

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 15TH
PUTRAJAYA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON CHILDREN, WOMEN, ELDERLY AND
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 2022

PICCWED 15

Physical & Online Conference

**"COVID-19 ENDEMIC
STAGE & EMPOWERMENT
BOOSTER FOR CHILDREN,
WOMEN, THE ELDERLY
AND PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES"**



OPENING BY :
YBRS. DR. ZURINA BINTI ABDUL HAMID
Director General
Department of Women Development,
Ministry of Women, Family and Community
Development, Malaysia



PLENARY SPEAKER :
DR. NUR EZAN RAHMAT
Deputy Dean
Research and Industrial Linkages,
Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA



PLENARY SPEAKER :
**DR. ABDUL RASHID BIN
ABDUL AZIZ (KB, PA)**
Senior Lecturer
Counseling Program
Faculty of Leadership and Management
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia



PLENARY SPEAKER :
DR. DINA IMAM SUPAAT
Director
Centre of Soft Skills Development
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

24-25 SEPTEMBER 2022
Bangi Resort Hotel, Selangor, Malaysia

Jointly Organised by :



MINISTRY OF WOMEN,
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Welcome

It's our pleasure to welcome you to the 15th Putrajaya International Conference on Children, Women, Elderly and Persons with Disabilities 2022 (PiCCWED15) which will be held on 24 September 2022. PiCCWED15 edition will be organised as physical (in-person) conference as well as via virtual (online) platform – Zoom application.

The conference is jointly organized by Jabatan Pembangunan Wanita (Department of Women Development under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Malaysia), KR UWARGA (Group of Friends for the Protection and Empowerment of Women, Children, the Elderly People) and ZR Resources (Co. Reg. 002131022-P), in collaboration with invited Academicians from local university in Malaysia

Theme: "Covid-19 Endemic Stage & Empowerment Booster for Children, Women, the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities"

We wish you all the best, stay safe and have a fruitful conference.

Venue

The conference venue will be the Bangi Resort Hotel, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

Conference Site

The Opening, Plenary, Oral Presentation and Closing Session will take place at Lily 2 (Level 1)

Note: Hotel Lobby is Level 3

Tea and Lunch Breaks

Tea breaks will take place at The Terrace, Level 1 beside grand staircase of Bangi Resort Hotel.

Lunch break will take place in the restaurant of the Bangi Resort Hotel (Funtasia). Lunches will include a variety of national dishes, including vegetarian food.

Internet Access

Inside the Conference venues will be a wireless free internet connection.

Online URL Link

Link to Online Session for Opening, Plenary and Parallel Session can be obtained in the Final Schedule.

Conference Proceedings

Conference Proceedings with e-ISSN will be emailed to Presenter and Participant via "wetransfer" application starting 27th September 2022. Please download accordingly.

Conference Certificate

Presenter or Participant for normal (physical) conference will receive the certificate before the closing session on the conference day. For online (virtual) conference, certificate will be emailed to your registered email address starting 27th September 2022

Contact Us

piccwed@hotmail.com or piccwed@confbay.com
+6017-7321669 (WhatsApp)

Conference Venue

The seminar will be held at Bangi Resort Hotel .A picturesque 5-star conference resort, conveniently located midway between Kuala Lumpur International Airport and Kuala Lumpur city centre. Built atop Bandar Baru Bangi's highest peak, it is surrounded by a 27-hole championship golf course, lush tropical greens and offers wonderful vistas and serene environment



How to Get to Bangi Resort Hotel?

Bangi Resort Hotel

Off Persiaran Bandar,
43650 Bandar Baru Bangi,
Selangor, Malaysia

Tel: +603 8210 2222

Email: info@bangiresorthotel.com

Web: www.bangiresorthotel.com

GPS Coordinate: 2.955295, 101.765403

Please refer to Reception Counter for assistance

PLENARY SPEAKERS

Dr. Abdul Rashid Bin Abdul Aziz

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Leadership
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Dr. Abdul Rashid bin Abdul Aziz is a senior lecturer in Counselling Program, Faculty of Leadership and Management. His fields of expertise are in counselling-psychology, wellbeing, and career development. He currently teaches at undergraduate and postgraduate levels, mainly focusing on career counselling as well as assessment and evaluation in family and marriage. Throughout his academic services, he has published his writing in journals, books, proceedings, and mass media in Malaysia as well as international. He has also been awarded with numbers of award for his excellent achievement in research, publication and innovation mainly pertaining to well-being. Besides that, he is also active in conducting a consultation programme for government bodies and organizations specifically in well-being. He is one of the expert panels for the development of Psychological Well-Being Guideline for Public Service handled by Public Service Department. He is also a registered counsellor.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nur Ezan Rahmat

Deputy Dean (Research & Industrial Linkages)
Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA

Nur Ezan Rahmat (PhD) is currently the Deputy Dean of Research and Industrial Linkages at the Faculty of Law, UiTM. She has been with UiTM since 2005. She is a certified mediator with Asia Pacific Mediation Forum (APMF) and the interest in Family Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution has been developed since her student's time. She has received many research grants from national and international institutions. Her PhD findings in family mediation had received the best FRGS award from the Ministry of Higher Education in 2018. The award was in terms of RM150k research grant so that she can expand the research output to cover the positions in other jurisdictions namely Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and the UK. Last month, UiTM and Universitas Airlangga Indonesia signed an MoA and her research team has been granted a matching grant under this collaboration. She also won the gold and silver medals in many innovation competitions. Recently, with her PhD student, she won a gold medal for Special product/design for disabled people (i-Care2U: Easy to Use Application Software to Enhance Knowledge and Awareness of Malaysians Towards the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) in International Exhibition and Symposium on Productivity, Innovation, Knowledge and Education. She has been invited to be the guest speaker in many conferences and seminars. She also has presented papers at national and international conferences and her publication includes research findings in the fields of Family Law, ADR and Special Education. Her book titled Family Law in Malaysia (second edition) was published by Lexis Nexis and it is already available in the market. This book has been referred by the university's students, practitioners and those who are interested in family issues, and it has been a main reference for Family Law subject since its first edition.

Dr. Dina Imam Supaat

Director

Centre of Soft Skills Development

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

Dr Dina Imam Supaat is an ardent advocate of the rights and protection of vulnerable group/community. She is a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Syariah and Law, and serves as the Director, Centre of Soft Skills Development, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). She obtained her PhD in Law from University of Birmingham, United Kingdom, and Master of Laws and Bachelor of Law with Honours from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She is a certified trainer of the Malaysian National Service Training Programme and holds a Certificate of Mediation from Malaysian Mediation Centre. In her 20 years in academics, she has taught various courses for LL.B programme, LL.M, and postgraduate diploma; supervised postgraduate students from Libya, Nigeria, Palestine, the Emirates and Malaysia; presented more than 90 papers at conferences including 20 as invited and keynote speaker; has more than 50 publications; reviewed more than 60 articles; and a member of four (4) editorial boards of international journals. Dr Dina served as a consultant for the Certificate of Law on Muslim Marriage in Singapore, and a Visiting Scholar at the Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University, Indonesia, in three consecutive years, 2019- 2021 and Faculty of Law, Trunojoyo University, Madura in 2021. Her research interests include human rights focusing on children and vulnerable population; technology and the law; Islamic family law; environmental law; administrative law; alternative dispute resolution and legal education. Her current research project includes rights of vulnerable survivors of disasters; community linkages framework for reintegration process of child offenders; and court- annexed mediation.

CONFERENCE AT A GLANCE

Saturday, September 24, 2022

Time	Event	
8:00 – 9:00	Normal (Physical) Registration	
8:40 – 9:00	Virtual (Online) Registration	
9:00 – 9:30	Lily 2/ Room 1 (online) Opening Session Welcoming Remarks Opening Speech	
9:30 – 10:30	Plenary Speaker 1 & 2 Photography Session	
10:30 – 11:00	Networking Break & Registration for Parallel Session (Online)	
	PARALLEL SESSION 1	
11:00 – 13:00	Lily 2/ Room 1 (online) Oral Presentation	Room 2 (online) Oral Presentation
13:00 – 14:00	Networking Break	
	PARALLEL SESSION 2	
14:00 – 16:00	Lily 2/ Room 1 (online) Oral Presentation	Room 2 (online) Oral Presentation
16:00 – 16:30	Lily 2/ Room 1 (online) Plenary Speaker 3	
16:30 – 17:00	Closing Session	

URL LINK FOR EVENT

Room	Event	URL Link
1	Opening Session Plenary Session Closing Session	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83569509697?pwd=SkxVWwI9IYXBVbGxHWkR3QmZhT1FtZz09 Meeting ID: 835 6950 9697 Passcode: 910173
2	Parallel Session 1 & 2	Join Zoom Meeting https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87226413805?pwd=c0NsWVZaUlBsSOE5UXoybXAwRzFSUT09 Meeting ID: 872 2641 3805 Passcode: 388433

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday, September 24, 2022

Time	Event	Venue
8.00am – 9.00am	Physical (In-Person) Registration	Lily 2
8.40am – 9.00am	Virtual (Online) Registration	URL Link
9.00am – 9.30am	Opening Session Welcoming Remarks Opening Speech YBrs. Dr. Zurina Binti Abdul Hamid Director General Department of Women Development Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	Lily 2
9.30am – 10.00am	Plenary Speaker 1 “The Legal Rights of Children with Special Needs in Malaysia” Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nur Ezan Rahmat Deputy Dean (Research & Industrial Linkages) Faculty of Law, Universiti Teknologi MARA	Lily 2
10.00am – 10.30am	Plenary Speaker 2 “Sustaining Psychological Well-being for Vulnerable Communities” Dr. Abdul Rashid Bin Abdul Aziz Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Leadership Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Lily 2
10.30am – 11.00am	Networking Break	The Terrace
11.00am – 1.00pm	Parallel Session 1	Lily 2 & Room2
1.00pm – 2.00pm	Networking Break	Funtasia
2.00pm – 4.00pm	Parallel Session 2	Lily 2 & Room2
4.00pm – 4.30pm	Plenary Speaker 3 “Vulnerable Survivors and the Human Rights - Based Approach Guidelines” Dr. Dina Imam Supaat Director, Centre of Soft Skills Development Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	Lily 2
4.30pm – 5.00pm	Closing Session	Lily 2

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE - PHYSICAL

Saturday, September 24, 2022

11.00am – 1.00pm

Parallel Session 1

Paper Id	Presenter	Paper Title
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Session Chair:

Venue: Lily 2/ Room 1 (online)

Muhammad Nasrul bin Mohamed Noor

International Islamic University Malaysia

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES & ELDERLY

002-002	Sayed Mawismi bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar <i>Department of Welfare</i>	SHAME, SEGREGATION AND STIGMA: THE RELEVANCY OF DISABILITY AND STIGMATIZATION WITHIN THE SOCIETAL CONTEXT IN MALAYSIA - A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE
002-003	Sayed Mawismi bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar <i>Department of Welfare</i>	EASY TARGET: CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY AND THEIR VULNERABILITY OF BEING VICTIMIZED IN MALTREATMENT
002-004	Sayed Mawismi bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar <i>Department of Welfare</i>	AGEING AND DISABILITY: CROSS-SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN UNDERSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO GERIATRIC CONDITION AND DISABILITY
033-031	Muhammad Nasrul bin Mohamed Noor <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON FINANCIAL CRISIS AMONG PERSON WITH DISABILITIES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
010-010	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tan Chee Hian <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	POST Cyclic & APecR PROGRAM ON SELF - HEALTH PROFILING AMONG ELDER ADULTS - EXTENSION PERSPECTIVE
011-011	Aida Wati Zainan Abidin <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG MALAYSIAN ELDERLY USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

1.00pm – 2.00pm

Networking Break

2.00pm – 4.00pm

Parallel Session 2

Paper Id	Presenter	Paper Title
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Session Chair:

Venue: Lily 2/ Room 1 (online)

Dr. Yong Adilah Binti Shamsul Harumain

Universiti Malaya

WOMEN & CHILDREN

008-008	Dr. Yong Adilah Binti Shamsul Harumain <i>Universiti Malaya</i>	IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON WOMENS MOBILITY IN KUALA LUMPUR
029-026	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hazalizah Hamzah <i>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG FEMALE EMPLOYEES: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF AGE
028-025	Sharifah Asmiza Shariff Taib <i>Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris</i>	RAMALAN POTENSI PENDERAAN KANAK-KANAK DI TASKA BERDASARKAN FAKTOR UMUR, BEBAN TUGAS DAN TEKANAN KERJA
040-035	Normazhazlin Alzahari <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	TEACHERS: ITS OKAY NOT TO BE OKAY
040-037	Normazhazlin Alzahari <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	TEACHERS ARE LEAVING AND WE WONDER WHY
041-036	Waheeda Mohd Idris <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: WHY MINORS TURN INTO MONSTERS?

4.00pm – 4.30pm

Plenary Session 3 - Lily 2/ Room 1 (online)

4.30pm – 5.00pm

Closing Session - Lily 2/ Room 1 (online)

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE - ONLINE

Saturday, September 24, 2022

11.00am – 1.00pm

Parallel Session 1

Paper Id	Presenter	Paper Title
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Session Chair:

Venue: Room 2 (online)

Dr. Mashitah Abdul Mutalib

Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, ELDERLY & CHILDREN

004-005	Talat Jehan <i>The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, Pakistan</i> Dr. Mazbah Binti Termizi <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i> Dr. Nurhidayah Abdullah <i>University of Malaya</i>	DISABILITIES AND VULNERABILITIES
005-006	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rajwani Md Zain <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>	EMPLOYER MOTIVATION FACTORS FOR HIRING AMONG INSURED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
036-033	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Doris Padmini Selvaratnam <i>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i>	MALAYSIAN OLDER PERSONS WELLBEING AND STRESS LEVEL PRE, DURING & POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC
017-017	Dr. Juliana Rosmidah Jaafar <i>Infrastructure University Kuala Lumpur</i>	DEVELOPING ITEMS FOR DIGITAL VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUTH INVENTORY (DiVo-i)
026-023	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shafizan Mohamed <i>International Islamic University Malaysia</i>	FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DIGITAL PARENTING STYLES OF MALAYSIAN PARENTS
032-028	Noraine Bahari <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	IS CHILD MARRIAGE THE PUTATIVE ANSWER TO ILLEGAL SEX AND PREGNANCY OUT OF WEDLOCK?
032-034	Noraine Bahari <i>Universiti Teknologi MARA</i>	THE SERIOUSNESS OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN MALAYSIA: AN INSIGHT FROM EXPERTS

1.00pm – 2.00pm

Networking Break

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

ORAL (PHYSICAL)

002-002

SHAME, SEGREGATION AND STIGMA: THE RELEVANCY OF DISABILITY AND STIGMATIZATION WITHIN THE SOCIETAL CONTEXT IN MALAYSIA – A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Living with some forms of disability leads to issues of feeling shame and guilt. Furthermore, such feelings are not only being experienced by the individuals themselves, but in many cases, especially for children, it is also reflected among their parents and immediate family members. This emotional complexity of feeling 'exposed, vulnerable, and marred' has also contributed towards seclusion and even segregation within the societal setting, whether it is done unintentionally, even perhaps purposefully. The situation is made worse since the stigmatization is enculturated in the eyes of the public towards those who are acquiring these forms of disabilities, and how they are perceived to be 'different' and 'away from normality'. This 'stigmatized' sensitization may be resulting from both social stigma within the public at large, at the same time self-stigma that internally rooted. This relevancy of disability and stigmatization seems to be discernible though many efforts to overcome this issue has been taken centerstage by multisectoral parties. By reviewing the societal landscape in Malaysia, the discussion of this work will be focusing on the relevance of disability and stigmatization. It emphasizes on the issue of stigmatization and its vulnerability caused that correlate to shame and guilt which later becomes the influential factor towards seclusion and segregation. This could be dissected by contemplating it through multidimensional perspectives; through its biophysiological, psychological even social dimensions, to cultural-spiritual factors within the societal settings, even to the macro level including both economic and political milieu. These factors may have amalgamated and contributed towards the development of this multivariate foundation that influences the formation of shame, which later prompts segregation and stigma; resulting in the escalation of other disability issues into its augmented magnitude that has been frequently overlooked and even perhaps misunderstood. To excogitate this problem, there is an exigency of thorough and profound dissection to develop cognizance in the realm of disability by anatomizing this through ontological, epistemological, and even phenomenological meniscus so that addressing this issue should be efficiently digested, understood, and be taken with justifiable and effectual actions.

Keywords: shame, segregation, stigmatization, disability, persons with disability

002-003

“EASY TARGET”: CHILDREN WITH DISABILITY AND THEIR VULNERABILITY OF BEING VICTIMIZED IN MALTREATMENT

Sayed Mawismi bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar
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ABSTRACT

It has been a major concern on how the involvement of children with maltreatment has always been coincided with perpetrators who are having a close relation with them; may it be their parents, guardians, relatives, schoolteachers, and institutional caregivers. Many studies have stated that the co-existence of vulnerability and dependency have become the vital key to children to be exposed to maltreatment. What makes it even worse, with the existing of some form of disabilities, it has escalated these children to be at higher risk and becoming an “easier target” of such victimization. Studies have shown that children with disabilities are exponentially to be at risk of maltreatment in terms of abuse; in such form of physical, sexual, and emotional; even neglects, in comparing to their peers whom without disabilities. Though this situation is somehow generally known, there are still limited resource of data and lack of understanding towards this issue, which is staggering, incomprehensible, and concerning. Thus, the initial purpose of this work is to fill up the gap existed to build the understanding on the real issue of how children with disabilities have always become susceptible to this maltreatment. This issue will be discussed by looking into multifactorial perspectives in answering the question of why these children with disabilities would be vulnerable to become victimized of either predatory behavior of their perpetrators, even negligence. The discussion initially focuses on the definition of maltreatment and the significant form of vulnerabilities these children with disabilities are prone to. The issue will later be dissecting into multifactorial segments; focusing on the biopsychosocial factors of the victims, as well as the biopsychosocial factors of the perpetrators and by scrutinizing the socio-cultural ambience that may be contributed to this. By anatomizing all these key factors contributing, it is hoped that this could provide better understanding and even prompt further discussion, towards not only supplemental but exhaustive and in-depth exploration of this issue thoroughly and how to address at the same time provide weighty interventions with efficacious outcomes.

Keywords: *children with disability, maltreatment, victimization, vulnerability, abuse and neglect*

002-004

AGEING AND DISABILITY: CROSS-SECTIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN UNDERSTANDING ISSUES RELATED TO GERIATRIC CONDITION AND DISABILITY

Sayed Mawismi bin Sayed Mohamad Mustar
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ABSTRACT

According to the United Nations' World Population Prospects report, there has been significantly an increase of population of the older people in most countries and regions. This report also signals a lead of these elderly people towards higher risk of vulnerabilities at the same time further increases in population affected by disability. With the relevant coexistence, coextension, and interrelation between ageing and disability, there has been a noteworthy concern on the obstacles being faced by this group of population that may be most adversely affected due to the doubling ramifications of both domains. These obstacles include attitudinal, environmental, and institutional barriers that may prevent them from fully and equally participate in all aspects of life. Even in Malaysia, as the country is set to be an 'ageing nation' by the year 2030, this seems to be distinctively triggering such concerns, especially on the readiness and preparedness of this nation in handling this circumstantial trend. Thus, there is an urgency of reviewing this matter in understanding this trend by focusing into several issues related to geriatric conditions and functional disability due to ageing. This work will delve into the idea of geriatric conditions and disability and how it affects this ageing population with their daily living activities. The issue will be dissected through the lenses of both ageing and disability and how these facets has doubled the imminent risks towards older population. Then the discussion will further emphasize on cross-sectional perspectives by considering multifactorial aspects, which involve the health and wellbeing of this ageing group, at the same time putting a weightage on the social protection and security as well as focusing on the living dependency aspect of this specific populace that affects their equal and full participations in their daily living activities. By accentuating these related aspects, it could provide a better perspective in addressing the intersectional issue of ageing and disability. with the intention of further, comprehensive discussion will be initiated in undertaking this issue with grounded and effectual manner.

Keywords: disability, elderly people, geriatric condition, ageing

008-008

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 ON WOMEN'S MOBILITY IN KUALA LUMPUR

Yong Adilah Shamsul Harumain¹, Teppei Osada², Suhana Koting³, Melasutra Md Dali¹, Nur Sabahiah Abdul Sukor⁴, Nurul Faizah⁵, Nurfatin Fauzi¹, Lillian Gungat⁶

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⁶*Faculty of Engineering, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia*

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 has undoubtedly led to challenges in mobility, yet the extent to which it has impacted women of different income levels and work backgrounds remains unknown. It is important to understand how the pandemic has affected women's mobility, particularly in terms of changes and constraints in their perceived mobility. More research is thus required on mobility during and after the COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia, especially among working women with small children. It is erroneous to assume that working women have stayed home during the pandemic, as we found that a significant number of women were and are going to work throughout this period. Our results suggest that blue-collar women with lower income levels still travel outside their homes for work. However, their mobility was limited during the height of the pandemic due to the restricted movement order and strict standard operation procedures for public transportation. This has led to women's greater use of and dependence on private vehicles like cars and motorcycles. Further studies are needed to distinguish the challenges faced by women who lost their jobs during the pandemic and the changes to their mobility in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: COVID19, Mobility, Women, Transportation Planning

010-010

POST “Cyclic & “APecR” PROGRAM ON SELF - HEALTH PROFILING AMONG ELDER ADULTS – EXTENSION PERSPECTIVE

¹Tan Chee Hian., ²Lee Jung Young., ³Raja Mohammad Firhad Raja Abidin ⁴Walter King Yan Ho & ⁵Tetsushi Moriguchi

PASSPE – SEA – FSR - UiTM

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ABSTRACT

Self – health profiling was definitely essential among elder adults after long fight with COVID19 battle and this study was investigating the effectiveness of cycling liked actions as physical activities on training equipment as name “Cyclic” and “APecR” methods in order to figure out psychomotor, psychological and physiological aspects of one’s health concerned. **Method** – Indoor self - record and outdoor slow jog (Case Study) and descriptive with the justification outcomes of “Cyclic” as profiling tool to be widely used in one critical time. **Participants:** 13 participants with aged 50’s voluntarily involved with all records and results were then justified by external 2 observers as far as reliability and validity results were concerned from year 2018 to 2021 (4 years). Food intake recorded, Distance, Blood Pressure, Body Weight, Diabetes, Total Cholesterol, HDL and Uric Acid as well as Steps performed daily with self – log books and medical reports. **Results:** Weight Lose showed mild changes, BP reading huge enhanced as Excel = 120/80 – from 39% to 58%, Normal = 130/85- 29% to 39%, Normal Systolic = 140/90 - 7% to 22% and mild hyper 0.48% to 2.48%. An hourly “Cyclic” and/or “APecR” every performed came to average more than 10,000 footsteps per session with 80.6% performed full by all participants. The enjoyment, relaxing feelings and sweating among participants with the training heart rate 70% HR Max. **Significance:** It contributed to practices, profiling knowledge and maintenance of one’s self - health status to keep fit for single daily functional throughout entire life. **Implication:** “Cyclic” and “APecR” where be an alternative approach of physical activities in enhancing psychological and psychomotor domains individually.

Keywords: Self-Health, “Cyclic”, “APecR”, Effectiveness, Weight Loss, & Blood Pressures Rate.

011-011

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF DEPRESSION AMONG MALAYSIAN ELDERLY USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Depression disorders are becoming recognized as critical diseases that significantly contribute to global morbidity. In the majority of studies conducted in several Asian countries, the prevalence of depression among the elderly ranged from 3.7% to 36.7%, with Malaysia having the greatest prevalence at 27.8%. The goal of this paper is to employ machine learning techniques to identify the primary risk factors for depression in the elderly population of Malaysia, as well as the impact of depression on the incidence of severe injuries. The study includes a sample of 3,772 Malaysians aged 60 and older from the National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS2018) collected from the Institute of Public Health (IPH). 5.75 percent of the elderly (60 years and older) sampled experienced depression. Three machine learning techniques, namely Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), and Random Forest (RF), were applied, and their classification performance was compared using precision and AUC. SVM outperformed the other two machine learning algorithms since its precision and AUC value were greater than those of the other two (74.6 percent and 0.759, respectively). According to the results of the SVM, social support had a substantial effect on depression and hypertension among elderly. Other factors that influence the development of depression in the elderly include sociodemographic characteristics and the presence of health issues such as hypertension or obesity. In addition, comparing between elderly people with and without anxiety, depressed seniors are 1.75 times more likely to sustain a serious injury. Hence, community, government, and public health specialists must adopt effective methods to combat depression, especially among the elderly, if social support from the immediate family is not available to safeguard the safety of our elderly.

Keywords: depression, elderly, machine learning

028-025

RAMALAN POTENSI PENDERAAN KANAK-KANAK DI TASKA BERDASARKAN FAKTOR UMUR, BEBAN TUGAS DAN TEKANAN KERJA

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bertujuan meramal potensi untuk mendera kanak-kanak dalam kalangan pendidik dan pengasuh, khususnya di taska dengan menggunakan faktor umur, beban tugas dan tekanan kerja. Kajian dijalankan ke atas 120 orang pendidik dan pengasuh yang kebanyakannya berbangsa Melayu, perempuan dan berumur antara 21 hingga 49 tahun. Data dikutip secara edaran borang soal selidik dengan menggunakan alat kajian *Nasa Aeronautics and Space Administration-Task Load Index* (NASA-TLX), *Job Related Tension Index* (JRTI) dan *Brief Child Abuse Potential Inventory* (BCAPI) yang telah diterjemah ke dalam Bahasa Melayu. Data yang diperolehi telah dianalisis dengan menggunakan program *Statistical Package for Social Science* (SPSS). Hasil keputusan analisis korelasi menunjukkan potensi untuk mendera terhadap kanak-kanak mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan faktor umur ($r_{(120)} = .27, p = .001$), faktor beban tugas ($r_{(120)} = .20, p = .05$) dan faktor tekanan kerja ($r_{(120)} = .24, p = .001$). Keputusan analisis regresi berganda *stepwise* pula menunjukkan bahawa faktor umur dan tekanan kerja memberi sumbangan terhadap potensi mendera. Daripada dapatan kajian ini dapat disimpulkan bahawa pendidik dan pengasuh yang lebih berusia serta mengalami tekanan kerja yang tinggi cenderung untuk melakukan penderaan terhadap kanak-kanak di taska.

Kata Kunci: Beban Tugas, Tekanan Kerja, Potensi Penderaan, Pengasuh, Kanak-Kanak

029-026

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SUPPORT AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG FEMALE EMPLOYEES: THE
MODERATING EFFECT OF AGE**

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between social support and mental health at the workplace has been well documented however the role of age in that relationship, particularly among female employees is still debatable. Therefore, this study aimed to predict mental health from social support with age serving as the moderating variable. A total of 100 female employees, aged between 23 and 59 years old ($M = 41.20$; $SD = 9.80$) participated in the study. They were mainly Malays (96.00%), working as professionals (52.00%) in public sectors (65.00%) with one to 35 years of working experience ($M = 16.53$; $SD = 9.28$). They completed an online survey which consisted of the demographic section, Interpersonal Support Evaluation List - 12 and Mental Health Inventory - 18. Results showed that there was a significant correlation between social support and mental health ($r = .48$; $p = .001$). However, the correlation between age and mental health was not significant ($r = .13$; $p = .20$). Interestingly, age moderated the relationship between social support and mental health among female employees, $\beta = .047$, $SE = .018$, $p = .012$. Precisely, when the level of social support is low, younger female employees showed higher or better mental health conditions than the older female employees. However, when the level of social support is high, older female employees showed a higher level of mental health than the younger female employees. These results indicated that social support is exceptionally important for senior female employees in order to maintain good mental health status.

Keywords: Social Support, Mental Health, Female, Working Adult, Moderator

033-031

**A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON FINANCIAL CRISIS AMONG PERSON WITH DISABILITIES
DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

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ABSTRACT

For a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between a country's domestic crisis and the living conditions of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), it is essential to explore the employment challenges faced by PwDs. This qualitative research paper focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on PwDs. Specifically, this research aims at discussing the impacts of Covid-19 on PwDs' employment experiences in Kuala Lumpur. A purposive sampling technique was employed to select six informants of the study. They were selected based on the criteria of inclusion that dictated the informants must be PwDs, aged between 25 to 35 years old and employed or retrenched. It was observed that PwDs faced several employments related challenges during Covid 19 pandemic. Among them include mental health problem, lack of accessibilities to workplace, presence of physical and attitudinal barriers in the workplace, job loss and stigmatisation. To solve this problem, certain policies need to be considered, such as reasonable accommodation, changing from welfare approach towards rights-based approach, improving policies by including PwDs in decision making and improving disability awareness by providing training for the employer. It is believed that from the findings of this study, it would further highlight upon the issue of the condition of the PwDs in Malaysia during the period of the Covid-19 pandemic. An issue that is sadly not commonly discussed in Malaysia, therefore it is an issue that is not generally known. Hence, future studies about the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic upon the condition of PwDs in Malaysia should further concentrate on the impact of unemployment among persons with disabilities during the Covid-19 pandemic. The values of treating PwDs with respect and dignity as per their basic rights as human beings lies within the education system of Malaysia.

Keywords: Disability, Rights, Challenges, COVID-19, Employment experiences

040-035

TEACHERS: IT'S OKAY NOT TO BE OKAY

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ABSTRACT

Teachers have often considered themselves resilient to stress, anxiety, and depression. They religiously think it is a part of their job scope. Even if they had the symptoms, they would find reasons not to go for treatment. This is the case with secondary school teachers from urban schools in Selangor. While teaching is said to have a higher level of stress as compared to all jobs such as nursing, managing, and professional and community service occupations, most of them think that they can handle their mental health issues without seeking help. In-depth interviews were gained using qualitative methods. Thirteen urban secondary schools in Selangor were involved in this interview. The 20 informants were very passionate about their responsibilities. Nonetheless, as this interview would like to understand their willingness to seek treatment should their mental health status have gone worse, the answer for most of them is, "no!". Is this denial, or do we sense an old stigma?

Keywords: Mental Health Stigma; Stress; Anxiety; Depression; Secondary School Teacher.

041-036

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: WHY MINORS TURN INTO MONSTERS?

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ABSTRACT

Children are a vital resource that will define the nation's future. Thus, the importance of children has been proven by the government via numerous strategies and action plans in order to acquire the status of a developed nation. The government's commitment to child protection encompasses a wide range of issues, including neglect, abuse, and violence, as well as children as young offenders. However, society is concerned about the recent trend and statistics of crime, including including young offenders. As a result, this research investigates the key elements influencing children's engagement in different forms of crime. Further, the informants of this study are juvenile offenders who commit various sorts of crimes and serve the Court for Children orders. Hence, the informants of this study represent students from authorised schools, Henry Gurney School and Wira Bakti School. The 28 informants were selected based on their age, which is below 18 years old, and the types of crime they committed. In-depth interviews were done in order to acquire their traumatic experiences in dealing with crime at their age. The findings of this study identified six major elements influencing children's engagement in various crimes, including friends, family, internal, media, society, and school. As a result, the government should make a concerted effort to combat juvenile delinquency by addressing the root causes identified in this study. If this problem persists, the nation will face major societal issues that will have an influence on the country's future growth.

Keywords: Juvenile delinquency; factor; crimes; young offenders; minors028027

040-037

TEACHERS ARE LEAVING AND WE WONDER WHY?

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ABSTRACT

Teachers globally find it hard to switch off from their work. Either it is administrative work or responding to messages left on their mobile, being home does not mean they can shut down from work. Their weekends are usually filled with reminding parents or their students to bring books or other items for the next day via WhatsApp. Just as they thought they could take a deep breath, there are online long meetings that could end just a few seconds before mid-night. How will they sleep soundly knowing that there are so many urgent things to be done the next day? This was the case with 20 urban secondary school teachers during a qualitative interview. They feel isolated and trapped between responsibility and society; they are exhausted, frustrated, and demoralized, not to mention the post-pandemic effect. Like a normal human being, this could cause stress, anxiety, and depression if it is not handled effectively. Will passion still be relevant to this profession with a negative work-life balance that seems to be the norm now? What is their motivation to continue in service if their passion has gone cold? Most informants aged 40–50 years old stated that they could not wait to retire early. Is Malaysia ready to lose its experienced teachers if this happens? Keywords: Mental Health Stigma; Stress; Anxiety; Depression; Teacher; Retire Early

ORAL (ONLINE)

004-005

DISABILITIES AND VULNERABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Persons with special needs and disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socioeconomic outcomes such as less education, poorer health outcomes, lower levels of employment, and higher poverty rates. Disabled or differently-able people are considered to be the most vulnerable or even in majority of countries as one of the neglected and marginalized segment of our society who are mostly at risk when there is any kind of emergency, disaster, pandemic (such as COVID-19) because of their vulnerability and being at risk. The purpose of the study is to refer and highlight the deprivations of people with disabilities (PWDs) have to face on continuous basis. Although conventions like Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) focuses on the change of attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities but still there are different disabilities who still do not have equal human rights and fundamental freedoms in the 21st century. We still overlook the needs of people with disabilities during such difficult situations to a large extent. As it is evident from our previous experience since the outbreak of this COVID-19, such pandemics have multidisciplinary problems and issues, especially from a disability perspective, because their effects are partly medical and partly socioeconomic and psychological, and when the end beneficiary or victim is disabled then the repercussions are harmful and long-lasting, and such victims are traumatized and psychologically more impacted than the normal humans like us. In terms of responsibility state is the first actor who is responsible to act immediate and take an immediate and necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and 2 the occurrence of natural disasters. Furthermore, PWDs could be multiple challenges when on one hand they are physical/mentally challenged or on the other hand they are poor, uneducated, they sick and frail, and having disadvantages in society, and due to these factors they are at much greater risk when a pandemic arrives. Moreover, such pandemics are indiscriminatory in a sense that almost entire population globally was impacted equally, but again when it comes to cater the special needs of disabled people, we have stay one step ahead so they can feel equally valued and respected. Also, from another angle elderly people are also considered because of their age and dependency of others, as not all elderly people are disabled, but disability becomes more likely with the bodily deteriorations that age can cause. People with disabilities who live alone may suffer isolation and feel anxiety continuously. The elderly may have lost friends and partners, and they may suffer long-term deterioration in their health, leading to disability as a result thereof. Additionally, disabled people have many of the same fears and undergo the same stresses that are experienced by non-disabled people, but they may be dealing with the prospect of more serious consequences. In terms of methodology, content analysis as a qualitative tool was used to analyze different content and its features, such as international conventions and frameworks, evidence based info-graphics, Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) and charters. With regard to its significance, this research also focuses and considers recent observations and studies suggested and endorsed that that many people with disabilities are good at adapting to adversity and are well aware of the sources of help or emotional support. They may use religion, humour or acceptance to help them cope with such hardships. On the negative side, they may in some cases resort to denial, which enables them to escape from the harsh reality of pandemic restrictions. Other maladaptive coping mechanisms involve substance abuse, detachment, behavioral disengagement, selfblame, guilt and venting.

Keywords: PWDs, disability, pandemic, emergency, psychology, anxiety.

005-006

EMPLOYER MOTIVATION FACTORS FOR HIRING AMONG INSURED PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

The Return to Work (RTW) program aims to help Insured Persons (IPs) or SOCSO contributors who have suffered disability due to accidents and illnesses so that they can return to work. The program uses a multidisciplinary and biopsychosocial approach through coordination by the RTW Case Manager with IPs or clients individually, as well as other stakeholders such as hospitals, employers, private employment agencies and so on. The main issue that is the focus of this study is the actual perception of employers towards People with Disabilities (PWD) who are also participants in the Return to Work Program (RTW) to work again. This paper focuses on the positive factors that motivate employers to re-employ Insured Persons (IPs) with disabilities. It aims to develop a set of guidelines for employers and Case Managers to help them manage IPs (clients) so that they can return to work. A qualitative approach was used to conduct this study. The subject of this study is the employers who has employed RTW Program participants to work, which involves two offices, namely SOCSO Penang State Office, Seberang Jaya and SOCSO George Town Office. The interview method was used to obtain primary data for this study and it was recorded using a digital voice recorder. The method of semi-structured interview (semi-structured interview) is conducted in-depth interview guided by question items that are formed and modified according to the forms of previous studies and known information. An interview framework was created based on the adaptation of questions conducted by Kirschner, Lindbom and Paterson (1952), Client Satisfaction Inventory (CSI) by Steven (1994) as well as Stevens (2002). The summary of the study found that among the positive factors that motivate employers to hire new employees among PWD is the attitude of employers who think positively towards PWD employees, PWD who have no communication problems, have appropriate skills and qualifications, as well as funding or capital support and others facilities for the disabled. The conclusion from the study found that PWDs can change their own destiny if the negative perception of them by the employer is changed and provide opportunities for PWDs, especially employment opportunities.

Keywords: workers, people with disabilities, employers, motivation

013-013

A STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CASE MANAGERS IN SERVICE COORDINATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Coordination in professional teamwork is the keynote of case management with persons with disabilities, in which the case manager plays a crucial role in the planning, seeking, advocating and monitoring process of supporting the client to access different services or resources. The study aimed at examining how the case managers were performing in service coordination through a questionnaire survey with 374 social work case managers, and in-depth interviews with 06 of them, 05 PWDs and/or their family members, and 04 other sectoral staff. The most significant results showed that they could rarely coordinate professional teamwork, and their work was limited to introducing the PWDs to several services. Some highlighting implications include a lack of official interdisciplinary protocol, low recognition of the social work profession and missing core competencies of the case managers. Meanwhile, Vietnam's government has been encouraging case management in the social work service delivery system as a measure of social protection for PWDs and other vulnerable populations. The paper came up with some key recommendations to improve the performance of case managers through capacity building, awareness-raising for delivery service standards and policy reinforcement to recognize case managers.

Keywords: Coordination, interdisciplinary, persons with disabilities, social work case management.

017-017

DEVELOPING ITEMS FOR DIGITAL VOLUNTEERISM AMONG YOUTH INVENTORY (DIVO-I)

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ABSTRACT

The new millennia and the emergence of technology contribute to the changes in human interaction, especially among young people. However, the action of volunteerism remains unchanged as people still believe in humanity. Thus, this paper aims to highlight the development of digital volunteerism items among youth. The instrument named Digital Volunteerism among Youth Inventory (DiVo-i) was developed from an in-depth interview with six young people involved in digital volunteerism and literature review. The study is qualitative in design, using the interview method. Based on the study, two main themes were identified i) Volunteerism in Online Games and ii) Digital Volunteerism in General. The findings highlight seventeen items for DiVo-i derived from the interview. In the first theme, the items focused on the involvement of young people in online games and activities related to prosocial within the context. As for the second theme, the items emphasized the participation of university students' activities via the internet in general. In sum, the assessment underlined the development of items for assessing the action of volunteerism among young people via the internet. Future studies are suggested to test the items into the general population to gain more understanding of DiVo-i through statistical analysis.

Keywords: volunteerism; digital; technology; humanity; young people

024-020

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND SUSTAINABLE SERVICE PERFORMANCE ON E-COMMERCE FOODS LOGISTICS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to identify the sustainable service performance of the food industry and e-commerce of food logistics during the Pandemic of Covid19. It involves the overall deliveries, quality, information, timeliness, personnel contacts, and perceived importance. It also explores the customer satisfaction e-commerce of food logistics companies. During the pandemic of COVID-19, fresh food e-commerce platforms which online purchases were established extensively. This growth has affected the final logistics services and becomes more and more important during the movement control. The development of e-commerce logistics may be influenced by the competent final logistics solution given by the e-commerce of food companies. The survey was conducted using online questionnaires that involved 384 respondents. The questionnaires were analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) software, Pearson Correlation and multiple linear regression. The results of Pearson Correlation and multiple linear regressions show that personnel contact (PCQ), delivery (DQ), information (IQ), timeliness (TQ) and perceived important (PIQ) have a positive relationship with customer satisfaction. The results suggest that the variables recommended can be used in the future developing service performance in the foods industry and e-commerce food at the final logistics requirements during the pandemic.

Keywords: food logistics, e-commerce, sustainable service performance, final logistics, delivery quality, information quality, timeliness quality, personnel contact quality and perceived important.

006-021

**KRISIS KESIHATAN MENTAL IBU TUNGGAL B40 SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19:
KAJIAN KES DI PULAU PINANG**

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ABSTRAK

Pandemik Covid-19 memberi kesan negatif terhadap kesihatan mental dan kesejahteraan hidup ibu tunggal, terutamanya dari kumpulan pendapatan B40. Kedudukan ibu tunggal sebagai pencari nafkah tunggal tercabar disebabkan rutin harian dan rutin kerja mereka berubah secara mendadak kesan daripada perubahan corak kerja ketika pandemik. Ibu tunggal juga dilaporkan mempunyai kualiti hidup yang rendah dan kesihatan mental yang lemah berbanding ibu yang berkahwin. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk meneroka krisis kesihatan mental yang dihadapi golongan ibu tunggal di Pulau Pinang semasa pandemik Covid-19 melanda. Kajian berbentuk kualitatif ini melibatkan perbincangan kumpulan berfokus ke atas sepuluh (10) orang ibu tunggal B40 dari Balik Pulau, Pulau Pinang yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusif yang telah ditetapkan dengan menggunakan kaedah persampelan purposif. Teknik analisis bertema digunakan untuk mengenalpasti krisis kesihatan mental yang dialami oleh ibu tunggal B40. Dapatan menunjukkan ibu tunggal dari golongan B40 mengalami kesedihan, kemurungan, kehibaan, keresahan dan kesunyian, yang mana krisis-krisis kesihatan mental ini memberi kesan jangka panjang ke atas kesejahteraan hidup mereka. Sokongan moral dan sosial adalah penting untuk ibu tunggal bagi membantu mereka bangkit semula dari krisis kesihatan mental setelah terkesan akibat pandemik. Dapatan kajian ini diharap dapat membantu pihak-pihak berkaitan memahami cabaran kesihatan mental yang dihadapi oleh ibu tunggal, serta dapat menyediakan panduan dalam merangka program intervensi yang sesuai untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan hidup dan kualiti hidup ibu tunggal dari kumpulan B40.

Kata kunci: ibu tunggal, B40, krisis kesihatan mental, kesejahteraan hidup

025-022

UNDERSTANDING THE PERSPECTIVE OF FEMINISM AND WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Gender-related issues are not new or contemporary issues that are being discussed and always relevant and debated across the country in the world. This situation occurs where there are still a handful of communities who do not understand gender issues and there are various confusions in the discussion that lead to gender injustice. To delve into gender-related issues, there are various studies especially from the fields of sociology and psychology that eventually produce theories related to feminism. The objective of this conceptual research paper is to understand about the Theory of Feminism which focuses on the role and position of women in all aspects of life such as politics, social, economics, entrepreneurship and education. This theory is also used as a basis to look at the inequalities that occur between women and men and it is the basis for preventing oppression of women as well as emphasizing the concept of equality between men and women. Next, Feminist Theories such as Structural Theory of Function, Social Conflict Theory and Liberal Feminist Theory are highlighted in this concept paper as they are closely related to the concept of gender balance. This writing also discusses about gender and entrepreneurship where in entrepreneurial activities there are also women who are discriminated against in various forms including community acceptance, family beliefs and so on. Thus, Liberal Feminist Theory sees equality that needs to be emphasized for women with men.

Keywords: Gender, feminist theory, inequality, entrepreneurship.

026-023

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DIGITAL PARENTING STYLES OF MALAYSIAN PARENTS

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ABSTRACT

When it comes to their children's digital use, today's parents are frequently at a loss. There are no hard and fast rules or guidelines to tell them how to digitally parent effectively. The abundance of news coverage and stories about cybercrime and improper digital use, such as pornography and fake news, exacerbates parents' concerns. Regardless, parents have little choice but to embrace digital technologies because the world is rapidly changing, and the future will inevitably be digital. Traditional parenting methods may no longer be sufficient to help children grow into successful adults. Parents must ensure that their children can benefit from digital technologies while also being prepared to tackle digital threats. According to studies, the enabling digital parenting style is the ideal since it provides a technique of balancing the risks and benefits of children's digital use. Parents' digital parenting approaches are frequently influenced by their demographic background and local customs. As a result, this study investigated how factors like parental role, ethnicity, age, educational background, household income, and work position affect the skills that parents need to become enabling digital parents. A total of 654 Malaysian parents from various demographic backgrounds were surveyed. According to the findings, parents with greater incomes, better employment, and educational statuses are likely to have more enabling digital parenting styles. This implies that any initiatives promoting enabling digital parenting approaches must be uniquely designed to respond to parents' contextual circumstances.

Keywords: Digital Parenting Styles, Enabling Digital Parenting, Digitally Resilient Children, Digital Future

031-027

**EVALUATING PERCEIVED COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN COVID 19 ENDEMIC ERA: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN
SABAH, MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

The unfavorable impact of COVID-19 outbreak is still unceasing. Various society has been experiencing terrible loss in social, economic and health. This study aims to look into the role of social cohesion in family and perceived community resilience in the COVID-19 pandemic. The study adopted Index Perceived Community Resilience (IPCR) Scale by Kulig et al. (2013) in order to understand the degree of resilience in the study communities. Data were collected from the two different districts in Sabah, Malaysia (Kota Belud And Semporna). Kota Belud as consider the high infected with COVID-19 cases (Red Zone) and Semporna consider as low infected areas. Using convenience sampling technique, data were collected through online survey questionnaire. A total of 345 respondents' responses were saved and run for the data analysis through IBM SPSS 28. The purpose is to understand different societal responses to the COVID-19 outbreak and factors affecting social cohesion towards family and community resilience. Results indicated that there is a positive association between social cohesion and family resilience in Endemic Era. The study recommends that there is a need and guidance to explore numerous government and non-government initiatives to improve social cohesion across the Red Zone communities to improve family resilience.

Keywords: Community resilience, Social Capital, Social Cohesion, Sabah, Covid 19

032-028

IS CHILD MARRIAGE THE PUTATIVE ANSWER TO ILLEGAL SEX AND PREGNANCY OUT OF WEDLOCK?

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ABSTRACT

At the international level, UNICEF has taken significant measures to counteract the rising trend of child marriages. According to the projection by UNICEF, 15 million teenagers globally will marry before reaching the age of 18. The advocates for children's rights are concerned by this figure; as a result, UNICEF advises that each nation monitor and identify the dynamic aspects that contribute to child marriage in their respective countries. According to statistics, child marriage is on the rise in Malaysia, with the state of Kelantan recording the highest number of cases among Muslims. While many causes contribute to child marriage, this study contends that diverse cultures and ethical norms influence how individuals believe about child marriage. This study utilizes a qualitative approach by using semi-structured in-depth interviews with 14 youngsters who got married at a young age (below 18 years old for males, and below 16 years old for females) who live in the state of Kelantan and a *Syarie* Judge. The informants were chosen based on the list provided by the Magistrate. Based on the findings of this study, the primary reason for the informants to marry at a young age is that they had sexual relationships with their partners; and in the majority of the cases, the girls were pregnant, and marriage was the only solution for Muslim. This study further argues that a lack of sexuality education leads to lackadaisical attitudes among youngsters towards sexual practices and unwanted pregnancies. For this reason, this study concludes that child marriage is a consequence of other social problems (illegal sex, pregnancy out of wedlock and lack of sexuality education) and that one of the putative answers is child marriage. Ironically, marrying at a young age may lead to other social problems such as divorce, domestic violence, child abuse and many more.

Keywords: child marriage, illegal sex, pregnancy out of wedlock, sex education

035-032

MICRONUTRIENT LEVELS IN HEALTHY TERM PREGNANT MOTHERS AND THEIR NEWBORNS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA

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ABSTRACT

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, it is estimated that 10 million Malaysians, or 30% of the population, will face food insecurity. Environmental factors in early childhood influence neurobehavioral development, early obesity, and the global noncommunicable disease epidemic. Micronutrient levels in pregnant and lactating women are critical for healthy foetal and newborn environments. Our hypothesis was that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the intrauterine micronutrient environment for foetal development was insufficient or deficient. The objective of this research was to determine the prevalence of micronutrient deficiency (vitamin D, iron, calcium, B12, and folate) in pregnant women and their newborns, as well as the risk factors associated with it. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 115 healthy pregnant women who delivered at Sultan Ahmad Shah Medical Centre @IIUM. Maternal serum was collected 24 hours before delivery, and cord blood was collected at birth. None of the 'healthy' mothers had normal levels of all five micronutrients, 70 % had three or four micronutrient deficiencies but none were folate deficient. Only 8 (7 %) newborns had sufficient levels of all five micronutrients, nearly half of newborns had at least one micronutrient deficiency, and more than a quarter had at least two micronutrient deficiencies. The therapeutic window of opportunity begins in the immediate postpartum period, where mothers should exclusively breastfeed. At the same time, micronutrient supplementation should be considered in both lactating mothers and their newborns.

Keywords: Micronutrient, COVID-19, DOHaD

036-033

MALYSIAN OLDER PERSONS WELLBEING AND STRESS LEVEL PRE, DURING & POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the lives of everyone globally and locally. Although, the impact on the poor and marginalised has been studied and discussed widely, Nevertheless the impact on the elderly has been on the side-lines. As the world's population is moving towards an ageing population, it is important that the impact of COVID-19 towards the older persons is studied and lessons learnt to be used for policy. The study is based on online data collected. Instrument is built on wellbeing index and also DASS-21 index. Data is processed using SPSS and Excel to provide discussion and analysis for policy relevance. Key words: older persons, Malaysia, wellbeing, stress, DASS-21.

032-034

THE SERIOUSNESS OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN MALAYSIA: AN INSIGHT FROM EXPERTS

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ABSTRACT

At the international level, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) states that child marriage commonly exposes the child to abuse, abandonment, and poverty; hence, child marriage should be prohibited. Furthermore, CEDAW urges governments to take all necessary actions to eliminate gender discrimination. Meanwhile, at the national level, the 106th Convention of the Malaysia National Council Fatwa Committee issued a fatwa titled "Child Marriage Issues: A Study of Religion, Health, and Psychology Aspects" on October 21 and 22, 2014, asserting that child marriage causes physical and mental health issues for female spouses. As a result, the committee agrees on just one requirement for sanctioning child marriage: it must be done totally for the benefit of the children. Despite its negative consequences, Malaysian culture continues to practice this ritual. To the best of our knowledge, organisations do not have a monitoring system in place to check on the wellbeing of children after permission has been received. As a result, the purpose of this study is to evaluate how the gravity of child marriage has influenced the lives of children based on professional experience. This research utilises qualitative methodologies, including in-depth interviews (IDIs) with Malaysian family counsellors and child psychology experts who often deal with family conflict and children's well-being. According to the findings, this custom has a detrimental influence on children's lives after marriage. Child marriage is highly associated with physical health problems, dropping out of school, sexuality education, poverty, taking on extra obligations, and mental health problems. The fundamental point of this research is that this custom has had a significant influence on the children's mental and emotional well-being. This should be anticipated since society allows for this practice by comparing children's physical and biological (reproductive) development to their psychological maturity.

Keywords: child marriage, poverty, health, responsibility, sexuality education

044-038

**PELAKSANAAN PROGRAM PERLINDUNGAN SOSIAL DI MALAYSIA.
KAJIAN KES DI PULAU PINANG DAN MELAKA.**

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ABSTRAK

Perlindungan sosial adalah merupakan salah satu cabang dasar awam yang sentiasa progressif. Ini adalah kerana isu-isu berkaitan kemiskinan, kelangsungan hidup serta kesejahteraan sosial isirumah adalah sesuatu yang dinamik bahkan sentiasa berubah-ubah dari masa ke semasa. Pandemik covid-19 adalah merupakan satu contoh yang paling ketara dalam menjelaskan keadaan tersebut. Pelbagai inisiatif dan program telah direncanakan menerusi pelbagai dasar awam bagi memastikan kebajikan rakyat sentiasa terjamin dalam apa jua keadaan sekalipun. Namun begitu, sistem pelaksanaan program perlindungan sosial perlulah difahami terlebih dahulu bagi memastikan setiap individu dalam masyarakat tidak mempunyai tanggapan yang salah mengenai bagaimana ianya diuruskan oleh sesebuah negara. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk meneroka proses pelaksanaan sistem perlindungan sosial di Malaysia dengan mengadaptasikan teori multisektoral yang telah dilaksanakan oleh O'toole (2000). Negeri yang menjadi lokasi kajian ialah Melaka dan Pulau Pinang berdasarkan homogeniti negeri tersebut sebagai negeri yang dikatakan negeri membangun di Malaysia. Selain itu 2 kementerian utama yang dikaji ialah Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat dan Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar (dahulunya dikenali sebagai Kementerian Kemajuan Luar Bandar & Wilayah) yang merupakan dua agensi yang paling banyak menyediakan bantuan sosial kepada masyarakat. Kaedah kualitatif telah digunakan untuk memahami proses pelaksanaan perlindungan sosial menurut perspektif pelaksana perlindungan sosial. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa Malaysia mengamalkan konsep kebajikan residual yang mana memberi bantuan kepada mereka yang benar-benar memerlukan di bawah payung bantuan sosial. Namun begitu, Malaysia belum mempunyai dasar khas mahupun agensi pemandu dalam perlindungan sosial. Walaubagaimanapun, proses pelaksanaan perlindungan sosial adalah dilaksanakan dan diseragamkan di peringkat persekutuan melalui pekeliling dan garis panduan yang telah ditetapkan. Namun berdasarkan kepada konsep Senarai Bersama di dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan yang turut memberi ruang kepada budi bicara dan campurtangan kerajaan negeri, maka masih terdapat perbezaan yang diamalkan di negeri Melaka dan Pulau Pinang. Peranan Mesyuarat Focus Group Pembasmian Kemiskinan pula dilihat sangat signifikan dalam proses program perlindungan sosial.

Kata kunci: Perlindungan sosial, bantuan sosial, teori multisektoral

POSTER (ONLINE)

009-009

QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH COMPLEX COMMUNICATION NEEDS WHO USE AND DO NOT USE AAC

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ABSTRACT

Children with developmental disabilities may demonstrate complex communication needs (CCN). These children are often introduced to augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) systems to enable them to communicate effectively and efficiently in the absence of speech. The introduction of AAC to a child is often also aimed at improving their quality of life. This study was aimed at describing the communication of children with CCN who do and do not use AAC and determining their quality of life. Method. An online survey was developed for this study and distributed to parents of children with CCN. Results. Fifty-eight parents of children with CCN responded to the survey. Almost half the respondents (51.7%) reported that their child used or previously used AAC systems while the others had not used AAC. Although some of the respondents reported that their child had been introduced to AAC, these children were reported to continue to rely on speech, vocalization, and simple gestures for most communicative functions such as requesting action, requesting assistance, and requesting information. In terms of social connection, data revealed that children who had never used AAC showed that they seldom got on with other children while the children who had used AAC or currently use AAC often get along with other children. However, the use of AAC did not have a significant impact on the quality of life of children who used it compared to those who did not. Conclusion: The lack of use of AAC by children in various settings outside the therapy room could have led to an insignificant improvement in their quality of life. All the children's communication partners have a role to play in ensuring that children use their AAC system more consistently and effectively.

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