fraction. Initial stage involved mesh convergence analysis and numerical validation. Design of Experiments approach was employed to set up the important parameters and effective case studies. The natural frequencies for each case study were determined and analysed using finite element analysis software. The final stage involved optimisation using Response Surface Method. The results from the 34 case studies show that the range of natural frequency is between 116.53Hz and 5598.4Hz. It is found that both symmetric and anti-symmetric laminates with 0° fibre angle produced the highest natural frequency of 5598.4Hz respectively. Considering other parameters, the thicker plate and higher volume of carbon produced higher natural frequency. In conclusion, this study has contributed significant knowledge in understanding better about the effect of the studied parameters on the natural frequencies of hybrid composite laminates.</p>			

TRACK: CYBER TECHNOLOGY (CT)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
CT 1 1570843529	The Implication of Different Transmission Protocols for Vehicular Networks Using NS-2	Nurain Izzati Shuhaimi (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	nurainizzati@uitm.edu.my
<p>A vehicular network is one of the ad-hoc networks which does not have any fixed base station infrastructure and any centralized management in which every network can be either a router or a host to communicate through multiple links. A vehicular network is different from a mobile ad-hoc network in which the node in the vehicular network is free to enter and leave the network. This technology was used to provide safety by sending a safety message to other nearest vehicles during a car crash or accident. It has two types of communication which are vehicle to vehicle and vehicle to roadside infrastructure. To send or transmit the data, every network will require several layers to deliver the packet. Usually, TCP and UDP protocols are used to transport the packet over the network. In proportional to the objective, the performance of the data transferred between TCP and UDP will be analyzed. This study was placed at Persiaran Permai, Seksyen 7, Shah Alam, Malaysia and will be simulated using JOSM, MOVE, and NS-2 simulator. Based on the findings, it can be observed that the performance of TCP is better than UDP for packet loss and packet delivery ratio in real-time simulations.</p>			
CT 2 1570843699	Lean-BIM Collaborative Approach for Sustainable Construction Projects in Malaysia	Noor Akmal Adillah Ismail, Ilya Sufaira Hasbullah, Mohd Amizan Mohamed, Mohd Arif Marhani, Raja Rafidah Raja Muhammad Rooshdi and Shaza Rina Sahamir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	noorakmal@uitm.edu.my
<p>Construction projects always deal with high-risk business activities, facing constant errors, and producing unwanted waste, leading to low productivity and sustainability. Lean Construction (LC) and Building Information Modelling (BIM) approaches have been recognized to resolve those issues. The implementation of both technologies is becoming popular amongst industry practitioners across the globe, claiming that they could also address the sustainability concerns in the construction industry. However, the usage of both innovations is fragmented mainly, with their tools and processes being manipulated separately. Therefore, this paper aims to explore Lean-BIM collaborative approach toward establishing more sustainable construction projects, focusing on the Malaysian construction industry. The objectives of this paper are to identify the impacts of Lean-BIM collaborative approach on sustainability and to determine its capabilities in impacting the sustainability requirements for construction project. This study conducted a survey by questionnaire in which 100 responses were successfully gathered from various stakeholders. Using Relative Importance Index (RII) of Statistical Product and Service Solutions (SPSS) software, the surveyed results were ranked in terms of Lean-BIM impacts and capabilities. The findings acknowledged that the most-ranked Lean-BIM impacts towards sustainability in construction projects are in terms of productivity, quality and safe and risks management. Whereas, the highest-ranked Lean-BIM capabilities highlighted are Lean pull planning approaches, and BIM coordination and virtual mock-up. This paper could assist the construction practitioners' decision-making in managing sustainability for construction projects to venture competently into Lean-BIM innovation.</p>			
CT 3 1570846914	Smart Low-Cost IoT Approach for Renewable Energy Monitoring System	Nurain Izzati Shuhaimi (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	nurainizzati@uitm.edu.my
<p>There are many factories, commercial and also private houses that need a continuous power supply. Most of the supply used is from the grid supply. Factory, commercial and also private houses that require a 24 hours supply will always need a backup supply, to make sure the main electronic device will always be on. Most of the backup supply used is the diesel generator, which can generate electrical energy by using diesel oil. This method is successfully done many years ago. However, there is a disadvantage to the method. Diesel oil is one of the non-renewable energies, which cannot be produced again and require a very long time for it to produce again. Besides, diesel generator also produces excessive carbon dioxide in the air which will slowly cause air pollution in the surrounding. Thus, a prototype of a smart low-cost IoT approach has been developed to overcome this problem. In this study, Arduino Nano has been used as the microcontroller where the power supply can be controlled by the user either to use grid supply, solar panel supply, or water generation supply. The controlling process is handled using a smartphone where the user can control it for a certain distance, in turn making it easier to monitor. The dual green supplies used are a solar panel and mini water turbine that is known to be safe for the ecological world. The results prove that users can use generated electricity supply for about 12 hours and reduce their dependence on grid supply by using this renewable energy.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

CT 4 1570854344	Sir Fractional Order of Covid-19 Using Adams Bashforth-Moulton Method	Zaileha binti Md Ali and <u>Nur Aziean binti Mohd Idris</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	zaile597@uitm.edu.my
<p>A fractional derivative extends the derivative and integral of integer order. Fractional order derivative has been widely used in many different areas such as bioengineering, fluid mechanics, circuits systems, biomathematics, and biomedicine. However, no related research has explored the fractional order derivative in the SIR model for Malaysia's COVID-19 disease based on the findings to date. Therefore, this study introduces the system of the fractional differential equation on SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovered) model for COVID-19 in Malaysia to analyse the behaviour of the COVID-19. The fractional derivative is described in Caputo sense and solved by the Adams Bashforth Moulton method. The Runge-Kutta build-in method in Matlab software is used to prove and validate the numerical results obtained from the Adams Bashforth Moulton method. The graphical representations of the simulation with difference fractional order have been presented.</p>			
CT 5 1570854350	Stability Analysis of Competition Model of iOS and Android	<u>Nurul Syaza Abdul Latif</u> , Mohamed Hafizi Mohamed Nawawi and Nurin Nazifa Md Nasir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	syazalatif@uitm.edu.my
<p>iOS and Android are among the most used phone operating systems nowadays, and their existence and individual performance will heavily affect each other in the short and long term. In order to dominate the market or to engage in a healthy competition where both populations (iOS and Android) can coexist without harming one another, both populations must be aware of one another's performance and respond to it appropriately. Hence, this study aims to analyse the stability of the previous model competition between iOS and Android, which used the Lotka-Volterra model. The steady-state stability was analysed using the Jacobian matrix, and its phase portraits were plotted using the online tool. Besides that, parameter sensitivity analysis was carried out by varying different values for parameters presented in the equations to observe how the differences in parameters affected the dynamics of the relationship, which directly exhibit the effect of individual population performance and how it affects the longevity and survival of the other populations in the system. In conclusion, this study has given us a better understanding of the dynamics of competition between iOS and Android in the current market.</p>			
CT 6 1570854357	Hospital Bed Allocation Using Three-Stage Weighted Optimization Method for Government Hospital in Pulau Pinang	Wan Khadijah (Universiti Teknologi MARA); <u>Khadijah Mohd Halim</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	wankhadijah@uitm.edu.my
<p>Ineffective bed allocation across hospital departments leads to the imbalance between patients' needs and resource capacity. This study aims to simulate patients' arrivals, to measure the departments' importance and to design a mathematical model for allocating beds which will be realized by the proposed three-stage weighted optimization model. The stages consist of data simulation in ARENA software, weight evaluation based on bed occupancy rate patients' arrival rates, bed occupancy rate (BOR), patients' average length of stay (ALOS) and bed operation cost (BOC), and weighted optimization using goal programming (GP) model. The goals to be achieved in this study consists of minimizing the idle beds in departments and the hospital and minimizing the total BOC. The result of the study shows that obstetrics and orthopaedics wards obtained the biggest number of beds while dengue and paediatrics surgery wards obtained the least number. The statistical analysis made to the results shows that patients' arrival rates is the most influential factors in allocating the beds as its Pearson correlation value to the bed numbers is 0.789, which indicates strong correlation.</p>			
CT 7 1570854359	A Binary Integer Programming Model for a Case Study of Personnel Scheduling at Fast-Food Restaurant in Johor	Nur Hamizah Abdul Ghani and <u>Siti Nur Shahida Ahamad</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	hamizahghani@uitm.edu.my
<p>This study is about analysing the current practice of the personnel scheduling at a well-known fast-food restaurant, as the post-pandemic situation slightly change their operating system. They need to follow the company's standard operating procedures (SOPs) and practice the Covid-19 prevention measures. Therefore, the personnel scheduling needs to be modified according to the real-time situation using the binary integer programming (BIP) model. The problem of the study is to modify the working schedule with a proper break time for each staff to give them a fair working time, keep the workstations occupied during their operating hours and to ensure that the workspaces are not overcrowded to maintain the restaurant as a healthy workplace. Therefore, a one-day schedule is prepared to determine the number of staff working in a day and scheduled the staff's break period. A new schedule is obtained that meets all constraint's requirements by solving the model using Microsoft Excel Solver. The new schedule minimized the number of staff working in a day to 11 staff as compared to 12 staff in the current schedule. In conclusion, the proposed mathematical model can serve a fast and accurate solution for minimizing the personnel size and helps each staff to have a reasonable working hour with sufficient break time.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>CT 8 1570854404</p>	<p>Integer Based Fully Homomorphic DSP Accelerator Using Weighted-Number Theoretic Transform</p>	<p>Shakirah Binti Hashim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Mohammed Benaissa (University of Sheffield, United Kingdom (Great Britain))</p>	<p>shakirahhashim@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE) has gained wide attention in cloud security as it allows computation on encrypted data. However, it requires a huge key size, resulting in impractical execution time. In this paper, we proposed an FHE hardware accelerator employing Weighted-Number Theoretic Transform (NTT) multiplier. NTT parameters are selected in a way it executable on Digital Signal Processing (DSP) multiplier, to exploit its high clock rate. As the NTT kernel, in its general form, optimization is proposed to pre-compute and store them in Look-up Tables (LUTs). The same LUTs are also usable for wight-factor, as they both have symmetric periodicity properties. This optimization has saved 70% of LUTs utilization. Next optimization is proposed on reduction within NTT. The special prime moduli is exploited to accomplish a simple operation, where inverse Montgomery multiplication is replaced with shift and subtraction. The proposed optimizations are implemented for FHE encryption and realized on Kintex 7 platform. A magnitude of 93.2% speedup improvement is achieved compared to benchmark software implementation. As the proposed design is targeted for full DSP implementation, it achieved a higher clock frequency (249.19 MHz), while consuming lower hardware resources.</p>			
<p>CT 9 1570867356</p>	<p>Real Time Snatch Theft Detection Using Deep Learning Networks</p>	<p>Nurul Farhana Mohamad Zamri; Megat Syahirul Amin Megat Ali and Nur Dalila Khirul Ashar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>farhana_zamri@yahoo.com</p>
<p>In this study, snatch theft detection is conducted using transfer learning approach based on eight pre-trained convolutional neural networks (CNNs) namely AlexNet, VGG16, VGG19, GoogleNet, InceptionV3, ResNet-18, ResNet-50, and ResNet-101 as classifiers. The modified pre-trained CNN models are evaluated in both offline and real-time mode. Results attained based on offline mode showed that VGG19 obtained 100% training accuracy while for testing accuracy is ResNet50 with 98.9%. In addition, during offline mode, all models successfully classify perfectly normal scenes except for ResNet-10 with minimum false negative while ResNet-50 achieved the lowest false positive rate with 44 misclassified anomaly frames related to snatch theft. Further, these eight models are evaluated and validated in real-time mode. Results obtained showed that amongst all models, AlexNet and ResNet-18, are the only two models that are capable to categorise snatch theft scenarios with promising findings.</p>			
<p>CT 10 1570872243</p>	<p>Deep-Learning Pre-Processing for Improvement of Kmeans Cluster Analysis of Seniors' Walkability in Hradec Kralove and Ostrava (Two Middle-Sized Czech Cities)</p>	<p>Ondrej Krejcar (University of Hradec Kralove & Faculty of Informatics and Management, Czech Republic); Ali Selamat (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia); Kok Cheng Lim (Universiti Tenaga Nasional, Malaysia); Horak Jiri (VSB-Technical University of Ostrava, Malaysia)</p>	<p>ondrej.krejcar@uhk.cz</p>
<p>In Increasing people's well-being, reducing traffic, and creating a healthy urban environment in contemporary cities is quite dependent on excellent conditions for walking and generally for supporting human physical activity. Various indicators and metrics exist to assess walking conditions. One of them is the walking index (WAI), representing indicators based on the environment. Walkability receives growing interest for vulnerable group of people, namely higher age elderly. Due to erosion of physical and financial capabilities walking is considered as a safety and saving form of physical exercises to maintain health status, which have a platform positive direct and indirect effects - improvement of quality of life (QoL), health status, well-being; decreasing of traffic and related pollution; direct economic effect (quotations). Our motivation was to improve classic cluster analysis of urban walking conditions for elderly to obtain more specific and robust classification, assess the potential of advanced machine-learning based clustering methods to discover more specific classes of urban conditions to better address improvement of urban conditions using specific urban planning measures. Because classic K-means don't provide satisfactory results, we focused also on HDBScan, Soft Clustering and N2D method. Finally, the results proved the N2D method is the efficient method of clustering and provides improved results for urban walkability characteristics.</p>			

TRACK: HEALTH AND WELLNESS (HW)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
HW 1 1570813433	The Effects of Formaldehyde from the Interment of Human Cadavers on the Quality of Groundwater in Manila North Cemetery	Robert Petermar A Biscocho (Mapua University, Philippines)	rpabiscocho@gmail.com
<p>A study was undertaken to investigate the formaldehyde content of the groundwater in Manila North Cemetery (MNC). Water samples were collected from two deep wells (one with a hand pump and one with an electric pump) located in Avenues B and C of the Manila North Cemetery. The samples were analyzed and evaluated at the Makati City Laboratory of Intertek Testing Services Phil, Inc. for formaldehyde concentration and at Elarsi Inc. for Escherichia coli (E. coli), color, pH, and odor. The formaldehyde content was tested using a Colorimetric -Nash Method while for E. coli, Multiple Tube Fermentation Technique Method was used. Results from testing indicate positive contamination of Formaldehyde and E. coli. These data show the situation of the daily used water of residents within the premises of MNC is risky to human health. Gathered data from electric pump and hand pump were statically tested with the use of paired t-test. Calculation results showed that there is no significant difference between the two samples for formaldehyde, pH, and E. coli. These gathered data were compared and evaluated using PNSDW, WHO, and USEPA standards.</p>			
HW 2 1570815469	Factors Affecting the Mental and Physical Health of Nurses During the Outbreak of COVID-19	Ghorbanali Mohammadi (Qom University of Technology, United Kingdom (Great Britain))	ghorbanalim@yahoo.co.uk
<p>Due to the widespread outbreak of COVID-19 virus, a large number of people become infected with the disease every day and go to hospitals. The acute condition of this disease has caused the death of many people. Since all the stages of treatment for these people happen in the hospitals, nurses are at the forefront of the fight against this virus. This causes nurses to suffer from physical and mental health problems. Methods: Physical and mental problems in nurses were assessed using the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-42) of Lovibond (1995) and the Nordic Questionnaire. Results: 90 nurses from emergency, intensive care and coronary care units were examined and a total of 180 questionnaires were collected and evaluated. It was found that 37.78%, 47.78% and 21.11% of nurses have symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress, respectively. 40% of the nurses had physical problems. In total, 65.17% of them were involved in one or more mental or physical illnesses. Conclusions: Of the three units surveyed, the nurses in the intensive care, emergency room and coronary care units worked more than ten hours a day. Examining the interaction of physical and mental health problems indicated that physical problems can aggravate mental problems.</p>			
HW 3 1570816538	Community Perception Towards Risk Factors for Unintentional Home Injuries Among Elderly in Low-Income Urban Area	Leny Suzana Suddin and Ahmad Jamil (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	leny@uitm.edu.my
<p>The purpose of this study was to determine the community perception towards unintentional home injuries among the elderly. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among the community of low-income urban area in Selangor, using non-probability sampling and validated self-administered questionnaire covering three domains of risk for unintentional home injuries including the home safety (8 items), family support system (5 items), and ability to self-manage (10 items) domains. Results: A total of 246 respondents participated in this study with a mean age of 40 years old. The proportion of reported unintentional home injuries that occurred among the elderly was 7.3%. Fall was the most common type of injury (57.1%). Gender, educational, and occupational status were significantly associated with perception domains on home safety and ability to self-manage. Conclusion: Home safety education and policy of safe home designs should be further explored for it's to be of benefit in preventing unintentional home injury among the elderly.</p>			
HW 4 1570847577	Exploring the Role of Job Satisfaction as A Mediator: A Systematic Review on Oil & Gas Employees' Mental Health	Nur Dalilah Mohd Rani and Nur Zafira Kamaruzaman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2021520049@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>The Oil and Gas (O&G) job specifications have a great demand on precision operation, production targets and cost optimization. Meanwhile, job satisfaction is the precursor of the happiness and job performance at workplace. Off late, workers mental health aspect has becoming one of the most debated issues, where O&G field is not an exceptional. This paper intends to explore the mediating effect of job satisfaction between psychosocial factors and mental health among the O&G employers through a systematic review from notable academic databases, such as Scopus, Web of Science (WoS) and Dimensions.ai. The present study integrated multiple research designs, and the review was based on the publication standard, namely ROSES (Reporting standards for Systematic Evidence Syntheses). ROSES provided four vital steps of article selection, namely identification, screening, eligibility and quality appraisal. Based on the results, 15 articles fulfilled the criteria set by ROSES. Thematic analysis was undertaken to see the emerging theme that is in line with the research question of this article. There were four emerging themes based on the analysis, which were 1) performance, 2) mental health, 3) Covid-19, and 4) motivation. This study is quite unique as it contributed to close the gap and improve understanding of the role of job satisfaction in the O&G industry. Future studies should look at the impact of other factors that influence the employees' mental health in Malaysia.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>HW 5 1570854073</p>	<p>Factor Analysis Approach for Measuring Safety Culture in Research University in Malaysia</p>	<p><u>Zitty Sarah Sarah Ismail</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); <u>Kadir Ariffin</u> (The National University of Malaysia, Malaysia); <u>Nik Azlin Nik Ariffin and Mazhani Muhammad</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>zitty@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Safety culture is an important factor for improving safety in university. This study aimed to examines the construct validity and reliability of the elements of safety culture in research universities in Malaysia. A measuring instrument was developed and analyzed for reliability using an exploratory factor analysis approach. The reliability analysis was determined using Cronbach's Alpha. About 298 postgraduates' students from five research universities were selected randomly. An exploratory factor analysis was performed using the principal component method with varimax rotation, Kaiser Meyer Olkin, Bartlett's test of Sphericity and Cronbach's alpha were obtained. Statistical analysis was carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Analysis Moment of Structures (AMOS) version 24.0 (IBM SPSS-AMOS V24.0) software. Findings indicated that the Keiser-Meyer-Olkin for all elements of safety culture (training, leadership, management commitment and communication) was in the range 0.799 and 0.916, in which the value was greater than 0.70, while Bartlett's test with a p value of 0.000. Factor loadings were greater than 0.60 in all elements of safety culture. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was at the range of reliability between $0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$. It can be concluded the instrument was found to be a potential mechanism for measuring safety culture in research universities in Malaysia.</p>			
<p>HW 6 1570854285</p>	<p>Antimicrobial Activity Screening of Bacterial Isolates from Tasik Cermin</p>	<p><u>Rafidah Rasol</u>, <u>Norashirene Mohamad Jamil and Ahmad Iman Ammer Azman</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>rafid738@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>With the emergence of the multi-drug resistant bacteria that threaten the human health, novel antimicrobial compounds from natural environment have increasingly been explored. Tasik Cermin is a lake completely covered by karst towers and hills and lack any inflow or outflow of water. This habitat is known as oligotrophic environment with limited nutrient availability that is unfavourable for many organisms to inhabit. Increased competition among microorganisms leads to production of antimicrobial compounds that can inhibit the growth of its competitor. The aim of this study is to assess antimicrobial activity of bacterial isolates against five test bacteria: <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, <i>Escherichia coli</i>, and <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> by primary screening through perpendicular streak method, secondary screening followed by MIC and MBC and to identify the most resistant bacteria by molecular identification. A total of four isolates were screened for their antimicrobial activity by primary screening through perpendicular streak method. The result indicates that only one isolate (Isolate TC1A) able to show potential antimicrobial activity against <i>P. vulgaris</i> and <i>S. pneumoniae</i> growth plate respectively. This isolate was further tested by secondary screening through agar well diffusion method and inhibition zone were observed on <i>P. vulgaris</i> (14.97 ± 0.05), <i>E. coli</i> (9.23 ± 0.25) and <i>S. pneumoniae</i> (14.93 ± 0.12). Statistical analysis by One-Way ANOVA and Tukey test method indicate that inhibition zone of <i>E. coli</i> is significantly different as compared to <i>S. pneumoniae</i> and <i>P. vulgaris</i>. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) tallied with the antimicrobial screening test. Molecular Identification revealed that the isolate TC1A was identified as <i>Achromobacter xylosoxidans</i> with 97.68% similarity percentage. This finding shows that bacterial isolates from under-explored area have the potential of producing novel antimicrobial compounds.</p>			
<p>HW 7 1570854335</p>	<p>Antibiotic Resistant <i>Escherichia Coli</i> Isolated from Faecal Samples of Cow at Livestock Farm in Kedah</p>	<p><u>Norashirene Mohamad Jamil</u>, <u>Rafidah Rasol</u> and <u>Nurul Suhana Mohamed Suffian</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>norashirene@salam.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p><i>Escherichia coli</i> is a common microflora in the guts of livestock but frequent exposure to various antibiotics places them under selection pressure to develop antibiotic resistant. This study was conducted to identify and characterise antibiotic resistant <i>E. coli</i> isolated from faecal samples of cows at livestock farm in Kedah. The disc diffusion method was used to determine the susceptibility of <i>E. coli</i> isolates against erythromycin (15 µg/mL), ampicillin (10 µg/mL), and tetracycline (30 µg/mL). Based on their morphological characteristics, six (A1, P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5) out of 30 isolates were identified as <i>E. coli</i>. All isolates were observed to show positive reactions for catalase, indole, MR, TSI and lactose fermentation tests but negative reactions for oxidase, citrate, and VP tests. All six isolates were observed to be resistant against erythromycin. The P4 isolate showed resistance against all tested antibiotics making it a multidrug resistant (MDR) bacterial strain. Through molecular identification, The MDR P4 is identified as <i>E. coli</i> strain LWY24 with 99.7% percentage identity. This study provides an important initial data regarding the prevalence of antibiotic resistant-bacteria (ARB) specifically in this livestock farm. This data is beneficial for establishing strategies to diminish the occurrence of ARB in livestock.</p>			
<p>HW 8 1570854385</p>	<p>Potential Utilisation of Suckermouth Catfish for Population Control</p>	<p><u>Wan Azman Wan Ismail</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>wanazman@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Suckermouth catfish are invasive alien species in Malaysia with rapid population propagation, causing negative impacts on local ecology and economy. Presently, there are no available methods to sufficiently control their populations. The aim of this study is to explore the potential of suckermouth catfish as a source of ingredient for pharmaceutical industry which could encourage their utilisation and indirectly control their population. In this study, acid-soluble collagen extraction was carried out, followed by identification tests, yield calculations, and some basic physical characteristic tests. The extracted collagen was described as off-white and had a strong acetic acid odour. The mean yield of collagen on a wet basis was $10 \pm 2.3\%$, with a hydroxyproline content of 1.6% while the viscosity and pH of a 20% collagen solution were 0.6 ± 0.25 mPa/s and 5.51 ± 0.1, respectively, comparable to previous studies using various species of fish. This study might suggest that the skin of suckermouth catfish is a promising source of collagen for potential industrial applications. However, further studies are needed to improve the yield and purity, and establish the physicochemical characteristics, safety and applications of the extracted collagen.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>HW 9 1570854394</p>	<p>DNA Damage and Obesity Among Faculty of Pharmacy Students</p>	<p>Maziana Mahamood (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>maziana2795@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Obesity is a major concern on a global scale, particularly in Malaysia. It causes a physiological imbalance in the regulation and normal functioning of adipose tissue, leading to other medical issues such as hyperglycaemia, dyslipidaemia, and inflammation. These conditions trigger the production of oxidative stress, which is worsened by a decrease in antioxidant defence systems in obese patients. This study was conducted to evaluate body mass index (BMI), waist to hip ratio (WHR), the level of subcutaneous fat in the whole body, trunk, leg, and arm and visceral fat of the subject, and their relationship with DNA damage parameters among the students of Faculty of Pharmacy (n=89) in Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM). DNA damage was assessed using Comet Assay. No significant difference ($p>0.05$) in the tail length, tail moment, olive moment, and the percentage of DNA in the tail was observed between groups, although a greater value of DNA damage parameters (mean \pm SD) was seen in the overweight group. There was also no correlation between the anthropometric measurements and DNA damage ($p>0.05$). In summary, it can be concluded that there was no significant difference in the levels of DNA damage among the normal and overweight/ obese groups with no correlation between DNA damage and BMI ($p>0.05$). Further study should be conducted to understand the mechanism/s that contributed to this condition.</p>			
<p>HW 10 1570854398</p>	<p>Surgical Site Infection Following Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting in the Cardiothoracic Unit: A Retrospective Case Control Study</p>	<p>Norfidah Mohamad and Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>norfidah@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Surgical site infections following coronary artery bypass grafting procedures are a major cause of postoperative morbidity, increased length of hospital stays, increased cost, and mortality, and therefore will generally be categorized as a life-threatening superficial skin infection. Consequently, this study aims to describe the incidence of surgical site infections and associated risk factors for surgical site infections following coronary artery bypass grafting. A retrospective case-control study was conducted on existing records of 280 patients admitted to the cardiothoracic ward who underwent coronary artery bypass grafting. The procedure was performed between January 2018 and December 2020. These patients were separated into two groups: those with surgical site infections (n = 140) and those without (n = 140). The six potential risk factors of the two groups were compared using univariate logistic regression. The incidence rate of surgical site infections was determined to be 25.4%, and the most prevalent risk factor was diabetes (n = 120, 80%), with an odds ratio of 3.60. However, factors that had no significant influence on surgical site infections were body mass index, preoperative medications, renal failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and peripheral vascular disease. In conclusion, diabetes was revealed to be a greater risk factor for surgical site infection following coronary artery bypass grafting.</p>			
<p>HW 11 1570857030</p>	<p>The Impact of Caregiver Burden on Depression Among Caregivers of Patients with Chronic Disease: A Cross-Sectional Study</p>	<p>Norfidah Mohamad and Zamzaliza Abdul Mulud (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>norfidah@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Caregiver burden refers to caregiving's emotional health and economic challenges. Caregiver depression is a failure to feel the future, worry, and indecisiveness. A chronic disease is an illness that is prolonged to cure and may gradually deteriorate over time. Caring for people with chronic disease is an emotionally and physically challenging task that can cause adverse outcomes for the caregiver, such as caregiver burden that leads to depression. This study aims to determine the level of caregiver burden and depression and the correlation between burden and depression among caregivers. A cross-sectional study was conducted among 217 caregivers of patients with chronic disease in a teaching hospital in Klang Valley using a self-administered questionnaire consisting of the Caregiver Burden Inventory and Beck Depression Inventory to measure caregiver burden and depression, respectively. The result found that most of the caregivers encountered mild burden (n = 168, 77.4%), moderate burden (n = 43, 19.8%), and severe burden (n = 6, 2.8%). The majority of caregivers experienced a light burden (n = 181, 83.4%), followed by mild depression (n = 17, 7.8%), moderate depression (n = 15, 6.9%), and severe depression (n = 4, 1.8%). Pearson's correlation showed a statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) and positive correlation ($r = 0.408$) between burden and depression among caregivers. In conclusion, caregivers in this study face significant burdens and depression due to caregiving.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

HW 12 1570859417	Relationship Between the Level of Physical Activity with Mental Health and Quality of Life Among Community-Dwelling Older Adults	Ameera Fatimah Mohd Faisal and Azliyana Azizan (University Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	ameeratifatihah@uitm.edu.my
<p>The aging population is rapidly increasing internationally along with the number of physical inactivity among older adults. Inactivity in old age can result in loss of physical function, mental health, and declining quality of life. Gardening activities can be included as physical activity as it meets the guideline from ACSM for older adults to involve at least 150 min to 300 min of moderate intensity physical activity or 75-150 vigorous intensity a week or 600 metabolic equivalents (MET) minutes per week. A cross-sectional study design was conducted to investigate the relationship between the frequency of physical activity with psychological and quality of life among community-dwelling older adults. 150 participants were included in this study. Statistical Package for Social Science software (SPSS) version 26.0 was used to analyze the collected data using descriptive statistics and Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. There was a statistically significant, negative, and fair correlation between the level of physical activity and mental health. Additional research with larger sample size is necessary to obtain a more thorough, valid, and reliable conclusion to support the findings.</p>			
HW 13 1570866499	The Impact of Pandemic on the Mental Health of Dental Professionals: A Systematic Review	Muhammad Faiz Mohd Hanim ; Nursharhani Shariff ; Intan Elliyana Mohammed ; Mohd Yusmialdil Putera Mohd Yusof ; Budi Aslinie Md Sabri and Norashikin Yusof (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2020438058@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>The purpose of this systematic review was to conduct a comprehensive literature analysis of the existing studies on the mental health status of dental professionals and to determine the elements that potentially influence the mental health of dental professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. A comprehensive search was conducted from 2019 to December 2022 through various online databases, such as PubMed, EBSCO-Medline, Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), and Google Scholar. All cross-sectional studies published in English collected to evaluate the mental health of dental practitioners during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic were included in this review. NHLBI's Study Quality assessment tools were used to analyse the study's quality. A total of 4297 studies, of which 37 met the inclusion criteria for this study. The majority of quality scores were fair. 48.6% of dental professionals experienced anxiety during the pandemic. In conclusion, this report shows that dental professionals' mental health status was affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, preventative and psychological support should be provided for dental practitioners' well-being and the quality of care during and after pandemics.</p>			

TRACK: LOGISTIC AND TRANSPORTATION (LT)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
LT 1 1570814085	The Review of Style on Selected Local Female Artist Artworks	Muhammad Salehuddin Zakaria and Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	msalehuddin@uitm.edu.my
<p>This study is partly because of how Malaysian artists' works show various styles of art that are recognised; where the artworks usually develop from different kinds of approaches and media. The objective of this study is to discuss the style that has been developed and how the artist was triggered by other previous related practises toward the history and development of art, either local or international. This review will focus on selected artworks within their own styles, in order to analyse and distinguish the relationship between idea, content, and context. Therefore, the process of review of related literature was able to clarify the visual art styles that were embedded in their artworks. This will be discussed according to their theme and how the technique, medium, and, of course, will share a new direction and contribution of style that is portrayed in every artwork. In conclusion, the discussion discovers the style that has been developed that is clearly applied and explores within the content and context their artistic innovation style.</p>			
LT 2 1570836132	Digital Touchpoints and Its Influence on Customer Preference for B2B Market	Hazliza Haron (Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Perak & Arsyad Ayub Graduate Business School, Malaysia)	hliza457@uitm.edu.my
<p>Digital marketing is the key means to reach customer in this era especially during the pandemic. Many organisations including the B2B companies have invested in transformation technology, including enhancing their marketing strategies via digital marketing. Past studies has showed that 70% of internet users over the world find information about a product by referring to internet content compared to traditional advertisements. This study looks into the digital marketing website touchpoints and investigate its influence on customer preference in doing online transactions. The study proceeded with convenience sampling and a total of 311 electronic manufacturers participated in this online survey. Six variables were tested and analysed using SPSS regression analysis. Results show that three out of six variables are significant that are visual appearance, ease of use and order fulfillment.</p>			
LT 3 1570836132	A Study of Innovation on Cultural and Creative Product-Designing Traditional Chinese Poetry into Product	Xue Min You (Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Pan Xiao (UiTM, China)	494587075@qq.com
<p>With the rapid growth of the cultural and creative industry in recent years, "Culture" plays a more important role in product design. In addition, "Only most of the nation, most of the world." Hence, "traditional culture" will be a key to design competitiveness in the future. Traditional Chinese poetry is an important intangible cultural heritage in China's civilisation. Therefore, designing "Traditional Chinese Poetry" into products will be a cultural and creative industry design trend. This paper studies Traditional Chinese Poetry culture transforming into the innovative design of artistic and creative products. This study uses literature to explore and construct the design model of Traditional Chinese Poetry transformation product design. The experimental design practice has practised the feasibility of the design model and design process. Through the design practice, participants have successfully designed cultural and creative products based on ancient poetry elements. Moreover, some of them made significant improvements in creative thinking and design connotation. Besides discussing the essence of cultural and innovative products and the construction of the design model of Traditional Chinese Poetry culture, we emphasise the problems of today's cultural and creative product design in China. According to the research result, there is still a lack of research on the cultural and creative product design model in China, especially in the traditional intangible culture field. I hope the contribution of this study will help improve the design development and hope it can popularity and influence cultural and creative products in China.</p>			
LT 4 1570836932	A Comparative Study of Traditional Chinese and Malaysian Auspicious Motifs	Pan Xiao (UiTM, China); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	182079555@qq.com
<p>The auspicious motifs of both China and Malaysia are rich in resources, some of which are related but at the same time have their own characteristics, so there is much to learn from them in terms of cultural interchange and development. In this paper, we compare and contrast the traditional auspicious motifs of the two countries, comparing their cultural backgrounds, preservation and future development prospects, so as to provide a reference for the development of the motifs.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>LT 5 1570841535</p>	<p>Decent Work and Social Sustainability: A Conceptual Model</p>	<p>Nor Tasnim Syaheera (UiTM, Malaysia); Mohd Rizaimy Shaharudin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nur Zainie Abd Hamid (Universiti Teknologi MARA & Faculty of Business Management, Malaysia)</p>	<p>tasnim.syaheera@gmail.com</p>
<p>This paper aims to propose a conceptual framework to study the relationship between decent work pillars and social sustainability. Under SDG 8, decent work and economic growth play an important role as an opportunity for employees to express their concerns, organize, and participate in the decision-making that may affect their lives, and be fair in services for both genders (women and men) as well. Nevertheless, annual cases reported that the employer had terminated employees without any substantial reason from the organization's view. In this context, four pillars of decent work suggested by the International Labour Organization (2020) - employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue have been used to identify the concrete variable to be explored with the new outcomes of social sustainability. Many previous researchers have used different variables to support their outcomes as the decent work itself has been inconsistently conceptualized with different dimensions. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to conceptualize the decent work variables and the impact on social sustainability. Through the lens of PWT, the study discovered four pillars of decent work (employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue) affect social sustainability.</p>			
<p>LT 6 1570841556</p>	<p>A Comparison of the Motifs on Kuala Terengganu Block Batik Sarong</p>	<p>Nikfarhana Zuhir (UiTM & Shah Alam, Malaysia); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia) Mohd Azhar Samin (Faculty of Art & Design, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia)</p>	<p>nickana1994@gmail.com</p>
<p>Batik block is one of the techniques used in the production of batik sarongs. This study aimed to determine the structure of the decorative patterns and motifs employed. Data was gathered through interviews with the owners of Mokhtar and Ibrahim batik in Kuala Terengganu and for the sample, four pieces of Mokhtar batik-applied batik sarong cloth and four pieces of Ibrahim batik-applied batik sarong cloth were used. A comparative analysis was performed as a consequence of the analysis of two entrepreneurs of block batik sarong fabric to determine the similarities and differences in themes. Some motifs look almost the same as those used by both entrepreneurs, and only the processing is different. This is to create a change and add variety to the existing decoration. Although the art of batik is imitated by batiks originating from Indonesia, the motifs used are inspired by the surrounding nature in the Malay world. To some extent, the imitation's effect has helped further enrich the results of batik art in Malaysia.</p>			
<p>LT 7 1570841923</p>	<p>Visual Communication in Sustainability Action: Public Understanding Through Human Behavior and Attitude</p>	<p>Elyana Mohd Binti Muslim Tan, Valerie Michael, Muhamad Hafiz Hassan, Ishak Ramli, Dalmin Ghazali, Mohamad Ezad Hafez Mohd Pahreraji and Muhammad Fauzan Abu Bakar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>ellyana@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The study aims to explore the essential elements of an idea in designing visual marketing, advertising or design developments to impose sustainable efforts. Visual communication is part of educational tools that can be executed through a medium dispersed in many areas. Public viewers can discern the availability of sustainability efforts implemented in their living standards; thus, conducting a qualitative interview on Public Sustainable awareness in terms of behaviour and attitude is essential. The final data distribute into four (4) categories of actions, including (1) Behavior and Attitude in Visual Development, (2) Mechanism in Public Information, (3) Process of Public Understanding, and (4) Public Understanding in Visual Sustainability. Conclude all data into a theoretical framework and suggest that the process of idea development should help the creator develop suitable awareness in the future in the form of visual communications.</p>			
<p>LT 8 1570849054</p>	<p>Furniture Design as a Sensory Product Approach in Autism Therapy for Children</p>	<p>Natrina M. P. Toyong (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Zulkifli Romli (University Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nur Dinie Aliah Ishak (University Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)</p>	<p>natrinatoy@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Autism Spectrum Problem (ASD) is a childhood communication and behavioural disorder. Even though ASD is a lifelong condition, medications and therapies can help autistic children with their symptoms and abilities to function. With assistance, autistic children can overcome their outbursts with ongoing therapies and proper surroundings. The research will uncover the viability of furniture design solution as an alternative sensory product which considers autistic children's outbursts as it relates to their surrounding and environment. The purpose of the study is to discover how sensory products can assist autistic children by analysing the Three Level of Design prescribed by Don Norman, focusing on the Visceral, Behavioural and Reflective elements that are applicable to the furniture design domain. The study's premise is established through a design method of video observation supported by literature reviews. Following that, a qualitative research method will be applied to collect data through observation and follow-up co-creation exercises. The result will provide an in-depth analysis of the effectiveness attribute of furniture as an alternative treatment technique for lowering outbursts in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) at home. Strategic upgrades on the product design value and functionality can benefit and support the learning process while assisting sensory issues and social skills. The preliminary findings are presented as a conceptual framework which visualizes the insights gathered and how this fits into the overall design process. Finally, the expected analysed findings will provide the characterization of furniture design utilising human factors understanding to specifically serve autism therapy in this new era.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

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LT 9 1570867579	Investigation of Mobile Application for LRT and MRT Train Station in Klang Valley	Muhammad Irsyad Zulkifli (University Selangor, Malaysia); Nur Huda Mat Yusoff (Management and Science University, Malaysia)	irsyadzulkifli@unisel.edu.my
<p>The goal of the study is to examine a mobile application for train stations in the Klang Valley and identify the best features to make daily commutes simpler. In order to investigate mobile applications for LRT and MRT train stations, a survey and phased visits will be conducted. The development of MRT and LRT mobile applications, which will replace the website and application platform and provide both current services and new capabilities, is currently under review. In conclusion, this research will be used to create mobile applications by providing new mobile application, will eventually replace the website and application platform.</p>			
LT 10 1570867580	Comprehensive Art Module of Waste to Wealth Management Through Online Environment Learning	Rina Abd Shukor and Nor Aziyana Abd Rahman (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	rinashukor@unisel.edu.my
<p>This paper elaborates on the recycling and upcycling application associated with collecting and selecting discarded materials to bring new value towards discarded materials. This model broadens the curriculum concept of recycling and upcycling waste materials facilitating knowledge, an effective and cognitive skill applied during production. The module applies technical, practical and innovative processes of the 'Scavenging method' (waste hunting or collecting) implemented into the home learning curriculum. In conclusion, this module enables us to understand creative conversion practice through art. The assembled scraps as functional products contribute to a new hybrid ideology of form follow function in an online learning environment.</p>			
LT 11 1570867582	Enhancing a New Method of Teaching Pendidikan Moral Subject to Secondary School Students	Ahmad Faiz Azmin and Nuraina Shuhadah Haris Fadilah (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	ahmadfaiz@unisel.edu.my
<p>This project enhances the Pendidikan Moral in secondary school using a fun and entertainment platform. The online survey has been conducted in selected primary schools, where students, teachers, and parents were involved and shared their concern on the Pendidikan Moral Subject. This project discovers most respondents are bored of the same teaching method for Pendidikan Moral by memorizing text notes. In conclusion, the respondent acknowledges that a new teaching method should be implemented in the Pendidikan Moral subject. This study provides a new teaching method that can be implemented in the Pendidikan Moral subject as a new way of teaching.</p>			
LT 12 1570867583	Overview of Ten Powerful Marketing Strategies for Graphic Designers	Khairul Azuwan Ishak (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	khairul.a@unisel.edu.my
<p>The students in their last year will benefit from this review because it will educate them on how to develop a career in the industry field after they graduate. The chosen relevant literature will uncover within the field regarding several marketing strategies applicable to the graphic designer industry. The process of review will give information about the most effective ways to put strategies into action after graduation when working as a graphic designer. In conclusion, graduate students will learn and apply the effective marketing methods that can help a graphic designer become successful in their careers for a better future.</p>			
LT 13 1570867584	Hygiene and Health Using Essential Oil and Soap Among Malaysians	Ahmad Lotfi Abu Samah and Nazariah Abdul Rahman (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	ahmadlotfi@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study explored the need of a new soap and aromatherapy benefit in it from Lux soap brand and Lipton tea among Malaysians and examined the importance of aromatherapy benefited soap for the consumer. This project based on survey from respondents all from Selangor and Klang Valley area with both male and female from various ages. Results share from respondents suggested that need of aromatherapy benefits in the soap and new fragrance is high among the consumers. The outcome of this study shown, many respondents suggested to use aromatherapy soap and essential oil that benefits to reduce stress and anxiety.</p>			
LT 14 1570867585	Overview of Semiotic Concept on Preschooler Comprehension in Behaviour Change	Nor Aziyana Abd Rahman and Laili Mardziah Tajuddin (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	azie@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study did a partial review on how the semiotic idea of preschooler comprehension influences changes in behaviour. The review of semiotic was defined using recent and the past eras which specifies the specific meaning and how the recent output had been discovered. This study directed on a clear discussion of the semiotic endeavour in the recent scenario related to the concept of preschooler comprehension in behaviour change based on the classification of their outputs. In conclusion, the review discussed between semiotic elements and the comprehension of preschoolers in relation to changes in behaviour in contemporary and older studies' findings.</p>			

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LT 15 1570867586	Digital Documentation Through Underwater Photography Method	<u>Nazrul Azha Abu Hassan</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia); <u>Adzrool Idzwan Hj. Ismail Adzrool</u> (Universiti Utara Malaysia & School of Creative Industry Management & Performing Arts, Malaysia); <u>Siti Salmi Binti Jamali</u> (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia)	nazrul@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study focuses on the educational value of photographs and provides discursive methods for employing underwater photography in environmental education. This study will use a qualitative approach to investigate the efficacy of the interaction between photography and the environment. According to the findings, photographic documentation and data collecting may be highly valuable, and knowing the method and basics will substantially improve the application of underwater photography images. In conclusion, it has been discovered that underwater photography has the power to produce a unique dynamic and idea that may be utilised in a Public Service Announcement (PSA) to raise social awareness about the health of the coral reef.</p>			
LT 16 1570867587	Styling Concept in Fashion Photography Process	<u>Afendi Md Shas Md Khaled</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia); <u>Nadzri Mohd Sharif</u> (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)	fendishas@unisel.edu.my
<p>This ongoing exploration is now mainly focused on the procedure of fashion photography's production. This investigation will collect data on the need for instructional tools via a survey and a review of relevant previous works. The findings of this study will provide a new perspective and original concept for creating a module in the area of fashion photography. In conclusion, the results of this research have the potential to lead to high-quality style direction and fashion photography, as well as a person taking part in a process that photography practitioners may put into practise to enhance their own capabilities and the efficiency of the work.</p>			
LT 17 1570867589	Overview of the Influences Street Photography in Photojournalism Genre	<u>Laili Mardziah Tajuddin and Nor Aziyana Abd Rahman</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	elitajuddin@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study did a partial review of borderless street photography, typically used to capture the random actual moments of life happening in public places. The use of data derived from both the contemporary and the previous literature that is associated with street photography. It was affected by the approaches and styles of photographers that influenced and enlightened the characteristics that were often unconscious. In conclusion, the study discussed how the practitioners associated with street photography were impacted by their own direction and concern with the objective of their project either as a hobby or for other purposes of artwork used.</p>			
LT 18 1570867591	An Overview of Selected Yusof Ghani Abstract Expressionist Painting	<u>Zaim Durulaman</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia); <u>Mohd Jamil Mat Isa</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	duzaim@unisel.edu.my
<p>This review is an analysis on Yusof Ghani's artwork that recognized with the abstract expressionist character. The specific artwork was chosen from the artist collection, then captured into digital mode which will assist the process of analysis on the content and context of artwork. This artwork appears to be very successful in its presentation. This study clearly shows the appropriate features of abstract expressionist style that was applied by the artist in their artwork making. The selected artwork through the analysis shows the exploration of movement that was attached with the technique, which is associated with the style and contexts.</p>			
LT 19 1570867592	Awareness Campaign on Feeding Stray Cats into Invention of Portable Outdoor Feeding Station (Cat Food Bowl)	<u>Nazariah Abdul Rahman, Nurhannani Mohd Hasnin and Ahmad Lotfi Abu Samah</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	nazariah@unisel.edu.my
<p>This project shares about a stray cat feeding awareness campaign and the development of a portable outdoor feeding station. The method consisted of conducting an online survey with a targeted group, which includes cat owners and cat lovers. Therefore, this awareness campaign and the product design of a portable outdoor feeding station (Cat Food Bowl) were created by implementing the advertising technique of direct marketing. This innovation makes use of visual elements of design that raise awareness about changing public attitudes and behaviours towards the issue of providing an appropriate portable outdoor feeding station for serving food to stray animals.</p>			
LT 20 1570867593	Food Photography on Instagram as A Medium to Encourage Healthy Eating Behaviours	<u>Mohamad Ridzuan Abdul Musa</u> (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia); <u>Rosita binti Mohd Tajuddin</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	ridzuanmusa@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study is based on the findings of a specific group of internet users on Instagram, and the findings of that survey were then pre-tested with industry professionals. Instagram users were asked questions about a variety of topics related to their use of the platform. The goal of this research was to investigate the outcomes of the art of photography campaigns that were incorporated into various forms of social media. This research was conducted to provide the readers with a better understanding of the significant role that producing high-quality visuals plays in ensuring the successful completion of a campaign's objectives.</p>			

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LT 21 1570867595	The Design of Fauna Featured as a Motif in the Cucuk Sanggul	Aiga Isnin (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia)	aiqaafiqah@unisel.edu.my
<p>This study establishes the distinctiveness of the fauna motif used on the collector Chuck Sanggul's Perak Museum. We used motif tracing and digital photo compilation on cucuk sanggul to examine the fauna's characteristics. The relevant information was organised into cucuk sanggul motifs, which were then connected to the purpose and significance of various faunal elements. After closer examination, it was discovered that flora motifs had been included into the components Cucuk sanggul's head. The unique early cucuk sanggul that are connected to the identity of Orang Asli people in Perak were made by artisans using a range of animal inspirations.</p>			
LT 22 1570867596	Role of Photographer in Local Press: Work Changes and Approaches in Digital Era	Nur Shazleen Md Yusof (Universiti Selangor, Malaysia); Jasni Dolah (Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia)	shazleen@unisel.edu.my
<p>This ongoing research aims to determine the role of press photographers in this country that impact due to work changes in digital era. The research begins with a review of recent and earlier literature, in-depth interviews, and observation in press photography. The importance of this research contributes to a fresh understanding and interpretation of press photography. This will clarify press professionalism in the digital era. This study examines photography's evolution and the issues press photographers face in work challenges due to the digital age. In recommendations, press photographers must have strong work values and ethics to earn the public's trust.</p>			
LT 23 1570870096	Hemung and Sperrung Posttherapy ODGJ Verbal Language	Leni Syafyahya Syafyahya and Efriyades Efriyades (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	lenisy@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>The purpose of the study was to describe on the hemung, sperrung, the meaning and verbal language skills of ODGJ after being treated. Methods through editing, coding, and equivalent data analysis were used. Data obtained from YouTube Diman Khan TV. The results showed that hemung and sperrung occurred when asked about the deep conflict in the sufferer. The meaning of the ODGJ verbal language varies in communicating the speech, there are coherent and incoherent. Coherent speech relates to other speeches and incoherent speech is not related to the next speech. After therapy, the verbal language skills of ODGJ have developed.</p>			
LT 24 1570870097	Minangkabau Ancient History and Cultural Communication	Mhd. Nur Bagindo (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia); Alhamra Azhari (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia); Herwandi Herwandi (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	mhdnur@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study focuses on history and culture communication the Minangkabau kingdom that located on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia. This kingdom covers the central part of the island of Sumatra. The Minangkabau Malay kingdom was centered around the Batanghari river. The purpose of this study is to explain the role of Minangkabau Malay in world trade and the results of cultural communication. The research method used is historical research methods through library and archive research. It turned out that the Ancient Minangkabau Malay Kingdom had opened cultural relations with India so that there were Hindu and Buddhist influences in Sumatra</p>			
LT 25 1570870099	Conjunctions of Correlation in the Local Print Media	Noviatri Yat and Reniwati Reniwati (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	noviatri@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study describes on the form and meaning via correlative conjunctions in local print media. The used of listening method were utilized, where the analysis of data used referential equivalent technique. The results of the analysis use an informal presentation approach. Indeed, the study indicated of five forms of correlative conjunctions, namely correlative conjunctions "not only-but", "not only-however", "not only-but", "either-or", "between-and", and "between-with". Indeed, some of them are not in accordance with the standard form of conjunctions. There are 4 affinities in the meaning of correlative conjunctions, namely the affinity of the meanings of 'affirmation', 'more', 'place', and 'concern'.</p>			
LT 26 1570870101	Analysis of Indonesian Imperative Sentences in Public Service Advertisement Texts	Efriyades Efriyades and Leni Syafyahya Syafyahya (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	efriyades@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>The purpose of this study is to explain the imperative sentences of public service advertisements. The information conveyed of language formed by a series of sentences. In this study, we will discuss the imperative sentences used, therefore the method via observation support with note-taking techniques that classified and analyzed using the equivalent and distributional method. The results from the data analysis were discovered on four types of imperative sentences used in public service advertisements. Therefore, this study clearly shows on the used of four types of imperative sentences were easily established in public service advertisements with their purpose and intention</p>			

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LT 27 1570870102	Codicological Analysis on Sawyer Panganten's Manuscript, Sekejengkol Village, Bandung Regency, West Java, Indonesia	Roma Kyo Kae Saniro (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	romakyokae@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>The purpose of this study is to disclose some component of the codicology of Sawyer Panganten's manuscript so that it might be considered an asset to culture. Investigate this topic by making use of the qualitative method together with the approach centered on codicology to script as an object. Research results thus disclose that exists identification related with aspect codicological of Sawyer Panganten's manuscript from facet title obtained, in a manner explicit, number script, place storage wood, origin script, state script, size, number of lines per page, font, method writing, materials script, form script, age manuscript, author / copyist, origin suggestion script, function social manuscript, and overview text as asset culture used as Indonesian traditions. Research results thus disclose that exists identification related with aspect codicological of Sawyer Panganten's manuscript.</p>			
LT 28 1570870103	Metadiscourse of Presentations at the ASEAN Accountant Conference	Wulan Fauzanna (Andalas University, Indonesia)	wulanfauzanna@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study intends to analyse the Conference presentation as one of the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programmes for ASEAN accountants. Data was collected from the presentation at the ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA) conference. Data were audio-recorded and then transcribed into 29,800 words. Presenting and listening to the conference may pose a challenge among Non-native speakers (NNS). The study applies the interpersonal metadiscourse markers (Hyland, 2005). The results show that interactional resources are more valuable than interactive ones, which supports content delivery. The study concludes at the markers utilised significantly NNS audiences apprehend the specialised discipline presentation by NNS presenters.</p>			
LT 29 1570870104	Formation of Birds Element in Minangkabau Pattern Within the Fiqh and Sufism Perspective	Herwandi Herwandi (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas, Indonesia); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Hanafi Hussin (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia)	herwandi@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This ongoing study on the anomaly of decorative pattern in Minangkabau art. The decorative pattern that uses show the abstract and not naturalism that related with the Islamic thinking and Sufism in Minangkabau culture. The examination on specific and selected decorative patterns will classify and mapping with the philosophy of Islamic art. The appropriate methods through the field research, and will involving with hundreds of artifacts, ornate buildings of Minangkabau. The process of analysis interweaves with the relationship between Islamic thought from the selected example decorative patterns that emerged in Minangkabau include of how the ornaments depicting real birds' character only.</p>			
LT 30 1570870105	Attitudinal Stance Towards COVID-19: An Appraisal Analysis of the Jakarta Post Editorials	Lucy Suraiya (Andalas University, Indonesia)	lucysuraiya@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study examines the way linguistic resources can be employed to mediate the attitudinal stance of media discourse pertaining to COVID-19. The analysis of fifty editorial texts of The Jakarta Post, a leading national newspaper in Indonesia, identified positive and negative stances towards government and people with respect to COVID-19 mitigation. The positive stances were indicated by praising and justifying for government and people in controlling the spread of virus. The negative stances indicated by the terms criticizing and condemning due to the failure of government in communication to public, criticizing the government policy on economy priority rather than science or health, and mismanagement on social aid.</p>			
LT 31 1570870106	Does Quartile Matter: Investigating Syntactic Complexity of International Publication	Laily Martin (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	lailymartin@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This comparison study deals with syntactic complexity in the Indonesian scholars' publication of international peer review journals. The analysis covers 21 journal articles from two groups, articles submitted to the journals with quartile and without quartile using 14 syntactic complexity measures. Results showed that the journal articles with quartile have higher mean scores of syntactic complexity measures than the non-quartiles, but significant differences only occurred in three groups of measurement: the length of production unit, coordination, and degree of phrasal sophistication. This may show the performance gap between groups as the syntactical constructions of the journal articles with quartile surpass the non-quartile.</p>			
LT 32 1570870108	Use of Different Words with the Same Meaning (Synonyms) in Japanese, Namely the Word "Wear"	Adrianis Adrianis (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	adrianis@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study aims to explain the use of words that have the same meaning, namely synonyms. The method used in this study is the distribution method. In Japanese language the word "wear", there are 5 of them, namely Kimasu きます, Hakimasu はきます, kakemasu かけかます, Kaburimasu かぶります, shimasu します. All of these words include verbs, in Japanese are called doushi. Even though these words have the same meaning, the words they follow are not the same as the objects they follow. The object followed is also seen from the position of its use in humans and the position of the object.</p>			

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LT 33 1570870108	Suffix Denoting Negation in Japanese	Adrianis Adrianis (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	adrianis@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study aims to discuss suffixes that express negation in Japanese. There are various forms of suffixes that express negation in Japanese. depending on the word attached. This study of suffixes that express negation in Japanese uses a descriptive qualitative method. Suffixes that express negation in Japanese can be attached to verbs, adjectives, nouns. the forms of suffixes that express negation in Japanese for verbs are masen, shimasendeshita, nai, na, nakarebanarimasen. The forms of suffixes that express negation of nouns are jaarimasen, jaarimasendeshita, nu, zu, mai. The forms of suffixes that express negation on adjectives are jaarimase, kunai, nakrebanarimasen., na.</p>			
LT 34 1570870108	The Composition of Various Percentages of Terracotta Clay as Colourant Glaze	Siti Norhashimah Suman (UiTM, Malaysia); Nor Nazida Awang (UiTM (Perak), Malaysia); Rusmadiyah Anwar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	sitin185@uitm.edu.my
<p>Terracotta's high mineral content makes it valuable in the production of pigments for colourants in ceramic bodies and glazes. Terracotta differs from commercial colours due to its natural minerals. This study investigates the potential addition of local terracotta clay in transparent glaze formulation using experimental methods such as clay powder percentages as colourants in the glaze formula, X-ray diffraction and X-ray fluorescence tests, and scanning electron microscope analysis (SEM) for morphology and structure of the clay elements. To make the glazing translucent, terracotta clay powder was proportionately added, varying from 20 to 50%. All samples are put on porcelain ceramic bodies and fired at gloss temperatures (1200°C). Visual inspection is used to identify the ceramic body's colour, resulting in a glossy surface, smooth melting, and creamy colours that develop in the sample form without defects.</p>			
LT 35 1570870967	Investigational Demonstration of DIAMOND Matrix with Designomics in Ceramic Entrepreneur	Faizul Khalid (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Rusmadiyah Anwar and Hema Zulaika Hashim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	faizulkhalid85@gmail.com
<p>In this paper, DIAMOND matrix is proposed by combining Designomics approach to enable ceramic design interaction. Previous studies on Designomics only exploited in jewellery design process. Hence, the matrix cooperatively with Designomics are exploited as a new medium of multiplexing in ceramics design studio. It is a common tools that can be used to investigate a systematic in-house ceramic has refer on DIAMOND matrix. The main purpose of this matrix is to place the function of entrepreneur activities by the ceramist. DIAMOND determined based on distinctly design activities, can be classified into seven broad types: D-Development, I-Ideation, A-Adaptation, M-Manufacture, O-Outcome, N-Entrepreneur and D-Detailing. Essentially, the contributions determines methodology used by studio ceramic entrepreneur in design production. The results indicate a highly reliable method indicator, where the ceramic entrepreneur attributes due to involve in studio-based was eight pillars end-to-end process dealings with Designomics.</p>			
LT 36 1570870969	The Influence of Design Thinking in Socio-Technical System for Future Design Manufacturing	Nor Haliza Johari (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Rusmadiyah Anwar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nor Nazida Awang (UiTM (Perak), Malaysia)	norha542@uitm.edu.my
<p>Design and product manufacturing are impacted by the human interaction of design thinking in interpreted product recognition and perceptual product experience (PPE) with the experience perceiver. The human interaction of design thinking cannot be influenced unless individuals realize the main factor behind the designs and implement them when they face them during product development. Since digitalization has taken over design development, the system of intelligent computers and the implementation of this artificial intelligence have become a socio-technical identifier for design analysis. Many innovations and inventions have been developed; however, such approaches are not widely practiced, and there is still a lack of discussion about design development and the methodology of design practice faced by the designer. This research is overly empiricist on the significance of the design analysis approach in identifying the product design representation in the context of syntactic that can be generalized as a product design-based representation.</p>			
LT 37 1570871628	Sustainable Pineapple Fabric Being Used Through Local Hand-Drawn Batik Technique	Mohamad Fareez Azuan (Management Science University, Malaysia); Mohd Azhar Samin (Faculty of Art & Design, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Selangor, Malaysia); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	fareezaxuan@gmail.com
<p>The purpose of this research is to determine the sustainability of pineapple fibre (natural fabric), which is used in the production of hand-drawn of local batik product. Malaya was the first country to use pineapple leaf fibre, which was in the 1930s. Pineapple leaf fibres are currently being used as a natural material for textile in Malaysia. The purpose of this research is to determine the sustainability of pineapple fibre in the Malaysian hand-drawn batik industry. Field study methods, library research, and interviews were used in this investigation. One of the novel aspects of this research is that it aims to raise awareness and acceptance among Malay batik producers regarding the hand-drawn batik application into natural pineapple fabric.</p>			

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<p>LT 38 1570872006</p>	<p>Motif of Mimbar in Perak Before Independence Era of Malaysia</p>	<p><u>Nur Faezah Hashim</u> (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Arbaiyah Binti Ab Aziz and Kamal Abdul Aziz (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2019912931@student.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Mimbar is a place where the khatib delivers a sermon before the Friday prayer begins. Undeniably, a mimbar that was built before independence era is hard to find today and there is a lack of research on motifs of the mosques' mimbar. The objective of this research is to identify the motifs on the mimbar before the independence era, particularly in Ipoh, Perak. Therefore, this research aims to help expose the future generation and nurture their knowledge regarding the extrinsic values of the mimbar's aesthetics and the intrinsic meaning of its motifs that contribute in the development of mimbar motifs in art and architecture in Malaysia.</p>			
<p>LT 39 1570872442</p>	<p>Batik Sarong Motif and Design of Selected Batik Manufacturers' Products in Kelantan</p>	<p>Mohd Azhar Bin Samin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nikfarhana Zuhir (UiTM & Shah Alam, Malaysia); Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>azharsamin@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Kelantan is a state in Malaysia on the east coast. It is well-known for producing batik sarongs utilising the stamping block process with wax application. The purpose of this research is to investigate the motif design characteristics of Kelantan traditional batik sarong. The data was gathered through the use of field works, interviews, observation, and motif recognition using samples chosen from two batik companies: Batik Samasa and Ayu Fashion Batik. The results of documentation are a comparison of the two companies from the aspect of motifs and design arrangement. All motifs employed demonstrate the identity of the batik sarong Kelantan.</p>			
<p>LT 40 1570872450</p>	<p>Kinetic Steampunk Sculpture Sculpture, Kinetic, Move, Machines</p>	<p>Lutse Lambert Daniel Morin (Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta, Malaysia)</p>	<p>lutselambert@gmail.com</p>
<p>The form to be developed in this creation is a sculpture from former motorcycle machines combined with screw iron material and utensils assembled into kinetic steampunk sculptures. This material is assembled into a bee-shaped sculpture. The selection of bees as a sculpture was based on the author's interest in bee philosophy. Bees have many benefits for human life. The sculpture is designed with weight balance in mind. Movement with a ballast system results from wind blowing or human interaction, so sculptures can be categorized as kinetic sculptures. In addition, this research is also to realize aesthetic ideas and ideas according to empirical abilities and experiences expressed in the form of three-dimensional works.</p>			

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LT 41 1570872646	Exploring the Constellation of Indonesian Popular Literature in the 1950 to 1968 Period	Roma Kyo Kae Saniro (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	romakyokae@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This research dealt with the constellations of Indonesian popular literature in 1950-1960 period that consist of the development of popular literature; characteristics, types, and content of popular literature; and author and his works during 1950-1968 period. The descriptive analysis was choose, in order to describe and analysis the appropriate data chosen. The results reveal that 1950-1968 period was a year of euphoric independence resulting in author freedom, and include the popular literary works with specific characteristics and dominated by male readers, plots of love adventurous, entertainment venue settings and rich people's environments, and women were used as object.</p>			
LT 42 1570872651	Lexical Variations of Food of Muslim Traditional Ceremonies in Minangkabau Isolect Indonesia	Nadra Nadra (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	nadra@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study describes the variations of food in Minangkabau's isolect that are commonly used in Muslim traditional ceremonies. The conversational discussion and observational method on selected ceremonies were conducted. There are five distinct Muslim traditional ceremonies that are found in this study. Furthermore, the result discovered that there are nine foods for dishes and vegetables, eleven items for snacks, three items for drinks and one item for fruit. This included the foods that were classified into one, two, and three lexicons. Overall, it may be concluded that variations of food always occur in every Muslim traditional ceremony.</p>			
LT 43 1570872655	Toponymy of Indonesian Islands: The Study from Historical Perspective	Nopriyasman Nopriyasman, Gusti Asnan, Oktavianus Oktavianus and Midawati Midawati (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)	nopriyasman@hum.unand.ac.id
<p>This study is aimed at investigating the toponymy of Indonesian Islands. The data are collected by tracing the documents of the names of the islands from colonial times up to the present. The study is done with a historical and semantic approach. The results of the research indicate the naming of the islands is related to political and economic expansion as well as cultural penetration. The naming of the islands is carried out by the government agencies directly involved in marine affairs. Besides, geographers and marines observer also played roles in the naming of the island.</p>			

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<p>LT 44 1570872670</p>	<p>Women's Oppression During a Critical Period of Indonesian Independence</p>	<p>Rizky Amelya Furqan, Selfi Mahat Putri and Armini Arbain (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)</p>	<p>rizkyamelyafurqan@hum.unand.ac.id</p>
<p>The events of PRRI, 1965, and 1998 are evidence of several protests by the public against the post-independence government. The presence of this event stems from disappointment with the workings of the central government which is considered no longer in accordance with the values and norms that exist in Pancasila. In these three events, women became an inseparable part. Although, in essence, when fighting soldiers from the center directly, they were not women. However, it does not mean that women are free from the various problems they face. Therefore, further analysis is needed of women's lives in the post- independence period because basically the freedom that is depicted on women is always an ambiguous thing. This can be related to the narrative related to free women presented by Simone de Beauvoir. The method used in this study is a feminist approach to women's lives by means of descriptive narratives obtained through novels with the theme PRRI, 1965, and 1998. The data analysis technique used is to identify narratives that describe women's lives and contribute to the narrative of women's freedom that imaginative. Thus, it will be found that women who are considered free do not really have the freedom as stated by Simone de Beauvoir, and the interpretation that women are not truly free is reflected in the discourse attached to women, such as women must marry and have children in the Novel Trauma After Chaos or women who even became victims of the 1965 incident in Novel Pulang.</p>			
<p>LT 45 1570873025</p>	<p>Local Wisdom of Nias Island People Facing the Earthquake and Tsunami</p>	<p>Anatona Gulo (Universitas Andalas, Indonesia)</p>	<p>anatona@hum.unand.ac.id</p>
<p>In just three months, during December 26, 2004 to March 28, 2005, Nias island was shaken by a massive earthquake in a row of 9.2 and 8.7 on the Richter scale and followed by the rise of tsunami tides to the land. Thousands of victims both died and were injured caused by the buildings wreckage which was built by using modern architecture. But so many people survived and saved from the danger. In general, those who survived were who lived in the highlands and far from the coast, or who lived in omohada which was built by using traditional architecture.</p>			
<p>LT 46 1570873102</p>	<p>Low Cost LiDAR-GNSS-UAV Technology Development for PT Garam's Three Dimensional Stockpile Modeling Needs</p>	<p>Daud Wahyu Imani (Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia)</p>	<p>6016202005@mhs.its.ac.id</p>
<p>Using technologies such as UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle), GNSS, and LiDAR will later be combined into one of the newest technologies to cover each other's deficiencies. This integration system aims to increase the accuracy of calculating the volume of the land stockpile of PT. Garam (Salt Company). This study uses the Taror 650 Iron Man drone with four propellers, which can fly for 15 minutes. LiDAR can perform data acquisition of point clouds, three-dimensional models, and Contours. LiDAR has a drawback in the form of coordinate data positions that have local references. Surveyors can use GNSS, LiDAR, and drone multi-sensor technology to map the stockpile of salt on open land and warehouses, where the previous process used terrestrial methods and manual calculations with sacks. Research with LiDAR needs to be combined with UAV to overcome data acquisition limitations because it only passes through the right and left sides of the object, when applied to a salt stockpile. The UAV is flown to assist data acquisition with a wide coverage with the help of integration of the 200 gram LiDAR system. Using LiDAR for low-cost mapping surveys will make easier for surveyors and academics to obtain data at a more economical price. LiDAR is survey tool with a low price, around 999 USD. Therefore, to minimize the operational costs of using LiDAR, surveyors can use Low-Cost LiDAR, GNSS, and UAV at a price of around 638 USD. GPS Low Cost generates data in the form of position determining latitude and longitude coordinates to help georeferencing process the detected object. Results data obtained are calibrated with pitch, roll, and yaw to get the vertical height of the existing contours. This study conducted an experimental process on the roof of a building with a radius of approximately 30 meters.</p>			
<p>LT 47 1570873125</p>	<p>Low Cost Webcam Camera and GNSS Integration for Updating Home Data Using AI Principles</p>	<p>Failaqui Haq (Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Indonesia)</p>	<p>6016212006@mhs.its.ac.id</p>
<p>PDAM determines customer charges by considering the customer's building. Charges determination significantly affects PDAM income and customer costs because the PDAM applies a subsidy policy for customers classified as small households. Periodic updates are needed so that pricing is in line with the target. A thorough customer survey in Surabaya is needed to update customer building data. However, the survey that has been carried out so far has been by deploying officers to conduct one-by-one surveys for each PDAM customer. Surveys with this method require a high effort and cost. This research offers a technology called Mobile Mapping that is has more lower time and cost. This tool is installed in the car so that it can record the surrounding buildings while the car is running. Mobile mapping technology generally uses lidar sensors equipped with GNSS, but this technology requires high costs. In overcoming this problem, this research develops low-cost mobile mapping technology using a webcam camera sensor added to the GNSS and IMU sensors. The principle of this invention is to integrate 4 camera sensors, a GNSS webcam, and GPS to acquire photo data, which is equipped with GPS and IMU data. The output data from this technology will be analyzed using Cosine Similarity to reduce redundant data. Data reduction is used to eliminate similar data and maintain the image that displays the complete buildings. The AI method used is transfer learning by utilizing a trained model named VGG-16. From the analysis of similarity data, it was found that the data reduction reached 50%. Then georeferencing is done using the Google Maps API to get address information according to the coordinates in the data. After that, geographic join is done to link survey data with customer data already owned by PDAM Surya Sembada Surabaya.</p>			

TRACK: ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT (EE)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
EE 1 1570841331	The Effect of Scandium onto Mechanical Properties and Wear Behaviour of Al-Si Alloy	Nabila Nujaimi (Universiti Teknologi Mara Shah Alam, Malaysia)	2022778141@isiswa.uitm.edu.my
<p>Aluminium-silicon (Al-Si) alloy is the metal matrix composite (MMCs), widely used in constructions and transports requiring high strength and ductility. In this research, Al-Si was reinforced with 0.2 to 0.8 wt.% scandium (Sc). Al-Si and Sc were melted at 720°C in high temperature furnace. Al-Si-Sc composite then were poured to stainless steel mold and solidified at room temperature. Ultimate tensile strength (UTS) machine, Vickers hardness tester and pin-on disc machine were used to characterize the tensile, hardness and wear properties. From results obtained, the increment of Sc increased the value of mechanical properties to Al-Si. The ductility of Al-Si was observed much lower in the absence of Sc. The tensile strength of unrefined Al-Si and Al-Si with 0.6 wt.% Sc were 325 and 377.3 MPa. The hardness value for the unrefined Al-Si also shows less compared with Al-Si with 0.8 wt.% Sc, which were 70 and 85 Hv. The results were significant improvements with the use of Sc as grain refiner. Results shown that 0.6 wt.% Sc gave the lowest wear rate which was 0.7×10^{-4} at 100 N, while for 150 N, the wear rate was 1.25×10^{-4} g/min. Microstructure of Al-Si-Sc composite alloy has much finer compared to unrefined Al-Si alloy. Increased Sc in Al-Si alloy influenced the grain refinement and mechanical strength of that composites.</p>			
EE 2 1570844439	Isotherm, Characterisation and Regeneration Studies for the Adsorption of Pb (II) Ions in Water	Nurul Fariha Lokman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia); Nurul Ain Shafiqah Anuar, Suhaimi Abdul-Talib and Tay Chia Chay (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Ahmad Ashrif A. Bakar (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia); Sharifah Abdullah (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)	nurul_fariha@salam.uitm.edu.my
<p>The adsorption isotherms and regeneration study of the removal of Pb (II) ions from water using KNF-CHT-ALG beads were evaluated. The effects of initial Pb (II) ions concentration on the adsorption capacity of KNF-CHT-ALG beads were carried out in a batch study mode and analysed using the Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) technique. In the present research, the linear models of Langmuir and Freundlich were used to predict the adsorption isotherms. The adsorption process was excellently well fitted with the Langmuir isotherm model. The maximum adsorption capacity recorded 33.557 mg/g. For the regeneration study, after five times of the recycling process, the KNF-CHT-ALG beads still showed good adsorption towards Pb (II) ions with maximum removal of 95% and regeneration of 98%. Clearly, from the research conducted, the KNF-CHT-ALG beads are found to be a suitable adsorbent for Pb (II) ions removal.</p>			
EE 3 1570850260	Bioremediation of Carbamazepine Using Bacteria: A Review	Tay Chia Chay, Izzatil Aina Razali, Nur K'sya Karlina George Haikal, Siti Sabrina Kasri (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	taychiay@uitm.edu.my
<p>Carbamazepine is one of the pharmaceutical compounds that causes pollution. Bioremediation is chosen as the suitable method for degrading carbamazepine. The bioremediation of carbamazepine is achieved by determining the characteristics of bacteria and the source of bacteria used in the degradation of carbamazepine. Gram-negative bacteria are more favourable compared to gram-positive bacteria. Gram-negative bacteria obtained from sludge samples with various contaminants degraded carbamazepine efficiently at 100%. pH 7 and temperature at 25°C are optimal conditions that provide optimum results in degrading carbamazepine. MSS media is the preferred medium for bacteria as it degrades carbamazepine into the source of carbon. These identified gaps in the study provide basic information and shed light on future mechanism and application studies.</p>			
EE 4 1570853763	Fabrication of ZnO Nanostructures Doped with Nb at Different Concentration as a Argon Sensor	Mohd Husairi Fadzilah Suhaimi (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Kevin Alvin Eswar (UiTM Sabah Branch Tawau Campus & NANO-SciTech Centre (NST), Malaysia); Izzah Nur Zulaikha Masjhur (NANO-SciTech Centre Laboratory, Malaysia); Mohamad Rusop (Universiti Teknologi MARA - UiTM & NANO-SciTech Centre / NANO-ElecTronic Centre, Malaysia)	mhusairifadzilah@yahoo.com
<p>At the present time, there is an increasing demand for the progress of nano sized semiconductors due to their significant optical and electrical properties which are extremely useful for the fabrication of multifunctional nanoscale electronic and optoelectronic devices. This works presents the report on the study of ZnO nanoparticles doped on silicon substrate. ZnO nanoparticles doped was prepared by using thermal immersion method with varies percentage ratio mass of dopand, Niobium. ZnO nanoparticles was characterized for their morphology by using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), crystalline graphic of material by x-ray diffraction (XRD) and electrical properties by IV measurement. The FESEM results showed that the randomly rougher distribution of ZnO nanoparticles doped with Nb covering on Si surface. XRD results reveals that ZnO nanoparticles doped with Nb was successfully growth on the silicon substrate. IV measurement was measured by 2-point probes. The measurement of the IV was done before and after sample exposed into argon gas. The argon gas was exposed for 10 minutes to indicate the sensitivity of the sample. The result shows that the sample that doped with 10wt% of niobium was the best sample to indicate the performance of the sensor compare to the other sample as observed in the 88.40% response when exposed to Argon gas.</p>			

EE 5 1570853774	The Design and Implementation of a System to Combat Plastic Pollution in University Cafeterias	Laura Christ Dass (UiTM, Malaysia); <u>Mazura Anuar</u> and Hadayat Rahmah Hasan (UiTM, Malaysia)	lauradass23@yahoo.com
<p>This is an innovative project aimed at developing a method to reduce or eliminate altogether single-use plastics in two cafeterias on Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam campus. It is an effort to combat plastic pollution in the environment, which studies indicate to be an increasing health and environmental concern. The methodology employed in this innovative project involves three main stages; firstly, the selection of an environmental issue that should be addressed. A survey among 214 participants in the university clearly identified plastic pollution as one that needed most attention as well as a problem that could be resolved. Secondly, the implementation of two disposable plastic-free cafeterias which succeeded in reducing single-use plastic significantly, attesting to the fact that plastic pollution is indeed a problem that can be resolved. Finally, the formulation of a standard operation procedure (SOP) which contains steps to achieve a single-use plastic-free cafeteria. The significance of the project is the development of a system that could be replicated by food operators in all UiTM campuses and other institutions to become plastic-free eateries. The study ends with a recommendation that this SOP is adopted by all cafeterias throughout the country. The reduction in the use of plastics will help our Mother Earth sustain life.</p>			
EE 6 1570854342	Kinetic Hydrolysis of Cellulose Biopolymer by Carbon Nanotubes Immobilized Cellulase	<u>Muhammad Naziz Saat</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); <u>Nur Diyana Azmi</u> and <u>Mohamad Suffian Mohamad Annuar</u> (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia)	naziz@uitm.edu.my
<p>Immobilized enzymes are widely used in various biochemical reactions due to higher stability and reusability. Immobilization enzyme is a process of confinement enzyme molecules onto/within a support or matrix material via chemical or physical process. In this study, the effect of free and CNT-Immobilized cellulase was investigated for hydrolysis of different CMC concentrations. The effect of free and CNT-Immobilized cellulase on the kinetic parameters V_{max} and K_m in the CMC hydrolysis was compared. The maximum reaction velocity V_{max} of CNT-Immobilized cellulase is similar to free cellulase which indicates cellulase adsorption in CNT is effective in hydrolyzing CMC. However, the observed K_m values for CNT-Immobilized cellulase is higher than free cellulase for different CMC concentrations. The K_m value for CNT-Immobilized shows a sharp decrease in substrate affinity as compared to free cellulase due to diffusional restrictions by the CNT matrix. In addition, the initial velocity (V_0) of CMC hydrolysis by CNT-Immobilized cellulase shows similar increasing pattern with the increase of reaction mixture viscosity. The current preparation of CNT-Immobilized cellulase have almost the same catalytic reaction in CMC hydrolysis as free cellulase. Thus, the current preparation of CNT-Immobilized has significant potential for green and sustainable biocatalyst in cellulose-based biopolymer hydrolysis reaction.</p>			
EE 7 1570854382	Effect of Particle Size on Physical Properties of Rambutan Seed Powder	<u>So'bah Binti Ahmad</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA & UiTM Shah Alam, Malaysia); <u>Rabiatul Adawiyah Savuti</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	sobah@uitm.edu.my
<p>Rambutan seed powder is derived from the crushing of dried seed of rambutan (<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L.) and it is promisingly used as an incorporating powder into food product. However, there is limited information on the effects of particle size on the handling and processing of rambutan seed powder in the industry. Therefore, a study was performed to determine the effects of particle sizes on physical properties of rambutan seeds powder. The physical properties measured moisture content, bulk and tapped density, as well as flowability characteristics. In this work, the powders were classified based on their mean diameter (d_{50}) that ranged between less than 250 μm, between 250 μm and 750 μm and more than 750 μm. The fine rambutan seed powder (RSP) with particle 250 μm to 750 μm exhibited the best powder characteristics as it holds lowest moisture content, 5.42% and fair and passable flow properties, with Hausner ratio of 1.26 ± 1.20. The results indicated a significant impact of particle size on the cohesivity, where smaller particle size tended to decrease flowability and caused caking and agglomeration, which led to undesirable quality of food product.</p>			
EE 8 1570854416	Antimicrobial Activity of Cosmos Caudatus Against Staphylococcus Aureus and Escherichia Coli	<u>Mohd Nizam Yusof</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	nizamyusof@uitm.edu.my
<p>Malaysia is known for its richness in ecosystem including medicinal plants and herbs. The use of traditional herbs for medical purposes has been practiced for ages without any proper understanding on how they work. This study aims to produce extract from the leaves of <i>Cosmos caudatus</i> (Ulam Raja) and to investigate the antimicrobial activity of the produced extract against <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i>. Ethanolic Soxhlet extraction was carried out to obtain the leaves extract. Product from extraction process was subsequently tested using the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion test to determine its inhibitory effects against <i>S. aureus</i> and <i>E. coli</i>. Finally, the bioactive compounds in extracts were profiled using gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometer (GC-MS). Findings showed ethanol is suitable to be used in obtaining extract from the leaves of <i>C. caudatus</i>. The extract produced was dark green and was able to inhibit the growth of both Gram-positive (<i>S. aureus</i>) and Gram-negative (<i>E. coli</i>) bacteria. The size of inhibition zones ranging from 22 to 24 mm. The zones of inhibition produced by <i>C. caudatus</i> extract in this study are comparable to commercial antiseptic tested simultaneously in the experiment. Analysis of extract using GC-MS revealed several bioactive compounds including palmitic acid, stigmaterol, phytol and neophytadiene. These compounds are well known for their medicinal and therapeutic properties such as antimicrobial, antioxidants and antitumor. Additionally, these bioactive compounds are commonly used as ingredients in commercial antiseptics and disinfectants. This study therefore has proven the medicinal properties of <i>C. caudatus</i>. Findings from this study can be used to develop plant-based pharmaceutical products which are cheaper, safer, and more environmentally friendly.</p>			

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<p>EE 9 1570854429</p>	<p>Colour Properties of Infrared Bandicoot Berry (Lea Indica) Dyed Silk</p>	<p>Nor Juliana binti Mohd Yusof (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>julianayusof@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Global interest in dyeing fabrics using natural dyes has increased due to recent trends toward sustainable textiles. As opposed to synthetic dyes, colourants from natural dyes contribute to environmental preservation and reduce human dependency on hazardous resources. This study extracted colourants from Bandicoot berry (Lea Indica) or Memali (Malay), using the aqueous water extraction methods. Infrared (IR) and exhaustion (EX) dyeing was performed on 100% plain silk fabrics at 90°C for 60 minutes with a simultaneous mordanting technique. The dyed fabrics were then measured using a spectrophotometer to analyse the L*a*b* values and K/S values of the shades obtained. The ability to withstand washing, perspiration, rubbing/crocking, and light of the dyed fabrics were compared. All fastness testing was done in accordance with MS ISO Standard and AATCC. The K/S values of the dyed fabrics were enhanced using mordants. The fastness properties of the IR-dyed silk fabrics gave ratings from good to excellent compared to EX-dyed fabrics which received mostly fair to good ratings. To conclude, this study provides empirical evidence that the colour properties of dyed silk fabrics with natural colourants extracted from Bandicoot berry (Lea Indica) can be optimized by using IR dyeing.</p>			
<p>EE 10 1570854432</p>	<p>Optimization of Biodiesel Yield at Different Concentration of CaO Catalyst Using Response Surface Methodology</p>	<p>Abdul Hadi (Malaysia)</p>	<p>had9598@salam.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Biodiesel is considered as a promising replacement for fossil fuels, which also minimizes greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions. Biodiesel is biodegradable that can be produced from vegetable oils or animal fats. Palm oil will always be the most cost-effective source since it is the cheapest edible oil in the global market. The transesterification of biodiesel using heterogeneous catalysts has recently caught interest because of its potential to overcome the limitations of homogeneous catalysts. Amongst the heterogeneous catalysts, CaO is well known for its superiority in the transesterification process due to its effectiveness, low cost, and low solubility in methanol. The present review covers the analysis of the transesterification process variables to identify the optimum condition of the process. The effect of process variables, which are catalyst concentration, methanol to oil molar ratio, and reaction temperature, on the yield of biodiesel from esterification of palm oil using CaO catalyst, was studied. Response Surface Methodology based on a three-variable central composite design was executed to optimize the process variables. It was found that the optimum yield of biodiesel of 98.56% is obtained at a catalyst concentration of 9.63 wt%, methanol to oil ratio of 15.30:1, and reaction temperature of 64.40 °C.</p>			
<p>EE 11 1570854455</p>	<p>Comparative Study of the Pico-Hydro via CFD Analysis</p>	<p>Afiq Nasrat Mohamad Nata, Raymond Rengga Anak Jugam and Mohammad Azzeim Bin Mat Jusoh (UITM Shah Alam, Malaysia); Sukarnur Che Abdullah (Universiti Teknologi MARA, USA); Zainoor Hailmee Solihin (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia)</p>	<p>OCM_3090@ocim.com.my</p>
<p>This paper presents a performance analysis between the CFD simulation of the pico-hydro generator with the experiment work. The design was performed via CATIA V5, and the CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) simulation was performed using ANSYS Fluent. In this study, the performance of the turbine was simulated using two different conditions; with nozzle (Model A) and without nozzle design (Model B). The flow rate was set between 0.075 x 10⁻³ to 0.25 x 10⁻³ m³/s, following the previous experimental work. The k-ω ($k-\omega$) model was chosen as the turbulence model to simulate the internal flow of the turbine. The result shows that both the experimental and simulation outcome shares similar progression and traits, with an average of 40.15% differences. It was acceptable, considering the 50% efficiency of a standard turbine. Next, a comparison between Model A and B shows a 96% performance drop, proving the significance of applying a jet-stream design in a turbine. The velocity contour also indicates a higher tangential velocity on Model A compared to B. In conclusion, the usage of CFD to estimate the performance of a generator is positively viewed. Also, the generator with a nozzle design significantly affects the performance. In the future, further improvement can be made by considering a variety of nozzle shapes and sizes.</p>			

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EE 12 1570854457	Radiological Assessment of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs) in Selected Building Materials	Sabarina Md Yunus (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	sabarina2020@uitm.edu.my
<p>The use of building materials containing high concentration of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORMs) may result in the increase of radiation dose rate inside the building. The assessment of radiological hazard in building materials is necessary due to the concern of radiological impact to the people in the building. NORMs present naturally in the environment, therefore the concentration of radionuclide such as uranium (238U), thorium (232Th) and potassium (40K) may increase due to anthropogenic activities. NORMs at certain limit becomes hazardous to environment and human. Thus, the aims of this study were to determine the level of natural radioactivity in Malaysia's building materials and to assess the associated radiological risk of selected building materials. The selected material used were sand, soil, cement (white and black), bricks (sand and clay), marble and gravel. The assessment of NORMs in building materials were carried out and the concentrations of were determined using Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (EDXRF). Activity concentrations (obtained using conversion factor) of 238U, 232Th and 40K were found to be in the range of 13.93-60.09 Bq/kg, 3.44-128.14 Bq/kg and 2.11-1294.93 % respectively. The external hazard index for all building material samples is under the permissible limits (<1.0) except gravel (1.10). The external hazard index must be less than unity in order to keep the radiation hazard to be negligible. It is suggested that the radiological risk of raw material is predetermined before being used as building material.</p>			
EE 13 1570854476	Enrichment and Distribution of Elements Concentration in Sediment of Sungai Balok, Pahang	Nik Azlin Nik Ariffin and Zitty Sarah Sarah Ismail (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	azlin_ariffin@salam.uitm.edu.my
<p>Sungai Balok, Pahang is one of the rivers that has been impacted by anthropogenic pollution in the surrounding area that contributes to increase the level of river pollution. The purpose of the study was to estimate the pollution levels using sediment indices include pollution load index (PLI), Enrichment Factor (EF) and Index of Geo-accumulation (Igeo). The sediment core samples were taken from five sampling points along Sungai Balok from upstream to downstream towards coastal area. The sediment samples were sliced into 2 cm aggregates from surface down to bottom of the sediment core. Then, the samples were oven dried, pulverized and digested using acid digestion prior to analyze using Inductively Coupled Plasma - Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICP-OES). The average concentration of the elements in sediment core which are shows in the following order: As > Pb > Zn > Cr > Mn. It was found that the elements concentrations distribution varied between the vertical layer. The assessment of the degree of pollutant in sediment were done based on sediment pollution indices.</p>			
EE 14 1570854485	Influence of Hydrocolloids as a Coating on Physicochemical Properties of Averrhoa Carambola L	Suzaira Bakar (UITM, Malaysia)	suzaira@uitm.edu.my
<p>Averrhoa carambola also known as starfruit is common fruit in tropical and a rich source of minerals and vitamin. Starfruit contains high water content and easily rotten thus affect its physicochemical characteristic and diminish its quality if stored at normal temperature. To overcome this issue, hydrocolloids can be used as a coating that act as protective barrier in minimizing transpiration and respiration in addition to improve the quality characteristics of starfruit. In this study, three different types of hydrocolloids namely carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC), xanthan and guar gums were used in producing coating solutions. The aim of this study is to determine the influence of hydrocolloids coating in response to physicochemical properties of starfruit. In this study, the coating solutions that contained CMC-guar gum and CMC-xanthan gum at concentrations of 0.5% and 1.5% were prepared. All hydrocolloids were mixed and heated at 60oC for 40 minutes with addition of 3% glycerol. Starfruits were dipped into solutions coating for 2 minutes, air dried and stored for 12 days at 20oC. Weight loss, firmness, color differences, pH of starfruits, moisture content, total soluble solid, sugar concentration, ascorbic acid and total phenolic content were analyzed during 12 days of storage. Results from this study demonstrated that the combination of 1.5% CMC: 1.5% guar gum exhibited better result in terms of weight loss with 30.67%, pH of 3.67, moisture content of 91.16%, firmness with 2017.61 N with the lowest value of total color different. On the other hand, similar combination exhibited ascorbic acid content of 16.71 mg/ 100 ml and total phenolic content of 0.0089 mg GAE of fresh sample. As a conclusion, coating made from different combination of hydrocolloids can be as an alternative of protective barrier for starfruit as it could improve the physicochemical properties as well as preserve the freshness of fruits.</p>			
EE 15 1570854873	Synthesis of Trans-4-Hydroxyprolineamide for Green Asymmetric Organocatalysts	Noraisah Binti Abdullah and Zurina Shaameri (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	noraisah6748@uitm.edu.my
<p>Organocatalysts have become one of the three pillars in asymmetric reactions, along with metal catalysis and enzyme catalysis. Organocatalysis is widely acknowledged in both academia and industry as a practical and advantageous synthetic method owing to its operational ease, readily available catalyst, environmentally friendly, and minimal toxicity. Much attention has been focused on the organocatalyst for its superior properties as an efficient and clean catalyst. In this work, a series of green organocatalysts of trans-4-hydroxyprolineamide were efficiently obtained in a two-step reaction utilizing EDC.HCl and HOBT as coupling reagents via a condensation reaction. The yield furnished in 93% to 97% yields. These organocatalysts have big potential in asymmetric reactions such as aldol and Michael addition reactions.</p>			

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<p>EE 16 1570856824</p>	<p>Preparation and Properties of Kaolin Based Slow-Release Fertilizer</p>	<p><u>Ruihong Wu</u> (University of Heng Shui, China); Tay Chia Chay (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); He Li (University of Heng Shui, China); Zhao Liu (Jiheng Group, China)</p>	<p>wuruihong600497@gmail.com</p>
<p>A slow-release fertilizer is important to improve soil conditions and enhances food security through continuous plant supply. With urea as a nitrogen source, kaolin as a carrier, acrylic acid as a reaction monomer, potassium persulfate as an initiator, N, N'-methylene bisacrylamide as a crosslinking agent, under the action of cyclohexane and sorbitan monostearate, kaolin based slow-release fertilizer was synthesized by reverse suspension method for the first time. The optimum conditions for the synthesized polymer were 0.6 g kaolin, 2 g urea and 80 °C temperature. The maximum water absorption capacity of the slow-release fertilizer was as high as 219.75 g/g. The water retention performance lasted for at least 10 days, and the slow-release property lasted for at least 28 days. The release of nitrogen content was slow and stable. The FTIR analysis indicated that the cross-linking occurred between kaolin, urea, and resin meanwhile, the SEM analysis supported that the product had a special network structure with a rough and porous surface. TGA analysis confirmed the stability of the kaolin-based slow-release fertilizer. The findings fully validated that the synthesis method of slow-release fertilizer was feasible and has the potential to be a popular commercialized product be popularized in areas lacking water or fertilizer.</p>			
<p>EE 17 1570866244</p>	<p>Colour and COD Removal from Food & Beverages Industrial Wastewater by Using Spent Alkalis Carbide Lime (SACL)</p>	<p><u>Nur Ain Mohd Zainuddin</u> and Siti Wahidah Puasa (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>nurain1465@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The abundant amount of water used in the food & beverages (F&B) industry has caused the wastewater from this industry to be one of the major sources of water pollution, due to its high content of colour and chemical oxygen demand (COD). In this study, spent alkalis carbide lime (SACL) was used in treating the colour and COD simultaneously from the F&B industrial wastewater. SACL was used to reduce the amount of landfill waste and because of its similar characteristic to pure lime. The SACL was characterized using X-ray Diffractometer (XRD) X-ray Fluorescence (XRF), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), and Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) while the F&B industrial wastewater was characterized by using HACH DR6000 and UV-Vis Spectrophotometers. Several series of chemical precipitation experiments were conducted through jar tests to evaluate the effects of SACL dosing, pH value, and contact time on the percentage removal of colour and COD. The optimum conditions obtained from this study are pH 7 and 20 minutes, with percentage removal of 99.5% and 89.8% for colour and COD. However, the percentage removal of colour and COD decreased as contact time increased. With the same value of pH and contact time, SACL managed to remove more colours compared to pure lime, which is 93.6% compared to 88.54%, respectively. According to the analyses of FTIR and UV-Vis, the wastewater sample was cleaner when using SACL compared to using lime during the treatment. Thus, the study proves that SACL is a reliable alternative to treat colour and COD from F&B industrial wastewater.</p>			
<p>EE 18 1570872678</p>	<p>Porcine Enzymes in Industrial Applications: Current State and the Future of Halal</p>	<p><u>Nur Hidayah Reshidan</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia); Umi Marshida Abd Hamid (Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2020187567@isiswa.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>To meet the increasing demand for enzymes in many industries, Halal sources of enzyme production are the most preferred source for industrial enzyme production as Halal covers the whole understanding of consuming safe, clean, and hygienic to promote good quality in health. Although porcine shows high similarities with human, switching from non-Halal porcine derived enzymes to Halal based enzymes are essential since there is a high demand for Halal products. This review provides the current status of porcine enzyme applications in industries, the Halal concerns on porcine derived enzymes and potential Halal alternative sources. Findings and recommendations from this work will be a great resource for future researchers and scholars in relevant areas to make their strategic decisions to opt for Halal alternatives in industrial applications.</p>			

TRACK: SOCIAL CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION (SCI)

ID	TITLE	AUTHORS	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR
SCI 1 1570830829	Using Household Living Aid for Entrepreneurship: What Do the Recipients and the B40 Entrepreneurs Think?	<u>Nur Hazwani Zolkify</u> (Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, Malaysia); Nurul Fadly Habinidin (Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia); Shahrel Nizar Baharom (Universiti Teknologi MARA Perak, Malaysia)	nurha743@perak.uitm.edu.my
<p>Cash transfers like household living aid given to the poor are initially for the recipients to fulfil their necessities. However, previous studies found that cash assistance can lift the household's income by influencing self-employment and entrepreneurial activities. Thus, this study addresses the participation of the poor in entrepreneurship and unravels their perception of the entrepreneurship model using household living aid. Specifically, this qualitative study aims to examine household living aid usage for entrepreneurship. Seven household living aid recipients and ten microentrepreneurs were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. From the analysis, most recipients believe that the household living aid can be utilised for entrepreneurship. Six themes that confirm and disconfirm the propositions were identified. Even though the findings are varied, the potential use of household living aid for entrepreneurship is optimistic. The results can guide policymakers, financial institutions, and entrepreneurial training agencies in catering to the needs of the niche group. Ultimately, the bottom 40 group could benefit from this policy and assistance, while the government could enjoy the return of investment (ROI) in employment and reduce poverty among citizen. Implications for both research and practice are discussed.</p>			
SCI 2 1570839112	Exploring the Painting Styles of Malaysian Chinese Artists After the National Cultural Congress	<u>Wenyan Geng</u> , Wan Samiati Andriana W. Mohamad Daud and Azian Tahir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2021667748@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Since Malaysia's independence, the complex cultural environment has led artists to frequently mix cultures, shift ideas and borrow elements in the creative process. Chinese artists, as an immigrant group, have gradually reduced their expressions of Chinese characteristics in the social interaction with different cultural groups such as Malays and Indians, especially as the indigenous Malaysian culture and the concept of Islamic art have formed a considerable impact on traditional Chinese painting. After the National Cultural Congress (NCC) was conducted in 1971, the government advocated the development of national culture and art. In order to integrate into the mainstream art market, Chinese artists borrowed and referred to local cultural elements in their works and attempted to create a new form of artistic symbolism and expression. Therefore, this paper will interpret the paintings of Chinese artists of this period, a combination of form and context analysis will be used to explain how Chinese artists and their works after 1971 were integrated into Malaysian society and contributed to Malaysian art by building an identity through their paintings.</p>			
SCI 3 1570840469	Research on the Application of Interaction Design with Aesthetic Experience in Folk Art-Take the Craftsmanship of New Year's Picture of Mianzhu of China as an Example	<u>Yuan yuan Cai</u> and Binti Wan Yahaya Wan Aida (Malaysia)	2021821586@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Nowadays, the traditional handicrafts in folk art are gradually faded out in the memory of modern people in the development of digital age, since the Internet has made it possible for people to travel around the world without leaving home. As a unique expression of traditional handicrafts, folk art reflects the true portrayal and spiritual outlook of the laboring people in different ages under the social production environment. Folk art is an intangible cultural heritage, and its inheritance and development are the effective measure to protect regional culture and strengthen national confidence. With the rapid development of computers, the protection and inheritance of folk art not only lie in interview research and literature research, but also focus on digitized technology developed by scholars, which takes art ontology as the research object, and then combines the innovation of science and technology. Although exerting a certain effect on the protection of folk art, it is still based on the epistemology of the subject-object Dichotomy, lacking the aesthetic experience of the blending of sentiment and natural scenery. Therefore, it takes the craftsmanship of New Year's Picture of Mianzhu as the research object in this paper, guiding people to acquire in-depth art experience and immersive communication in aesthetic activities interacting with new media, and achieves the innovative application from the interaction by fingers to the imagery aesthetic across dimensions of time and space, which not only makes New Year's Picture and other folk arts accepted and loved by modern people, but also improves the integrative and innovative development of national arts integrative.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

SCI 4 1570841445	To What Extent Religion Drives the Malaysian Marine Students Succeed the Pre-Sea Training?	Ahmad Firdaus Mohd Noor (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); <u>Khairunnisa binti A Shukor</u> (Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia)	firdausnoor@uitm.edu.my
<p>Marine students experience pre-sea training in a real-life situation, a situation of being away from land, family, friends, places of study and the local community. Previous studies have shown that seafarers face difficulties that lead to risks, including to their well-being. The risks endanger their own lives and those of other crew members, such as pollution and ship accidents. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the role of religion for pre-sea training trainees, as religion has been shown to have a positive impact on well-being and increase dependence on the Supreme Being to support resilience. This study was conducted to investigate the influence of performing 'ibadah on board during pre-sea training on the success of completing pre-sea training among marine students in Malaysia. Data were collected from 376 marine students undergoing pre-sea training and analysed using SPSS version 23 software. The study found that the level of 'ibadah on board was high and the level of success in completing pre-maritime training was also high. However, the correlation analysis revealed that the correlation between the performance of 'ibadah on board and successful completion of pre-sea training was moderately high. This suggests that the performance of 'ibadah on board has a significant impact on the success of pre-sea training in terms of improved knowledge and skills, healthy emotions, and good perception of the shipping industry. The findings of this study can contribute to the success of pre-sea training, curriculum development and public education about career prospects in the shipping industry.</p>			
SCI 5 1570841490	Technopreneur Vs Entrepreneur Orientation in Fashion Design Education	Rahayu Purnama (Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia), Rosita Mohd Tajuddin and Shaliza Mohd. Sharif (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	rositatajuddin@uitm.edu.my
<p>The fashion industry requires technopreneurs, people who engage in technology-oriented entrepreneurship, to develop fashion designs that align with Industrial Revolution (IR) 5.0 and resolve technological and digitalisation-based complexities arising from this era. Entrepreneurship dimensions involve autonomy, innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and technology proficiency prove inadequate for technopreneurship following their constraint resources and access to and insufficient knowledge of foreign technopreneurship within fashion design. Thus, the research aimed was to identify and review technopreneur orientation literature from empirical domains: (i) entrepreneurial dimensions and (ii) entrepreneur-oriented technology or "technopreneurship" catalysts in fashion design. A systematic method entailing 25 pertinent articles from published Scopus-indexed journals between 2009 and 2021 was adopted. The paucity of research on the technopreneur dimension led to 10 dominant and representative articles extracted from Scopus-indexed journals and other relevant journals indexed by Google Scholar between 2002 and 2021. Notably, the current study recommended a conceptual technopreneur orientation framework in fashion design education. The content analysis of the past research revealed that technopreneur concept is crucial and must be engaged in designing a competitive fashion design education. The integration between entrepreneurial orientation and technopreneur concept will lead towards a competent graduate who will have an enhanced technology know-how with entrepreneur capabilities that will complement the needs of IR 5.0.</p>			
SCI 6 1570841492	Aboriginal Ethnic Group Commonly Known as Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia: Re-Examining the Right to Take Forest Produce	Faridah Hussain (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Kemala Alang (Madam, Malaysia); Nur Izzati Ariffin (International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia)	faridah355@uitm.edu.my
<p>In Malaysia, the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 is the provision of law which provides for the protection of the aboriginal peoples of Peninsular Malaysia. The aboriginal ethnic group is commonly known as Orang Asli. Meanwhile, the National Forestry Act 1984 was enacted to provide for the administration of forests within the States of Malaysia. The prohibition on taking of forest produce from permanent reserved forest or State land is made applicable to Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia unless they obtain a permit. The law regarding prohibition on taking forest produce should not be made applicable to the Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia. This paper adopts a content analysis method and apply qualitative data analysis techniques. This paper is extremely important as it aims to highlight the social issues of whether the provision of law under the National Forestry Act 1984 reducing overall the income of the Orang Asli community and whether the prohibition of taking forest produce should not be made applicable to the Orang Asli community in Peninsular Malaysia. In the context of the socio-economic, this paper recommends that the law regarding prohibition on taking forest produce should not be made applicable to the Orang Asli community. The provision of law under the National Forestry Act 1984 must be amended not to prohibit the Orang Asli community from taking forest produce for daily life usage. In the context of socio innovation, the provision of law under the National Forestry Act 1984 must be amended by the policy makers to include the interest of the Orang Asli's right to take forest produce. The proposed recommendations are just and equitable in order to restore the economic stability and safeguarding the well-being and prosperity of the Orang Asli community in Peninsular Malaysia.</p>			
SCI 7 1570841505	Challenges of Father-Daughter Incest Survivors: Taboo, Coping and Survival	Umi Nurul Nailihah Azman, Yarina Ahmad, Nor Suziwana Tahir and Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2021930877@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>The issue of incest has been extensively debated for a long time. However, the argument concerning father-daughter incest (FDI) began in 1980s. Many scholars discuss the factors that contribute to incest as well as the consequences of the abuse. This paper applied a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), comprising 12 social science articles across a 12-year period (2010 to July 2022)-the selection of papers was done based on a thorough processes through the Scopus database. Hence, findings revealed that FDI received huge attention from experts, specifically in terms of issues and challenges. This situation happens due to the increasing number of FDI incidence especially since the world has been infected by COVID-19 at the end of 2019. The majority of research applied a qualitative approach conducted in European and Asian country; yet, only one theory is embedded to address the issue. In relation to the issue and challenges of FDI, majority of papers concern taboos (8 articles), coping mechanisms (6 articles), and survival (11 articles). As a result, this study indicated that there are still under-researched pertaining to the issues and challenges associated to FDI, notably in terms of taboo, coping mechanisms, and survival.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

SCI 8 1570841506	Rights of Rohingya Refugee Children: "Absolute" or "Humanitarian" Basis?	Shimaa Shazana Binti Mohd Ali, Yarina Ahmad and Nor Suziwana Tahir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	shimaa.uitm@gmail.com
<p>The issue related to Rohingya refugees has been debated since the 1970s. However, the discussion about Rohingya refugee children only began to be acknowledged by scholars by the year 2000. Among the pertinent aspects in the discussion by many scholars are those related to children's rights as well as their status as refugee children. The main aim of this study is to review the discussion on the rights of Rohingya refugee children that covers rights to education, health, food, home, shelter, protection, development, and survival. This study applied a systematic literature review using the Scopus database involving peer-reviewed journal articles related to social science from the years 2000 and above. The findings of this study revealed that the right to education is the main focus of many scholars. This is due to the most significant right to livelihood for Rohingya refugee children, followed by the right to health. In relation to discussing the issues related to Rohingya refugee children, the majority of the study used a qualitative approach. Hence, this study concluded that there are many rights that are still under research except for education and health. In addition, the practise of these rights should also be thoroughly discussed in other countries than Bangladesh, including the signatory countries of the 1951 Convention that may include the core principle of children's rights such as the right to participate.</p>			
SCI 9 1570841509	Systematic Literature Review on the Consequences of Cybersex Addiction Involving Children	Wan Saidatul Nasuha Wan Maizon, Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid and Yarina Ahmad (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2021701541@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Since 1980s the topic related to the consequences of cybersex addiction involving children received high attention among scholars that include both physical and psychological damage. Due to modernisation and globalisation, the seriousness of this issue is undeniable. Based on this gap, a systematic literature review (SLR) is undertaken involving 26 peer-reviewed articles from the SCOPUS database, covering the social sciences area of research. Nevertheless, this analysis only included publications published between 2020 and 16th August 2022 due to the high reported cases of cybersex addiction during pandemic COVID-19. Based on the four processes undertaken by using SLR, depression is found as the most prevalent psychological consequence of cybersex addiction, while relationship problems is the main implication in physical aspect. To summarise, adequate parental and societal supervision and monitoring methods are essential for preventing children from becoming addicted to cybersex. It takes a village to raise a child-thus, everyone has roles and responsibilities in protecting children and making sure their rights, development and survival is uphold from time to time.</p>			
SCI 10 1570841528	Mental Health Awareness: A Study on Urban Secondary School Teachers in Selangor	Normazhazlin Binti Alzahari, Yarina Ahmad, Mahadir Ladisma Awis and Nur Zafifa Kamarunzaman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2017901249@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Teachers are known to be resilient to stress, anxiety, and depression; hence were unable to relate themselves to mental health issues, let alone having anxiety. Even though the symptoms were obvious, most teachers think their mental health issues are controllable. These were the case with 20 urban secondary school teachers from 13 schools in Selangor. Due to the rising number of teachers suffering from stress, anxiety, and depression in Malaysia, the state of Selangor was chosen since it has the highest number of urban secondary schools. This study uses a mixed-method design, combining the quantitative method (DASS-21 Screening Test) and the qualitative method (interviews). The use of DASS-21 is to understand their mental health level before the qualitative phase. While this study would like to understand the informants' mental health awareness from the social marketing point of view, the result showed that most informants do not know where to start as they do not realise they have mental health issues. Hence, publications and information were undistributed to this cohort as they could not relate to having one.</p>			
SCI 11 1570841531	The Rise of Youth Crimes: Issues and Challenges from the Lens of Policy Implementers and Judiciary	Waheeda binti Mohd Idris, Yarina Ahmad and Marni Hj. Ghazali (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	waheeda.idris@gmail.com
<p>Children are an important asset and will determine the future of the country. The importance of children has been manifested through various policies, rules, and regulation that has been established and implemented by the government. However, the country's rapid development causes the people to work hard, which indirectly causes them to abandon the responsibilities of childcare. This situation does not only result in children becoming the victims but also offenders of different types of crimes. Thus, this study explores the issues and challenges in the implementation of policy pertaining to child protection. The key informants involved in this study representing the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Department of Social Welfare, Royal Malaysia Police and School. The study also involves judiciary, such as Deputy Public Prosecutor and Advisers for the Court for Children. The findings of this study revealed nine issues and challenges in implementing the policy on child protection in Malaysia such as trial in court, lack of training, strengthening policies/rules/regulation, roles of parents, public awareness, sex education, inter-agency co-operation, policy enforcement and support system. All parties must play their responsibilities in resolving the concerns and challenges, as well as successfully addressing the issue of crimes involving minors.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

<p>SCI 12 1570841533</p>	<p>Measuring Factors Influencing FinTech Intention in the Islamic Banking System: Malaysian Perspectives</p>	<p>Siti Nor Amira Mohamad (UiTM, Malaysia)</p>	<p>sitinoramira@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>This research aims to investigate Malaysian intentions toward Islamic Financial Technology (FinTech) services in the Islamic banking system. The sample was collected from April to August 2022 using an online survey questionnaire (N= 387). The data is analyzed using SPSS Amos and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). It is found that attitude, subjective norm, and facilitating conditions have positive significant impacts on the intention to adapt to fintech, while, effort expectancy is not significant and perceived risks have only a marginally beneficial effect. Because this study was only conducted in Malaysia, the findings cannot be applied to other nations. Future research should include data from users of FinTech in various countries. This unique study draws on first-hand information about Malaysian perceptions of the Islamic banking system which offers some different insights on how they should enhance patronage and public confidence by incorporating FinTech into their business model. The study contributes to the body of knowledge on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), particularly by integrating the foundation of Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA). The outcomes of this study can be applied by senior management, policymakers, and regulators throughout to improve Islamic Fintech strategies and help Islamic banking system achieve global economies of scale.</p>			
<p>SCI 13 1570841534</p>	<p>Introduction of "IKIT" Framework in Sustainable Competitive Advantage of SMEs in Malaysia</p>	<p>Nurul Huda Md Yatim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>nurul082@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Small and medium enterprises in the service sector are currently facing major challenges in maintaining their sustainable competitive advantage (SCA) as the majority of them offer homogeneous products and services. This factor has led to rivalry and increasing competition among them. To investigate this issue, this paper has introduced the "IKIT" framework from the capability of information management, knowledge management, innovation, and technology to see its significant relationship towards sustainable competitive advantage of SMEs in Malaysia. Moving towards 2050, Malaysia is expected to be on par with other countries especially in industrial revolution (IR) 4.0. Huge volume of available information creates opportunities for their exploitation by creating new products and services. Due to the dependency of ICT and technological advancement nowadays, most business is conducted electronically to remain competitive and outstanding compared to their competitors. Despite the availability of resources, however, not all organisations, specifically SMEs have capabilities to manage all the resources. Capability is the ability that SMEs own in mobilising their resources to achieve desired goals. The result shows that only knowledge capability, innovation capability, and technology capability are significantly related to the SCA of SMEs. Although the final result shows only "KIT" give impactful meaning towards SCA on service sectors, however this paper will continue to highlight "IKIT" to be embedded in the framework due to its importance for SMEs to remain sustainable.</p>			
<p>SCI 14 1570841571</p>	<p>Prostitution and Motherhood: No Motherhood vs. Good and Bad Mothers</p>	<p>Alia Shahira Mohamad Faudzi, Yarina Ahmad and Siti Nur Fathanah Abd Hamid (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>alishahira9810@gmail.com</p>
<p>Motherhood exists in all women, regardless who they are. However, the difference is in terms of the magnitude of motherhood that reflect she is a good mother and a bad mother. As prostitutes, they were always associated with unfit mothers, and would bring negative morale to the children. Thus, this study aims to review the magnitude of motherhood and parenting among prostitutes by applying Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Two major keywords were determined to be searchable through the database, which are "motherhood" and "parenting". An analysis involving 15 articles within three years period (2019-2021), through Scopus database, revealed significant pattern. While the debates on prostitutes in general is arising similarly; the motherhood among prostitute is also seem to be discussed widely by many scholars. Further, the articles selected for this study mostly utilize qualitative approach and limited in theory application. Recommendations for intensive study on this subject as it may brighten the view of people towards prostitutes' mothers.</p>			
<p>SCI 15 1570841631</p>	<p>Factors Influencing Student Performance in the Introductory Cost and Management Accounting Cost</p>	<p>Raja Adzrin Raja Ahmad, Nurul Huda Md Yatim and Ahmad Marzuki Amiruddin Othman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>nurul082@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Academic achievement and student performance is important for the development of education in the society. The rapid evolution of the accounting industry coupled with globalisation and increased regulations demand more adaptive learning to stay on the cutting edge of the industry. Constantly changing landscape of the accounting profession demands for the accounting graduates to acquire the required skills including deeper critical thinking, problem solving, and professional judgment ability. Accordingly, the objectives of this paper is to examine the factors that influence students' performance in the introductory Cost and Management Accounting. Identifying these factors would assist the enrolment policies, determinants of prerequisites for advanced courses and provide input for academic pedagogy. Using questionnaire survey, students' perceptions are gathered to better understand the factors that contribute the their performance. The analysis was conducted using SPSS 21.0 and SmartPLS version 3.2.8. Surprisingly and interestingly, the findings indicate that all the factors were found not to be significant towards the performance except interest. In other words, the cognitive engagement was evident in the findings where students put in a lot of effort to truly understand a topic that lead to performance improvement when interest present. Indirectly, this highlights that without interest, persistence and perseverance cannot be achieved that lead to improved performance. Students could be advised to take interest test to explore the courses that suits their interest prior to accepting a university offer.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

SCI 16 1570841634	Violent Entertainment: A Review of Its Implications on Children's Aggressive Behavior and Addiction	Ana Afrina Abd Jamil (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2020445688@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>This study used the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to review literature evolving around violent entertainment implications among children using Scopus database. Four word strings are being used: (1)"violent entertainment" "children" AND "implication"; (2)"violent entertainment" "children" AND "aggressive behaviour" OR "aggressive"; (3) "violent entertainment" "children" AND "violent behaviour"; (4) "violent entertainment" "children" AND "addiction". This genre of entertainment is yet hugely discussed within publications but its implications hit media headlines often especially until it causes violent and murder. Four SLR steps were being adapted from Mengist et al. (2020) in conducting this study which are: (1) Identification; (2) Screening; (3) Eligibility; (4) Included. Since the 1960s, violent acts in entertainment have been discussed in literature as acts that express physical force against oneself or others, either with or without the use of a weapon, compelling action against one's will in response to pain or being hurt, or murder, actually causing harm and killing. This study examined two of the many effects of violent entertainment. These implications should be examined into since they might potentially lasts until adulthood and create a cycle of violent/aggressive generations.</p>			
SCI 17 1570843893	PhD Clinic and Knowledge Endowment: A Smart, Online Partnership Between Academic Library and Postgraduate Academic Consultants During the Covid-19 Pandemic	Saidatul Akmar Ismail and Zalfah Awang Zakaria (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Suriana Che Daud (Universiti Teknologi MARA, India)	saidatulakmar@uitm.edu.my
<p>Research services have long been referred to as personal research assistance given to library patrons by library staff. The services have been expanding tremendously since the beginning of the 21st century, and abruptly shifting to fully digital, and online activities during the COVID-19 crisis. One of the newly launched, face-to-face consultation services is forced to be operated completely online. The aim of establishing this service to support postgraduate students who have difficulty in understanding or research, or academic writing that does not meet the prescribed language standards. The PhD Clinic begins with two consultants who are faculty members in 2017. Eventually, in 2022, PhD Clinic is proud to announce the commitment of four research consultants who involve under a voluntary service, known as Knowledge Endowment (Waqaf Ilmu). The clinic initially offers in-person advice and academic assistance. However, the crisis prompts the service to go for online consultations which gives rise to customers seeking assistance. Hence, this paper is an attempt to showcase the joint effort of university libraries and faculty members. Due to the COVID 19 epidemic, the endeavor has moved from face-to-face, local gatherings to online, national meetings throughout Malaysia. At present, PhD Clinic is seen as an important service to bridge the existing research service with the international collaborators. It is hoped that the service could assist the graduate students to achieve their education and research outcomes, as well as to become active, independent students, and lifelong learners.</p>			
SCI 18 1570847491	A Summative Content Analysis on Malaysia Policy Documents of Preschool Quality	Nadzmin Ahmad Nazir (UiTM, Malaysia)	meen_zamri@yahoo.com
<p>The quality of education has always been of public interest globally. Quality education should begin at the entry point of preschool programme. Policy documents chart the policy target and direction for individual country. However, the highlight of preschool quality issues in this form of documents have been minimally assessed. The study aimed at evaluating the emphasis of Malaysia policy documents towards the topic of preschool quality and examining the issue of structural quality elements in these documents. Seven policy documents on education quality in Malaysia, consisting of four macro policy documents and three preschool specific documents were examined. The data were analysed qualitatively by using content analysis. It is found that quality education, in general, was mentioned repetitively in all four macro policy documents, i.e., Shared Prosperity Vision (SPV), 11th and 12th Malaysia Plan, as well as Malaysia Education Blueprint (MEB). However, there were fewer mentions on specific quality of early childhood care and education (ECE), childcare, and preschool education across these documents, except MEB. Similarly, structural quality was found to be less mentioned than process quality in all three preschool specific documents examined - 1) National Standard Preschool Curriculum (NSPC); 2) National Standard Preschool Quality (NSPQ); and 3) Guideline on Preschool Management. Thus, future research is worth directed towards examining the policy implementation of structural quality rather than process quality of preschool education, particularly in Malaysia settings.</p>			
SCI 19 1570847540	Profiling Turkey's New Role in OIC: Complementing or Competing with Saudi Arabia?	Suseela Chandran (FSPPP, UiTM, Shah Alam & Faculty of Administrative Science & Policy Studies, Malaysia)	saisuseela@gmail.com
<p>Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the second-largest intergovernmental organization after the United Nations (UN). However, over the years, OIC has been criticized for its inability to address issues that jeopardize the interests of Muslims such as poverty, conflict, war zone, social growth and integration, refugee's crisis, economic disparities, and Islamophobia. More so, the perception of Saudi Arabia as the 'big brother' in the OIC and its directive more confined to Arab Saudi's regional and geopolitical interest rather than resolve Muslim community issues. This paper focuses on Turkey's new role in OIC. The objective of this paper is to analyse how Turkey has undermined the domination of Saudi Arabia in OIC. This qualitative single method of case study explains how Turkey's soft power approach undermined the Saudi Arabia hegemon in the organization. Primary data (through interviews) and content analysis were adopted as the method of gathering data in this study. The findings were analysed through a three-level perspective; individual, state and international environment. The Social-Constructivism theory was used as a guide in investigating Turkey's motivation on propagating its influence in the OIC. The finding of this study illustrates that Turkey's soft power agenda slowly have divided the OIC member states to follow Turkey's passion for populist issues and transparency. For future research purposes, the possible topic related to OIC could be the ideal Muslim human right issues and the traditional patrimonial system of 'big brother' and 'little brother' practiced could be replaced with relevant leadership style.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

CSSR 2022

SCI 20 1570847813	Determinants of Financial Stability Based on Bankometer Model; An Empirical Study for Dual Banking System in Malaysia	Sarah Nursaadah Mohd Zameri and Wahida Ahmad (MARA University of Technology, Malaysia); Mohamad Nizam Jaafar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2022524865@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>Continuously monitoring the financial stability of the banking sector is crucial as they play important roles in the economic system. Bank needs to consistently monitor their performance and minimize banking distress. Bankometer Model, is one of the most recent methodologies to measure bank's financial stability, causing limitation in studies using the tool. The unique dual banking system enables comparison between conventional and Islamic banks operating side by side in the same banking system. This study explores characteristics that determine the financial stability of 19 conventional banks and 16 Islamic bank in Malaysia from 2015 to 2019, by employing the panel data. In the field of finance, this is a relatively recent topic as previous researches used Bankometer Model to only predict the bank's financial stability, neglecting the importance of the factors influencing the situation. Descriptive analysis and a Fixed Effect (FE) regression model are used in the analysis. Profitability, liquidity, asset quality, size, age, and growth are chosen as independent variables. Asset quality, liquidity, and age are significant to determine financial stability for both conventional and Islamic banks by the FE regression model. Size is an important factor only for Islamic banks. Profitability and growth are found not to influence Malaysian bank's financial stability for the time under consideration. Asset quality is the most important factor to determine financial stability in conventional banks, where as size influenced financial stability in Islamic banks the most. Policy makers and banks may use this result to maintain the banks financial stability and focus on the factors influencing financial stability.</p>			
SCI 21 1570847842	Impediments and Enablers to Implement Digital Learning: A Focus Group Discussion of Malaysian School Educational Technology Leaders in the Wake of Covid-19	Norwani Ramli, Roslinda Alias and Nor Aziah Alias (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	2019825804@student.uitm.edu.my
<p>It appears that digital learning will serve as the primary vehicle for education given the rapid increase of technology in this digital era. However, despite numerous national plans made, school educational technology leaders still had to deal with many challenges. In the wake of Covid-19, impediments and enablers of digital learning seemed to accruing. Hence, this study attempts to identify the latest impediments and enablers in implementing digital learning. Focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted by using purposive sampling, where seven (7) school educational technology leaders who had teaching experience of more than ten (10) years and led the digital learning in their schools were selected. Results of the discussion were then analysed using Atlas.ti. The content analysis of the focus group yielded seven (7) major themes of impediments, which were accessibility issues, time management, digital learning as a new norm, teachers' roles and skills, parental involvement, school administrations, and physical, emotional and mental health of the teachers, students, and parents. Meanwhile, for the digital learning enablers, four (4) major themes were identified, which were accessibility, empathetic learning, leadership, and the learning culture. This study draws implications for the digital learning guidelines or frameworks for the school educational technology leaders in planning any digital learning programmes which are more appropriate K12 education.</p>			
SCI 22 1570848569	Malay Traditional Metal Crafts in the East Coast Region of Malaysia: The Sustainability of Tangible Culture	Syed Ahmad Syed Mohd Faisal (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Hanif Khairi and Rafeah Legino (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	syedfaisal@uitm.edu.my
<p>This paper aims to elaborate on the elements of Sustainability of Malay Traditional Metal Crafts in the East Coast Region of Malaysia. The traditional Malay metal crafts in Malaysia that have existed for more than 200 years began to deteriorate from time to time. It is one of tangible heritage with its uniqueness and almost extinction hereditary since 1948 on the East Coast of Malaysia. Therefore, the main objective of this research was to identify the current development and the elements of developing sustainability in the Malay traditional metal crafts on the East Coast of Malaysia. Furthermore, qualitative observation and interview methods were explicitly conducted at Kelantan and Terengganu. It investigates and analyzes genuine data collection and findings in a specific field. The outcome and contribution of the paper are important for further development in relation parallel to Sustainable Design Goals, which is focused on sustainable innovation, economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all communities. Furthermore, it significantly supports the economic growth of craft and creative industries among the local community and the younger generation to sustain a gloomy future as an indicator of Malaysian identity. This research will benefit the apprentices and young generation who inherit the new approach of metal craft design through innovation and creativity development.</p>			
SCI 23 1570849400	Diversifying Local Government Funding in Implementing Green Open Space for Green City Development: A Systematic Literature Review	Nabilaa Mohamed and Thenmolli Vadevelo (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	thenm020@uitm.edu.my
<p>Funding in green open space (GOS) is one of the critical elements in the successful implementation of green city development (GCD). Therefore, appropriate and comprehensive strategies of funding are needed to ensure the consistent existence of green and balanced urbanization. This review aimed to provide a systematic overview of how strategies of local government (LG) have been applied to increase their revenue and create a productive GCD in the context of GOS studies. Hence, this study reviewed a considerable number of past studies on LG's financial sources in financing GOS implementation. The study used the Preferred Reporting Items and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method to conduct a systematic literature analysis. These methods were adopted for the review of the current research which utilized two main journal databases, namely Scopus and Web of Science. The main findings show that the 15 eligible papers reviewed mainly discussed LG's financial sources in funding GOS implementation. Researchers found 12 strategies that have been taken by LG can diversify the financial sources in financing GOS management and maintenance frequently. Findings revealed that the only strategies that show high potentials to be practiced are crowdfunding and Payment of Urban Ecosystem Services (PUES). Regardless, there is sufficient recommendations were presented as a shred of evidence to warrant further research on this topic.</p>			

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<p>SCI 24 1570849479</p>	<p>The Influence of Board of Directors and Ownership Structure on Integrated Reporting and the Moderating Role of ESG Disclosure: A Conceptual Framework</p>	<p>Rima Radin (Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia); Nor Suziwana Tahir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2020625256@student.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Integrated Reporting (IR) is the current novelty of corporate reporting around the world which requires more future research, particularly on a voluntary basis and in developing countries such as Malaysia. Practice 11.2 of Malaysian Code of Corporate Governance (MCCG) 2017 which was introduced in April 2017 encourages large companies to adopt IR. This shows that Malaysia is an appropriate emerging country to examine the IR practices. By combining the legitimacy theory and the agency theory, this study investigates the influence of board of directors (BOD) and ownership structures on IR disclosure level, and further explore the moderating effect of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosure on this relationship among Malaysian listed companies. To obtain the data related to IR, BOD, ownership structures and ESG disclosure, the study suggests using content analysis methods on the annual report, integrated report, corporate governance report and the company's discrete reporting. The sample consists of 171 integrated reports of 57 companies from 2018 to 2020. The proposed framework could assist listed companies that disclosed their ESG practices on the IR disclosure level to create value and enhance transparency and accountability. This study contributes to the IR practices, their determinants and the reporting development in Malaysia.</p>			
<p>SCI 25 1570849737</p>	<p>Behavioral Intention and the Influence of Demographic Factors in Purchasing Environmentally Sustainable Products Among Residents in Petaling</p>	<p>Asiyah Kassim and Nurul Athirah Hashim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Erna Setjaningrum (Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia)</p>	<p>asiyah@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Sustainable consumption is one of the main drivers for sustainable development. Despite the introduction of the National Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Blueprint 2016-2030 by the government to cultivate green growth through consumption and production activities, little has been explored on the determinants of purchasing behavioral intention of consumers on eco-friendly products. This study thus aims to determine the relationship between the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) components and the purchasing behavioral intention for environmentally sustainable products. Moreover, limited literature on the influence of demographic factors towards purchasing intention, motivates this study to examine the influence of moderating variables: age, gender, and level of education on TPB components and the purchasing behavioral intention of environmentally sustainable products. This study employed Pearson Correlation, PROCESS analysis and Multiple Regression for quantitative analysis involving 390 respondents living in the District of Petaling. The study showed that all the components of TPB; attitude ($P=0.000$), subjective norm ($P=0.000$) and perceived behavioral control ($P=0.000$), appeared to have a significant relationship with the purchasing behavioral intention for environmentally sustainable products. For moderating effect, the study found that age did not have any influence on all components of TPB ($P>0.05$). Gender however, indicated mixed results in which it influences attitude ($P=0.0033$) and subjective norm ($P=0.0425$) but not for perceived behavioral control (0.3070) while level of education exhibited influence towards all the components of TPB and purchasing behavioral intention ($P<0.05$). Lastly, attitude ($\beta\beta = 0.495$) through multiple regression analysis, emerged as the most influential factor of all the three components of TPB. As this study tested limited variables and population, it is recommended for future research that TPB components to be supplemented with other psychological factors to better understand consumer behaviors and guide policy makers tapping the right target for intervention.</p>			
<p>SCI 26 1570851802</p>	<p>The Influence of Islamic Governance Disclosure on Islamic Bank's Financial Performance in Malaysia</p>	<p>Memiyanty Abdul Rahim (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>memiyanty@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The impact of Islamic governance disclosure on Islamic banking financial performance in Malaysia is investigated in this study. Islamic banking is gaining popularity as a result of its ability to meet the needs of specific customers. However, as Islamic banking has grown, various new risks have evolved, such as the Shari'ah non-compliance risk. Such occurrences are due to a lack of oversight, control, and disclosed information, particularly in non-compliant matters. Every action, transaction, and procedure carried out by an Islamic bank should be compliant with the Shari'ah laws. These issues include incomplete disclosure of information, lax oversight, and weak governance, all of which influence businesses. The goal of this study is to determine the extent of impact the disclosure of Shari'ah governance has had on the financial performance of Islamic banks. This study used a sample size of 16 Islamic banks and is concentrated on Malaysia. Using a checklist created from the Shari'ah governance framework, secondary data is used and collected from yearly reports for the years 2017 through 2021. The checklist consists of five methods that are crucial for ensuring Shari'ah compliance and high-quality transparency in Islamic banking. The method used to gauge financial performance is return on assets (ROA). In response to the research topic, this study also performed multiple regression analysis. According to this study, the only factors that significantly affect financial performance are the Shari'ah Committee and Shari'ah Risk. Both these processes are crucial in guaranteeing Islamic banking compliance in Malaysia.</p>			

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<p>SCI 27 1570852002</p>	<p>Thematic Review Paper on Business Zakat from 2015 to 2021</p>	<p>Nurul Fatma Iman Aziz (University Technology MARA, Malaysia); Rosiati Ramli, Amizawati Mohd Amir and Hairunnizam Wahid (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia); Siti Maziah Ab Rahman (Universiti Teknologi MARA Kelantan, Malaysia); Saliza Sulaiman (Faculty of Accountancy, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia)</p>	<p>nurulfatma@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>This paper examines the last five years of the literature trend on business zakat worldwide. Although, there have been numerous studies on zakat in the past years, studies on business zakat are scarce. The literatures mostly focuses on zakat institutions or zakat management (Sawmar & Mohammed, 2021b), or zakat on an individual basis (Bin-Nashwan et al., 2020). These past studies did not look at the zakat collection in the business sector and no other studies as far as this study concern have used the thematic analysis on the business zakat literature. This paper is the first to use thematic analysis approach introduced by Clarke and Braun (2013) using the software Atlas.ti version 9 (Zairul, 2020) to study business zakat. The literature search encompasses three databases: Scopus, WOS, and ScienceDirect. Four themes are found in this study which are the impact of business zakat, factors influencing the payment of business zakat, issues arising from the business zakat concept, and solutions proposed by some papers regarding the issues of business zakat. Since this study only focus on the business zakat owned by companies, the findings might not be suitable for business ownership owned by individuals. Nevertheless, the findings on business zakat issues are still significant enough to zakat scholars, which could be considered for future studies.</p>			
<p>SCI 28 1570852536</p>	<p>Investigating the Employee Acceptance Towards Women Leadership in Public Sector</p>	<p>Azizan Zainuddin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>azizan_zainuddin@salam.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Most scholars had mentioned gaps that exist when involving the planning of women as leaders which result in women dropping out from advancing in an organization. The organization's representation of women at the leadership level has limited women's voices in decision-making as well as women's supporters' ability to find strong role models to serve as examples. The low number of female representatives as leaders in organisations has indirectly eroded employee trust in women's ability to lead an organisation. Women leaders are still struggling to obtain a trust from employees in holding the roles as a leader in organizations. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the factors that contributed to the employee acceptance towards women leadership in the public sector. This study had applied qualitative approach and 198 questionnaires had been distributed to respondents who were attached with the Information Department of Malaysia (IDM), Hulu Selangor. The findings indicated that the main factors that contributed to employee acceptance among women leadership are perception, leadership style and glass ceiling with leadership style and perception being the most significant factor among all. The organization plays an important role in recognising women as leaders. There is a dearth of news that recognises and honours women leaders who devote their time and energy to help nations to develop. Hence, this study can further expand public knowledge of how significance the role played by female leaders in improving the performance of an organization.</p>			
<p>SCI 29 1570853236</p>	<p>The Legend of Si Pitung and Its Cultural Adaptation to Movies and Comics: Comparison of Literature with Its Character Design Representations</p>	<p>Octavianus Frans and Tubagus Zufri (Bina Nusantara University, Indonesia); Gisela A Putri (Bina NusantaraUniversity, Indonesia)</p>	<p>ockland@binus.edu</p>
<p>The legend of Si Pitung has been a part of the Betawi community for decades. The presence of Si Pitung was a commotion for the Dutch who at that time occupied Batavia and until now the story that continues to reverberate is as an exemplary tale of heroism and generosity. Character design is an important part of the production of comics, animation and games. Character is a profile entity that will play a role in a certain context in conveying the ideological content that represents a group. Character design is an attempt to bring an imaginary character to life. The increasingly vibrant world of Intellectual Property (IP) will have an impact on the comic and animation industry and even begin to penetrate the world of computer games in Indonesia, in connection with this, it is often seen that new character designs are only limited to visual aspects, so that the characters appearing in comics or animation in Indonesia are apparently not well designed. Comics, animation and games are media that can be used to convey educational material both formal and informal. This research is about exploring character designs based on the visual, philosophical and ideological riches of Si Pitung and its adaptation.</p>			
<p>SCI 30 1570854164</p>	<p>Undergraduate Final Year Project Supervision: A Preliminary Study of Supervisee-Supervisor's Expectations</p>	<p>Maizura Mohd Noor (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Syamimi Turiman (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Shah Alam, Malaysia); Puspapala C. Suppiah and S. Suchithra K. Sankaran (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Anealka Aziz Hussin (Aziz Hussin, Malaysia)</p>	<p>maizu567@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Supervisory expectations are known to have considerable bearing on undergraduate students' academic projects. The fundamental explanation for this is the incongruent expectations held by both the undergraduates as well as their supervisors. Previous research has primarily relied on qualitative data and is unable to unravel the intricate experiences of the supervision process. Within this backdrop, the present study explored expectations held by undergraduate Final Year Project supervisees and supervisors. Two surveys were carried out to elicit the undergraduates' and supervisors' views on their expectations of the supervision process. The participants' responses were analysed according to a) the expectations of the undergraduates and the supervisors and b) the congruence between the undergraduates' and supervisors' expectations. Overall, the results indicate mismatch in the expectations held by both the undergraduates as well as the supervisors. Furthermore, both parties were uncertain about their roles and responsibilities in the supervision process. The conclusions point to the need for a comprehensive set of guidelines which details specific roles and responsibilities for both the undergraduates and supervisors as well as a rigorous briefing to address the affective needs of the undergraduates as well as the supervisors in order to improve the quality of the FYPs, and the supervision process.</p>			

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SCI 31 1570854330	The Effect of Problem-Solving Approach on Students' Heuristics Knowledge Development	Nurul Akmal Md Nasir (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	nurulakmal@uitm.edu.my
<p>Various current studies have shown that high school leavers have a major bridge to gap between the expectations of tertiary level cognitive requirements and their current thinking repertoire in mathematics learning. This study investigates if cognitive strategy or heuristics were the stumbling blocks (other than content knowledge) in inhibiting students' mathematical thinking development. Thus, this three-phase study was undertaken to examine the effect of the problem-solving approach (PSA) on students' heuristics knowledge development in solving non-routine problems. This study employed a quasi-experimental design comprising 49 first-year college students majoring in mathematics. The first phase findings show that students' lack the repertoire of heuristic knowledge that, to a large extent, inhibited their ability to solve problems. The second phase findings show a positive impact of PSA on students' cognitive heuristic ability in solving problems. The third phase found a significant relationship between heuristic knowledge with the Math thinking scores. These heuristics allowed them to generate necessary 'tools' in the absence of the requisite knowledge in seeking solution to the problems. The findings suggest that college students need to be provided more opportunities to develop their heuristic knowledge and to connect with core math content to bridge the gap with the cognitive requirements of college mathematics.</p>			
SCI 32 1570854347	An Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) of TVET Career Path Development Model	Ahmad Rosli Bin Mohd Nor (Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Melaka, Malaysia); Mohammad Sattar Rasul (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Malaysia); Mohd Sufiean Bin Hassan (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	ahmadrosli@uitm.edu.my
<p>Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) has become important in Malaysian education system to produce skilled workforce for industrial need. Career planning are very crucial for TVET students to guide them for a better career in future. Career path development model has been develop to guide TVET student plan their career path. But, to understanding the structure underlying a set of measures in this model is not easy as to understand the data depicted because actual data will often show notable deviations from their pattern. These can make it difficult to gauge their correlation. Factor analysis is the answer to overcome the problems to determine the number of distinct constructs needed to account for the pattern of correlations among a set of measures. In this study factor analysis was used to determine career path model that could effectively bring TVET graduated for their future career in their sector. As to accessing these validity indicators, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), reliability and correlation analysis were used. The results of the analysis based on 151 local TVET graduated from various institution in Malaysia indicated that all extracted factors having good a values of factor loadings and communalities (i.e. above 0.55) and acceptable level of reliability value (i.e. Cronbach's alpha above 0.70). These extracted factors also have good discriminant and nomological validity, since the correlation analysis proof that, the directions of relationships among the extracted factors follow the expected theory (Super Theory) and the strength of the correlation is moderately strength. Therefore, the designed instruments were valid and reliable for accessing the targeted variables in the context of TVET career in Malaysia.</p>			
SCI 33 1570854368	Democratization Through Social Media: Arab Spring 2.0 in Tunisia and Jordan	Farhatul Mustamirrah Mahamad Aziz and Nursyuhada Zulkifli (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	farhatul@uitm.edu.my
<p>The states such as Tunisia and Jordan which formerly affected with the first wave of Arab Spring has now learning from the lesson, the public has tried to use diplomatic approach towards reaching out the concerned goals which has been delayed for decades since the aftermath of first Arab Spring, namely, democratization. Despite the differences of governance in Tunisia and Jordan, the impact of social media towards democratization has been used as a main theme in this research paper which elements namely government transparency, unemployment, high cost of living and taxes. Thus, in order to further study the impact and effectiveness of social media towards democratization in Tunisia and Jordan, in-depth interviews and content analysis has been used as part of this research method. The finding shows that due to laws and regulations in place to restrict the freedom of speech and expression, the media influence in Jordan and Tunisia grows weaker this time around. The theory of Butterfly-Effect is also being put into test. However, chaos as predicted by this theory is unlikely to occur evidence by the initiatives taken by both governments before the situation worsen like the Arab Spring 1.0.</p>			
SCI 34 1570854381	Business Sustainability Among Micro Small Medium Entrepreneurship (MSMEs) in Selangor	Tuan Nooriani Binti Tuan Ismail and Muhammad Syahzami Badd Saibi (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	tnsya800@uitm.edu.my
<p>The survivability of business is literally depending on the entrepreneurs ability to indicate the entrepreneurial orientation and competencies. Ability to analyze and keep up with the drastic changes in business environment is crucial in ensuring the sustainability of business performance. Having two important indicators namely competitive advantage and customer supplier relationship may commit a business to become sustainable. The indicators supported with transformation towards digital marketing allow the business to track customer demands regularly and engage with them effectively. Nowadays, technology adoption in business is increasing drastically that acts as a catalyst which providing better outcomes is actually one of the strategies to enhance the foundation of business organization to be more systematic and sustainable. The inclusion of Artificial Intelligent and Big Data in business able to provide efficient service delivery for the customers. This study was carried out among MSMEs entrepreneurs in Selangor focusing on competitive advantage and customer and supplier relationship which contributed towards business sustainability. The respondents were the founder, partner, owner, agent and the employee that involved in the industry. The findings revealed that these two indicators have significant correlation with business sustainability. Thus, it can be analyzed that the adoption of digital technology in MSMEs helps these entrepreneurs to sustain.</p>			

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SCI 35 1570854401	Pragmatism in India's Myanmar Policy Since 1991: Defense and Security Implications for India	Azman Avob (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	azmanayob@uitm.edu.my
<p>The Indian Northeastern region is the main reason for India to enhance its security relations with Myanmar. Insurgency in Northeastern India involves multiple armed separatist factions operating in India's Northeastern states, which are connected to the rest of India by the Siliguri Corridor, a strip of land as narrow as 23 kilometer wide. Hence, defense and security relations are always welcome and extremely needed by India in its bilateral relations with Myanmar. This paper focuses on defense and security implications for India after it changed its Myanmar's policy since 1991. The objective of this paper is to analyze how India's pragmatic approach with Myanmar enhanced India's defense and security relations with Myanmar. As the method of gathering data in this study, primary data, through interviews with experts and content analysis were adopted. The findings of this study are analyzed through three perspectives, namely defense and security cooperation, arms sales and transfer, and military operations between the two countries. Constructivism theory combined with the concept of geopolitics were used as a guide in analyzing India's defense and security implications. The findings of this study demonstrates that India has tremendously benefited in terms of security cooperation, arms sales as well military operations once its bilateral relations with Myanmar improved.</p>			
SCI 36 1570854407	Blockchain Technology a Structural Shifts in Banking Sector: Consumer-Oriented Measures	Syuaeda Aeni Mat Ali (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Wan Liza Md Amin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	syuha497@salam.uitm.edu.my
<p>This study reflects on the possibilities of banking institutions using blockchain technology, focusing on empowering the position of consumers and market players in the banking sector. The technology advantages, risks and limitations are critically reviewed in order to understand how the technology works, but also how the technology provides any added value for consumer and other stakeholders in banking sector. Scholars and bankers argued that using blockchain could enhance innovations in the operational and delivery. Blockchain could eliminate plausible fraud transactions by making the transactions immutable, verifiable and traceable. However, not even a perfect ledger of stakeholders is likely to be panacea for all the challenges encapsulated in modern banking. The information age, data privacy and disruptive constraints are highlighted in this study. This study employed purely doctrinal research and qualitative analysis. The overall studies involved analysis of blockchain technology in terms of speed, functionality, security and accessibility. Disparities and ambiguities in present fintech regulations and other policies warrant the include analysis on current blockchain practices banking and Islamic banking delivery This study also explored the approach adopted by UK and US and approach to ensure blockchain technology are consumer -oriented and cyber securities concerns to address blockchain shortcomings and potential challenges to financial consumer welfare and other related policies.</p>			
SCI 37 1570854422	The Impact of Corporate Governance on Firm Performance in Banking Industry: A Systematic Literature Review	Khamsi Binti Che Abdul Hamid (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	khamsi@uitm.edu.my
<p>The banking industry operates in a highly regularised environment and experiences a high cyber security risk compared to other industries. Therefore, the firm must ensure compliance and control of risk associated with banking activities through a high standard of good governance practices. Hence, the present article examines the impact of corporate governance implementation on firm performance in the banking industry. The study conducted a systematic literature review on the impact of corporate governance practices and firm performance within the banking industry worldwide. The articles in the study were selected using two leading databases, i.e., Scopus and Web of Science, published between 2007 and 2022. The result shows variations in the relationship between corporate governance and firm performance, which lead towards the need for other variables that consider the culture and geographical influence. The study suggests a holistic assessment of corporate governance practices in banking firms.</p>			
SCI 38 1570854430	Developing a Measuring Tool for Learners' Satisfaction in Synchronous Learning Environments	Nor Fazlin Mohd Ramli, Aini Akmar Mohd Kasim and Nadia Anuar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)	norfa707@uitm.edu.my
<p>The challenges faced by the language learners of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) in synchronous learning platform are much discussed and researched by the academics. In particular, this study investigates a research instrument or tool that is used to describe the online learning engagement issues faced by the students. This Student Learning and Satisfaction in Online Learning Environments (SLS-OLE) survey was distributed to 150 students of UiTM to analyse and measure the relationships among the variables using exploratory factor analysis (Structural Equation Model approach). The variables are course organization/structure, learner interaction, student engagement, instructor presence, student satisfaction, and perceived learning. The respondents involved were undergraduates who went through Online Distance Learning (ODL) during the Movement Control Order due to COVID 19 pandemic. The findings of this study discovered that certain items and sections of the survey like "I learned less in the course than I anticipated" under Perceived Learning may not be relevant to UiTM students. Therefore, these findings allow the researchers to verify and improve the survey to gather more accurate data that represents the issues of online learning engagement in ODL synchronous learning of UiTM.</p>			

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<p>SCI 39 1570854444</p>	<p>"Bawang" Army in Malaysia: Reaction Toward Hate Speech - is It a Cyberbully or Cyberaggression?</p>	<p>Lenнора Putit (UiTM, Malaysia); Nor Azimah Kamaruddin (Universiti Utara Malaysia & Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Amly Fikri Aziz (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>lennora633@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The 'bawang' (also known as Onion) army phenomenon is said to be recent, and no studies have been carried out on this manifestation to date. As a result, a qualitative study strategy is required to comprehend the presence of this concept. In an effort to answer a number of study issues, eight semi-structured focus group interviews with pertinent stakeholders were carried out. The codes were divided into definitions, justifications, categories of problems, and activities in order to respond to the first study question of what the "bawang" army involved. It is remarkable how terms like "bawang army" and "mak kau hijau" (your mother is green), which were coined by Malaysian internet users, came to represent this existence. The second research question sought to clarify how the "bawang" army might be categorized as either a cyber-bully or aggression online. On the basis of previous literature, discussions using the constant-comparative methodology were conducted. Several implications were observed. Firstly, there is a need for industry practitioners to be more vigilant while creating content for social media, and secondly, future academic study in the fields of cyberbullying and cyber-aggression, respectively, might be further addressed.</p>			
<p>SCI 40 1570855770</p>	<p>The Strategies of the High-Performing Non-Native English Language Readers with Structurally Difficult Texts</p>	<p>Mohamad Fadhili Bin Yahaya (Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Perlis, Malaysia); Rafizah Mohd Rawian (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia); Azrul Abdullah (Accounting Research Institute & Faculty of Accountancy, UiTM Perlis, Malaysia); Norshamshina Mat Isa (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Malaysia); Azila Azmi (Universiti Teknologi MARA Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)</p>	<p>mohdfadhili@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>This study is focused on the activities and strategies applied by high-performing non-native English language readers in coping with structurally difficult texts, and how such difficulty triggered them to work beyond their threshold. The study used a single-group design involving fifty-seven high-performing non-native English language readers from a population of third-semester diploma students who were selected to undergo nine levels of reading tests. The participants were required to provide feedback on the activities that they had taken to overcome the difficulties. Based on the reflective feedback, fourteen coping activities with repeated reading being the most popular were named. The activities used by the participants were, then, categorized into five strategies based on Lazarus and Folkman's classification of coping strategies. The self-control strategy was found to be the most widely used. The study also found that different strategies worked well at different levels of difficulty. For this reason, it was suggested that readers should be exposed to different activities and strategies so that they would be able to apply them effectively. This would enable them to move beyond their threshold as they are equipped to cope with the difficulties.</p>			
<p>SCI 41 1570855868</p>	<p>Examining Undergarment Preferences During Confinement Period Towards Designing Caesarean Undergarment Design for plus Size Patients</p>	<p>Juliana Osman (Universiti Teknologi MARA Shah Alam, Malaysia); Rosita binti Mohd Tajuddin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Noorkardiffa Syawalina Omar (Universiti Teknologi MARA Puncak Alam, Malaysia); Shaliza Mohd Shariff (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2020417848@isiswa.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Plus Size caesarean patients are known to be exposed to higher health risk concern and potentially a challenging recovery. Undergarment plays a vital role in providing the most basic comfort, protection, and support to the incision area during confinement period. A purposive sampling method on experienced Plus Size patients had been conducted to investigate the preferences of undergarment design used during confinement period and it is influencing factors of clothing comfort throughout the recovery period. Results shows that although most respondents practiced traditional confinement ritual during confinement period, 92.86% of respondents preferred basic and modern types of undergarments as opposed to the postpartum compression garment such as 'bengkung', or girdle during the recovery period. Through Likert scales data, attention to physical comfort and easy to wear undergarment became the main factors (avg:4.57) when choosing an undergarment followed by size availability, type of materials and durability (avg:4.29). The undergarment's preferences are based on confinement challenges faced by Plus Size caesarean patient, which mostly had been affected by folded belly (75%), dampness (60.71%) and decreased mobility (57.14%).</p>			
<p>SCI 42 1570856705</p>	<p>Visual Communication in Sustainability Action: Public Understanding Through Human Behaviour and Attitude</p>	<p>Ellyana Tan (University Technology MARA, Sarawak, Malaysia); Valerie Michael, Muhamad Hafiz Hassan, Ishak Ramli, Muhammad Fauzan Abu Bakar, Daimin Ghazali and Mohamad Ezad Hafez Mohd Pahreraji (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>ellyana@sarawak.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The study aims to explore the essential elements of an idea in designing visual marketing, advertising or design developments to impose sustainable efforts. Visual communication is part of educational tools that can be executed through a medium dispersed in many areas. Public viewers can discern the availability of sustainability efforts implemented in their living standards; thus, conducting a qualitative interview on Public Sustainable awareness in terms of behaviour and attitude is essential. The final data distribute into four (4) categories of actions, including (1) Behaviour and Attitude in Visual Development, (2) Mechanism in Public Information, (3) Process of Public Understanding, and (4) Public Understanding in Visual Sustainability. Conclude all data into a theoretical framework and suggest that the process of idea development should help the creator develop suitable awareness in the future in the form of visual communications.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

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<p>SCI 43 1570856805</p>	<p>Waiving Pharmaceutical Intellectual Property Rights: Harmonizing Patent and Competition Policies</p>	<p>Mawaddah Munirah Zulfakar and Wan Liza Md Amin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2020762029@student.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>Unequal access to vaccines between high-income and lower-income countries has highlighted the role of Intellectual Property rights as leverage or bargaining tool by pharmaceutical companies in procurement and distribution. India and South Africa 2020 initiated a proposal for Intellectual Property (IP) temporary waivers for Covid-19 patent vaccines to suspend the proprietary rights of the patent owner. This article aims to answer whether total or temporary dismantling of IP rights is the best response to a health emergency while ensuring the industry remains competitive. This article uses the qualitative method by analysing works of literature through thematic analysis of secondary data. Academic literature on the justification of IP waivers and competition policies, oligopolistic pharmaceutical market structure, provisions of Malaysia Patent Act 1983, TRIPS Agreement, and Competition Policies. This article suggests a framework that harmonizes IP rights and competition policies that contribute toward a holistic approach to ensure mutual benefit for all stakeholders. The expected outcome is accelerated pharmaceutical development in Level 1 of the market structure, fair competition, efficient vaccine production, and allocation for future pandemics.</p>			
<p>SCI 44 1570856811</p>	<p>Building Efficiency and Welfare in Malaysia Competitive Aviation Market Structure</p>	<p>Nor Katrina Anis Ahmad Ghani (Universiti Teknologi MARA & MALAYSIA AIRLINES BERHAD, Malaysia); Wan Liza Md Amin and Mawaddah Munirah Zulfakar (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2020433068@isiswa.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>While the aviation industry has often been a target of government policies, the COVID-19 crisis has precipitated a new suite of loans, loan guarantees, wage subsidies and equity injections, raising concerns about competition and the efficient use of public resources (OECD, 2020) . The oligopolistic nature of the airline industry makes it tougher for new players to enter the market as the oligopolistic sets high barrier to entry. The objective of this paper is to deliver a competitive aviation industry framework to foster economic efficiency in the form of allocative, productive and dynamic efficiencies. The paper examines the market structure in respect of each segment of the aviation industry together with their level of barriers of entry. This paper employed thematic analysis, focusing on analysis of articles on air transportation, Malaysian Aviation Commission Act 2015, Competition Act 2010, air transportation journals, and other legal sources. Thematic analysis is a type of qualitative research in which precedent is analysed utilising documents as source material. The data are used to evaluate the relationship between the market players in Malaysian aviation industry, endogenous and exogenous factors, and competition policy in Malaysia. The result of the discussion suggests that deregulation / restructuring of the aviation industry is needed to foster competitive aviation market structure. The paper aims to provide a efficient framework for air transport operators, mutual benefits for stakeholders and the relevant authorities such as MAVCOM, Ministry of Transport and other air transport operators to ease the barriers of entry in aviation market in Malaysia.</p>			
<p>SCI 45 1570856823</p>	<p>Seamless Learning from the Perspective of CFL Education: A Systematic Review</p>	<p>Xiaosheng Zhou (Akademi Pengajian Bahasa, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Malaysia); Hiang Loon Low and Ying Soon Goh (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>2021994441@student.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>The main objective of this paper is to review and update our understanding of seamless learning from the perspective of Chinese as a Foreign Language education (CFL) and identify possible future research directions. This is the first systematic review of seamless learning from the perspectives of CFL education. Moreover, this paper would be valuable to comprehend pedagogical best practices as well as future research challenges in the CFL education. The findings of past research exclusively emphasized seamless learning in CFL education during the non-epidemic period. Moreover, the finds reveal that most of the reviewed studies used qualitative methods, with design-based research (DBR) being the most popular research method to investigate the outcome of seamless CFL learning on formal learning in higher education settings; that many research interests were focused on the use of seamless learning in Chinese vocabulary study, motivation and learning strategies, Chinese language skills advancement, and the challenges of seamless learning in CFL education. Eventually, further research to support sustainable seamless learning in CFL education is recommended.</p>			
<p>SCI 46 1570856848</p>	<p>The Characteristics of Cultural and Creative Product Design and Application Based on the Palace Museum</p>	<p>Qian Wu (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>qianqian9710@gmail.com</p>
<p>The cultural and creative industries are recognized as one of the most forward-looking industries today. As a unique cultural carrier, museums are undoubtedly an indispensable part of developing cultural and creative industries. The Palace Museum in Beijing, established on October 10, 1925, is the largest museum of ancient culture and art in China. However, most of the cultural and creative products of the Palace Museum today are homogenized in design, and most of the elements used in the design are superficial. The design forms present an international style that is not in line with Chinese characteristics and fails to convey the important intellectual property information and the cultural imprint of the Palace Museum to the general public of consumers. In this study, the interview method and observation method were used to, can better understand the current situation of the design and application of cultural and creative products in the Palace Museum and analyse the characteristics of cultural and creative product design, which can help designers clarify their ideas, better develop and excavate the highlights. Design more popular cultural and creative products, to further promote the development of cultural and creative products of the Palace Museum.</p>			

Abstracts for Oral Presentation

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<p>SCI 47 1570863029</p>	<p>The Cointegration of Macroeconomic Variables Towards Distribution Yield of Real Estate Investment Trusts (Reits) in Malaysia and Singapore</p>	<p>Syamiza Nazaruddin (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Surianor Kamaralzaman (Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam, Malaysia); Faizah Eliza Abdul Talib (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>mizanaza93@gmail.com</p>
<p>The purpose of this study is to identify the cointegration of macroeconomic variables such as economic growth, income, interest rates, inflation, and money supply toward Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) distribution yield in Malaysia and Singapore. The study used the Multiple Linear Regression and Cointegration Test to examine the influence of selected variables of this study. Ordinary Least Square method was used to determine the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP), real personal income (RPI), overnight policy rate (OPR), consumer price index (CPI) and money supply (M3) toward REITs distribution yield in Malaysia and Singapore. The result of correlation analysis showed that all correlation coefficients for variables in Malaysia are significant whereas only CPI and M3 are significant in Singapore. Besides that, Multiple Linear Regression shows that GDP, OPR and M3 have a significant effect on a distribution yield of REITs in Malaysia but only GDP and CPI have a significant effect on a distribution yield of REITs in Singapore. Last but not least, there is unidirectional causality relationships between CPI and DY, GDP and OPR in Malaysia and unidirectional causality relationships basis between GDP towards DY and CPI, RPI and DY, M3 towards GDP and CPI, DY and CPI, and bidirectional basis between M3 and DY in Singapore.</p>			
<p>SCI 48 1570863444</p>	<p>A Multidimensional Knowledge Management Approaches of Social Media Use for Crisis Response Management</p>	<p>Jannatul Iza Ahmad Kamal (Universiti Teknologi MARA Malaysia, Malaysia); Alwi Mohd Yunus and Ezza Rafedziawati E.R.K. Kamal Rafedzi (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia); Nor Fatimah Ismail (Vice President, Malaysia)</p>	<p>jannatul406@puncakalam.uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>This study is set to explore the various fundamentals of KM strategies for social media adoption by organisations in managing crisis in the midst of the spreading pandemic of COVID-19. Managing crisis is about managing chaos, therefore, crisis response system needs to quickly provide information and display effective communication content to facilitate control of the situation and coordinate communication among volunteers, formal organisations, and government agencies for more collaborative functions. This study corresponds to findings that social media can be seen as an effective means for the sharing and dissemination of crisis communication and an enabling technology for knowledge transfer and knowledge capture. The findings from this study contribute to understanding the potential of social media use for a larger function in crisis support.</p>			
<p>SCI 49 1570866558</p>	<p>Consumer Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour Toward the Use of Plastic Bags in the Kingdom of Bahrain</p>	<p>Zahra Ahmed Khalifa, Dr (UOB, Bahrain)</p>	<p>zakhalfia@gmail.com</p>
<p>People continue to use Plastic bags for daily tasks due to their availability, durability, strength, lightness, transparency, and cost-effectiveness. In addition, most shops and supermarkets give their patrons complimentary plastic bags to take their purchases home. The Gulf countries provide single-use plastic bags free of charge as part of purchasing services as cities become overwhelmed with plastic bags, a growing threat to marine life, soil and human health. Many governments are taking steps to reduce plastic bag consumption to save resources and create a green environment. A few people make an effort to use fewer free plastic bags. In recent years, numerous research papers have recognized the significance of public perception, knowledge, awareness, attitude, and behaviour in reducing the use of plastic bags as a practical pro-environmental approach that very few people practice. In light of this research, the knowledge, attitude and motivation toward using plastic bags in the kingdom of Bahrain were investigated. Therefore, this is explorative and qualitative research. Questionnaires were distributed digitally to reach a target population (773 participants) over one month. To study the pro-environmental factors such as environmental awareness concerning the harm of plastic bags, social pressure, and government support for banning plastic bags. Exploring their intention of reducing plastic bag consumption. A research model based on Ajzen's theory (1991) of planned behaviour (TPB) was proposed, to assess the relationship between various psychosocial factors that are assumed to affect the intention to use cloth bags and the behaviour that could reduce the use of plastic bags. Most of the participants in the study had an awareness of the hazards of plastic bags and have strong intentions to minimize the use of plastic bags. However, there is a need for spreading awareness among the population: prompt intervention, and effective implementation of alternative strategies and legislation.</p>			
<p>SCI 50 1570869207</p>	<p>The National Educators' View of Information Literacy (IL) Implementation</p>	<p>Saidatul Akmar Ismail (Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia)</p>	<p>saidatulakmar@uitm.edu.my</p>
<p>For the past 25 years, IL instruction has been formally incorporated into the Malaysian curriculum. However, it appears that the implementation of Information Literacy Education (ILE) is developing and progressing more slowly than may be anticipated. This qualitative study attempts to determine the elements influencing the adoption of IL education in Malaysian primary schools, and examines how these factors affect the process. The national primary schools were the subjects of case studies. For a deeper understanding of the implementation challenges that surfaced during the implementation, school teachers and other significant stakeholders participated in in-depth, semi-structured interviews, followed by documentary analysis. The examination of the interview transcripts with the teaching staff has revealed a number of elements that both help and impede the implementation of IL instruction. The study found that most participants had favorable opinions about IL education. They believed that IL education was significant and had the ability to increase the fun and engagement of teaching and learning activities. The participants did, however, also mention that there were issues with IL implementation. These issues appear to be related to the ecology of the school.</p>			



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