



ASIA
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UTM
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
Innovation and
Commercialisation
Centre
(ICC)

AIMC-2017-SSH-1462

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Awarded to

Aniva Kartika

for presenting research paper

Individual Education Program (IEP) Paperwork: A Narrative Review

in the ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference 2017

1st – 2nd May, 2017

At

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru Campus

Organized by

Academia Society and Industry Alliance (ASIA)

In collaboration with

Innovation and Commercialisation Centre (ICC),

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM)

Prof. Dr. Amran Bin Md. Rasli

CONFERENCE CHAIR / DIRECTOR

INNOVATION AND COMMERCIALISATION CENTRE

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA





ASIA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

AIMC 2017

ASIA INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE 2017

TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY:
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PATHWAY FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1-2 MAY 2017

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Social Sciences and Humanities

FOCUS AREAS

- Social Sciences and Humanities
- Science, Technology and Engineering
- Economics, Business and Management
- Life Science and Others



ASIA
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AIMC 2017
ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

Social Sciences &
Humanities
(SSH 2017)

(SSH 2017)
Humanities
Social Sciences &

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Pre-Conference Training Workshop

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference 2017

Pre-Conference Workshop Series



Workshop 1

Prof. Dr. Amran Md Rasli, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
Topic "Underlying concepts and assumptions for SEM"
 30 April 2017, UTM Johor Bahru

Workshop 2

Dr. Mohammad Imran Qureshi, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Topic "Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Using SmartPLS"
 30 April 2017, UTM Johor Bahru



Single Workshop Fee = RM 125 - Both Workshops Fee = RM 200

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ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference



ASIA

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AIMC 2017

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

Conference Program

Schedule for AIMC 2017

Conference Theme: Technology and Society: a multidisciplinary pathway for sustainable development

Venue: Seminar Room 2, FAB, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Monday, 1st May 2017

Time	Event
07:30-08:45	Registration
08:45-09:00	Guests Seating
09:00-09:20	Opening Note by Prof. Dr Amran Rasli (UTM)
09:20-09:40	Keynote Speech by Prof. Dr Rajah Rasiah (UM)
09:40-10:00	Keynote Speech Prof. Dr Hadi Nur (UTM)
10:00-10:15	Introduction of Connecting Asia by Dr Muhammad Imran Qureshi (UniKL)
10:15-10:20	Group Photograph
10:20-10:45	Breakfast
10:45-13:00	Parallel Sessions / 5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M)) Competition /Poster Presentation Competition
13:00-14:00	Lunch & Prayer Break
14:00-16:00	Parallel Sessions
	5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M) Competition
	Poster Presentation Competition
16:00-16:15	Tea Break
16:15-18:15	Parallel Sessions
	5Slides 5 Minute 5 Slides (5S 5M) Competition
	Poster Presentation Competition

CONFERENCE GALA DINNER

AIMC 2017

ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference

Venue: Pulai Spring Resort, Skudai, Johor Bahru^a

Date: 1 May 2017

Time: 19:00 – 22:00 Hours

Time	Program
19:00 – 19:30	Registration & Guest Seating
19:30 – 19:40	Welcome Speech by Conference Chairman Prof. Dr Amran Rasli
19:40 – 20:00	Keynote address by Vice Chancellor UTM, Prof. Datuk IR. Dr Wahid Bin Omar
20:00 – 20:05	Montage (ASIA Achievements & AIMC 2017)
20:05 – 20:15	About ASIA till Now and Future Plans of ASIA, Launch of ASIA Membership Campaign
20:15 – 20:30	Presentation of Awards and cash prize
20:30 – 21:15	Cultural Event
21:15 – 21:20	Photo Sessions
21:20 – 22:00	Networking & Dinner
22:00	End of the Event

Dinner Theme: Connecting People Globally

Dinner Attire: Traditional Attire^a

Tuesday, 2 May 2017

09:00-17:00	Virtual Conference (Audience is not allowed)
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^a20km, Jalan Pontian Lama, 81110 Pulai, Johor Malaysia

Tel : +607 521 2121, Fax : +607521 1818, Email: enquiry@pulaisprings.com

^b(The Guests are requested to wear their own Country's Traditional Attire)

WELCOME MESSAGES FROM CONFERENCE CHAIR

Professor Dr Amran Rasli

We welcome all respected Researchers to the AIMC 2017, ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference on four sub-themes i.e. Social Sciences and Humanities, Life Sciences, Science, Technology and Engineering, Economics, Business and Management. AIMC 2017 received more than 1700 abstracts from 22 countries. However, after rigorous review process, 500 quality abstracts were selected for oral presentations. The presentations are divided into different categories including 5Slides 5Minute (5S 5M) competition which are a trademark of ASIA, poster presentation competition and oral presentations with a cash prize for winners. These papers cover a wide range of disciplines consisted of Social Sciences and Humanities, Psychology, Education, Linguistics, Civilization and Law, Anthropology, Life Sciences, Environmental Sciences, Biosciences, Pharmacy, Medical Sciences, Earth sciences, Geology, Agriculture, Anatomy, Genetics, Zoology, Science, Technology and Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Energy, Marine Engineering, Information technology and Computer science, Bioinformatics, Geo-informatics and real states, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, Economics, Business and Management, Economics, Business Management, Accounting and Finance, Management, Marketing, Technology management, Human Resource and Operations Management, that bring new and general insights body of knowledge and research world. We are delighted that we will have Special Keynote Speakers Prof. Datuk Ir. Dr Wahid bin Omar Vice Chancellor UTM, Prof. Dr Rajah Rasiah. Professor Dr Hadi Nur and Dr Muhammad Imran Qureshi. They will deliver an insightful keynote on the emerging agenda of the conference. ASIA is a Research society intended to create a symbiotic partnership between academia and industry to provide sustainable solutions for social and industrial issues. ASIA Mediterranean network is a conference management system which aims to bring all respective stakeholders, including practitioners, educators, and professionals on one platform from all over the globe to share the latest developments and transfer the academic and tacit knowledge to make the society more sustainable and knowledgeable. Recently the ASIA Mediterranean Network conducted 2nd ASIA International Conference AIC 2016 at UTM Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In addition, 2nd AFAP International Conference on Entrepreneurship and Business Management (AICEBM 2015) was successfully conducted at Kuala Lumpur Malaysia. In 2015 ASIA International Conference (AIC 2015) in collaboration with UTM-ICC was also successfully organised. In the same vein, ASIA extends the journey of success to organise ASIA International Multidisciplinary Conference AIMC 2017 in collaboration with UTM-ICC, and Universiti Teknologi Malaysia on four sub-themes i.e. Social Sciences and Humanities, Life Sciences, Science, Technology and Engineering, Economics, Business and Management. at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, International Campus, Johor Bahru, Malaysia.

GUIDE TO SESSION CHAIRS

Before Session

1. Please arrive at the meeting room 5 minutes earlier before the session starts.
2. You can check the program on the official conference website in advance.
3. If there are any changes of the session time or presenting abstract, the working staff will notify you right at the registration desk.

During Session

1. Please divide the available time equally among all presenters. Each paper should be presented in ten minutes, followed by three minutes discussion time.
2. At the beginning of the session, briefly, introduce yourself, announce of your arrangement of the presentations to the presenters and the audience. Please make sure the presenters are aware that they will receive their certificate at the end of the session.
3. We will have our working staff ready at the end of each session to take a group picture of the participants, please help to gather everyone for the photo shoot.
4. Papers with more than one author do not get any extra time for the presentation.
5. Please remind the presenters of the remaining time they have three minutes before the end of their presentation. If a speaker goes beyond the allotted time, the session chair should ask him/her to close the presentation promptly and politely.
6. Confer the certificate of participation to every presenter at the end of the session.
7. Please try to make sure the session timely proceeds since some attendees need to move from session to session.
8. If any problem which affects the continuation of your session appears, please send someone to contact the organisers.
9. If any of the presenters fail to appear at the session, please return their certificates to the organising committee.

SESSION CHAIRS & JUDGES

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Dr. Nurwina Akmal Binti Anuar	Biosciences and Health Sciences	UTM
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Dr. Muhammad Adil Khattak	Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering	UTM
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Dr. Syed Zuhaib Haider Rizvi	Lasers Induced Plasma	UTM
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Dr. Usman Ahmad	Computing	LCW, Pak

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OUR DIGNITARIES



Prof. Datuk. Ir. Dr Wahid bin Omar
Vice-Chancellor,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Datuk Wahid Omar is a Professor of Structural Engineering at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). He was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of UTM in September 2013. Wahid Omar obtained his PhD. in Structural Engineering from the University of Birmingham, his Master's degree in Bridge Engineering from the University of Surrey, and his Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degree from the University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom. He is a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers

Malaysia, a registered Professional Engineer with the Board of Engineers Malaysia and a member of various professional bodies. He is also an Honorary Member of the ASEAN Federation of Engineering Organization (AFEO). His areas of expertise include structural assessment, reinforced and pre-stressed concrete and ductility of high strength concrete and project management. Prior to his present appointment, he was the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) (2011-2013) and the Director of the Office of Asset and Development (2008-2011). In his capacity as the then Director of the Office of Asset and Development, he was entrusted with a major task to manage UTM campus development projects worth RM1 billion.



Professor Dr Amran Rasli has a PhD in Society, Business & Globalisation from Roskilde University, Denmark. He is currently the Director of Innovation and Commercialization Centre, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. His main task is to screen UTM research and development projects, and subsequently, create commercial ventures through licensing and/or formation of spin-offs companies. He is a director of two spin-off companies on behalf of UTM. He also liaises, plans and conducts entrepreneurship activities with funding

agencies to ensure the sustainability and impact for the entrepreneurs and the agencies concerned. At the Faculty of Management, Prof. Dr Amran Rasli teaches postgraduate students, supervise doctoral students, conduct research projects and write journals for publication as per the expectation of the university. Prof. Dr Amran Rasli is still active in doctoral supervision having graduated 31 PhD scholars so far. He had been invited as a visiting professor at University College of Engineering and Technology, Pahang, Indian Institute of Risk Management, Hyderabad, India, Hebei University, China, Kaunas Technological University, Lithuania, National Central University, Taoyuan, Taiwan, National Chen Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan and Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surabaya, Indonesia. He is currently an Adjunct Professor at Asia E-University.



Dr Rajah Rasiah is Professor of Economics and Technology Management at the Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya. He was the first holder of the Khazanah Nasional Chair of Regulatory Studies and a Professorial Fellow at UNU-MERIT and a member of the GLOBELICS scientific board, and an advisory member of the Industrial Development Research Centre, Zhejiang University. He is also a member of the National Science Research Council, Malaysia, and an advisory member of the Export Committee of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Malaysia. He has contributed extensively to projects commissioned by UNCTAD, World Bank, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP and WIPO in Africa, Asia and Latin America. He obtained his doctorate in Economics from Cambridge University in 1992 and was a Rajawali fellow at Harvard University in 2014. He is the 2014 recipient of the Celso Furtado prize from the World Academy of Sciences for his contributions to the field of social sciences. He has published more than 300 research articles in SCOPUS, ISI indexed and Impact factor journals. He has supervised 32 Doctoral Theses and 18 Master Theses. More than 100 scientific papers have been presented since 2007 at various international conferences. About 17 books have been published in national and international publishers. His work has been cited extensively (<3700) with 94 i10 index and h index 31.



Dr Hadi Nur is a Professor and specialised in advanced materials and heterogeneous catalysis. His main field of undergraduate and graduate studies was in chemistry and materials engineering at the Institut Teknologi Bandung. He obtained his B.S. and M.Eng. (cum laude) degrees in 1992 and 1995, respectively. Shortly after that, he continued his postgraduate studies in zeolite chemistry at the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) as he received his PhD degree in 1998. His postdoctoral studies started with a year as a UTM Postdoctoral Fellow and with two years as a Japan Society for Promotion of Science (JSPS) Postdoctoral Fellow at Catalysis Research Center (CRC), Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan. He continued there as a Center of Excellence (COE) Visiting Researcher at CRC for half a year. In May 2002, he joined the Ibnu Sina Institute for Fundamental Science Studies, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. He was a visiting scientist at the Institute for Heterogeneous Materials Systems, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin for Materials and Energy, Germany from July to September 2015. Currently, he is a full professor at UTM. He has supervised many postgraduate students studying for PhD and M.S. degrees in heterogeneous catalysis and advanced materials, for example, zeolite chemistry and catalysis, photocatalysis, semiconductor nanoparticle-polymer composite, bifunctional oxidative, and acidic catalysts and phase-boundary catalysis. Currently, he and his family enjoy living in Johor Bahru area and are glad that they made the move.



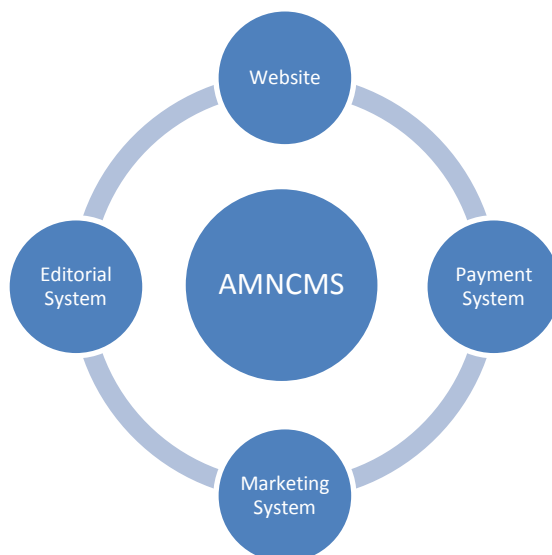
Muhammad Imran Qureshi is a doctor of management from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. His doctorate research focused on the work practices for sustainable manufacturing under Socio-technical systems context. He is currently working as a senior lecturer in Malaysian Institute of Industrial Technology (MITEC), Universiti Kuala Lumpur. He is also founding Director of Connecting ASIA research network. He has ten years of teaching experience in the field of Operations Management, Strategic Management, Project Management, Total Quality Management, Statistical Process Control, Environmental Management, Logistic and

Supply Chain Management, Production Management and Operations Research, Statistics and Data Analysis. He is a professional trainer for data analysis. He has conducted several workshops on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using AMOS and SMART PLS, qualitative data analysis using NVIVO. On the research side, his research profile consists of more than 100 research publications in renowned journals with a cumulative impact factor above 34. He has written several impact factor publications with world renowned publishers like ELSEVIER and SPRINGER in the area of Operations Management, Environmental Management, Sustainability and Organizational Behavior. His work has been cited extensively with 15 i10 index and h index 12.

CONNECTING ASIA CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM NETWORK (CACMSN)

AMNCMS provides all solutions for the problems in managing conferences. This is a comprehensive system to manage conference website, marketing and payment system. AMNCMS also contains an integrated editorial system for submission and review of the conference articles. AMNCMS enables conference organisers to manage multiple conferences on the single web and provide hassle free easy to use interface for organisers and researchers over the globe. AMNCMS is undergoing the process for copyright protection as stipulated by the commercialization policy of Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). Many local and international conferences are using AMNCMS for hassle free conference management. Our team is committed to providing quality services to satisfy conference organisers needs.

CONNECTING ASIA CONFERENCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM NETWORK



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Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/asiamediterranean/>

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Email: Editor@asiamediterranean.org, info@asiamediterranean.org

Address: UTM Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.



Call for Paper





International Conference on Management, Accounting, Business and Entrepreneurship (ICMABE 2017)

Tentative Dates: 15 - 18 October, 2017
Tentative Venue: Jakarta, Indonesia

Themes
Management, Accounting and Finance,
Entrepreneurship & Business

*All accepted articles will be published in **Scopus** indexed journals* 

For further information please visit: <http://asiamediterranean.org>
Our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/infoconnectingasia/>



Call for Paper





3rd ASIA International Conference 2017 (AIC-2017)

Tentative Dates: 16-17 December 2017
Tentative Venue: UTM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Themes
Marketing, Management, Finance, Economics, Sustainability,
Humanities & Education

*All accepted articles will be published in **Scopus** indexed journals* 

For further information please visit: <http://asiamediterranean.org>
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Abstracts for AIMC 2017

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-4

PSYCHOLOGY OF PIRANDELLIAN SELF

Corresponding Author: MADIHA ZULFIQAR

FAST-National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences.

Co-Authors: none

Abstract

Introduction: *This paper in accordance with Luigi Pirandello's idea reveals the transitory nature of self by stripping off the artifice of human existence and the resulting sickness, and also by theorizing that the individuality, identity and normality are mere false structures. Therefore, pursuing this claim, the paper proceeds to analyze one of Pirandello's very eminent characters which function as mouthpiece for the philosophical ideas of Pirandello echoing throughout the selected narratives from vast range of Pirandello's writings. Moreover, the selected protagonist; Vitangelo Moscarda, from Pirandello's novel One, No One and One Hundred Thousand (1924), is studied as personification of his notion of disintegrated self. **Methodology:** The psychoanalytic theories of Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Jacques Lacan and Alfred Adler are in charge of determining the direction of this study. **Findings:** Coming to an end this critical study closes the analysis and argumentation with a projection that, instead of sticking to identities and recognition titles, the real essence of being is in becoming No One. **Contribution:** Prior studies on Pirandello mainly focus on his always newer provision of self with respect to his subsequent writings but this paper will be analyzing and presenting all those factors and those certain human behaviors that join together in the construction of this so called entity "self" as presented by Pirandello.*

Keywords: Psychoanalysis, Self, Identity formation and its role in Personality construction.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-5

MALAYSIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS' MISCONCEPTIONS IN INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

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Abstract

Introduction: *In Malaysia, the topic of inferential statistics is not just taught in tertiary level but it also has been included from the beginning of high school level. However, this early expose has less effect on the student if the teaching mode still focuses on computation and remembering procedure. Furthermore, most of the statistics assessments are traditional assessments such as multiple-choice questions and paper-and-pencil tasks. This does not encourage the students to think statistically and cause them possess a lot of misconceptions in statistical reasoning. This study aims to identify the common misconceptions made by Malaysian college students in inferential statistics. **Methodology:** In order to find the common students' misconception, the design of this research is developed by using a qualitative approach. This is because the qualitative method will allow the process to review and analyze the results from student's handwritten answers. The result is found through the students' solution based on the item constructed by the researcher as the instrument for data collection. The instrument is designed mainly to seek the students' misconceptions. It will provide a variety of solutions from student feedback which is the main source on how the student made to solve the statistics problem. Furthermore, the population of the study is students who are taking statistics course which has inferential statistics as one of its topics. The researcher has decided to select 68 students randomly who are currently studying in Kolej Profesional MARA Bandar Penawar to be the sample for this researcher. One set of written test has been designed to assess the student's reasoning of statistical inference. This instrument was constructed with a five questions according to delMass's (2002) framework to assess the reasoning of students. The topic also satisfies to cover on the inferential statistics in the college syllabus, i.e. estimation, and hypothesis testing. **Findings:** The findings have the focus on exploring the college students' misconceptions in the inferential statistics. The overall results show that some of the students are poor in statistical reasoning skills. They failed to provide a justification against their answers. Not only that, they also harbored misconceptions in the estimation and hypothesis testing. In other words, college students still have errors in solving the problems of inferential statistics. For example, in item 5, almost 87% students have the misconceptions about the confidence intervals. They seem to interpret the interval as 95% of the data are included in the confidence interval. Most*

students mistakenly interpret that by expecting 95% of the population mean will lie in the interval. Fidler, (2005) also reported that students typically believe that a given parameter is contained in a confidence interval with a known probability. This misconception about confidence intervals also was similar to the findings from Garfield & Ben-Zvi (2008). **Contribution:** The findings from this study are significant in serving the awareness about the misconception to the educator and students particularly those related to the statistical inference. It also will provide a basic foundation for a new educator on how they could plan their lesson in statistics. The literature review shows that the research still has some gaps about the misconceptions which still not have so much documented so far. The findings from this study will reveal the results outline on what misconceptions arise in inferential statistics when the students solve the statistics problem solving.

Keywords: Misconceptions; inferential statistics; college students

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-9

ASSESSING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN ENGINEERING POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: The present paper explores the level of critical thinking skills among engineering students and its relationship to academic achievement. **Methodology:** 101 engineering students comprising 80 males and 21 females from two engineering department at Polytechnic Ibrahim Sultan involved in this study. The Malaysian Critical Thinking Skills Instrument-MyCT was used in this study which consists of 61 items. This survey conducted using the questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 22.0 with descriptive statistics focusing on mean, standard deviation and percentage. Inferential statistics involving Mann-Whitney U and Spearman's Rho in this study. **Findings:** Research finding showed that the critical thinking level for engineering students at Polytechnic Ibrahim Sultan was intermediate (47.42%). The analysis using Mann-Whitney U test it showed that no significant differences in critical thinking skills (Reasoning, Analytical and Logical, Disposition and Assumptions) between males and females. Spearman's Rho correlation analysis showed that had no relation between the student's CGPA achievement with critical thinking skills (Reasoning, Analytical and Logical, Disposition and Assumptions). However, correlation coefficient value shows a very negative weak correlation. The results showed that the level of critical thinking among engineering students in Polytechnic Ibrahim Sultan is at a moderate level but weak at Analytical and Logical and Disposition skills. Researchers suggested that the lecturers to be more sensitive to this phenomenon, in which the emphasis on analytical and logical and disposition are important in teaching and learning. **Contribution:** To produce a critical thinker

Keywords: Critical thinking, polytechnic, engineering, mathematics, students.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-14

SKILLS OF MALAYSIAN GRADUATES VS INDUSTRY NEEDS: THE ISSUE OF MISMATCHING PHENOMENA.

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Abstract

Introduction: The increasing rate of unemployed graduates is one of the serious problems in Malaysia. This problem has come from the mismatch phenomena happened when the skills possessed by graduates was different on what employers needs in industries. **Methodology:** A literature search began in 2000 to 2014 was conducted using the key words mismatching issue, industry needs, unemployment issue, Malaysian graduates, graduates' skills and employability skills to identify research on sources which is related to the problem of mismatch between the skills possessed by graduates and the needs of industry. **Findings:** From the finding of the study, shown that employers in the industry said that graduates nowadays do not meet the industry needs in terms of suitable skills and qualification. That mismatch phenomena actually came from the lack of interaction between employers and educational institutions about the characteristics of the workforce needed in the job market. The development of human capital with high skills and powerful knowledge be able to increase the country's economic productivity. The theory showed to us that the development of skilled human capital and professional workforce especially among the graduates should be strengthened. **Contribution:** This paper aimed to

investigate whether the issue of the mismatch really happens in Malaysia and what impacts from it that might arise.

Keywords: industry needs; Malaysian graduates; mismatching and unemployment issue.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-21

THE EFFECTS OF THE GROUP GUIDANCE TRAINING ON SINGLE MOTHERS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS COPING LEVEL

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Abstract

Introduction: *The aim of this study is to measure the effects of The Group Guidance Training on single mothers' emotional intelligence and stress coping level. **Methodology:** The quantitative design approach to quasi-experiments study. A total number of 120 single mothers from Johor (CARE) based on volunteer and convenience sample, not randomly assign are divided equally into the experimental and control group with 60 participants in each group. Both groups will be given a pre-test prior to the training. Only the experimental group receives the treatment that is the GGT. The training sessions consist of four-hour training series conducted each week for four consecutive weeks., while, a post-test will be given after the training programmes has ended. The Emotional Intelligence Test develop based on Goleman (1998) will be used to measure the respondents' emotional intelligence, while the Stress Test develop based on Robbin (2001) will be used to measure their stress coping level. The training effect will be as assessed by comparing the differences between the experimental and control group's pre- and post-test scores. The statistical tests which will be used the t-test. The analysis of the data will be conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.*

Findings: *The finding of the study hope to indicate that the Group Guidance Training could provide positive effects on single mothers' emotional intelligence construct in self awareness, self regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills; and positive stress coping levels in construct in psychology, physiology and behaviour. **Contribution:** In conclusion, this study, my PhD thesis pilot study paper hope to be successfully developed an effective Group Guidance Module that could enhance the emotional intelligence and reduce stress levels of the single mothers.*

Keywords: The Group Guidance Training, Emotional intelligence, Stress coping level, Single mothers, Johor State

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-22

THE GROUP GUIDANCE TRAINING ON SINGLE MOTHERS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND STRESS COPING LEVEL.

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Abstract

Introduction: *The aim of this study is to measure the effects of The Group Guidance Training among single mothers' emotional intelligence and stress coping level. **Methodology:** The quantitative design approach to quasi-experiments study. A total number of 120 single mothers from Johor (CARE) based on volunteer and convenience sample, not randomly assign are divided equally into the experimental and control group with 60 participants in each group. Both groups will be given a pre-test prior to the training. Only the experimental group receives the treatment that is the GGT. The training sessions consist of four-hour training series conducted each week for four consecutive weeks., while, a post-test will be given after the training programmes has ended. The Emotional Intelligence Test develop based on Goleman (1998) will be used to measure the respondents' emotional intelligence, while the Stress Test develop based on Robbin (2001) will be used to measure their stress coping level. The training effect will be as assessed by comparing the differences between the experimental and control group's pre- and post-test scores. **Findings:** The statistical tests which will be used the t-test. The analysis of the data will be conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.*

*Still in the process of collecting data to be analysed **Contribution:** The finding of the study hope to indicate that the Group Guidance Training could provide positive effects on single mothers' emotional intelligence construct in self awareness, self regulation, motivation, empathy and social skills; and positive stress coping levels in construct in psychology, physiology and behaviour. In conclusion, this study hope to be successfully developed*

an effective Group Guidance Module that could enhance the emotional intelligence and reduce stress levels of the single mothers.

Keywords: The Group Guidance Training, Emotional intelligence, Stress coping level, Single mothers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-29

SEVEN HABITS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PEOPLE AMONG SCHOOL LEADERS OF PRINCIPALSHIP PROGRAMME IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The Ministry of Education (MOE) has set up guidelines to ensure that school leaders are appointed from among those who are knowledgeable, skilful, effective and competent but many related studies have found that some of the school leaders in Malaysia do not fulfil the criteria. The book of seven habits of highly effective people was written by Stephen R. Covey in 1989. According to Covey (1989), seven habits of highly effective people contain the basic principle of human effectiveness which comprise of both moral ethics and personality. Understanding of seven habits principles among school leaders is the basis of happiness, effectiveness and permanent achievement to them and the effectiveness of the school leaders will contribute to the success of their organisation. This study aims to identify seven habits of highly effective people among the headmasters in Malaysia. **Methodology:** This study used a qualitative methodology with a case study design. The key subjects were four headmasters who are taking Principalship programme in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). There were also four groups of schools informants comprising a senior assistant, teacher, school staff, student and chairman of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA) from each school of the headmasters involved. Data were collected through interviews, observations and analysis of relevant documents and reports and analyzed through several stages of coding, categorizing, cross-case analysis and interpretation using N-VIVO11. **Findings:** The findings of the study revealed that the principals who went for the principalship programme in UTM practiced all seven habits of highly effective people that were introduced by Covey (1989). However, they were having difficulties in executing Habit 3 as the demands or tasks that need to be completed can sometimes overlap. Therefore, they were faced with dilemma in prioritising the important tasks or to fulfil the demands of school, PPD, JPN or KPM, provided that the demands had to be completed at the same time. **Contribution:** Based on the findings of the study, a model of seven habit of highly effective for school leaders in Malaysia has been developed and be used as a guide to assist school leaders who aim to be an effective person or leader.*

Keywords: Principals, Effective, Habits, Leadership

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-30

RISK CATEGORIES IN HALAL FOOD TRANSPORTATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The main purpose of this paper is to identify risk categories that lead to cross contamination risk of halal food products during the transportation, storage, and distribution process in halal food supply chain. In order to achieve this objective, interviews were conducted with five halal logistics services companies. Identifying the risk may help to improve and reduce the contamination risks in halal food transportation and maintain the halal status of food products. **Methodology:** In order to achieve this objective, interviews were conducted with five halal logistics services companies. Identifying the risk may help to improve and reduce the contamination risks in halal food transportation and maintain the halal status of food products. **Findings:** Another important factor to control the food product contamination risks are the readiness of the logistics companies to invest in their facilities, spacing capacity, transportation technology, and maintenance. The improvement of the operational facilities and transportation maintenance will help minimize the risks of food product contamination during transportation. In addition, the establishment of the Halal Committee in the company is vital to monitor the Halal procedure and compliances for the company daily operations. Halal logistics players should also have a team ready to manage the halal logistics operations and changes related to business compliances and environmental issues. The appointment of halal advisors or halal internal auditors is*

required as part of the company internal audit monitoring and risk management program. The committee must be knowledgeable, on the procedures of halal compliances based on The Department of Islamic Development of Malaysia (JAKIM) requirements and training development from Halal Development Corporation (HDC). **Contribution:** In conclusion, the company's initiatives and risk management measures must be undertaken effectively by the halal logistics companies in order to control the risks of food product contamination during the transportation process. Future research needs to be conducted on the area of risk management in halal food supply after risk identification has been identified and reviewed. It is emphasized that government rules and regulations, compliances and company SOP's on risk control are very important in monitoring the issues of food products contamination faced by halal food transportation companies. Transportation creates time utility, which means when the halal food products are transported, transportation will determine the urgency and also the consistency of the product movement from one point to another. The use of transportation to carry or to bring halal food cannot be mixed with non-halal food in order to avoid contamination during storage, handling, and transportation process.

Keywords: Contamination risks, Halal food transportation, Halal food supply chain, Risk categories

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-36

HALALAN TOYYIBAN POULTRY FEED: AN APPRAISAL FROM THE MAQASID SHARIAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: Many arguments are developed with regard to the Halal integrity of the poultry feed. The safety of the poultry feed had also been discussed and attracted the attention of the society. In Islamic context, Halalan toyyiban exemplifies 'lawful' and 'wholesome' which also relates to the safety issues of the poultry feed. This paper appraises issues of Halalan toyyiban poultry feed from Maqasid Shariah perspective. **Methodology:** This paper appraises issues of Halalan toyyiban poultry feed from Maqasid Shariah perspective. In so doing, this paper explain and describe Maqasid Shariah, its elements as well as Qawaid Fiqhiyyah or legal maxims that governed Shariah law. It is further examine and appraises the position of the Halalan toyyiban poultry feed on biohazard issues surrounding poultry feed and its feeding practices from the perspective of Maqasid Shariah and Qawaid Fiqhiyyah. **Findings:** The study demonstrates that among the toyyib or safety issues concerned include the use of certain unsuitable ingredients that may results in higher levels of bacteria in food producing animals. Review from literatures show that Halalan toyyiban issues include among others the issue of feed containing of non-halal ingredients or filth, the practice of using growth-promotant antibiotics to reduce maturity time and increase mass, usage of supplements extracted from swine, and the use of Genetically Modified (GM) feed. This paper appraises issues of Halalan toyyiban poultry feed from Maqasid Shariah perspective in terms of five fundamental elements of preservation of life, religion, property, intellect and lineage. **Contribution:** This paper perhaps contributes towards the need to improving the regulatory and enforcement system where Halal certification authority should consider including certification of animal feed under its Halal certification scheme.

Keywords: Feed security, Halalan toyyiban, biohazards feed issues, protection of lineage, protection of religion

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-52

TODAY'S FRLS FOLLOWERS ARE TOMORROW'S LEADERS : A REVIEW OF SCHOOL LEADERS' STYLE AND TEACHERS' COMMITMENT IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: research reviews about the most practised leadership styles among the school leaders in Malaysia and the suggestions for the best styles to apply based on the current education progress in the world. **Methodology:** Research Reviews on past literature. **Findings:** Most of the school leaders preferred instructional leadership than transformational styles. **Contribution:** provide a broad scope for the school leaders for applying combinations of leadership styles that emphasizes charismatic act rather than commanding or directing which could not expect commitment from the teachers or the other schools' staffs.

Keywords: teacher, school, leadership styles, commitment, satisfaction,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-57

PALESTINE CONFLICT: AN ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE FROM THE REALM OF CONFISCATION OF LAND AND LEGITIMIZATION

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Co-Authors: Dr. Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor; Dr. Mohd Nazari Ismail; Dr. Mohammad Nazri Mohd Nor

Abstract

Introduction: *This paper seeks out the historical background of Palestine conflict over the years with its respective stages from the perspective of defining who are Israelis, Jewish and Judaism. How they came and made Israel from historical events and what lure them to occupy this land and developed it for themselves. This paper also sketches a number of geographical patterns pertaining to the ongoing process of confiscation of Palestinian-Arab land in Israel. It points out a geographical pattern and course of action of “enclaving” and “exclaving”, a form of spatial apartheid and exclusionary zoning.* **Methodology:** *In the context of interpretive paradigm, qualitative method approach has been used for this study. By reviewing literature, analysis has been done of different narrators who wrote about Palestine conflict, issues, background and current status of this conflict. Different eras of this conflict with confiscation of land has been discussed in this paper with respect to what measures has been taken to resolve the conflict and issues. A Table in this paper depicted an important distinction between the acquisition of land in Israel/Palestine by Zionists after 1967, which is often unobserved in the literature. After analysing the problem, root cause of the conflict, different eras of this conflict, measures which has been taken by world to resolve the issue this study comes up with the possible solution by giving Kurt Lewin change model to pursue to resolve this conflict.* **Findings:** *The basic issues of power, sovereignty and self-determination have not changed greatly during the past 50 years, today’s structural and geographic veracity diverge considerably. The characteristics, implications, and consequences of delegitimization should be seen as a model that is very prominent in situations of intergroup conflict. When delegitimization becomes established, it marks the entire nature of intergroup relations. Delegitimization permit practices like discrimination, exploitation, eviction, mass killings, and genocide that would otherwise be unthinkable. Without the validation provided by delegitimization, many people would have great obscurity to commit such acts (Bandura, 1999; Kelman, 1973; Staub, 1989). Focusing on stern and violent conflicts, of the type in which Palestinians and Israelis are involved, delegitimization, on the one hand, is a result of the meticulous characteristics of the obstinate conflict and especially of the rival violent behaviors. In this stratum, delegitimization provides an efficient, simplistic, and un-ambiguous elucidation of the nature of the conflict and its threatening features. This rationalization, in turn, leads to group mobilization for dealing with the threat and harming the opponent as a preventive or reprisal act.* **Contribution:** *As a solution which is the contribution of this study, the change of the psychological repertoire detained by the Israeli Jews and Palestinians about each other is an essential condition to achieve the step toward peace. By approaching this model of change Israelis current psychological repertoire can be unfreeze in a way that once there is dialogue between both parties then the message should be given to Israelis that if they stop activities of destruction and genocide of Palestinian then Palestinian will not retaliate in return. This has two prong implications as by legitimize both Israelis and Palestinians psychological repertoire.* **Keywords:** Palestine Conflict, Jews and Judaism, Land confiscation, Legitimization, Psychological repertoire, Kurt Lewin change model

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-58

AN ANALYTICAL REPERTOIRE APPROACH FOR REVIEW OF BDS CAMPAIGN AND PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *This paper analyses and review the Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions (BDS) campaign against Israel. First, it adumbrates the different conflicts with emergence and prominence of the BDS campaign. Then, it explains the BDS strategy, particularly the boycott. Next, the paper convoluted by recognized the campaign’s power and promise with relation to the discourse of Palestinian-Israeli politics. More explicitly, the campaign is powerful because it is a networked contestation of the discursive rules that entail symmetry be posited between Palestinians and Israel. In this stratum by portraying analytical repertoire, paper also discussed the academic boycott of Israel.* **Methodology:** *The impact of international conflict on two-pronged trade relations using numerous incidents of politically motivated boycotts: The boycott of Danish merchandise by Muslim countries*

following the Muhammad Comic Crisis in 2005/2006, the Chinese boycott of Japanese commodities in response to the Senkaku/Diaoyu Island conflict in 2012, the boycott of French products in the US over the Iraq War in 2003 (Heilmann, 2015). In this stratum the current movement combines calls for boycott, divestment and sanctions (BDS) against Israel. But the problem with this movement is its effectiveness. This paper will review BDS campaign by having analytical repertoire to see Palestinian solidarity, to review BDS strategy and to review the effectiveness problem of this campaign. In the context of interpretive paradigm, qualitative method approach has been used for this study. By reviewing literature, analysis has been done of different narrators who wrote about BDS campaign, its strategy, effectiveness and Palestinian solidarity. After analysing the problem, root cause of BDS strategy, different eras of BDS movement, measures which has been taken by BDS this study comes up with the conclusion whether this BDS campaign, movement is effective or not for achieving its desired results.

Findings: Israel's repudiation to adhere to international law overlaps with its public image as a 'democracy' challenged by 'terrorists'. Its defensive stance is indicated in its unprecedented 'rebranding campaign' in cities around the world. This campaign looks for to market Israel as an attractive locale for tourism and investment and change the image of Israel as an aggressor state. The rebranding efforts can be anticipated to carry on in the aftermath of the carnage revealed during the war on Gaza (Benn, 2009). The current inference then is one in which an historic hegemony, where Zionism has been included in an international racial contract, is under severe challenge through the resistance from Palestinian civil society. There is, in this perspective, deepening timbre to the counter-hegemonic argument that views Israel as a state that should be isolated internationally through boycott, divestment and sanctions until it reverses its racist violations of international law and human rights. The BDS strategic movement is showing all the signs of a current that can provide as an important step in forging global solidarity against racism, colonialism and oppression.

Contribution: This study contributing by highlighting and analyzing that, the core of the effectiveness of the BDS campaign strategy, and the fundamental subaltern factor in its counter-hegemonic force, is the unity of purpose that it reflects within Palestine itself. After decades of disappointment and disintegration in the aftermath of the failed Oslo accords, the BDS movement has united Palestinians athwart borders, political factions and generations. It has brought transformed attention to Israel's constant violations of international law, including the construction of the 'apartheid wall', the refutation of civil rights of Palestinians (Barghouti, 2012).

Keywords: BDS, Discourse of Palestinian-Israeli politics, Networked contestation, Analytical repertoire, Academic boycott of Israel, Campaign's diplomacy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-59

EVALUATION IN ORDER TO PRODUCE A SUCCESSFUL PACKAGING PRODUCT IN EDUCATIONAL LEARNING IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Typography design can change the meaning of a sentence. Typography in packaging is a combination that can bring a sense of charm and introduce a product. The effectiveness of an ad is to have the combination of ad typography, visual communication between the audiences. In the era of packaging in Malaysia currently, the packaging have a variety of methods to attract customers to forget an arrangement and layout design typography meets the formalistic concept. Design only for company profit. This article presents a packaging the project made in formalistic or otherwise. It was seen through typography and layout applications in the packaging **Methodology:** Based on this framework, it shows the research will be done in two data of secondary data and primary data. For secondary data, researchers will collect information from secondary sources which are collected through literature review resources such as books, magazines, sources from the internet, articles and related journals on typography, layout. After obtaining secondary data, researchers will take some guidelines for assessing the billboard image through content analysis made by the researchers. Content analysis was carried out to evaluate the billboard photographs of existing printing based on the theories of art derived from the review of the literature on fixed objectives of the study. For primary data, researchers obtain information from the respondents, the students, the public, visitors. Information obtained from the answers given by the respondents on fixed questionnaires that have been made by researchers. Questionnaires are made are based on content analysis has been made in accordance with the objectives of the study are required.

Once both data obtained through secondary data and primary data, researchers will be to generalize from the data obtained by the survey literature researchers and instrument. The data is also divided into two, namely content analysis and questionnaires. The conclusion is made based on three objectives required by the researchers of the effectiveness of the message, the layout arrangement and the effectiveness of the formalistic aspects of an existing message on the packaging applications.

Findings: The conclusion that can be taken in this study, if seen from formalistic concept, packaging located around the City is mostly not meet formalistic concept. Only partially achieve formalistic concept. This can be seen from based on the theories and basic layout of an packaging. This can be seen through score was given only a few display only the best score and the rest scored less and not good. Here we can see that the level of achievement in producing a good display of billboards and meet formalistic concept has not been fully realized to compete with developed countries. It takes time to change and get a good level of improvement and international standard.

In terms of valuation is different. Respondents were satisfied and felt comfortable with the display of packaging. This is because, the respondents preferred that the message conveyed over concerned about formalistic concept in a layout. Only some only see these formalistic aspects.

Contribution: Therefore, the researchers hope the respondents would be more sensitive to formalistic concepts in a layout other than take cognizance about visual art. This is because, researchers worry that one day this packaging to be a field that is only concerned with a profit and is not concerned with in terms of beauty, neatness, appropriateness layout etc. should have in a packaging. This is because the beauty of the layout of a view that they reflect the level of thought and art in the class or a group is far more advanced or otherwise

Keywords: typography, packaging, formalistic concept, education.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-60

AMBIGUITY OF POETRY TEXT AND SPEAKING SKILLS

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Abstract

Introduction: This paper is about the role of ambiguity in the text of poetry in developing English as second language (ESL) learners' speaking skills. The paper explains how the interpret ability of poetry text into a multitude of ways due to its ambiguity, leads to conversation among the learners inside the classroom, which involves the learners in the language learning process and maintains their interest in it. The study is an experimental study which took a group of thirty college students and taught them for five days first through conventional materials and then through poetry as teaching materials for the next five days for developing and improving their speaking skills. The poem "Crossing the Bar" by Tennyson was taught to them through the six stages as suggested by Savvidou (2004). At the end, the students were given a likert scale questionnaire to record their responses about the effectiveness of both kinds of teaching materials for the development of speaking skills. Their responses were analyzed through t-Test: two-sample assuming equal variances. The results revealed that the learners favored poetry as teaching materials for teaching speaking skills due to its being open to many interpretations. **Methodology:** This study is basically an experimental study having one group put to two different teaching materials for the development of their speaking skills. The size of the sample group is thirty second year college students in Pakistan. The sample was selected purposively as all the students belong to section A of the college. The students were first taught speaking skills through the conventional teaching materials for five days. Then they were taught the speaking skills through poetry as teaching materials for the next five days. The poem "Crossing the Bar" by Tennyson

was exploited for teaching speaking skills. The six stages by Savvidou (2004) of using a poem for teaching English language were manipulated. According to these stages, the first stage is of preparation and anticipation where predicting and anticipating the theme and setting of the poem were used as an activity. The students were divided into five groups of four each and were given different roles within the group. One was a dictionary person, the other was called the president or supervisor of the group, the third one was assigned the duty of jotting down the ideas of the group about the theme and setting of the poem, the fourth was handed over with the task of sharing the ideas of the group about the theme and setting of the poem with the whole class. The roles of the students were changed in every activity in order to ensure that all the students perform all the roles on the tasks. In the second stage, called focusing by Savvidou, the poem was read aloud through audio equipment with native accent and the students were asked to be concentrated on the intonation and pronunciation of each word and line. During this stage, the students were given the task to probe into the specific message of the poem

taking the tone of the speaker into consideration. Preliminary response is the third stage where the students were asked to find out and then present the general idea of the poem. It was also a group activity with the students having different roles. In the fourth stage "working at it I" the students were again divided into groups and were asked to find out and then share with whole class the literal/surface meaning of whole poem by going through each line of the poem. The next stage called working at it II, assigned the student with the task to interpret the poem with as many meanings as possible. The purpose here was to exhaust the meanings of every word and line. The students within one group were supposed to have different meanings of every word and line and the other partners were asked to support their group members in coming up with different interpretations. The students were asked to explore different layers of meanings of the poem and share their interpretations with the whole class. The last and sixth stage, which is similar to stage five, is called interpretation and personal responses. In this stage, the students were asked to relate the poem to their personal, social and cultural life. They were asked to search for the themes and ideas of the poet in their social and cultural life. The students shared their personal as well as the stories of their friends and relatives. They also explored the difference between the culture of the poet and their own. At the end of the tenth day of overall teaching, the students were given a likert scale questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of such items as to get comparative responses of the students to both kinds of teaching materials. **Findings:** Table 3 shows that the t-statistic value is equal to -17.96 which is highly significant and answers the research questions of this study. The table also reveals that the study has achieved its objectives and indicates that the ambiguity of poetry text qualifies poetry as better teaching materials for speaking skills than the conventional teaching materials. Thus it can be concluded that the teaching materials used in method B is more effective. The responses also divulge that poetry would better serve the other three skills namely listening, writing and reading as teaching materials than the conventional teaching materials. (Table will sent with paper if approved). **Contribution:** Teaching speaking skills through poetry by applying Savvidiou's (2004) teaching method is a new combination of the teaching materials and teaching methodology. Particularly dwelling n the ambiguity of the poetry text in the language classroom is new and inherently of this researcher only.

Keywords: Poetry, Ambiguity, ESL, Speaking skills, Conventional Teaching Materials

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-66

THE EFFECTS OF SIMULATION AIDED LEARNING WITH VARIOUS MULTIMEDIA INSTRUCTIONAL MESSAGE STRATEGIES ON NOVICE STUDENTS' ACHIVEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study was to examine the effects of simulation aided learning with various Multimedia Instructional Message (MIM) strategies on novice student achievement. The three MIM strategies were static printed images, static computer display images and dynamic images in animated form.

Methodology: The research design was in quasi-experimental form and the research data were analyzed quantitatively with ANCOVA to answer the research questions. The sample sizes of 149 semesters 3 students from Diploma in Computer Technology from three polytechnics. **Findings:** The finding showed that the use of static printed images strategy for simulation-aided learning, specifically in learning abstract contents would improve the student's achievement. **Contribution:** Therefore, this study recommends the use of static printed images in planning MIM strategies for simulation aided learning.

Keywords: Animation, graphics, instructional, learning style, Multimedia Instructional Message (MIM), simulation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-68

VALIDATING PUPILS' BEHAVIOUR INTENTION TO USE E-BOOK TECHNOLOGY IN THEIR LEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to develop and validate a new learning environments instrument designed to aid investigators and practitioners in measuring and researching the pupils' behaviour intention to

use e-book technology. The use of e-book technology in schools is now ubiquitous, but the effectiveness on the learning environment has mixed results. This study intends to investigate factors affecting pupils' behavioural intentions to use the e-book technology. Integrating Child Computer Interaction (CCI) factors such as usability and interface with the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) factors such as Perceived Enjoyment (PE), Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), Perceived Usefulness (PU) and Behaviour Intention (BI). **Methodology:** Using e-book technology acceptance survey was developed, field-tested with 40 pupils from school aged 10-17 years and then validated. The proposed questionnaire has 33 items allocated to six scales: (1) Usability; (2) interface; (3) Perceived Enjoyment; (4) Perceived Ease of Use; (5) Perceived Usefulness and (6) Behaviour Intention. The proposed questionnaire was administered to pupils in the schools. Six experts in the field of computer science, information system and technology to justify it, especially in relation to the elements of each concept, assessed content validity or face validity of the questionnaire. **Findings:** Then alpha reliability, convergent validity and discernment validity have been calculated in this study. **Contribution:** The questionnaire of e-book technology acceptance has strong evaluative and discriminative properties and can be used with confidence to measure the e-book acceptance for pupils.

Keywords: E-book Technology, Child Computer Interaction, Technology Acceptance Model, Face Validity, Convergent Validity, Discernment Validity

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-70

PERCEPTIONS ON POETRY READING STRATEGIES BY ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS

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Abstract

Introduction: Poetry for teaching English is widely adopted but understanding poetry is problematic. Reading strategies can address this problem. Therefore, in this research, the most common strategies that English as a Foreign Language (EFL) post-graduate students perceived that they used were studied. **Methodology:** This study adopted the quantitative method design in data analysis. The instrument for data collection is a questionnaire (Survey of Poetry Reading Strategies or SPRS). The participants were selected based on convenience random sampling. Sixty participants took part in the quantitative data collection. **Findings:** Results from the questionnaire showed use of Problem solving strategies such as re-reading was perceived to be used more often than Global such as making judgment and opinion and Support strategies such as analysing and evaluating. **Contribution:** This study contributes the useful reading strategies in reading poetry by EFL students. This results can be useful for both students and teachers in reading poetry.

Keywords: SPRS, Poetry, Reading strategies, EFL.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-71

REVIEW OF GATHERING DATA INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS IN CHILDREN RESEARCH

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Abstract

Introduction: It is observed that people of different age groups might have different response to the same situation. Often in researches, involving school children data is collected from a guardian rather than from children. Traditional data collection methods like focus group, questionnaires, interviews and observations sometimes have been found to be ineffective with children and hence researchers are compelled to collect data from alternative sources. Conversely, studies have reported that children too have strong opinions and it could be different from their guardian's. Hence, the purpose of this research is to critically review previous literatures regarding focus group method comparing with other methods that used in conducting research with children with particular emphasis on children studies. **Methodology:** Current and archival data from research papers have been analysed in this study. **Findings:** The study reports that the practical considerations and the time it takes to conduct focus group research may discourage many from attempting to collect data using this method. **Contribution:** This study recommends that adequate effort should be put in place to design suitable instruments to conduct research with children that is devoid of most of the shortcoming found in earlier studies.

Keywords: Focus group interview, Questionnaire, Interview, Observation, data collection methods, Children, Data Collection

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-74

THE INDONESIAN IBUIISM IDEOLOGY AND GENDER PORTRAYAL: THE CASE OF THE 2015 RINSO ANTI-NODA TV COMMERCIAL

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Abstract

Introduction: *In order to efficiently reach its targeted market, advertisers often package their messages in a manner so as to be easily understood. These messages often contain subliminal meanings using stereotypes.*

Methodology: *Based on the first author's research thesis under the supervision of the second author, involving a semiotic analysis on the Rinso Anti Noda TV commercial, complemented by In-depth interviews with a number of Indonesian mothers, data were then analyzed using the Goffman's gendered advertisement and Indonesia's Ibuism ideology perspectives. Findings: Results show that the role of a women in the advertising is as a mother and her place is in the domestic realm. Contribution: Based on Erving Goffman's work on gendered advertisement, this research analyzes the Rinso Anti Noda television commercial. Therefore, this research seeks to answer the following question: How is gender represented in the 2015 Rinso Anti Noda television commercial titled "Belajar Untuk Makan Sendiri" (Learning to eat by oneself)?*

Keywords: Gender advertising, Indonesia, stereotypes, semiotic analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-75

DETERMINATION OF MARGIN OF VARIATION IN RATING VALUATION: A HOLISTIC VIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: *Objection and appeal is external quality assurance assessment medium in property rating valuation, which is similar to the ratio study in mass appraisal. In recent time, the concept of margin error and margin variance has been considered both by the court and the end users of a valuation report as a reliable basis for accepting the discrepancy in value estimate between two or more valuation reports generally. However, it seems there is no standard format on how the bracket of variance is determined. Methodology: In order to develop a standard that will be uniform for the determination of the margin of variance, this study investigates how the variance was established in some previous empirical studies and presents it in a descriptive manner. Findings: It reveals from the study that there is inconsistency in the way the margin of variance is computed. The policy implication of this result is that there may be barriers or impracticalities to universal format for computing margin of variation. Contribution: This study however suggests the application of the principle of margin of error in the determination of inter-valuer variation in assessment rates. This will be a significant contribution to affirm justice principle in property rating system.*

Keywords: Acceptable margin of variance, Assessment rates, dispute management

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-76

EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON PEER RELATIONSHIPS IN INTERPERSONAL UNDERSTANDING AMONG STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The purpose of the study is to identify students' use of technology and to investigate the effects of technology on peer relationships in interpersonal understanding among students in higher education*

Methodology: *The study utilized case study method to thoroughly examine a limited number of participants (Muranda, 2004). Through in-depth probing and intensive analysis, generalization is established about the population based on the findings from the sample. A focus group of 5 full time students enrolled into multimedia diploma in their first semester had participated in the study. The study got information from focus group interviews. The focus was on the types of technologies used by students, their views on peer relationships in interpersonal understanding, the effects of technology in their personal life and their peer relationships.*

Findings: Participants perceived technology as many forms of electronic communications including the Internet access through instant messaging services using computers and mobile phones. It was found that participants use all types of technology and prefer the latest types that allow communication. All participants use mobile phone the most due to its mobility, easy access of information and various communicative features. It benefits them to complete assignments, get access of information and keep all the document files while at the same time serves their social need including to contact family and friends and get entertained through watching video.

Contribution: The implication of this study is vital for Social Work practitioners and researchers (Shiflett, 2013). Adolescents may seek for professional help through digital medium and the understanding of their technology use may help to understand their interaction. By joining the new treatment form, social workers are able to provide optimum care. In order to protect adolescents, a policy can be enforced using a proactive approach to maximize the potential benefits and minimize the potential dangers to adolescent safety and development. Media can be the source of information and communication thus competence of technology enhances students' academic achievement. On the other hand, too much engagement in social networking causes students unable to stay focus on coursework and thus negatively affects their academic achievement. The knowledge of the frequency of cyber-bullying increases the awareness of how to deal and prevent it. Parents can guide the appropriate use of internet and technology by having open communication with their children. Successful technological implementations will largely depend upon the motivation, knowledge, and skill of administrators and educators to implement and utilize technology. Education administrators can redesign the curriculum using educational technology in academic lessons.

Keywords: technology, peer relationships, interpersonal understanding

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-77

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PANCASILA ACTIVITY PKK TEGAL

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Abstract

Introduction: Community Empowerment role in a program of activities of the PKK their success factors and inhibitors. Research purposes Pancasila for organize community. In accordance with the precepts and norms in social life. The approach used method Participatory Rual Appraisal (PRA). Interactive model analysis performed with data collection data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. data collection technique conducted triangulation (combined) analysis is inductive, and the results further emphasize generalizations. Pancasila function set harmonize social life, so that the life of society can be harmonious, have a spirit of mutual cooperation and a strong togetherness, Pancasila whose purpose is to unite the Indonesian nation made up of many ethnic groups, religions, cultures, languages in a container of harmony and peace. **Methodology:** The approach used research Participatory Rual Appraisal (PRA) The method allows the public to share, enhance and analyze the knowledge of the conditions and people's lives, and make concrete plans and actions Describe and disclose the capability of participatory consciousness Research studies in line with the characteristics that will be revealed in the study. Stating that in the case study, the participatory approach can be adopted. also supported by a case study approach to participation in society **Findings:** The results of this study indicate that in problem solving activities of the PKK that the progress of a city realized if there is complete cooperation between citizens without exception. More people are expected to understand and participate participating in the activities of the PKK in the preliminary stages of development for the betterment of society Realizing the pattern of life-saving or not to be wasteful. PKK activities are work programs on the benefits of saving extension of the activities of the PKK itself does not involve other parties (banks). Saving money is an implementation of the pattern of life-saving in everyday life. **Contribution:** Data collected in narrative form and direct quotations from the interview. PKK activities were analyzed and interviews as a way to analyze aspects of the participatory approach to problem solving. Implementation of Community Development values of Pancasila on PKK activities sila V (Social Justice For All People Indonesia) activities of the PKK is to develop a fair attitude. Position Pancasila one as Justice Ethics So that the basic principles of the behavior of the community in the decision-making area of justice could create the conditions and realities that characterized the competition fair, equitable, encourage the development of the work ethic, the durability of the community and the ability of competitiveness, and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the empowerment of the people in favor of the common people through policies on an ongoing basis

Keywords: Ideology Pancasila, Indonesian Ideology

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-80

MANAGING PATIENT SAFETY AND QUALITY OF CARE FOR MOTHERS AND NEWBORNS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Introduction: *The stipulation of protected and eminence care to the patients is the most important concern of each hospital by considering its patient's privilege and rights. It is the state's primary responsibility to provide all types of free healthcare services to the population particular maternal healthcare on priority basis. In this regard, health professionals play their crucial role in the provision of quality healthcare services to all. This study explores the notion of medical dominance in the exchange relations between doctors and patients.*

Methodology: *By using qualitative research paradigm, interviews were conducted from patients, doctors and staff/nurse to know their perception and experiences of their relationships with each other and its possession on quality of care.*

Findings: *Regarding patient's safety well trained and professional doctors and staff were working in the department but feel lack of resources to manage the hefty population who visited the hospital. Although all types of services are provided to the patients but due to overburden of work and lack of space, patients feel unsatisfactory with the quality of services. Some of the findings of the present study also reported lack of communication between doctors and nurses due to power of position. In exchange relations between doctors' patients and nurses, the imbalance of relations occur because of power and dependency. The actors within the social system have specialized power and dependencies over the others. The analysis of social exchange theory reflected that the hierarchical nurses doctor relationship not only beneficial for the better outcomes for the patients but also benefited the hospital and healthcare system.*

Contribution: *The study concluded that quality of care is the major concern of the hospitals but lack monitoring and accountability to control the medical dominance. It is recommended that on-job training for the health professionals may enhance to ensure provision of quality healthcare services to mothers and newborns.*

Keywords: Medical Dominance, Doctor's power. Mothers and newborns health, Public Hospitals

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-82

CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING ON PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COPING STRATEGIES

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Abstract

Introduction: *There is a growing body of literature that recognizes the importance of coping strategies for assessing personality traits. The purpose of this study are to assess the significance of personality theories, dimensions of coping strategies, and discusses the relationship between personality traits and coping strategies.*

Methodology: *This study using systematic review to assess the significance of personality theories, dimensions of coping strategies, and discusses the relationship between personality traits and coping strategies.*

Findings: *The result from systematic review indicates that earlier studies tend to use the Big Five Personality Theory to measure individual personality traits and employing problem-focused and emotion-focused coping strategies for measuring coping strategies in numerous situations.*

Contribution: *There has been little in depth discussion about the relationship between the effects of personality traits on coping strategies and factors that affect the assortment of coping strategies. Therefore, more research on coping strategies and personality traits need to be undertaken in order to obtain a better understanding of these relationships.*

Keywords: Personality traits, dimension of personality traits, coping strategies, and dimension of coping strategies.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-92

BARRIERS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS SELECTION IN NIGERIA: ARCHITECTS AND DESIGNERS PERCEPTION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The construction activities have an effect upon the environment; it is consumer of a wide range of nature and synthesized products or resources. Sustainable local material selection beset with organisational and procedural difficulties meant by the adoption of a new technologies. These hindrances can be reduced by learning what kind of decision-making stages, new tasks, actors, functions and communication.* **Methodology:** *The research adopted mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) method of analysis. A survey of Nigerian architects and designers was conducted, a total of 480 questionnaires were self-administered, with a response rate of 43.1%. The data were analyzed with the aid of SPSS using statistical methods. Qualitative techniques were applied to make sense of meanings. Contextualizing strategy was used to correct statements, opinion and comments to provide a coherent picture.* **Findings:** *The finding shows the existing gap between awareness and implementation of sustainable local building materials selection in decision-making process, suggest the barriers that are valuable and sustainable for use in practice.* **Contribution:** *The finding is applicable or interesting to other countries as well.*

Keywords: Barriers, local building material selection, sustainability, architects and designers, Nigerian construction sector.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-93

CALCULATING EMBODIED ENERGY OF A LOW ENERGY MODERN METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION HOUSE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *In building projects, the materials extraction is too common. The materials extraction and the buildings erection consume embodied energy (EE) that impact negatively on the environment. The housing sector in Nigeria is qualified by vast deficits couple with un-innovative construction methods. Therefore it is essential to consider EE among other factors in selecting materials for use in building projects. EE is among the leading parameters in evaluating environmental building performance. This study investigated the environmental significance of residential building construction in Nigeria utilizing EE as an assessment index.* **Methodology:** *Primary data were obtained through case study project standard bill of quantities, complemented by observation and interviews in Kuje-Abuja of Nigeria. This study utilizes life cycle assessment (LCA) method and process-based LCA technique for analysis, and international energy protocols approach (Bath ICE inventory) supported by popular housing type in Nigeria, MMC clay block house, to evaluate the embodied energy (EE) impacts from building materials.* **Findings:** *The findings revealed that opportunities for embodied energy (EE) mitigation exist mostly in the building frame and walls as well as in the recurring embodied energy component. Also the embodied energy for the MMC clay house is 133,980.6MJ (1942MJ/m²). Therefore, what emerges from these studies is the fact that the values obtained for embodied energy for prototype house in Nigeria, with embodied energy value of 1942GJ/m² is parallel or consistent to the result of the studies from other countries like Cameroun, India, UK and US. A conclusion that can be drawn from this is that it is not only material used in the construction that is responsible for the impacts on environments but also the way the component is constructed is the factor that highly influences the performance from an environmental perspective.* **Contribution:** *This cannot be generalized, they however show the embodied energy (EE) consideration significance in making alternative selections of material for use in different building projects.*

Keywords: Embodied energy, life cycle assessment, MMC clay block house, Nigerian construction sector

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-94

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAVEAT VENDITOR PRINCIPLES FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The rapid development of technology and industry has resulted in an increasingly complex economic system which will ultimately lead to the changes in legal construction on the interaction between producers and consumers. Changes in the legal construction begin with a paradigmatic shift in the relationship between the consumer and businesses, as reflected in the preference of caveat venditor principle in favor of caveat emptor principle. The former emphasizes on the consumer's awareness of his own protection, whereas the latter has its emphasis on the initiative of the producers to protect their consumers. Based on the shift, the producers have to be cautious before releasing goods and services to the market. However, in practice there are still many producers who disregard this principle. A good instance of example would be the consumer protection cases concerning hidden defects. Such cases should not happen if the principle of caveat venditor is properly implemented.* **Methodology:** *The research method utilizes normative juridical approach to assess and examine the legal and economic aspects in the national economy, in particular, the implication of the implementation of caveat venditor principle. For that purpose, the specification of the research is descriptive-analytical. The data obtained from study of literature is utilized as secondary data. Interviews were conducted to obtain primary data. The data were analyzed by juridical qualitative method.* **Findings:** *The results of the study shows, first: the implementation of caveat venditor principle in Indonesia has not been properly conducted because of the common perception that consumers' opinion are less valuable than producers'. The unequal treatment is used by producers to act as they please, often ignoring the existing principles. The study also shows that the awareness of producers to protect consumers is still poor. Second: The adoption of the caveat venditor principle for consumer protection by Indonesian Legal policy is shown by Law Number 8 Year 1999 about Consumer Protection (UUPK), which is based on the principle of fault liability, utilizing reversed burden of proof. This way, both parties are protected, because it proportionally distributes the liability to each party; i.e. consumers only prove the losses they suffered, whereas producers are burdened to prove that there has been no negligence on their part. Thus, the principle of caveat venditor makes the producers have to be more careful in producing and marketing goods and services to consumers.* **Contribution:** *This research contribution is for the development of teaching materials of Consumer Protection Law courses in Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia.*

Keywords: caveat venditor, consumer protection, law, indonesia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-102

DEVELOPMENT AND EFFECTS OF CAREER PREPARATION MODULES TO ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATES: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: *Recently, universities keep receiving complaints from the industries regarding the capability of engineering graduates when starting their new job. The complaints were always about the inability of the engineering graduates to adapt in the industry. This is due to minimum exposure period given by university to them. As a result, most of fresh engineering graduates do not have enough industry experience that is demanded by industry. Worse case, there is mismatching skill during industrial training which not relevance to what they are studied before. This problem contributes to unemployment issue among engineering fresh graduates. The purpose of this paper is to review and analyse about the career preparation modules starting from the development, testing and effect of them to the students.* **Methodology:** *The paper is written on extensive secondary data analysis* **Findings:** *This paper indicates that the role of career preparation module is important starting from lower education until higher education.* **Contribution:** *The paper informs the existing literature about the career preparation that existed throughout the world, where the current understanding is very limited.*

Keywords: Career development module, career planning, engineering, higher education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-112

WATER AND SOCIETY CONNECTION: WHEN SCIENCE MEETS POLITICS AND POLICY IN THE LOCAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

Introduction: *The study of science is inextricably linked to its implementation context. This context is further including discourse on how the society recognizes the science itself. Therefore, scientific principals sometimes are not applicable as they are, but should also meet with societies need and able to be changed according to the need.* **Methodology:** *This is the general research finding of this paper. This paper analysed environmental issues, especially water, which is crucial and currently dealt by various regions by using the comparison method and in-depth qualitative interviews.* **Findings:** *The research had been conducted during 2008-2016 in Kali Code- Yogyakarta (Indonesia), Hot Water District Diwak- Semarang (Indonesia), Umbul Cokro and Jolotundo-Klaten (Indonesia), Rawa Pening- Salatiga Regency (Indonesia), Curug Kalisidi- Semarang (Indonesia) and also Tasik Chini- Negeri Pahang (Malaysia).* **Contribution:** *It's shown that water in its various nature must meet the needs of the society and for that reason water is 'modified' by the society.*

Keywords: Water; Society; Science; Local Policy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-114

EMED (EXAMPLE, MODEL, EXERCISE, AND DISCUSSION) STRATEGY ON TEACHING WRITING USING SFL APPROACH : AN INDONESIAN CASE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Teaching strategies using Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach becomes an important concern in instructing EFL students to be proficient in writing. There is a perilous need to find out effective teaching strategies to develop students' writing competence. This study examined students' responses on the teaching writing using SFL approach through EMED (Example, Model, Exercise, and Discussion) strategy.* **Methodology:** *EMED strategy was a modified strategy from the existing teaching strategy which only included the example and model steps. During the teaching process with only example and model steps, the students responded that they still need exercises and discussion session to confirm their comprehension. Hence, the study on EMED strategy implementation was conducted. This study is a case study of Indonesian EFL students in university level. Observation and semi-structured interviewed then occupied to generate the data.* **Findings:** *The results show that, from the students' point of view, EMED strategy on teaching writing using SFL approach (a) has provided them with more opportunities to exchange the knowledge about SFL in writing and writing skill, and (b) has improved their writing skill.* **Contribution:** *The EMED strategy is the new strategy that was found during our teaching writing class. We completed the common strategy on writing with the new approach based on students' feedback. When we applied the strategy, the learning output was significantly better. Hopefully, this strategy can be spread out all over the world.*

Keywords: EMED, Teaching Strategy, SFL in Writing, Students' Response

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-116

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF CIVIC NETWORKS, TECHNOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORTS FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Despite comprehensive disaster management mechanisms, civic networks, technological and institutional impact on Malaysians affected by disasters remain little understood. Recent episodes of flood and landslide disasters have increased the need to deepen our understanding on the roles of these crucial factors for knowledge-based disaster response and preparedness system. This study also aimed to empirically response to recent calls for civic networks in mediating disaster preparedness and it's two other critical factors:*

technological support and institutional support, so as to deepen nuanced understanding on its social capital perspective. **Methodology:** Driven by a positivistic research philosophy, this study focused on testing a research model. The hypothesized model was tested with data collected from the survey of citizens from disaster-prone community, particularly in Selangor, Terengganu, Johor, Pahang and Perak. About 504 respondents have responded to this survey. The study applied Structural Equation Modeling using SmartPLS (Partial Least Square) analysis tool to test the hypotheses. **Findings:** The findings revealed that civic network and institutional support are essential factors of disaster preparedness. Lack of civic networks imperatives (trust, norm and network) will impact disaster preparedness. Civic network was also found to mediate technology supports and disaster preparedness. Institutional supports significantly impact the preparedness of citizens towards disaster. **Contribution:** This study utilized two theoretical approaches: social capital theory to reflect as civic networks and technology supports refers to the feature of knowledge-based systems model. In this context, pertinent civic networks, knowledge-based technological supports and institutional supports literatures for disaster were examined to suggest individual's impact of disaster preparedness as mediated by civic networks precursors: norms, networks and social trust. Disaster preparedness is frequently institutionalized, at best to certain level, and some institutional supporters work to improve disaster preparedness such as the government, non-governmental organizations and community leaders who are stakeholders of disaster preparedness are also posited to influence disaster preparedness of citizens. Outcome of this study will allow Malaysian disaster agencies to emphasis on civic networks, technology and institutional supports for disaster related policies. **Keywords:** Disaster Preparedness, Malaysia, Civic Network, Technology Support, Institutional Support

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-120

SPEECH ACTS ON THE POSTERS IN HANDLING REFUGEES IN FREIBURG

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Co-Authors: No

Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this pragmatic study is to describe the types, the forms, and the function of the speech acts on the posters in handling refugees in Freiburg, Germany. According Chaer and Agustina (2004: 11), the main function of language is a tool of communication or interaction. Speech act is a speech that is produced as part of social interaction (Sumarsono, 2009: 323). According to Searle (via Tarin, 1986: 46-48) classifies speech acts into five criteria as follows: a) assertive, b) directives, c) commissive, d) expressive, e) declarative. In addition, there are two additional speech acts according to Kreidler (1998) namely verdictive and phatic speech acts. **Methodology:** This study is a qualitative-descriptive study that aims to understand the phenomenon of language containing in the use of posters in handling refugees in Freiburg then analyzed and described carefully to make the conclusion. This study used qualitative data. The author used informants and form of written media namely posters as the source to obtain data. The informants in this study are the staff and the coordinator of the social institutions that deal with refugees in Freiburg as in Mosaik, Deutsches Roter Kreuz, and Diakonischer Werk. **Findings:** The Germany government gives the handling of refugees into social institutions at the local level. They then organize and guide refugees how to live in Germany and in the camps where they live. In Freiburg, social institutions use posters for something important and to guide the way the refugees live or do activities without telling them repeatedly and made them always see it and run disciplines. Posters that they wrote contain much more in the form of speech act namely assertive, directive, and phatic. The forms of the speech acts are deklrative, imperative, and introgative. The function of the speech acts on the posters in handling refugees in Freiburg are to assert, to explain, to offer, to inform, to order, to forbid, and to invite. **Contribution:** Theoretical benefit of this study is expected to be useful for developing insights of science in the field of humanities and social sciences, especially linguistics. Practical benefit of this study is expected to make an input for the community, observers, and policy makers that are moving and relating to the handling of refugees, particularly in Indonesia.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech acts, Posters, and Refugees.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-130

PSYCHOSOCIAL WORK ENVIRONMENT AS A PREDICTOR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS IN A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF TEACHERS IN KELANTAN

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Abstract

Introduction: *The issue of psychological distress is a particular concern for many people, especially the workers. However, these issue does not get optimal attention from various quarters. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between psychosocial work environment (job control and job demand) and their prediction towards the psychological distress (depression, anxiety and stress).* **Methodology:** *A questionnaire survey approach was used as a method of quantitative data collection involving 148 teachers from Kelantan, East Coast of Malaysia.* **Findings:** *The results revealed that there was a significant correlation between the psychosocial work environment and psychological distress. Multiple regression results also indicated that job control and job demands explained 13%, $F(2,145) = 5.37, p < 0.01$ and 14%, $F(2,145) = 3.52, p < 0.05$. of the variance in teachers' anxiety and stress, respectively.* **Contribution:** *The results of this study are expected to contribute to the workers and organizations to identify risk potentials and protective factors as guidelines in developing a strategic plan to improve the health of workers.*

Keywords: Psychosocial Work Environment, Job Demand, Job Control, Psychological Distress, Depression, Anxiety, Stress

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-135

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PURCHASE AFFORDABILITY AND FINANCING FACILITIES OF BUMIPUTERA IN ISKANDAR MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The decision to purchase a house is very important and is a big step in one's life. It requires a high financial commitment and the benefits of buying a house is a great long-term investment especially for bumiputera. The ability of loan repayment should be given consideration and be an important measure in determining the ability funding. Bumiputera income is the lowest compared with other races. When income rises, household living also increased. Low purchasing power has caused financial institutions to provide financing to bumiputera. Although revenue increased, bumiputera's income clearly shows a defect against the Chinese and Indians. The income of Malaysians still has a big gap with income per capita for bumiputera.* **Methodology:** *Data and information are collected through questionnaires and the data gathered then be analyzed by using descriptive analysis (frequency and Likert Scale), Cross Tabulation and Correlation Analysis using SPSS software in order to get the final result.* **Findings:** *The findings show that bumiputera in the medium income group can only afford a house below RM250, 000 with monthly installments below RM1, 000. The main factors that influenced bumiputera housing financing problems are house prices too high, many restrictions imposed, the monthly installments and interest rates are too high, difficult to provide deposit, insufficient income, high expenditure patterns and housing policies constrain bumiputera to obtain financing.* **Contribution:** *In addition, lack of communication channels is also a key factor of financing hard to come by. To overcome this problem, the government should set up a special facility to protect bumiputera rights, control house prices, establish central bank funding to assist bumiputera to own a house.*

Keywords: Relationship, purchase, affordability, financing facilities, bumiputera

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-137

IMPLEMENTING THE BRICOLAGE: INVESTIGATING WITH VARIED METHODS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Research on workplace English has been conducted in many places around the globe with various issues and fields. Many of the research were to find out English communicative events, language attitude and language needs in workplaces. Guided with research questions, the present study investigated alumni workers and company representatives from four different workplaces favored by alumni. This made a unique study with four sub cases employing interview as the main instrument for inquiry. Using Inductive Data Reduction (IDR) analysis, the present research found ideas for curriculum development especially in the area of English learning and teaching in tertiary education.*

Methodology: *The sample is taken from the target population who were working in one of the four research venues: state-owned (SO); multinational (MN); foreign-owned (FC); private (PC). The sample also included employer representatives.*

The main instrument used for data collection is interviews as what Richards (2009, p. 219) stated: 'Interviews can provide insights into people's experiences, beliefs, perceptions, and motivations at depth that is not possible with questionnaires'

Semi structured interviews are used as the interviewer has a clear picture of the topics need to be covered but is prepared to allow the interview to develop in unexpected directions.

The analysis of the data is using the qualitative method of inductive data reduction (later abbreviated as IDR) developed by Ling (2012) was undertaken on data collected in a total of 11 semi-structured interviews.

The data analysis follows the chronological order in which the visits were made to the four companies. Then having been transcribed the translation, when needed, was done and finally put in a table in the columns comments. The analysis was conducted in the table with the columns consisting of respondent code, comments, constructs, concept, topic area and organizing theme.

Findings: *Amongst speaking skills, the job interview in English as a micro skill is the first to be encountered in three of the four organizations. It is the extent to which speaking skills are required that is different. At MN, it is non-negotiable; at PC, applicants may choose whether or not to respond – but if a candidate is able to demonstrate the ability to be interviewed in English it is regarded as a value-added skill. In the interview at MN an even higher speaking competency is required when applicants are obliged to engage in a debate.*

The first English reading skill encountered by alumni is the micro skill of reading a job advertisement – found in all organizations except at PC. A reading comprehension test is found in all organizations except at FC; it should be noted that at MN the reading comprehension is required in the general knowledge test written in English; in the other two companies it is a test of English – at PC, this takes the elementary form of a cloze test.

In English writing skills, the most widely required micro skill is writing a job application which is found in all organizations, although at PC it is not an obligation, but it is an added value – similar to the speaking skill in interview at PC, as previously discussed.

Contribution: *While language competency is related to the language demands in each company, English language support is concerned with how staff development is conducted in a company. The uniqueness of each company type has enabled me to learn a great deal about English language provision in each of the situations. The changes to the English programs deriving from my present study will be useful and contributory to proposed curriculum changes in Indonesian tertiary education. Such changes should be a first step in making alumni better prepared to use their English in Indonesian workplaces.*

Keywords: workplace English, Indonesia, tertiary education, IDR analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-138

THE ROLE OF FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATION DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE: A CASE STUDY OF MOUNT SINABUNG ERUPTION IN KABUPATEN KARO

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Abstract

Introduction: *The extensive and multidimensional impact of mount Sinabung eruption on livelihoods, psychological, social, ecology, infrastructure. The total loss due to this disaster is Rp. 1.49 trillion along with*

1.186 refugees living in 9 coordinating post. The existence of religion and its institutions in Indonesia is prominent. Most Indonesian practice their religion and religious institutions are presence at all level of community. Religious institutions not only related to the spiritual activities of communities but extend to economic, political, social live and especially in delivering services to community. Despite the centrality of religious teachings and institutions in the life of the larger part of communities in Karo, religion and its institutions have been neglected in discussion of disaster management in Karo. The role of faith-based institutions including the church has yet to be well explored and documented in the development and disaster studies. **Methodology:** This study is based on qualitative research method and utilizes a case study design. In depth interviews were conducted with disaster survivors, church leaders and organizers, and local government officials involved in disaster management in Karo regency. Data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis in particular to explore how faith-based organizations response to earthquake disaster. **Findings:** GBKP as a religious institution has a significant role to play in caring, assessing, empowering, advocating people of Karo regency who are affected by the Sinabung eruption disaster. Besides their presence in local communities, capacity to mobilize resources at all church's structural level and units in delivering critical services effectively, transparency and accountability has enabled them to mobilize grassroots support, earn the trust of vulnerable groups and develop social solidarity which are crucial in enhancing both community resilience and the achievement of sustainable disaster management. **Contribution:** This study provides insights to the crucial role of faith-based institutions which have been largely ignored in the study of disaster management and development studies.

Keywords: religious institution, disaster management, women's empowerment

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-139

PRESERVATION OF THE GIDAN-GAADO FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract

Introduction: Culture has remained one of the most remarkable aspects of human existence. It has proven its indispensability by surviving the battering and bantering from both intangible and tangible concepts such as 'globalization' and 'International Style.' The built environment is one significant arena within which this drama continuously unfolds. The 'Gidan-gaado' (extended family house in Northern Nigeria) is one of the actors taking the center-stage in contemporary urban areas, especially those of West Africa. It is within this expansive scenario that this study embarks upon the evaluation of perceptions of occupants as well as non-occupants of the Gidan-gaado, to highlight the underlying factors that makes it remains formidably resilient. **Methodology:** The study is approached from a transactional perspective, in which the 'home' and its environs are viewed as a quantity that defines, and is defined, by socio-cultural dispositions and psychological conditions. The research design was adopted from Groat and Wang (2002) in which they categorized research designs into seven. Two strategies, case study and qualitative, are utilized in this study. Within the frame of these strategies, the role of the Gidan-gaado in urban sustainability is evaluated in two stages.

Stage 1 was the selection of case study area with one of the major criteria being that, the case has to be a historic town which has its urban core still traditionally intact in terms of residential buildings. And Keffi (original name; 'Kapi'), Nasarawa State in Northern Nigeria fulfilled this criteria. Subsequently, sampling of study sites for interviews was based on three basic types of extended family households – 'Gidan-Maalamai' (House-of-Scholars), 'Gidan-Sarauta' (House-of-Royals), and 'Sauran gidaaje' (rest of the household types). Finally, maximal variation sampling technic was used, in terms of age, to select actual participants for the interviews.

Stage 2 involves data collection during which 6 interviews and 270 surveys were conducted, to elicit perceptions of both occupants and non-residents of the Gidan-gaado, on the need to preserve it.

Findings: For the 198 surveys obtained after return and screening, descriptive analysis, using SPSS, was carried out on the data set. Apart from the instrument's reliability value of 0.703, which was adequate, it was found that, all age groups of those who live in Gidaajen-gaado, conceded to its importance in the urban area, mainly as a result of pervading strong cultural attachment.

For the interviews, all interviewees converged in their responses as to the indispensability of the Gidan-gaado as a socio-cultural urban mark. Hence, this result corroborated the surveys.

Contribution: Many researches have been conducted in, sustainable development, sustainable urbanism, urban residential sustainability, and urban informal settlements. These studies span various types of population,

processes, and products, but little focus has been given to the 'urban extended family-house in Northern Nigeria. And in the case of Keffi, this is a traditional residential typology which accommodates about 90% of the urban core. This filled gap would further expose the critical need for authorities, both local and national, to take practical cognizance of the value of this essential element of urban cores in Nigeria. And apart from that, also spur them into reviewing policies to be inclusive of these ignored human habitations.

Keywords: Gidan-gaado, Sustainability, Urban, Residential, Traditional

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-143

CEDAW'S CONCEPT OF GENDER EQUALITY AND ITS IMPACT TO WOMEN EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: Many researches about gender and education nowadays just concern on feminist thought and the interpretation of gender, women' economic growth or women education in general. It was still rarely explored the intersection of these educational rights based on International policy and consider its impact to women.

Methodology: This study used the Descriptive Qualitative approach and Content Analytic-Critic which examined the conceptions of gender and education based on CEDAW and Islamic response to its legal thought.

Three prime questions were being analyzed: what does gender equality means according to CEDAW? what is the implication of CEDAW's notion of gender equality on education? and how does Islam respond to CEDAW's concept of women education? The analysis presented in this paper comes from data collected through CEDAW's provision.

Findings: The result of this study indicated that both Islam and CEDAW try to administer justice to the rights of women, but the origins and methods were quite different. The term gender equality in CEDAW has three significant implications: first, marginalize Islam's values. Second, separate the biological aspect and women's roles in society. Third, the ideology is influenced by western secular feminism. It was seen that CEDAW's notion on gender equality give some influences and changes for women educational life in the world, such as obscuring the status and the right of women, even removing family institution. **Contribution:** The article we have submitted is original, has been written by the stated authors and has not been published elsewhere; contributes to the reader and future researcher who concern to women education and would like to find more implications of CEDAW and re-checking its compatibility with Islam value.

Keywords: CEDAW; gender equality; women education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-145

A PILOT STUDY ANALYSIS OF AN EVIDENCE BASED LIBRARIANSHIP INSTRUMENT.

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Abstract

Introduction: This paper aim to report the pilot study analysis of an evidence-based librarianship (EBL) practice instrument. The instrument developed based on the EBL practice in library acquisition decision. The instrument was designed to measure the adoption level of the practice in library acquisition decision. This instrument only focused on the acquisition of electronic resources. This report comprises of analysis of the validity and reliability of the instrument based on data gather during a pilot study.

Methodology: The validity analysis is reported using two methods: Content Validity Ration (CVR) and Content Validity Index (CVI). Both methods will further explain the individual Item Content Validity Ration (I-CVR), Scale level Content Validity Ration (S-CVR), Item Validity Index (I-CVI) and Scale level Content Validity Index (S-CVI) of the overall measures. The validity analysis also calculated the Scale level Content Validity Index Average (S-CVI/Ave) and the inter-raters agreement is also analyzed and reported in the final part of this paper. The reliability analysis using SPSS to measure that construct Cronbach Alpha value of the individual items and tthe overall construct.

The validation and reliability procedures are also described in the report. Overall, this instrument has achieved the "acceptable level" rates for the content validity and construct reliability. **Findings:** The CVI and CVR analysis reveal the validity of the instrument at value of 0.80 The Scale level Content Validity Index Average (S-CVI/Ave) score of 0.94 and suggested by Polit, (2007) as Very good and Acceptable. An analysis of the reliability are calculated using means, stand deviation and the cronbach's alpha. The value off each items in

construct is presented in the analysis table. Overall, this instrument has achieved the “acceptable level” rates for the content validity construct reliability **Contribution:** This study is highly significant in the current scenario of library dilemma in prudent spending policy. Using EBL the decision making process is guided by the analysis of internal evidence and external evidence. The outcome of this study is a guidelines on the EBL practice in library resources acquisition decision.

Keywords: Evidence-based librarianship, Validity and Reliability, Instrument measurement, Library acquisition.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-146

"PESANTREN FEAT FORMAL SCHOOL, WHY NOT?" A CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: To open the veil that marginalize Islamic education, the process of Islamic educational institutions development should continue to be encouraged. In this case, the science of management is needed in this development process. There is a management to collaborate between pesantren and formal education management in order to create high quality of education but still keeps the Islamic values. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the strategies of formulation, implementation, and evaluation in one of Islamic education school in Indonesia to improve the quality of institution. **Methodology:** This study uses qualitative approach which is descriptive qualitative method. Collecting data uses interview and documentation techniques. Data were analyzed by using the technique from Miles and Huberman opinion, namely data reduction, data display, and data verification. Then these were reinforced by strategic management theories on Islamic educational institutions. **Findings:** The data obtained from the field indicates that the applied formulation is by developing vision, mission, goals, curriculum, and the institution's work program, and then implemented through the activities of the students, and evaluation agencies through formal and informal meetings. The strategy used to develop the quality of education is to adopt aggressive strategies, namely the quality of school development strategy by diversifying the ability of teachers and students which supported with all the strength in achieving the opportunities that exist in society. With the formulation of the key strategies, it is expected to improve the quality of Islamic education. **Contribution:** This research is conducted in one of Islamic school in Indonesia and it is the first investigation about its school management in this place. This research gives a big contribution for a lot of Islamic schools to adopt and adapt the success management strategies to improve their quality.

Keywords: Pesantren, Islamic education institutions, strategic management, quality of education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-148

COMPULSORY BASIC EDUCATION, FREEDOM AND ISLAM

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Abstract

Introduction: It is a review paper of educational philosophy, all about the justification of compulsory basic education 'imposed' on citizens by states despite the ethical implication it has regarding human freedom. Besides, it is largely to make known that compulsory basic education justifiably started in Islam long before the modern era, a fact that is obscure in history. **Methodology:** Is a philosophical review paper, wholly theoretical. **Findings:** Many countries in the world have succeeded in prescribing a level of education that every individual especially at childhood must attain in order to grow as 'good' and 'productive' citizen with the hope that s/he has acquired the rudiments to qualify one for the minimum standard purposefully and ambitiously expected by the state. The innovation may not be unconnected to the United Nations' notion of mandate to push for 'educating' almost everyone on the globe. The champions and advocates of this programme celebrate its plausibility for liberating citizenry from not only ignorance and domination, but critics attack its moral defensibility that citizens are turned to subjects with infringement into their freedom to compel them become what the authority wants. The argument of the moralists sounds logical, but social contract theory, paternalism and anti-anarchism are enough to justify the system in question. However, the world failed to know or acknowledge that this formal practice has its genesis traced to the golden age of Islam over 1400 years ago which would after a long abandonment be revived with new goal and content in the name of modernity and

enlightenment. In addition to the justifying grounds for the practice of the educational system at stake, belief and faith implication is a plus to Islam practically applied centuries before their conceptualisation. **Contribution:** It is our original work, not done by any author or published somewhere to the best of our knowledge. It contributes to the general body of knowledge that there are justifying reasons to compulsorily educate citizens in spite of their freedom which is not absolute and can be tampered with for the common good. Islam will also come to be known by the readers as the original author of the justified compulsory basic education for more than 14 centuries which the modern world recently imitates.

Keywords: Compulsory education, basic education, freedom, Islam.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-151

THE PERFORMANCE STANDARD OF STUDENTS' LEARNING BASED ON ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this study was to identify the achievement standard of students' learning performance based on learning assessment instruments for invasion category games in Year 4 Physical Education and compare the performance between urban school students and rural school students **Methodology:** The design of the study is pre-experimental one-shot case study. The study used assessment for learning, assessment as learning and assessment of learning instruments. Teacher assessment and self-assessment methods were used to collect data that measure the achievement standard of students' learning performance in psychomotor, cognitive and affective learning aspects among primary schools students in Hulu Selangor, Malaysia. **Findings:** The study found that the performance standard of students' learning achievement of urban school students and rural school students were at "Good" performance standard for assessment for learning, assessment as learning and assessment of learning. The results also showed that there is no significant difference in the level of students' learning performance standard among urban school students and rural school students in assessment for learning, assessment as learning and assessment of learning. **Contribution:** It is concluded that the learning assessment instruments can be used by all teachers and students in assessing the achievement standard of students' learning performance for invasion category games in Physical Education.

Keywords: Physical Education, learning assessment, invasion category game

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-153

CERAMIC MATERIALS FOR WALL DECORATION

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Abstract

Introduction: In Malaysia, clay or ceramic material is classified as antique crafts other than Songket, Batik and Wood Carving. Ceramic usually used for functional product and non-functional product such as tableware, sanitary ware, sculpture and tiles. The idea of this paper is not for interior only but it is suitable for outdoor environment. It aims at applying and enhancing environment through wall as a visual art for beautification. **Methodology:** In order to obtain the information required in this study, several methods are used. The result of these methods should be measured and analysed to highlight the purpose, and the reason why these methods are implemented. The researcher will portray the research method that has been used in conducting this research. It starts with the production of design prototype followed by research instruments and the data analysis. Research design is to plan the research that will be conducted. To enhance the smoothness of the progress of this research, information is acquired from the primary and secondary data and workshop to making product mock up. This research used 100 questionnaires with Likert Scale as a means of getting information and a list of interview. **Findings:** We conclude that the new design suggested give a good impact to ceramic industry in Malaysia. The application of the ceramic surface pattern on wall is one way to give new revelation to a group of people. By using long lasting ceramic method, it can make environment more beautiful to look at. That is a beginning to our public to get to know about ceramic because people surrounding is always communicate with visual. The purposed of making ceramic surface pattern for wall could be able to rise up to ceramic art itself.

Contribution: *It is highly hoped that this design concept will help more clearly on the educational to understand ceramic itself and accept from 2D or 3D form design for wall beautification. With related to the beautification on walls, the purpose more to educate person. Ceramic for wall was made to beautify the environment and it is also used to cover the wall in old buildings. Besides schools, it can be ornamented at hospitals, public spaces, government building, institutions and home probably as a representing of that place.*

Keywords: ceramic, pattern, material, clay and decoration

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-154

EXISTENCE OF INDONESIAN ADVOCATE PROFESSION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Hope to have legislation that specifically set while an umbrella in running materialize advocate profession, lawyers are more confident in addition to other law enforcement officials, such as judges, prosecutors and police, as well as respected as an equal partner in the law enforcement process. But the big question is how the existence of the profession of advocate Indonesia before and after the enLawment of Law No. 18 of the Advocate, as well as any constraints that occur in their implementation*

Methodology: *The rule of law relating to the profession of advocate before the enLawment of Law No. 18 of the Advocate, scattered in various laws, such as Law No. 1 of 1946 on the Law of Criminal Code, Law No. 1 of 1950 on the Supreme Court, Emergency Law No. 1 of 1951 governing temporary measures to organize the unity of the pecking order and civil court events, and Herziene Indlandsch Reglement (HIR). Before the release of Law Number 18 Year 2003 concerning Advocates, advocate the use of the term in prLawice there has been no standard for the profession*

Findings: *In various provisions of the legislation of any inconsistency pr. For example Law No. 14 of 1970, as has been replaced by Law No. 35 of 1999, and was replaced again by Law No. 4 of 2004 as well as the latter is replaced by Law No. 48 of 2009, regarding the power of Justice, to use the term legal aid and lawyers*

Contribution: *Birth of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates (Law Advocate) is the expectation of a long delayed during the 58 years since the independence of the Republic of Indonesia, the laws governing the profession of advocate a free, independent and responsible for the implementation of a judicial honest, fair, and legal certainty for all seekers of justice in upholding the law, truth, justice, and human rights.*

Keywords: Profession Advocates, Law, Advocate Organization

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-159

VERIFICATION CONCEPT OF ASSESMENT FOR PHYSICS EDUCATION STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOME

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Abstract

Introduction: *Physics learning is one of the principal pillars in learning science and a foundation of technology development, so that required effective physics learning strategies that is with a good assessment techniques. The purpose of this article is to discuss about verification of the assessment on learning physics.*

Methodology: *The methodology for this study is a qualitative analysis with study main source obtained from literature review, then clarified through focus group discussion in lecturers scope. The verification concept reviews the effectiveness of learning outcome asesment system based on the indicators of the improvement of student's cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domain.*

Findings: *This study showed that the verification of assessment tehnikue in learning physics can be done in several approaches, including data verification, conceptual verification, operational verification, and logical verification. This study recommended that learning physics can work effectively are necessary to apply the design of verified technique assessment so the measurement tool of student's domain can be accounted objectively and academically.*

Contribution: *This study contributed in providing academic paradigm and operational reviews to see the objectivity of asesment in learning physics.*

Keywords: Verification, Assesment, Learning Outcome

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-160

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF MASCULINE WOMAN IDENTITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Appearance is often demonstrated by a person to show his or her identity, this identity can be seen as the existence reality of a person in society. The purpose of this study to discover and reveal the social construction of masculine woman identity in terms of externalization, objectivation and internalization.*

Methodology: *This study used a qualitative approach, with a method or theory of social reality construction of constructivism paradigm. Data collection was done through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and literature.* **Findings:** *The study finding showed that the social construction of masculine woman identity in terms of externalization is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factor is influenced by family that make informants show the social construction of masculine woman identity to public. While external factor is influenced by association with male friend and technological advances (mass media) that have contributed to the formation of character, appearance style, and feeling to others. The close people to informant generally has positive respond to her appearance, even though she sometimes gets people's mockery and advice. Furthermore, in their internalization process masculine women get satisfaction in their appearance, such as: comfort and confidence senses. Generally they do not want to change their appearance.* **Contribution:** *In general, social identity construction of masculine woman in the study construct her identity in a way she showed that masculine woman does not always have a negative character. In this case, masculine woman can survive and adapt to the family, campus and community environments. The study finding showed that appearance changes will only happen if there is a will from masculine woman herself, and the comfort level of masculine appearance can not change the identity or appearance she has shown for long time.*

Keywords: constructivism, identity, masculine woman, social construction

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-161

INCORPORATING MORAL VALUES (MV) IN ENGLISH AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE (EFL) EDUCATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: A SOLUTION FOR INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract

Introduction: *For Indonesians, living in the 21st century where the advancement of information and technology has created "an increasing dissemination, use and strong reliance on information" (Kostiuk & Phillips, 2008, p. 10) provides a challenge, especially for those who learn English as a Foreign Language (EFL). Their ability to access information both in English and Indonesian has made them exposed to more information with ideological interests that may lead to problems: blurring identity, local culture and morality erosion. This study is to investigate the incorporation of moral values in EFL material and task designs and their implementation in the Indonesian context.* **Methodology:** *This study is a case study because, in terms of the research scope, it only involves a limited number of Islamic Education Department students who learn English as a minor subject for four semesters in a state Islamic University in Indonesia. In addition, in terms of research objective, this study is intended to explore contemporary real life phenomenon—the incorporation of moral values in EFL material and task designs and their implementation in the regular classroom in the university—through detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of materials, tasks, and events of implementation. Most data collected in this study are qualitative data. The data are obtained through document analysis, observation, questionnaire, and interview.* **Findings:** *The findings reveal 3 important points. First, presenting materials based on the moral values—loving people, honesty, living happily, becoming a true friend, and respecting freedom of others—as the topics to be discussed and internalized by the students seems to be effective. The arrangement made them focus on the moral values presented in the listening, speaking, reading, and writing materials and activities. Repetitively discussing one moral value through the integrated activities seem to increase the internalization of the values. Meanwhile, a reflection of their moral values through writing engaged them in exchanging the values. Second, designing the tasks that directly relate the topics to their real life seems to help them to implement the moral values into their own real world. Therefore, the tasks were designed to fulfill their need of practicing English skills through the integrated activities and of internalizing the moral values in their real lives. The tasks are reading and responding, reflecting and internalizing, writing and reporting from the real world.*

Third, the implementation of incorporating the values in EFL classroom reveal the students' engagement in learning English and in instilling the values. This engagement also results in their improvement in their English skills.

Contribution: Different from previous research in Indonesian context that used to focus only on teaching moral values or teaching English skills, this study provides an alternative way of integrating the teaching English skills and instilling moral values through designing EFL materials and tasks. This is considered an important finding for Indonesia where English skills are required to survive in the 21st century life but sustaining moral values of the students from local culture and morality erosion is also a priority. The incorporation of the values in EFL material and task designs is believed to be an important result for Indonesian context.

Keywords: Moral Values, EFL, the 21st century, Indonesian context

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-163

THE CONCEPT MAPPING IN LEARNING STRATEGY

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Abstract

Introduction: The research objective is to find out the effect of instructional strategy, students attitude on the Ethics course and the outcomes. **Methodology:** The research is conducted to the students (n=84) of The School of Politics Djuanda University Bogor. It applied an experiment of 2 x 2 factorial designs. **Findings:** The results of this research are: (1) The students learning outcomes of the course by using concept mapping strategy is higher than those by conventional strategy; (2) The students with positive attitude, and used the learning outcomes concept mapping strategy is higher than those using conventional strategy; (3) The students who have negative attitude, and use concept mapping strategy is lower than those who use conventional strategy; (4) There is an interaction effect between instructional strategy and attitude toward students' learning outcomes of the course of public administration Ethics. **Contribution:** Learning outcomes of students who have positive attitude toward the course of Public Administration Ethics can be improved by using concept mapping instructional strategy.

Keywords: concept mapping; learning strategy; ethical learning

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-165

BREAKDOWNS IN INTERACTION BETWEEN PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN WITH REPAIRED CLEFT LIP AND/OR PALATE

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Abstract

Introduction: In addition to having problem in speech articulation, children with repaired cleft lip and/or palate also are documented to show difficulties in social interaction. Studies highlighted them to be passive, less initiative and often provide inaccurate feedback than non-cleft children. The present work intends to identify sources of breakdowns in interaction between parents and their primary school-aged children with repaired CL/P. **Methodology:** Three sets of parent-child were recruited as participants from cleft centres. Selection process followed purposive sampling technique. Their interactions at home were recorded several times during several family activities such as meal time. Interactions later were transcribed according to notation developed by Gail Jefferson (2004). From transcriptions, breakdowns are identified through sequence containing request for clarification. Types of breakdown are coded based on Breakdown Coding System by Philip & Hewitt (2006). **Findings:** Findings show that the highest source of breakdowns in such discourse is inadequate information. Information given by children are insufficient and often placed parents in position to initiate more from them so understanding can be achieved. This is closely followed by content rejection. Other sources such as ambiguous referents and non-verbal appear to occur at average frequency while sources within the aspect of phonology and off-topic utterance are minimally distributed. **Contribution:** This study has highlighted despite closely connected to phonological-based difficulties, breakdowns in interaction with such children can also be highly contributed by cognitive-based aspect. This particular finding is found to complement Nopoulos et al. (2007) that suggests connection between brain development and cleft.

Keywords: Parent-child interaction; breakdowns; cleft lip and/or palate

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-169

THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL STRATEGY-MAKING DIMENSIONS TOWARDS INTERNET BUSINESS PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Internet business today is facing major transformations due mainly to increased competition, changes in consumer behaviour, and technological advancements. As Internet business is an important growth engine in Malaysia nowadays, a potential of a good entrepreneurial strategy-making (ESM) can be discovered to develop Malaysian Internet business. Besides, ESM is recognised as the driver of growth and profitability. Thus, this paper aims to develop a conceptual framework related to the role of ESM dimensions, which is the role of innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking towards organisational performance of Internet business in Malaysia.* **Methodology:** *(This paper is Conceptual Paper - No methodology)* **Findings:** *In conclusion, this paper has developed conceptually to examine the role of ESM dimensions which is the innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking towards organisational performance of Internet business in Malaysia using a review of related literature. It has shown that the role of innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking may have a positive and significant relationship with organisational performance. This means that for Internet business in Malaysia, by having the ability to innovate, with sense of proactive behaviours and ability to take calculated risk the firms can do well in term of performance than those without those features. Therefore, the Internet entrepreneur must seriously implement the effective strategy-making that has been extensively discussed in order to promote the ESM dimensions in organisation.* **Contribution:** *The paper concludes with implementation of effective strategy-making that can benefit the Internet entrepreneur in future.*

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Strategy-Making, Innovativeness, Proactiveness, Risk-Taking, Organisational Performance, Internet Business.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-177

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESIDENT JOKOWI'S COMMUNICATION STYLE IN COMMUNICATING POLICIES

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Abstract

Introduction: *Communication is an activity undertaken by an individual to convey a message or information to the receiver, causing stimulus are able to influence a person's behavior. The mass media bring news about the various issues that arise in the community, including those related to communication styles of President Jokowi in communicating policies. Some issues appeared that many people questioned about coordination between Jokowi and his officials. This research wants to know how the characteristic of Jokowi's communication style in communicating policies and also Jokowi's communication competencies.* **Methodology:** *This research using qualitative research methods with a macrostructural discourse analysis approach. The population in this study are the news about communications by President Jokowi as well as policies in the country and abroad, where the medium used is the online media. Online media selected in sampling are News.detik.com and Kompas.com which is the most popular news providers (ALEXA version per February 18, 2015).* **Findings:** *The results showed that the characteristic of Jokowi's communication style in communicating policies in general is controlling style, although in some situations also use communication styles in accordance with existing conditions, such as dynamic style, relinquishing style, egalitarian style, and also withdrawal style. Based on an analysis of the communication's Jokowi in communicating policies, Jokowi's communication competence covering aspects of commitment and confidence, empathy, flexibility, sensitivity of consequences, and prowess.*

Contribution: *This study uses primary data that collected during the study, contains the latest issue of online media that constantly updates the data. The results of the study are useful for President Jokowi and his advisors to evaluate Jokowi's communication style that has been done and to make repairs if needed. As knowledge for society, especially public officials about communication style that can make an impact on a person's credibility.*

Keywords: communication style, Jokowi, discourse analysis, critical discourse

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-179

A STUDY OF MALAY GLOSSARY IN THE ANNUAL REPORT BY MALAYSIAN COMPANIES

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Abstract

Introduction: *The Malay language was the local language in Malaysia. However, the number of the annual report in the Malay language by Malaysian companies was kept decreasing. This study conducted in order to review the trend of public listed companies in 2015 on their usage of MFRS glossary terms in the Malay language that been provided by Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB). Methodology: A quantitative approach was used in this study by using a checklist as the instrument. Findings: Findings from this study showed that the number of companies presenting an annual report in Malay languages mostly declined. Besides that, there is no consistency in presenting an annual report by using terms provided in the MFRS terms glossary in Malay translation. Contribution: The impact of this study will show empirical evidence that is able to contribute to the body of knowledge related to Malay language in annual report research.*

Keywords: Bahasa Melayu, annual report, Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, public listed companies, Bursa Malaysia.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-180

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE SYMBOLIC MEANING OF RADICALISM IN ACTS OF TERRORISM POST-CONFLICT IN POSO CENTRAL SULAWESI

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Abstract

Introduction: *Terrorism in various aspects has caused fluctuation in social and religious life. In the aspect of terrorist social background, the research result of Clark (1983) against terrorist Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) in Spain revealed that they generally come from abused thoroughbred marginal or mixture families'. They want to show that as marginal, they are able to perform various actions through terrorism including actions that cannot be done by others. Sociologically, multicultural issues often lead centrism vulnerable turbulence racial as it related to a matter of ideology embraced by the social units.*

Historically, Permadi (2003) states that a word of terrorism was popularized at the French revolution, where system or regime de la terreur in 1793-1794 interpreted positively as a way of restoring order during periods of chaos and turbulence anarchists after the rebellion in 1789, terrorism regime was the instrument of government of revolutionary state.

Methodology: *This research applied subjective interpretative paradigm to provide direction and clarity of methodology. Mulyana explains that the subjective approach assumes, knowledge have no objectivity and permanent attitude but interpretative. Social reality is an easily change condition through human interaction in daily life according to subjective approach. This is a qualitative research with study case approach. Yin (1996) defines; study case research is one of research method that studied about the contemporary phenomenon by using naturalistic research approach, as the explanation bellow:*

The case study research method as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used..

The subject of this research was taken purposively based on the criteria and status that consisted of 5 layers: the first is the leader of terrorist and dedicated loyal terrorists' executor. Second is trained active cadre or those who are parts of terrorist groups. Third is the active supporter who is running the intelligent task and logistic, collecting data, and fund. Fourth is a passive supporter that helps the active supporters' tasks. Fifth is sympathizer from the society.

Findings: 1) *The existence of the ideology of radical terrorist groups in Central Sulawesi region especially in Poso is the effect of a prolonged religious conflict. The arrival of radical Muslim group to help Muslim in Poso become an interaction space to create the ideology of radicalism as "symbiosis mutualism" between Muslims in Poso and radical Muslim groups outside Poso.*

2) *The transformation process of the symbolic meaning of radicalism committed in action of terrorism can be divided into three forms meaning: first is the meaning of qisas that has been constructed as an effort of revenge in many kinds of murder as the Christian did to the Muslim in Poso. Second, the meaning of jihad fi*

sabilillah that has been constructed through the understanding of every form of fight and terror action to the Christian and to the apparatus that is contrary to the principles of justice and Islamic law. Third, the enforcement of Islamic Shari'a and Islamic caliphate constructed as efforts to deny any form of law that is not sourced in Qaeda and Islamic law and fight for the Khalifah Islamiyah is a way of enforcing the Islamic law.

Contribution: For Islam and religious organizations, the results of this study clearly be separate and clear definition of the values of Islam that upholds human rights as a religion of mercy is not a doctrinal religion with violence and anarchism.

For scientists, scholars and observers of the social sphere of religion, the results of this study will be a scientific basis in formulating strategic steps and appropriate recommendations to the tackling of terrorism so that the stereotype of Islam as a religion of violence can be minimized and Islam can continue to grow in tolerance and cultural communication was polite and peaceful.

Keywords: Radicalism, Conflict and Terrorism

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-181

APPLICATION OF CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS FOR CORRELATE OF STUDENTS ATTITUDE, SELF-BELIEF, STUDENTS ENGAGEMENT IN MATHEMATICS LESSONS AND MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is a multivariate statistical procedure that is used to study the relationships between a set of latent variables and a set observed variables. The use of CFA could be impacted by the research hypothesis being testing and the requirement of sufficient sample size. The study aimed to propose the Confirmatory Factor Analysis via four latent variables : 1) Students Attitude toward mathematics, 2) Self-belief in mathematics, 3) Students engagement in mathematics lessons and 4) Mathematics Achievement and 19 observed variables and then we conduct to the correlations between latent variables and observed variables. **Methodology:** Data were obtained from the the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) international database 2011. TIMSS contains international results in mathematics presents extensive information on student performance in mathematics. TIMSS was originally conducted in 1995 and continue every four years, in 1999,2003,2007 and most recently in 2011.

For this study, the following database from TIMSS 2011 for eighth grade were used students attitude toward mathematics, students self belief, students engagement in mathematics, mathematics achievement. In this case study, the targeted population at the eighth grade in Indonesia country, total the participants was 5795 students. The data contains 5795 observations of 19 indicators of four latent variables. More specifically, the first 3 indicators (BSDGSLM, BSDGSVM, BSDGSCM) are indicators of the latent variable students attitude toward mathematics, BSBM14A to BSBM14F are indicators of the latent variable self-belief about mathematics, BSBM15A to BSBM15E are indicators of the latent variable Students Engagement in Mathematics Lessons and BSMMAT01 to BSMMAT05 are indicators of the latent variable mathematics achievement is shown in table 3. Three likert scale item measure students attitude toward mathematics, six Likert - scale item measure student's self belief in learning mathematics and five likert scale item measure students Engagement in Mathematics Lessons. Indicator of the variables are

1. Students attitude toward mathematics (ATTITUDE)

Labels: BSDGSLM : Students like learning mathematics

BSDGSVM : Students value mathematics

BSDGSCM : Student confidence with mathematics

2. Self-belief about mathematics (BELIEF)

Labels: BSBM14A : Enjoy learning mathematics

BSBM14B : Wish have not to study mathematics

BSBM14C : Math is boring

BSBM14D : Learn Interesting Thing

BSBM14E : Like mathematics

BSBM14F : Important to do well in math

3. Students Engagement in Mathematics Lessons (ENGAGEMENT)

Labels: BSBM15A : Teacher expects to do

BSBM15B : Things not related to the lesson

BSBM15C : Teacher is easy to understand
BSBM15D : Interested in what teacher says
BSBM15E : My teacher gives me interesting things to do

4. *Mathematics achievement (ACHIEVEMENT)*

Labels: *BSMAT01-BSMAT05*

The analysis data used by SPSS and Lisrel software. The analysis is conducted through a correlation used to determine whether there are correlations among latent variables: students' attitude, self-belief, students' engagement, mathematics achievement and observed variables.

Findings: *The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) is $0.071 < 0.08$, which is large enough to reject the null that the model is a good fit to the data. The standardized loadings shown in figure 1 represent the correlation between each observed variable and the latent variables. Considering first the latent variables of ATTITUDE, they are 0.88 for BSDGSLM, 0.48 for BSDGSVM, 0.53 for BSDGSCM. Considering the latent variable of BELIEF, the standardized loadings are 0.79 for BSBM14A, -0.52 for BSBM14B, -0.67 for BSBM14C, 0.67 for BSBM14D, 0.79 for BSBM14E and 0.48 for BSBM14F. Considering the latent variable of ENGAGEMENT, the standardized loadings are 0.38 for BSBM15A, -0.26 for BSBM15B, 0.65 for BSBM15C, 0.72 for BSBM15D, and 0.61 for BSBM15E. And then considering the latent variable of ACHIEVEMENT, the standardized loadings are 0.91 for BSMMAT01, 0.92 for BSMMAT02, 0.91 for BSMMAT03, 0.92 for BSMMAT04 and 0.92 for BSMMAT05.*

The correlations between the latent variables give the results of all latent variables. These correlations are in the expected direction and all are significant at an alpha level of 0.05 (t value > 1.96). And in figure 1 shows the correlation among latent variables and observed variables and all are significant (t value > 1.96), all are positive correlation between latent variables and observed variables except for BSBM14B with latent variable BELIEF (t value = -41.43), BSBM14C with BELIEF (t value = -56.82) and BSBM15C with latent variable ENGAGEMENT (t value = -17.69). It means that BSBM14B and BSBM14C increase, the BELIEF in mathematics decreases. As well as the correlation between BSBM15C and ENGAGEMENT, the BSBM15C increase, the ENGAGEMENT decrease and otherwise.

Contribution: *Data analysis indicated that a strong negative relationship between latent variables, there are student attitude toward mathematics, self-belief in mathematics with their mathematics achievement and a strong positive relationship between students' engagement in mathematics lesson with mathematics achievement. Relationship between latent variable with observed variables are positive correlation except relationship wish have not to study mathematics and math is boring with self-belief about mathematics and relationship teacher is easy to understand and students' engagement in mathematics lessons.*

This study points to future research, our focus here used how important Confirmatory factor analysis to analysis related latent variables and observed variables, other analysis is needed such as structural equation modeling is used to the combination of factor analysis and multiple regression analysis.

Keywords: Student attitude toward mathematics; Students self belief, students engagement in Mathematics; mathematics achievement; Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

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SELECTION OF CONTRACTOR: A FLEXIBLE PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH

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Abstract

Introduction: *Contractors are the main player in construction industry. The appropriate selection of contractor is crucial in determining the future performance of a project, in any case, sometimes this determination procedure is performed without the consideration and the deliberate methodology that it merits, bringing negative outcomes. This paper proposes a flexible performance-based contractor selection approach that will empower the utilization of experts' experience and data. **Methodology:** To characterize and design the system, semi-structured interviews and questionnaire surveys were led within the public sector concentrating on the way that the selection process is carried out in practice and the evaluation connected with it. Content analysis was used to interpret interview data and descriptive statistics method was used to determine the relative importance of performance criteria. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is used to develop a multi-criteria contractor selection system to assist in decision making when faced with multiple subjective criteria which are*

often contradictory. A prototype of a Flexible Performance-Based Contractor Selection System (FPCSS) was developed and then validated with construction industry professionals in public sector. **Findings:** The FPCSS was seen as a significant tool for contractor selection, by helping organizations to select a competent contractor and decreasing the subjectivity of the decision-making process. The advantage as gave by the system favour a reliable indicators to predict performance of construction project by selecting a contractor based on his best performance. The results showed significantly similar opinions among all experts, towards the use of the proposed flexible performance-based contractor selection model that succeeded in choosing the most capable contractor and produced consistent results. **Contribution:** With a comprehensive contributory factor of performance indicators developed in this research, the cooperative levels of participants in improving their performance can be increased regardless of project type, nature of business, and professional background. It is also useful for clients to have indicators for assessing performance of contractors in terms of past performance and potential performance criteria. It is relevant to note that using this model extensively in the tender evaluation can benefit contractors in terms of increasing practicality in informing best practices in project implementation, and increasing contractor quality awareness and performance.

Keywords: contractor selection, performance-based, AHP

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-187

DIGITAL GAME DESIGN ACTIVITY: IMPLEMENTING GAMIFICATION WITH CHILDREN IN THE CLASSROOM

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Abstract

Introduction: The idea of applying gamification approach is very beneficial to the 21st century education especially to teacher and student. However, this approach is still a stigma in our society today in terms of acceptance, implementation and implication in the classroom setting for children. **Methodology:** In this paper, we present a qualitative study through participant observation and semi structured interview involving 20 children. Gamification concept that applied in this study is project based in which children need to design a digital game. **Findings:** Analysis of the data showed an interesting, promising finding, suggesting that the learning approach that is integrated with digital games is realizable through digital games gamification, the implementation of which relies on a systematic instructional planning; its suitability with the learning objectives and the implication of gamification approach towards 21st century education. **Contribution:** The gamification approach is expected to exert a significant positive impact on both students and teachers, which is gradually, but surely, becoming an important learning approach in the 21st. century education.

Keywords: Design activities, digital games, gamification, children, learning approach

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-188

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: This research is to examine gender differences in personal financial literacy among university students in Malaysia. **Methodology:** The study is used primary data by questionnaires and the sample consisted of 100 university students in Malaysia. Convenience sampling method is used in collecting the data and the results compiled by using SPSS software system. **Findings:** The results comprises of reliability, and multiple linear regression analysis. There are five dependent variables such as age, gender, participants' major, spending habit and year of study whereby the dependent variable is the financial literacy. The results revealed that spending habit and gender have a significant positive relationship with the financial literacy, whereby the age, participants' major and year of study are negatively associated with the financial literacy. We also observe that women generally have less enthusiasm to learn about personal finance topics than men do. **Contribution:** this study is to encourage graduate students to have financial literacy for their own wellbeing no matter their gender.

Keywords: Personal Financial Literacy, gender differences, spending habit

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-189

ADĪTH ON MAWĀQĪT AL-SALĀT IN SABĪL AL-MUHTADĪN; ANALYSIS ON AL-BANJARĪ'S APPROACH OF 'PEOPLE SCIENCE' THROUGH ISLAMIC ASTRONOMY

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Co-Authors: PROFESOR MADYA DR ISHAK BIN HAJI SULIAMAN

Abstract

Introduction: *This paper is an attempt to analyze the science and mathematic achievement among Muslim traditionalist scholar in Malay Archipelago during 18th century, as has been indicated by Sheikh Muḥammad Arshad al-Banjārī in his magnum opus Sabīl al-Muhtadīn. According to Baharrudin Zainal (2016), al-Banjārī's ability to interact with Islamic legal sources and at the same time, integrate it with natural phenomenon at his surrounding, has introduced a new approach of 'people science' (sains rakyat), within the book of fiqh. Most of the notable element of 'people science' in this manuscript can be found in the topic related with falak. Unlike his predecessor who just simply explaining the element of falak literally from textual al-Qur'ān and al-Ḥadīth, al-Banjārī was able to explain falak-related issues based on natural surrounding that can be observed by local people. **Methodology:** Hence, this research investigates his methodology in explaining the ḥadīth on mawāqīt al-salāt (prayers time) based on qualitative and thematic analysis. In addition to that, to look into the retrospective of his writing style, the researcher also analyzes al-Banjārī's biography since his childhood and compares it with other scholars during this lifetime. **Findings:** The study found that al-Banjārī's methodology in explaining ḥadīth is very pioneering, unique and localized, suiting the understanding among Malay people. **Contribution:** Moreover, the researcher argues that his writing style is a catalyst in Islamic astronomy prior to modern time in Malay civilization.*

Keywords: Falak, Islamic Astronomy, Sabīl al-Muhtadīn, Al-Banjārī, Malay Manuscript

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-192

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE EFFECT OF SELF-EFFICACY, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THE MEDIATING ROLE OF RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Trainee teachers during teaching practicum may experience the stressful work environment of teaching in the classroom and dealing with the school management and administration that impact on their well-being. Self-efficacy and emotional intelligence are cognitive and affective abilities which can raise one's resilience against stress and maintain teachers' well-being. Using a Partial Least Squares – Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) approach, this study explored the subjective well-being of trainee teachers and the effect of self-efficacy and emotional intelligence on subjective well-being. In addition, the mediating role of resilience on the relationships between self-efficacy and emotional intelligence with subjective well-being was also determined.*

Methodology: *This study was based on a positivist research philosophy using an empirical research to obtain information about the trainee teachers' subjective well-being via a survey method. This study used a sample comprising of 200 trainee teachers who were selected using stratified random sampling from four teacher education institutes in Sabah, Malaysia. Data was obtained from self-administered questionnaire that included four scales: The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) adapted from Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) to measure subjective well-being; the Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES) adapted from Tschannen-Moran and Woolfolk-Hoy (2001) to measure self-efficacy; the Emotional Intelligence Trait Questionnaire adapted from Petrides and Furnham (2006) to measure emotional intelligence; and the Resiliency Scale adapted from Wagnild and Young (1993) to measure resilience. The PLS-SEM approach was used to develop the structural model that assesses the predicting roles of self-efficacy and emotional intelligence on subjective well-being as well as the mediating role of resilience on the relationships between self-efficacy and emotional intelligence with subjective well-being. SmartPLS3.0 software was used to run the PLS-SEM that assesses the predicting and mediating role of the variables. **Findings:** Findings showed that self-efficacy is a significant predictor of subjective well-being but emotional intelligence is not. Resilience is also a significant mediator to the relationship between self-efficacy and subjective well-being. However, resilience does not mediate the relationship between emotional intelligence and subjective well-being. Self-efficacy and emotional intelligence*

were able to explain 43.1% of the variability in resilience. Together with resilience, self-efficacy and emotional intelligence were able to explain 47.0% of the variance in subjective well-being. In comparison, self-efficacy showed a greater relevance on resilience and subjective well-being than emotional intelligence. The effect size, f^2 of self-efficacy on resilience and subjective well-being was large. However, the effect size, f^2 of emotional intelligence on resilience and subjective well-being was considered small. **Contribution:** This study suggests that self-efficacy and resilience of trainee teachers can help to ensure their subjective well-being. By developing the competence and confidence of teacher trainees' teaching ability, this will contribute to their subjective well-being. Being resilient will further enhance the effect of self-efficacy on subjective well-being. Teachers who are happy and satisfied with their life would be more willing to continue their teaching career and ensure that the education system in Malaysia maintains adequate human resources.

Keywords: Subjective well-being, self-efficacy, emotional intelligence, resilience, PLS-SEM

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REGULATION ON FOREIGN WORKERS AND PRINCIPLE OF NON-DISCRIMINATION IN ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

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Abstract

Introduction: ASEAN's Member States have obligations to provide job security to their citizens so that the priority of the local workforce becomes a common policy. Nevertheless, after the ASEAN Economic Community entry into force on the early of 2016 in the ASEAN region, each member states required to open up job opportunities as opened as possible for foreign workers from other members under ASEAN Economic Community to work there, especially 8 profession prevailed in the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). This provisions for sure will effect national policy of a states that obligated to accentuate the interests of the local workforce. This study aims to examine the regulation of foreign workers after the enactment of the MEA. The study also aimed to examine the application of the principle of non-discrimination against foreign workers base on nationality. **Methodology:** This study is a normative legal study, using literature study. This study uses the statute approach and conceptual approach by referring to the relevant laws and regulations including the agreements recognized in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and concepts relating to equality and non-discrimination principles. Data used here is secondary data consisting data of primary legal materials, secondary law and tertiary legal materials. **Findings:** This research shows that the regulation of foreign labor in the ASEAN urged to fulfill the standards in agreement. There are some countries which already accommodate those standards into domestic law, but most of the countries still not have specific rules related to the 8 profession. Indonesia is among countries that still implement the MEA according to the rules that were made before MEA entry in to force. Furthermore, the research also showed that the application of the principle of non-discrimination already exist under national law of each country, including Indonesia, although minimum standards have not been recognized in common. Even though there are some requirements in the form of protection from the possibility of the increasing number of foreign workers, the conditions are acceptable and not considered as a form of discrimination. **Contribution:** The work contained in this article has not been previously submitted for for a degree or diploma at any higher education institution or any published journal. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the article contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference are made. This article could contribute to encourage all stake holder of ASEAN Economic Community to prepare their legislation and standardize qualification requirements in ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).

Keywords: Foreign Workers, The Principle of Non-Discrimination, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA).

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SYMBOLIC MEANING OF SESAJEN WARGA PENGHAYAT ALIRAN KEBATINAN PERJALANAN IN KLIWONAN RITUAL

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Abstract

Introduction: Examines an existence of the society who have a slight difference in faith from other society (as a non-religion or other call traditional religions) and become Penghayat Aliran Kebatinan Perjalanan which is combining the concept of God, Pancasila (Indonesian national principle), and culture in its ideology. The public sometimes has a negative stereotype towards non-religions society. **Methodology:** The purpose of this study was to describe the symbolic meaning of Sesajen in the Kliwonan Ritual (Ritual that held based on Javanese calendar) that constructed by warga penghayat (named for a member of Penghayat Aliran Kebatinan). The method used is qualitative with ethnography communication approach. The subject of research is warga penghayat Aliran Kebatinan Perjalanan in Bandung city. Informant set with purposive sampling. **Findings:** The result shows that sesajen is seen as a media like nowadays. A communication medium for them to connect with the God in transcendental ways and also to communicate gratitude for nature. Verbal messages delivered as a rhetoric by an elder of warga penghayat, it also unbiased advice about the history through. The symbol illustrates the importance of noble culture based on the values of local culture and values of the national culture in all aspects of life in the community and the country as a means of Pancasila. Then symbol non-verbally displayed through sesajen in rituals interpreted as a sign respect or gratitude for all that happened.

Contribution: This research can show the diversity of Indonesian culture. With the comprehension of symbolic meaning in kliwonan ritual, is expected to reduce the stereotype towards warga penghayat Aliran Kebatinan Perjalanan (which is non-religions) and generally to other traditional religions in Indonesian.

Keywords: Aliran Kebatinan Perjalanan, Ethnography Communication, Kliwon, Non-religion Stereotype

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-199

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON PURCHASE INTENTION FACTORS IN E-COMMERCE

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Abstract

Introduction: The rapid propagation of the internet has been accompanied with a wide grown of e-commerce market. The expansion of e-commerce sales was restricted by user frustration according to the huge information provided to the users from various e-commerce websites. Users need to spend so much time evaluating and comparing different prices and products to make the purchase decision. Purchase intention gives the service providers of e-commerce systems the indication of the actual buying behavior. **Methodology:** The purpose of this study is to understand the factors that improve customers' purchase intention in e-commerce websites by examining the published articles in some of the well-recognized electronic journals in order to provide the researchers in this area with future direction on the trends in this topic. **Findings:** Our classification framework will provide the researchers and academic with future insight for future direction in the research on e-commerce purchase intention. This research has some limitation regarding to the lack in time, the research was limited to the publications between 2010 until now and the search was limited to five top electronic databases. The results of the analysis could be different if the research had been extended to cover more journals and conferences. The research was performed based on the following keyword: "e-commerce purchase intention", "online purchase intention". However, the results may change if different keywords like: "B2B purchase intention" or "C2C purchase intention". **Contribution:** This subject has been rarely touched in literature and needs more focus regarding to its importance for both customers and service providers. This research provides information about trends in e-commerce purchase intention research by analyzing the publications over the last fifteen years, and provides practitioners and researchers with insight and future direction on improving customers purchase intention.

Keywords: e commerce - purchase intention- literature review

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-200

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR – A LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

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Abstract

Introduction: *Oil and gas projects are risky ventures which exposed to various types of disputes such as claims over jurisdiction, environmental claims and regulatory issues. In order to ensure the smooth running of the projects, the parties in the oil and gas industry prefer to opt for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes rather than litigation. In Malaysia, the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA) is the principal institution that administers and resolves all commercial arbitrations disputes. However, this research argues that, given the technical nature of disputes that may arise in the oil and gas industries, there is a need to set up a special arbitration centre for oil and gas under the KLRCA to resolve the matters. This research will investigate the problem ADR in Malaysia, particularly in the oil and gas sector and consider what legal mechanism ought to be implemented to solve the problem. **Methodology:** A qualitative research methodology will be used in this research. The qualitative method adopted combines two research designs. Since the research contains a case study, it engages in empirical legal scholarship to examine the current practice of alternative dispute resolution pertaining to oil and gas issues in Malaysia. This research in addition adopts a traditional approach to doctrinal legal study. This approach is adopted because it allows for an analysis of judicial interpretation of the law as well as the statutory legislation itself. It is necessary to engage in a comparative analysis with the practice from other states, such as, the UK, the European Union and the US jurisdictions. Such comparative analysis would allow this research to determine which approach would be the most appropriate for the Malaysian oil and gas industry. The doctrinal analysis is based on a mix of primary and secondary data, which is taken from several sources. Primary sources of data will be the case laws of the respective jurisdictions such as the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958 and the Malaysian Arbitration Act 2005. Secondary sources of data are textbooks, journals, newspaper articles and online databases. **Findings:** It is argued that due to the complexity of the technical subject of the oil and gas sector, there is a need to establish a new legal framework to handle the disputes, particularly in Malaysia. The new legal framework provides a unique perspective into the application of international and local arbitration laws in respect of the complexities of the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors of the oil and gas industry. It specifically focuses on the technical nature of disputes which arises in the oil and gas industries. The new legal framework proposes to setting up a special centre for arbitration for the oil and gas industry by drawing inspiration from other jurisdiction such as the United Kingdom and the United States. Such arbitration centre will be placed under the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA). Moreover, it will also help to promote the KLRCA as the choice of arbitration hub especially for matters pertaining to oil and gas disputes. **Contribution:** It is necessary to engage in a comparative analysis with the practice from other states, such as, the UK, the European Union and the US jurisdictions. Such comparative analysis would allow this research to determine which approach would be the most appropriate for the Malaysian oil and gas industry. These jurisdictions are chosen because of their frequent use as the 'applicable law' governing international oil and gas contracts. Furthermore, a comparison of the practice in these legal regimes with the Malaysian system presents an opportunity to make an original contribution to legal scholarship. To the author's knowledge, this has not been studied previously.*

Keywords: Oil and gas, arbitration, alternative dispute resolution.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-215

MOSLEM'S PERCEPTION TOWARDS ADVERTISING WITH MYSTICAL APPROACH ON TELEVISION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Advertising is a form of promotion that is widely used to introduce a product. Selection of television as a media for advertising is considered for its extensive coverage and can be viewed by different levels of economic class. Despite in Moslem's faith, some of mystical beliefs are prohibited, especially the shaman magic, but the television still advertise a product that contain mystical element. This study wanted to*

know ; How is Moslem's perception towards advertising with mystical approach on television? **Methodology:** This research is a qualitative study with descriptive research approach. Samples were taken 10 audience as an informant to interview about Elastex advertising product on television. Analysis of data using descriptive analysis to represent moslem's perception of Elastex advertising product. **Findings:** Results from the study showed that the majority of the informants stated that advertising of Elastex products containing elements of mysticism, although some believe that it is only the creativity of advertising. They also stated that the products with advertisement that contain mystical should be reconsidered to broadcast by television stations. Perceptions about the mystical advertising are related to the environmental belief and also the knowledges or one's education. **Contribution:** This study uses primary data taken directly by the researchers through interviews with informants. This research is helpful for the Indonesian government, especially KEMKOMINFO (Ministry of Communication & Information) and KPI (Commission of Indonesia Broadcasting) overseeing implementation of regulations on advertising in Indonesia, so that it can avoid restlessness, particularly in the Muslim community **Keywords:** perception, mystical advertising, moslem's perception

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-216

KE ARAH PEMBINAAN GARIS PANDUAN DIALOG ANTARA AGAMA

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Abstract

Introduction: Pelaksanaan dialog antara agama tanpa panduan menyumbang kepada kegagalan dalam proses dialog. Justeru, kalangan sarjana Islam dan Barat menekankan peri pentingnya suatu garis panduan dalam dialog antara agama bagi memastikan objektif pelaksanaan dialog tercapai. Justeru, artikel ini membincangkan garis panduan dialog antara agama. **Methodology:** Reka bentuk kajian adalah bersifat kualitatif dengan menggunakan kajian kepustakaan **Findings:** Dapatan kajian menunjukkan, wujudnya garis panduan dalam tradisi Islam dan Barat dalam pelaksanaan dialog antara agama. **Contribution:** Garis panduan dialog antara agama dalam konteks di Malaysia.

Keywords: dialog antara agama, toleransi agama, panduan dialog, pluralisme agama, dialog peradaban

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-219

CONTROL BEHAVIOR THROUGH SELF-CONTROL IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: Islam views, everyone has the potential to be good and bad that can be actualized in positive and deviant behaviors. Islamic education is a process that converts bad to good the potential actualized in good behavior. There are some efforts that can make a person behave positively, namely self-control, habituation, and the creation of environments. Among all these three things, restraint should be most significant. **Methodology:** This research used the analytical descriptive method combining qualitative and quantitative data. It is conducted at 6 Junior High Schools in Purwakarta, West Java - Indonesia. The data collecting instrument is questioner, observation, and documentation The data were analysed in three stages; data reduction, data display, and data conclusion **Findings:** This research took a concrete means of control either heard or seen to make a person have self-control. In the process of Islamic education, the control devices are in the form of good advice approach (mau'izhah hasanah), and a set of good examples (uswah hasanah). Advice heard and interpreted can motivate a person to follow. A figure or a model can be viewed and interpreted to encourage someone to follow. This is the essence of self-control of one's behavior. **Contribution:** This article gives the explanation of the effort to control behavior through self-control in the process of Islamic education. It is based on the assumption that a person's behavior, including teenagers, is the embodiment of knowledge and attitude he had. Meaning and appreciation of the knowledge and experience of one's life, became the main controller for the behavior.

Keywords: Control Behavior, Self-Control, Islamic Education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-220

FACEBOOK AS A SELF-CENTRIC METHOD OF LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: USIM STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: *With the increasing emergence of computers and interactive multimedia learning tools, teacher-centered learning is slowly but surely, fading in order to give way to a more meaningful learning environment. Teachers should introduce technology-mediated teaching methods in the classroom in order to provide opportunities for the students with different learning styles to perform well. Technology, in fact, paves the way for more challenging and meaningful learning environments.* **Methodology:** *A triangulation method (quantitative, qualitative and descriptive) was employed in the investigation. 450 undergraduate students participated in the study. The instruments used in this research were questionnaires, interviews, and observations.* **Findings:** *The results from observation and investigation revealed that social media such as Facebook indeed helped students to improve their English and learn new words and terminologies. Results from this research also show that the multimedia learning environment such as Facebook motivated learners to continue learning the English Language. Learners' exposure to the multimedia environment such as Facebook statistically improved students' performance in the final exam. Results also suggested that social media such as Facebook improved learners' attitude, confidence, satisfaction, motivation and perception about learning the English as a foreign language.* **Contribution:** *This research offers guidelines for future researchers on the methodology of learning and helps them to design an effective interactive multimedia learning environment in their classroom. The findings of this research would also contribute to the expansion of a paradigm such as Constructivism. The findings of this empirical research could be prototype for learning other languages in Malaysian classrooms.*

Keywords: Facebook, learning, teaching, multimedia, motivation and English Language.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-225

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LABORATORY MADRASAH IN ISLAMIC HIGHER INSTITUTIONS: A CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA AND NEW ZEALAND)

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study was conducted based on several factors. Firstly, a fact that there is no model for laboratory madrasah (Islamic school) with national standard. Secondly, a need to have a model of standardized laboratory madrasah with the uniqueness of each Islamic Higher Institutions. And the last, a need to develop a model of laboratory madrasah in qualified Islamic Higher Institutions. Therefore, the aims of this study were to investigate policy, planning, implementation, supporting and distracting factors and evaluation of the laboratory madrasah in Indonesia and New Zealand.* **Methodology:** *The method used in this study was a qualitative approach. The collecting data method was using triangulation which collaborated observation, interview and snowball techniques. the steps of data analysis were describing a model of laboratory madrasah, analyzing, product designing, product specifying, and doing focus group discussion (FGD) to get the product revision picture.* **Findings:** *The results show that (1) laboratory madrasah in Indonesia is a representative model of madrasah in Islamic Higher Institutions. Moreover, Parnell District School is also representative school to be adapted. (2) The policy of laboratory madrasah and Parnell District School based on the local and central government and also the internal policy relating to the vision and mission of each madrasah. (3) The planning of those madrasah is a process toward a whole effort combining the resources and financial to gain the goals of madrasah education development. (4) The policy implementations of those madrasah have been directed to improve the product quality. It can be reflected in their vision and mission. (5) The supporting factors of development are student population, teachers, facilities and infrastructures, budgeting, and academic culture. besides, the distracting factors are internal and external factors. (6) The evaluation process through a good mechanism. It can be shown through their achievements either academic or non-academic field.* **Contribution:** *This study contributes to be a model of laboratory madrasah in Islamic Higher Institution in Indonesia. The result of this study can be adapted by Islamic Higher Institutions in Indonesia which plan to develop laboratory*

madrasah with National standard. The result from New Zealand school also can be used to adapt some good practice of their education system.

Keywords: Development, Laboratory Madrasah, Islamic Higher Institution

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-229

EFFECT OF BASE PROJECT LEARNING AND INTELLIGENCE LOGICAL-MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE OF WEB DESIGN

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims to determine the effect of the project base learning approach to web designing competence, to determine the effect of logical-mathematical intelligence against the competence of designing web and to determine the effect of interaction between the project base learning with logical-mathematical intelligence to the competence of web designing.* **Methodology:** *These samples included 41 people were divided into two treatment classes. Data was analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) 2 way design with treatment by level 2x2.* **Findings:** *The results showed that: (1) there are significant project base learning approach to web designing competence; (2) there is the influence of logical-mathematical intelligence to web designing competence; (3) there is an interaction effect between the project base learning with logical-mathematical intelligence to the competence of web designing.* **Contribution:** *Results of the study group of students taught using the strategy design project base learning programming language (PL) higher compared with group learning results of students taught using learning strategies base project design graphical user interface (GUI).*

Keywords: Project Base Learning, Logical-Mathematical Intelligence, Web Designing.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-232

DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR INTERFAITH DIALOGUE IN MALAYSIA CONTEXT

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Abstract

Introduction: *The implementation of interfaith dialogue without proper guideline led into failure of the dialogue process. Thus, among the Muslims and Western scholars emphasized on the essential of guideline in interfaith dialogue to ensure the objective of the dialogue is achieved. This article discusses a guideline for interfaith dialogue.* **Methodology:** *This is a qualitative research where its apply literature review as its method and design.* **Findings:** *The outcome of this research suggests a proper guideline of interfaith dialogue which has been extracted from the Muslims and Western tradition to ensure it parallel to the Malaysian context of plurality.* **Contribution:** *guideline of interfaith dialogue*

Keywords: interreligious dialogue, religious tolerance, religious pluralism

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-236

STRUCTURALLY CORRECT IN AN ENGINEER'S WORLD: EFFECTIVE TECHNICAL ORAL PRESENTATIONS – A LINGUISTIC DIMENSION

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Abstract

Introduction: *To be accepted as part of a Community of Practice, such as the Professional Engineering Community, one needs not only grasp the required technical genre but be linguistically competent and more importantly, be understood by the professionals in the said realm. This study, as part of a bigger study, accentuates one of the essential communicative competence constructs, i.e. the structural competence as required in technical oral presentations, an everyday communicative event expected of engineers in the workplace environment. In communicating effectively, students not only need to master the technical and scientific jargon but also champion structural competence embodied within presentations to accelerate audience understanding who stem from diverse technical or non-technical background. Presentations embody one of the many oral communicative events of engineers at the workplace. The price of relaying structurally correct*

sentences and phrases in presentations, could mean the acquisition or loss of a deal to a company. **Methodology:** The study which takes on a mixed method designs approach where SPSS is used to analyze 25 items within the questionnaire content construct. SPSS is utilized to analyze the validity and reliability of items within the said construct. Engineers have accorded a higher reliability and validity of the said items in comparison to the students' response. From the qualitative perspective, thematic analysis via Creswell's (2003) generic process of data analysis in analyzing qualitative data, thematic analysis elaborates the 6 sub-sets of structural competence which includes use of transition words and phrases, sectional referencing, syntax, structured explanation, simplified details and evidence, and methodological and holistic explanation in technical oral presentations. **Findings:** Feedback from students, engineers, language lecturers and engineering lecturers involved in technical oral presentations provide the linguistic and rhetorical dimension of structural competence deemed necessary in technical oral presentations. **Contribution:** Original contribution to the Communicative Competence Model (Celce-Murcia) and framework on Communicative Competence from the Linguistic and Rhetorical Perspective for Technical Oral Presentations. The study is also original in that it provides the varying perceptions of various stakeholders involved in the oral communicative event necessary for the workplace. It contributes a body of knowledge for academics, curriculum designers to test the questionnaire and framework for use in the teaching and learning of communicative competence. **Keywords:** Education, Language, Technical Oral Presentations, Linguistic Competence, Rhetorical Competence, Structural Competence, Communicative Competence

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-237

THE HARMONISATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRODUCT STANDARDIZATION LAW IN INDONESIA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN MEA (ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY)

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Abstract

Introduction: Since the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 as a regional organization in Southeast Asia, economic cooperation has become one of the main agenda of the ASEAN member states. The Implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 is a manifestation of regional economic integration that the application refers to the AEC Blueprint. MEA has five main pillars, namely the free flow of goods, the free flow of services, the free flow of investment, the free flow of skilled labor and the free flow of capital. As one of the follow-ups, the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Mutual Recognition Arrangement has formed, an agreement of the recognition of certain products to facilitate the export-import process, so it does not require re-testing process in ASEAN importing countries because they using the same standard. Difference standards in each country cause difficulties in standard for uniformity. The adverse effects that could happen from the insufficient standard implementation is a closed market for the companies that have not been able to reach the defined standards, so the market is closed to the producers who have not been able to meet the market standard, especially for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) from developing countries in the ASEAN region because has not been able to meet the standards. **Methodology:** This research is a Normative Legal Research and Analytical Descriptive nature. This study will depict on how the harmonization of the arrangement of the product standardization law in Indonesia and International law in AEC (ASEAN Economy Community) **Findings:** Standardization is a weapon to win the competition in the global market, especially in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). Standardization is also a tool for change towards a better Indonesia. In addition, standard as well as a reliable tool in the changing of social, economic, cultural, and supporting regulations such as Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for gas cylinder conversion from kerosene to gas. Competition between ASEAN member states products and services will be tested here. It was intended to make ASEAN as a regional economy that is respected by the world and have an influence in the development of the world economy. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) will establish ASEAN as a single market and production base making ASEAN more dynamic and competitive with new mechanisms and measures to strengthen the implementation of its existing economic initiatives; accelerate regional integration in the priority sectors; facilitating movement of business persons, skilled labour and talents; and strengthening the institutional mechanisms of ASEAN. As a first step to achieve ASEAN Economic Community. That way, the AEC can make economic integration, encourage investment.

In the Indonesian national law, the regulation of product standards regulated in Law No.20 of 2014 on Standardization and Conformity Assessment, in international law, known a term Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) is an agreement recognition of certain products to ease export-import process so it does not

require re-testing process because using the same standard. Since it was introduced by the World Trade Organization (WTO), MRA, standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment is often used in international trade. Many countries are using the MRA in bilateral trade. In addition MRA also widely adopted in multilateral levels. MRA application at the regional level can be seen in practice in ASEAN. MRA concept used by ASEAN through the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Mutual Recognition Arrangements (1998), which is currently outlined in the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement, which is used to support the AFTA free trade regime established to create the liberalization of trade among ASEAN state members. This is consistent with one of the pillars of the ASEAN 2020 Vision (the target achievement accelerated into 2015), that is the ASEAN Economic Community. **Contribution:** This research will contribute to the course material of economic law

Keywords: standardization law, harmonization, AEC

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-239

BLENDED LEARNING: THE PERCEPTIONS OF POSTGRADUATES IN MALAYSIA HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION (HEI)

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UTAR Kampar

Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: The aim of this paper is to explore on the perceptions of the Postgraduates towards blended learning used in the Higher Education Institution (HEI) in Malaysia. This paper will try to identify on the postgraduate's initial perception and attitudes towards the successful of the type of e learning which the blended learning is. However in this study the new form of teaching and learning of blended learning will be discussed.

Methodology: A total of fifty postgraduates from the National University of Malaysia (UKM) participated in this research study. A mixed method methodology was employed. **Findings:** The findings from the study clarify that the perception of the postgraduates was mostly neutral about the method of learning. As for the challenges of the blended learning include the lack of prior familiarity towards the application, the connection problem, the server and technical issues were the prominent issues concerning the learners. Apart from that, the findings from this study suggest that the blended learning was suitable to those postgraduates who are working adults, as it is a platform used as distance learning medium. **Contribution:** The findings of this paper reports that although the perception of the postgraduates are positive towards the blended learning approach at the university's level, there were still some challenges being faced by these learners. Challenges and barriers that were seen prominently discussed among the learners included the individual factors and the environmental factors.

Keywords: blended learning, postgraduates, higher education institution, e learning, perceptions

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-241

THE IMPACT OF INSURANCE AGENT'S CREDIBILITY TO CUSTOMER'S ATTITUDE IN BUYING A POLICY

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Abstract

Introduction: Companies must have their own criteria for their sales agents, start from how to speak in front of potential customers, personal appearance and knowledge about the products and the company itself. The credibility of sales or marketing agents will make their companies have a good reputation. Insurance agents also trained by company to introduce the products until someone willing to buy the products and become their loyal customer. **Methodology:** This research is causal quantitative research. This research used regression analysis to determine the impact of insurance agent's credibility to customer's attitude in buying policy. The data collection techniques used questionnaires that distributed to the respondent. The respondent of this research were people who have insurance in the city of Sukabumi, West Java. The sampling technique in this research was cluster sampling. The theory that used in this research was credibility and attitude. **Findings:** The results of this research indicate that reliability, expertise, and attractiveness of insurance agents have a significant impact to customer's attitude in buying a policy. From the three components, the most important thing is the expertise. The expertise of insurance agent has a highest score compare with reliability and attractiveness of insurance agent. **Contribution:** This research aims to determine whether there is any significant impact of insurance

agent's credibility to customer's attitude in buying a policy. The long-term results of the research can be used as communication competence for agents to persuade potential customers, who probably initially not interest to buy the products, became a loyal customer.

Keywords: credibility, insurance agents, attitude

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-244

FILLING THAT HALF-EMPTY GLASS: THE MANAGER'S PERSPECTIVE OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE PROFESSIONAL WORKPLACE EMPLOYABILITY AND WORK READINESS

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Abstract

Introduction: Workplace employability refers to the graduates agility and ability to utilize his/her achievements skills, understandings and personal attributes that appeal to employers, to gain employment and be successful in their chosen occupations, which in turn benefits themselves, the workforce, the community and the economy (Yorke, 2008; Omar, Manaf, Mohd, Kassim & Aziz, 2012). Employability is not only about talent, techniques and experience in procuring a job but the ability to be flexible to meet the needs of the company. This means the ability of the individual to address changes and demands of the workplace. Based on such literature, this study echoes the findings on the need for academic-industry engagement to bridge the understanding of the said phenomena from the perspective of the managers in an engineering IT based company where students were selected to undergo their 8 month internship program. The study is aimed at identifying the students' communicative competence in indicating their employability and work readiness from the perspective of the managers. In other words, managers through their interaction and engagement with the students' are able to gauge the employability and readiness of the students'. The study is timely as it resonates the importance of the industry-academia engagement to address the current job demand of employers and changing economic environment for graduates' sustenance in the professional workplace. **Methodology:** This study utilized an exploratory mixed method design. However, for this paper only the qualitative findings will be shared. The study comprised a qualitative paradigm in order to explore the voices of the managers who are mentors of the said students during the said students' internship in the company. For this purpose, semi-structured interview questions were posed to the interviewees. Qualitative Data Collection (Interview) were conducted with the potential workplace employers, who were not only mentors but also play the role as external examiner in FYP evaluation. Interviews were conducted to further understand the students' communication competence level. Such sessions will be tape recorded and transcribed. The data from the interviews were thematically analyzed using NVivo software. Data from qualitative sources were appropriately and rigorously analyzed to seek answers to the questions raised. **Findings:** Some essential findings were uncovered which stated the importance of ownership, time management, being pro-active as well as the need to communicate and express ideas openly. Besides the importance of technical skills, the managers were of the opinion that student involvement and active participation in various social programmes in the company also indicated the students' employability and readiness to be engaged as part of the company's community and be marked as an essential ambassador of the company. **Contribution:** The investigation is original and is helpful as it aims to bridge the employer-academia discord over academia's and students' apparent lack of skills necessary to depict workplace employability and workplace readiness among HEI. In addition, pedagogical implications are discussed to enrich the teaching and learning of students' communicative competence for Sustainable Professional Workplace Employability and Work Readiness.

Keywords: Education, Language, Communicative Competence, Sustainable Professional Human Capital, Workplace Employability, Work Readiness, HEI

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-249

BIOLOGY PROBLEM-SOLVING: THE HIGH ACHIEVER STUDENTS

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UTM

Co-Authors: Hasnah Mohamed, Zaleha Abdullah, Norasykin Mohd Zaid, Baharuddin Aris

Abstract

Introduction: *Either in learning or everyday life, problem-solving has been acknowledged as one of a compulsory skill needed to compete and overcome challenges of the modern world. However, information about biological problem-solving among school students is still scarce compared to physics or mathematics problem-solving. This study aims to identify student's biological problem-solving level among 16 years old high achiever boarding school students in southern and central of Malaysia.* **Methodology:** *Problem-solving skill of 60 students were measured using a validated open ended test, UKPM, which consisted of general and topic-specific problem-solving questions that focused on different steps in the problem-solving process. High achiever students from boarding school was chosen as to ensure homogenous background of the subjects. Data was analysed descriptively and overall score used to determine students' problem-solving level based on the classification used in Programme of International Students Assessment (PISA).* **Findings:** *Result showed that majority of the subjects are low and intermediate problem solver. They were incompetence in manipulating information and making justifications. They possess high tendency towards finding absolute answer but lack in reflecting activity on the answers. The criteria and limitations portray that subjects prone to practice converge thinking pattern. On these ground, an innovative alternative teaching and learning approach may need be introduced to improve problem-solving skill among student.* **Contribution:** *Information about biological problem-solving among school students is still scarce compared to subject such as physics or mathematics. Therefore, this study aims to identify student's problem-solving skill in biology. This will add to the body of knowledge on problem solving studies on school students especially in Malaysian contexts.*

Keywords: Problem-solving, Biology, school student, high achiever, boarding school

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-251

MODELLING OF PCK COMPETENCY OF PROGRAMMING TEACHERS THROUGH FUZZY DELPHI METHOD

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Abstract

Introduction: *Teaching programming has been reported to be extremely challenging, and such challenges seem to stem partly from the teaching process itself. This re-requests for the improvement of teaching skills or competency of programming teachers. The goal of this paper was to identify and validated the component competen-cy of programming teachers in content knowledge and pedagogy knowledge.* **Methodology:** *This study was carried out by first exploring and determining the characteristics of competent programming teachers through a critical review of the literature. The conceptualized element were then validated by a panel of experts consisting of 22 experts, who had vast teaching experiences in the informatics educational discipline. The verification is carried out through a survey in which data were collected and analysed using the Fuzzy Delphi Method.* **Findings:** *The results show that 23 element were conceptualized and validate among the experts. The analysis showed that all the competency element attained threshold values (d) of less than 0.2 and percentages of agreement exceeding 75% with minimum value only 81%. As such, a strong consensus was reached by the experts, thus establishing their validity in the complete competency model in future.* **Contribution:** *The study demonstrated that an exposure content knowledge and pedagogy knowledge of programming teachers. Through this priority programming teachers will classify and apply appropriate teaching strategies using the right contents knowledge.*

Keywords: competency, competency model, programming teacher, Fuzzy Delphi Method

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-253

IMPLEMENTATION OF CODE OF CONDUCT PROFESSIONAL ADVOCATES ENFORCEMENT IN JUSTICE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Advocate is an honorable profession (offcium nobile), because in their duty not merely to aim salaries, but also run the primary obligation as an advocate to promote justice under the law for the sake of justice seekers. Position of advocates according to the regulations in Indonesia, including as a law enforcement, implies that advocates are one of elements in upholding the rule of law and human rights. With regard to the*

distinguished profession, the advocate should uphold the dignity and nobility behavior. As professionals, advocates have a code of ethics that should be upheld and applied in carrying out his profession. In Indonesia behaviors, roles and functions advocate has been regulated in the Code of Ethics of Indonesian Advocates and Advocates Law. **Methodology:** This study is a descriptive analysis. In this research will be described a variety of issues and facts relating to the setting and implementation of the application of the provisions of Ethics for Advocates. The approach used in this study is that normative juridical approach by starting with the legislation that exists as a positive legal norms.

Findings: In contrary, a lot of Advocate in Indonesia has not shown professionalism as bearers of an honorable profession. Some cases showed irregularities Code of Advocates in Indonesia such as, among others, the limited expertise advocate in case handling, neglect clients by advokat, lawyers involved in a conflict of interest, lawyers asked for payment for more than the agreed and competing for clients among fellow advocates. Regarding to these deviations, Indonesia should reform the Indonesian Advocate Organization and improve the quality of the resources advocate and also undertake enforcement of the code of ethics by providing strict sanctions to advocates who violate the Code of Professional Ethics of Advocates. This paper will discuss about the extent of application of the Code of Professional Ethics of Advocates in the context of law enforcement in Indonesia

Contribution: Research on the code of ethics of Advocates has not been done by previous researchers. Existing research related to the position of Advocate as law enforcement. This research is important for the government to revise the existing regulations. As for the lawyers' organization aims to carry out supervision and enforcement of the code of conduct explicitly.

Keywords: Code of Ethics, Profession, Advocate

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-258

SOCIAL SUPPORT AS A MODERATOR OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK FAMILY CONFLICT AND FAMILY SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Introduction: This study examined the role of social support in the relationship between work family conflict (work to family; WFC & family to work; FWC) and family satisfaction for private sector employees.

Methodology: Using simple random sampling, data were collected from 260 employees in Terengganu, who responded to Job Content Questionnaire, Work Family Conflict Scale and Family Satisfaction Scale. **Findings:** Results indicated that both WFC and FWC have significant relationships with family satisfaction. Results of regression analysis confirmed that FWC was a significant predictor to employees' family satisfaction. However, social support did not buffer the relationship between work family conflict and family satisfaction.

Contribution: The managerial implications and suggestions for future research are also addressed, especially in the Malaysian context.

Keywords: Work Family Conflict, Family Satisfaction, Social Support

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-259

FACTORS INFLUENCING JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG POLICE PERSONNEL: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IN SELANGOR

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Abstract

Introduction: The main purpose of this study was to examine the predictive factors of job performance involving social support and emotional intelligence. **Methodology:** A total of 424 police personnel from four difference branches in Selangor responded to Police Stress Questionnaire, Emotional Intelligence Self-Description Inventory and Job Content Questionnaire. **Findings:** Findings showed that social support and emotional intelligence significantly correlated with police job performance. In addition, regression analysis revealed that emotional intelligence was the most significant predictor job performance. **Contribution:** Emotional intelligence should be given emphasis in enhancing job performance among police personnel in Selangor. Suggestions for future research are also discussed.

Keywords: Social support, emotional intelligence, job performance

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-261

PRENUPTIAL AGREEMENT IN MIXED MARRIAGE ON INDONESIAN LEGAL PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Introduction: *One of the legal consequences from marriage is marital property, the property acquired during the marriage will become the joint property. A married couple in mixed-marriages, one of them is a foreign citizen, will lead to foreigner become the owner of joint property, and if that happens then the principle of nationality will be violated because the ownership of the land like ownership should not be owned by foreigners. Such provisions may be waived by making an agreement mating.*

Prenuptial agreement made before or at the time of marriage. The prenuptial agreement must be legalised by the marriage registrar employees and prenuptial agreement is applicable to the third parties. Prenuptial Agreement applies from the marriage happens and can not be changed unless both parties agree to change it and these changes did not harm the third parties

Methodology: *The method used in this research is a normative juridical includes research for inventory of positive law and the principles of law also legal research in concreto and comparative law. Findings: On the 27th October 2016, the Indonesian Constitutional Court has issued a verdict No. 69 / PUU-XII / 2015 which states that as long as marriage periode, prenuptial agreement can be dones as long as there is approval between the husband and wife. Even made after marriage, the prenuptial agreement is applies to the third parties.*

This norm changes arising various legal aspects that must be responded by any related parties, eg academics who need to change the perception because of this norm changes. Likewise notaries who are deals in practical which often deal with the applicant that want make the prenuptial agreement. Then the civil registry and at KUA as an institution that should arrange a mechanism to make prenuptial agreement after the marriage happens. And last but not least is the District Court and the Religion Court that also need to make devices and mechanisms regards the potential of lawsuits from third parties who feel disadvantaged by this prenuptial agreement after the marriage. Banking sector are also very concerned with the existence of this agreement so their position will not harm/disadvantaged.

Contribution: *This research will contribute for Private law course materials and international journals*

Keywords: prenuptial agreement, mixed marriage, indonesian law

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-269

PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS TOWARDS INTEGRATING STEM APPROACH INTO TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: *Aligning with the need of 21st century, Malaysia is focusing on science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) to generate innovative thinking citizens that capable to compete in the future global challenges. Despite its numerous benefit in teaching and learning, STEM approach is still not widely implemented in school or practise by the teachers. This study aims to identify teachers' perception, knowledge and practice towards the integration of STEM education in teaching and learning. Methodology: This survey was done online and involved 100 teachers as respondent. These sample obtained through convenient random sampling. This 5 likert scale questionnaire which consisted of 5 construct; frequency, efficiency, benefits, concerns and attitudes was adapted from Qhamariah at el., (2012). Data was analysed descriptively. Findings: The analysis showed that teachers have moderate skills in integrating STEM in their teaching and learning activity and rarely integrate STEM approach in preparing their lesson. However, they showed sign of good attitude towards STEM implementation and well aware of the importance and benefit offered by this particular approach to equip the students with the 21stcentury skills. Contribution: This study showed insight of the teachers' perspective in terms of the implementation of STEM education in Malaysian secondary school.*

Keywords: Perceptions, STEM Approach, Teaching and Learning

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-270

CITIZEN DIPLOMACY AND NIGERIA'S EXTERNAL IMAGE MANAGEMENT, 2010-2015

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Abstract

Introduction: *The perception of a country's global standing is an indispensable item in the diplomatic market. Nigeria's diplomatic relations undergo incessant plummeting rate in the country's image environment and high rate of maltreatment on Nigeria's citizen despite the introduction of citizen diplomacy that is concerned on how to improve Nigeria's external image and enhance respectable treatments of Nigerians both at home and abroad. Thus, this study examines the socioeconomic and politico-security impact on the plights of Nigeria's citizens both at home and abroad as well as the state's initiatives towards image crisis and level of successes recorded between 2010 and 2015.* **Methodology:** *The study is designed in a combination of historical 'descripto-explanatory' and inductive interpretation through the content survey method, which is qualitatively analyzed with the application of a neoclassical realism (as the tool of analysis) to capture the normative dimensions of the study and to explore evidence-based enquiries. The adoption of qualitative instead of quantitative method of analysis enables the researchers to embark on an in-depth study of the Nigeria's Citizen Diplomacy as well as appraising its impacts on national/citizens interests and image climates of the country. The Nigerian state actors and its agencies especially the presidency, national assembly members, carrier diplomats in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Institutes, among other non-state actors such as National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), selected individuals like Civil Servants, Businessmen, and Academia in the field of Political Science, International Relations and Foreign Policy among others formed part of the population. The methods of data collection include field studies (primary sources) through the utilization of direct observations, interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and document reviews (secondary sources) via edited books, journal articles, official gazettes, national dailies, published and unpublished materials from the internet.* **Findings:** *The study discovers growth in the tree of negative image and indifferent theoretical insight in diplomatic realization of citizen diplomacy. The finding reveals government's inability to provide values on every Nigerian both at home and abroad, hence citizen diplomacy failed to meet its envisaged purpose that is protective in objective, preventive in design and beneficial to all and sundry. Besides, the study reveals a serious gap between the state and its populace vis-à-vis domestic and foreign priorities in communicating respect to a common man. Broadly speaking, Nigeria's image between 2010 and 2015 gives unsatisfactory narratives due to unprepared and unfocused 'ad libitum' leadership and unpatriotic followership that are engrossed with chronic scourge of corruption. The results thereby reveal that the ripple effect of bad external image (as a result of the country's internal quagmires) attracts the highhandedness in the treatment meted to Nigerians by most foreign countries.* **Contribution:** *The paper posits that, for Nigeria's image to be positively perceived, the country must first get its domestic priorities right. And on the rigor of neoclassical realism, the outcome of state's behaviours should be incorporated with its foreign policy behaviour. It thus recommends socioeconomic, politico-security and diplomatic strategies towards improving the welfare of Nigeria's citizenry as well as enhancing positive image climate of the country. These include: the introduction of hygiene in the country's polity and radically legitimate fight against corruption; establishment of citizen training centre; fairer and just distributions of wealth to benefit every Nigerian; and economy diversification.*

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Citizen Diplomacy, Neoclassical Realism, Image, Nigeria

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-273

THE DECOLONIZATION OF ISLAMIC LAW IN INDONESIA IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Decolonization, for Indonesian people, aimed at eliminating the colonial influence. This is intended in order that the people of Indonesia in going through their life as a nation and a state are based on the view of the Indonesian nation itself (Indonesianness). In Indonesia, decolonization efforts were conducted in various aspects, including one of which was the Islamic Law. The decolonization of Islamic law in Indonesia had a long history, namely from the Islamic Kingdoms period, Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie or V.O.C., Colonial Government, to Post-Colonial period* **Methodology:** *This paper aimed at describing and explaining how the decolonization history of Islamic Law in Indonesia was. The historical method was employed to account*

for the facts of history. **Findings:** . Based on the facts of history, the decolonization of Islamic Law in Indonesia coincided with the development of Islam in Indonesia. The application of the Islamic Law in Indonesia could not be separated from the roles of Islamic kingdoms in spreading out the teachings of Islam. The arrival of the Dutch Colonial has predisposed the application of the Islamic law in Indonesia. The Dutch Colonial Government applied the theory of *Receptio in Complaxu* and the theory of *Receptie* in the Islamic law in Indonesia. Both of these theories gave a very strong influence in the Dutch legal system in Indonesia. The Proclamation of Indonesian Independence was the starting point of the struggle for legal structure changes by performing the decolonization of law, including islamic law decolonization through the emergence of the *receptie exit* theory. **Contribution:** The results of the study of history, This decolonization was designated by the emergence of Islamic law in the perspective of Indonesianness in the form of the *Compilation of the Islamic Law in Indonesia*.

Keywords: Decolonization, Law, Islam, Indonesia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-274

“HYBRID IDENTITY IN MUSLIM FICTION: AN ANALYSIS OF DIASPORA ELEMENTS IN “MY BOLLYWOOD WEDDING”

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Abstract

Introduction: Representing the British Muslim Identities in the Contemporary Muslim fictions by the diaspora women writers has become one of the blooming issues in the field of research. There have been a few new methodologies in the clarification of the importance of diasporic feelings and cultural hybridity. Valuing those depictions, features and findings of the past researches on hybrid culture of diaspora writers, this paper selects one of the South Asian Muslim writers, Rekha Waheed and her novel, “My Bollywood Wedding”, where a combination of multiple literary qualities can be found. **Methodology:** With a view to contribute to the field of research, this work aspires to flash on the consequence of the declaration to establish the self identity, along with the migrant identity within the field of Postcolonialism in the selected novel, “My Bollywood Wedding”. Postcolonialism is particularly a postmodern scholarly talk that comprises of, a response to and the investigation of the social legacy of imperialism. This study delves into the legacies of imperialism on culture and analyses the chosen text, under the guidance of Homi Bhabha’s theory of ‘Cultural Hybridity and Third Space’. Offering the same importance to the issues- ‘hybridity’, ‘identity’ and ‘culture’, this paper examines the way that Rekha Waheed evokes her British Muslim life through the character of ‘Maya’, in “My Bollywood Wedding”, who moves into the world of hybridity but succeeds to meet up with her dream. **Findings:** According to Homi Bhabha: ‘Third space is the creation of the process of cultural hybridity which gives rise to something different, new and unrecognizable. It crafts a new area of negotiation and representation.’ In this stage of neutral being, the person will give priority to the sense of being anterior more than to the sense of being original. Finally, remarking on the hybrid life of a diaspora as a “never-ending battle field”, this paper meets up the findings that, a few improvements and better approaches for leading a diasporic life can be produced if one applies Homi K. Bhabha’s concept of third space. In addition, negotiating the cons and taking the pros of ‘imperialism’, one can lead a life of fusion and prosperity. **Contribution:** This paper would be a commitment to the area of ‘Social Study’, as new conceivable outcomes are induced here for the future researchers to work with the Muslim diaspora compositions and hybrid culture. Future researchers can refer to and infer this work to create new and inventive papers.

Keywords: Cultural Hybridity, Diaspora, Third Space, Imperialism, Muslim Fictions.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-275

CONSTRUCTION MEANING "WAGES AND PROTEST " IN THE CONTEXT OF TRIPARTITE OVER BANDUNG, WEST JAVA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Research purpose to elaborate on the meaning of “wages and protests” among workers, employers and government (Tripartite). By early 2017, the workers demonstrated against the Government Regulation No. 78/2015 about wages was considered incompatible with the aspirations of the workers in life worthy* **Methodology:** *The method used a case study with qualitative paradigm* **Findings:** *The results showed that that wages as an essential element for survival on the job still considered the workers are still far away from the needs of daily life worth living. The Employers and government considered the wages are set through regulations has met the standards of daily life worth living. the workers felt excluded in determining a fair wage. The protest is considered the workers to be the strategy of their fate, because the dialogue or communication between employers and workers often do not solve the problem. Protest been able pressing employers and governments to concerned about their fate. Politicization protest often used by labor activists to express their aspirations. While, employers feel that the protest made a great disadvantage for companies, led to the cessation of production. The protest is a form of the workers resistance are always positioned by governments and employers as part of the "outside" company* **Contribution:** *Real condition of labor 's wage and the meaning protests as social mapping for improving new condition in tripartite relationships*

Keywords: Construction; Wage; Protests; life worthy; bipartite; tripartite

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-276

ANOTHER HISTORY OF MALAYSIA? EXPRESSIONS FROM ‘NEGARA’ SARAWAK

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Abstract

Introduction: *The national narratives are about the collective past as well as the future. It assumes the construction of a national identity and represents the central actors are peripheral actors orienting themselves towards the national story. The collective experience is occasionally challenged and subjugated by ethnic, class, regions and histories. In Malaysia, such forces are working on returning and reinterpreting the past. This has been found its way in discourses coming from Sarawak, arguing either for another history or for an ‘equitable’ representation in the Malaysian national narrative. This paper look into the Sarawak response – how its natives justify the history of Malaysia from a different point of view. The most common justifications include violence of historical facts with regards to the representation of Malaysia’s history.* **Methodology:** *A qualitative descriptive study with focus group interviews was used to provide an in-depth and rich understanding of communities in Sarawak, how they viewed the history of Malaysia and discover themselves as part of the historical narrative (mainstream history). Two focus groups with 25 participants were conducted at Miri and Kuching, Sarawak. The participants in focus group discussions were selected along the basis of purposiveness in each subject rather than representativeness.* **Findings:** *This discussion was very important to prove that the dominant national authority holds the power of what should and should not include the nation’s history. Thus, elucidating the important facts, which significantly is important to the Sarawak natives laid the seeds of the ‘othering’ discourses. Ultimately, the new media have become the medium facilitating the emergence of a historical consciousness, where the Sarawak natives retrieve their history and cultural identity not just for their individual and collective experience framed within the ‘Negara’ but also adopting practices and strategies to resist the mainstream national ideology, generally assumed as imposing’ upon them by the ‘Orang Semenanjung’. Thus, this idea of alternative contestation of history is parallel with the idea of how young adults nowadays imagining- as urban based thinking based on cosmopolitans and the hybrid idea of multiculturalism* **Contribution:** *Digital technologies have transformed history discourses into the public sphere. The paper moves beyond discussions about content of indigenous history to issues of resistance and engagement found amongst Sarawakian with regard to national history. In addressing recent developments in the literature through the lens of the special issue, the paper emphasises the unifying power of history and offers ideas, insights and reflections that may assist in stimulating originality in future studies of accounting’s past.*

Keywords: Narrative; Historical Consciousness; Discourse; Otherness; Sarawak

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-277

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS ENGLISH LEARNING: VOICES FROM INDONESIAN PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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Co-Authors: Akhmad Habibi; Mariza Juwita

Abstract

Introduction: *The issue of attitude and perception in learning takes major role that affect to the result of someone decision to learn a language. The study generally aims to investigate the pre-service teachers' attitudes and perceptions towards English learning in the University of Jambi, Indonesia. This study was held in on state university in Indonesia and specifically addressed to find out: (1) what the attitudes and perception of non-English programme students towards learning English, (2) what students need to learn English better, and (3) what students do to improve their English in a university in Indonesia.*

Methodology: *This research used quantitative method with survey research design to find out the non-English study program students' attitude and perception toward learning English. Non-English students are those students who are not in English major. In this case of the study, they are Math and Science students at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) in Jambi University, Jambi.*

Math and Science Program at Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP) in Jambi University has four majors including Math, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Each of the study programs has one regular class, one non-regular class and one excellent class. It means that it consists of eight classes in academic year of 2013 as the population. Through cluster sampling, the researcher selected the representative sample from the population.

To 302 students, the researcher distributed the survey questionnaire that is adapted from two previous researches from Alkaff (2013) and Abidin (2012). The survey questionnaire had 42 items of close questionnaire that asked the participants to choose one of responses which were appropriate for them: Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. The specifications for the questionnaire consist of three component of attitude as proposed by Abidin (2012)

Findings: *The findings to be presented consist of three parts. The first part from number 1 to 42 contains the result of responses about the non-English study program students' perception toward learning English. The second part number 43 consists of the result of the question about what make students learn English better. The last part number 44 contains the result of the question about what the students do to improve their English. Each of the part answers the research questions orderly.*

There were 42 items that asked the Non-English study program students' perception toward learning English. Concluding from the interpretation of the frequency, the mean, and the standard deviation of the data, the researcher found that there were four statements that got "very high" interpretation.

Item 43 in the questionnaire asked the respondents to tick more than one response about what they thought to learn English better. The researcher provided six choices of statements for students about what they thought to learn English better. For number six, the students could add their own statement about what they thought to learn English better. The number of respondents and the percentage of each item were described in the table as follows.

Contribution: *This research is hopefully expected to get involved in the betterment of English teaching as specific purposes.*

This research is contributed to being reading reference for all stake holders; teachers, student teachers, pre-service teachers, teacher educators, and other related parties. English is taught in every major in higher education in Jambi, Indonesia. There are limited research provided in this area. Therefore, this research is important for the development of English for specific purposes.

Keywords: Attitude, perception, EFL, learning English, non-English study program

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-278

STUDENT TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS ON THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SERVICES (SNS) IN ONE PRE-SERVICE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

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Abstract

Introduction: *The fact that SNS in higher education has become a very important issue in today's education inspired two supervisors of pre-service teaching program in Jambi University Indonesia to initiate the use of the SNS (Whatsup, Telegram, Google Form, and Email) to communicate, supervise, discuss, and accept report submission. They used it for a three-month time during their supervision. Being informed about the project, the researchers offered to conduct research on the perception of the pre-service teachers that got involved in the supervision because it is valuable to take a broad view and consider the views of users in this term the pre-service teachers*

Methodology: *In achieving the purpose of the research, we held a qualitative study involving focus group discussions with small groups of participants. A total of 42 pre-service teachers taking part in this study were from Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Jambi University. The research took a-10 month time to finish. The pre-service teachers as the users have done their pre-service training in Jambi University's Pre-Service Teacher Training Program in four junior high schools with a regular supervision, communication, discussion, and report submission from/to the two supervisors and peers with the use of SNS for a 3-month period. The supervisors used SNS (Whatsup, Telegram, Google Form, and Email) which have been informed and explained to us before the research was conducted. Focus groups are widely applied in academia world in research on attitudes, feelings, experiences, and reactions in a way that would not be achievable with one to one interviews, questionnaires, and observations. The environment of focus groups lets participants to participate, to react, and to establish upon responses of other members or to think with synergy in a group setting' (Klein, Tellefsen, & Herskovitz, 2007).*

Findings: *The finding concludes some key themes , sub-themes, explanation, and participants who commented in the focus group discussions conducted in Bahasa Indonesia as the medium of instruction which were identified in the analysis. This deals with students' perceptions on the use of social networking services (SNS) to improve their communication, supervision, discussion, and report submission.*

Social interaction results on the peer discussion and platform to interact with supervisors or lecturers as the sub-themes. Pre-service teachers are able to share, interact, and collaborate with each other using SNS in the discussion about teaching practice, They interact and get feedback from their lecturers using SNS as platform of communication, supervision, discussion, and report submission.

Learning motivation and experience supporting brings three main items as important sub-themes; self-directed monitoring, promoting critical thinking, and content engagement. In this theme, it is revealed that pre-service teachers are self-directed and supported by peers and supervisor to discover new knowledge in TEFL They are able to track their teaching progress such as their understanding of the lesson plans, they are able to be more critical of their thought processes and analytical, they are better engaged with the program content and show higher level of understanding. and mastery of the topics

Contribution: *The findings of this research are not readily generalizable to the context of other pre-service teaching training programs due to the use which is not yet widely used by campuses in Indonesia. Although this study is presented by rich data which in turn could provide chances for understanding the research phenomenon from a variety of other perspectives, there is an absence of statistical generalizability. This is consistent with the views of Myers (2009) and Walsham (2001) who argued that interpretive research (such as this current research) is not suitable for generating "statistical generalizable" findings. Future studies could increase the sample size in order to make the findings more representative. A longitudinal and ethnographic study where a researcher spends a significant amount of time observing the pre-service teachers practices in interacting using SNS would be beneficial in providing richer insights about how interactions take place when students use social technologies for educational purposes. Additionally, quantitative-based research via survey with a significant number of respondents may yield different results and the findings could then be generalized to a larger population.*

Keywords: English Pre-service teachers, Social Networking Services, Pre-Service Teacher Training Programs

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-283

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE: A STUDY ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Corresponding Author: SITI NOOR ASYIKIN BINTI MOHD RAZALI

University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Co-Authors: TAN PEI CHY; IZAH RAFIDAH BINTI AHMAD

Abstract

Introduction: Nowadays, students confront with the invisible pressure and live under tension condition. This causes the students feeling stress and extends to the problem of mental health as they unable to manage their emotions well. One's emotion is manipulated by own emotional intelligence. It is the key to success rather than the intelligence quotient (IQ) as it alters ones decision making and emotion on doing everything. Therefore, the objectives of this study are to investigate the level of emotional intelligence, identify the significant differences of emotional intelligence with demographic background and determine the relationships of emotional intelligence factors on academic performance. **Methodology:** There are about 400 respondents are taken as sample from eight faculties of University Tun Hussein Malaysia (UTHM) and this study considered population of undergraduate students only. The techniques of non-parametric test of Cronbach's Alpha, Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis and Spearman Correlation were used to analyze the data in order to achieve the objectives of the study. **Findings:** Result indicated that the level of emotional intelligence among UTHM students is at average or above level. The age, ethnic, faculties, hometown location and family income have significant difference with emotional intelligence while the factors of gender and parents' education level have no significant difference with emotional intelligence. The factor of "self-control" has the highest relationship towards academic performance. **Contribution:** Emotional intelligence is the substance influences people thinking and alters their action. It is important for people to make the right decision for future. As emotional quotient (EQ) will be interfered individual's mind, the good situation of emotional intelligence will lead to the satisfaction of job performance and well learning process. This study have shown that university students have average level of emotional intelligence even though they are living with high stress situation in order to achieve a good academic performance.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Academic Performance, Non-parametric Test

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-285

RELIGIOUS ENCULTURATION IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Corresponding Author: Asep Nursobah

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Co-Authors: Andewi Suhartini

Abstract

Introduction: Education as a enculturation process, mean that education aims to enculture values through various educational activities. In Islamic education, enculturation implemented through the actualization of the behavior of learners in everyday life within the framework of school culture, in which values shared in school community member. Enculturation process is an attempt to make the values as impart of a pattern of integral behavior. Enculturation values of islamic education is an attempt to embody of the values of the Islamic religion in the everyday behavior of learners, especially in schools. **Methodology:** The research methode was descriptive, located in Purwakarta district West Java Province, Indonesia, with a sample of 6 Scondary High School (SMP), conducted in 2016. The data collection was done by using a questionnaire enclosed and semi-enclosed and equipped with observation and interviews. Data analyzed with quantitative and qualitative approach to describe and explore with categorization and interpretation. **Findings:** The research found that enculturation process of Islamic values in schools conducted through three important activities. Those are: (a) stages of values socialization; (b) habituation of behavior in accordance with the values; (c) enforcement of the rules for the establishment of appropriate behavior with values. Enculturation of Islamic values in schools through socialization, habituation to behave as well as enforcement of school discipline is proven to control the behavior of students in Islamic education. The enculturized values as a religious value (feel oneself being watched by God), affection to peers, respectful to teachers, pious conducted through habituation, such as reading the Koran, read the Divine Name, pray before and after learning, familiarize greeting and other religious activities in school environment is proven to strengthen Islamic religious learning process for students. Those enculturation of religious values was able to control everyday behavior of students in the school. **Contribution:** The focus of this research is the habituation of good behavior in Islamic religious education through the enculturation of religious culture in secondary school. This research contributes to the development

of the growth of good behavior through the enculturation values of the Islamic religion in the school. The model can be a reference in the creation of the school culture that fosters good behavior of students.

Keywords: islamic education, enculturation, religious culture

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-287

RELIGIOUS ENCULTURATION IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Corresponding Author: Asep Nursobah

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Co-Authors: Andewi Suhartini

Abstract

Introduction: *Education as a enculturation process, mean that education aims to enculture values through various educational activities. In Islamic education, enculturation implemented through the actualization of the behavior of learners in everyday life within the framework of school culture, in which values shared in school community member. Enculturation process is an attempt to make the values as impart of a pattern of integral behavior. Enculturation values of islamic education is an attempt to embody of the values of the Islamic religion in the everyday behavior of learners, especially in schools. **Methodology:** The research methode was descriptive, located in Purwakarta district West Java Province, Indonesia, with a sample of 6 Scondary High School (SMP), conducted in 2016. The data collection was done by using a questionnaire enclosed and semi-enclosed and equipped with observation and interviews. Data analyzed with quantitative and qualitative approach to describe and explore with categorization and interpretation. **Findings:** The research found that enculturation process of Islamic values in schools conducted through three important activities. Those are: (a) stages of values socialization; (b) habituation of behavior in accordance with the values; (c) enforcement of the rules for the establishment of appropriate behavior with values. Enculturation of Islamic values in schools through socialization, habituation to behave as well as enforcement of school discipline is proven to control the behavior of students in Islamic education. The enculturized values as a religious value (feel oneself being watched by God), affection to peers, respectful to teachers, pious conducted through habituation, such as reading the Koran, read the Divine Name, pray before and after learning, familiarize greeting and other religious activities in school environment is proven to strengthen Islamic religious learning process for students. Those enculturation of religious values was able to control everyday behavior of students in the school. **Contribution:** The focus of this research is the habituation of good behavior in Islamic religious education through the enculturation of religious culture in secondary school. This research contributes to the development of the growth of good behavior through the enculturation values of the Islamic religion in the school. The model can be a reference in the creation of the school culture that fosters good behavior of students.*

Keywords: islamic education, enculturation, religious culture

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-290

PERCEIVED CONSUMPTION VALUES, SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY IN THE TOURISM: CASE OF MALAYSIA

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UNIVERSITI TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN

Co-Authors: SIA BIK KAI, MOHAMMAD FALAHAT

Abstract

Introduction: *This study extent the concept and evaluates the empirical evidence of the relationship between perceived consumption values toward tourism loyalty. . Drawn from revised framework of the Sheth-Newman Gross Model of Consumption Values and the European Consumer Satisfaction Index (ECSI) we examine the relationship of perceived consumption values, tourist satisfaction and tourist loyalty. **Methodology:** Face to face interview with structured questions was collected from 255 tourists visited the state of Malacca, Malaysia. **Findings:** The findings provide valuable insights to the policy makers, industries and academics in developing strategies and exploring possible factors to consider in tourism sector and thus, boost the national economy. **Contribution:** The study is the pioneer studies drawn from the combination of Sheth-Newman Gross Model of Consumption Values and the European Consumer Satisfaction Index (ECSI).*

Keywords: Perceived Consumption Values, Tourist Satisfaction, Tourist Loyalty, ECSI model

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-292

FORCED TOLERANCE-EXPLORING REPORTING CULTURE OF INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOUR AT WORK AMONG MALAYSIANS

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Co-Authors: Martin Dempster

Abstract

Introduction: *This article using a phenomenological approach aims to investigate the reasons for low reporting of incidences of inappropriate behaviour such as harassment, bullying and mobbing. Methodology:* Interviews were conducted with 12 participants self-identified as victims. *A phenomenological approach. Findings:* Themes identified in the study were: fear of reprisals, non-existing reporting system, confidential issues, no action to perpetrators and one theme within the sub-themes appeared to be secondary victimisation. **Contribution:** *The study emphasised the importance of knowing the reason for the toleration of inappropriate behaviour by victims in Malaysia which might provide insightful information for researchers in non-Western society.*

Keywords: Inappropriate behaviour, tolerate, reporting, culture, accept

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-294

THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE PRIANGAN PEOPLE IN WEST JAVA WHILE THE NETHERLAND INDIE GOVERNMENT IN 1900-1940

Corresponding Author: Dr. Sri Ana Handayani, M.Si
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Co-Authors: Dr. Sri Ana Handayani, M.Si

Abstract

Introduction: *This aims of this research is to show the economic activity of the Priangan people in West Java while the Netherland Indie Government in 1900-1940. The research focuses to show of the economic policies background and consideration from the Netherland Indies Government to reform the pribumi economic life, and the response of the Priangan society to government of their economic policies. Methodology:* The method used in this study is the historical method has four stages of work, namely heuristic, critics, interpretation, and historiography. **Findings:** *The result of this research shows that the state intervention on the local economic life was failed. It was showed by the number of Priangan people on poverty. At the early twentieth century, a lot of new sikep (landlord) were becoming reformers to new perspective of capital, namely money not land. They succeed to use their capital to develop the micro industry and that it had influence to the economic life the Priangan society. The Priangan society was able to creatively adapt to liberalism by the Netherland Indie government. Contribution:* *Based on their local wisdoms, the people could create a new liberalism supported by socio-cultural, economic, and political structures. The local liberalism had formed the pattern of dynamic economic behavior nurturing entrepreneurship among the people.*

Keywords: Priangan, liberalism, micro industry, entrepreneurship.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-295

NAVAL BUILD-UP IN INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Corresponding Author: Ms. Adila Abbasi
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Co-Authors: Nil

Abstract

Introduction: *Indo-Pacific region is undergoing considerable changes in its security relations. The paper assesses both the theoretical and empirical dimensions of the Asian security debate after naval build-up in this region. It focuses on the "regional-global nexus" as a means to discern the dynamics of Indo-Pacific security politics and its intersection with global security. Issues addressed include power balancing and alliances, governance and democracy, maritime and energy security, the relationship between economics and security. Since the economies of the Indo-Pacific region are increasingly important markets for exports of manufactured goods and natural resources for many states including India, the economic and strategic implications are clear. Meanwhile, across Asia the United States (US) and Indian interests are converging. India has been called the lynchpin of US Asia rebalance. Therefore, an effort would be made to solve this regional and strategic puzzle. Methodology:* *This research introduces the fundamental elements of a qualitative approach to research, to help*

you understand and become proficient in the qualitative methods discussed in subsequent modules. *Qualitative research is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that:*

- seeks answers to a question.
- systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question
- collects evidence.
- produces findings that were not determined in advance.
- produces findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. **Findings:** A new world order is emerging in the Indo-Pacific Region. The profound upheaval in the region is marked by unparalleled military and naval build ups. Reasons for growing tension include territorial disputes, economic domination, oil reserves, strategic waterways, rise in ethnicity and nationalism. An open economic system with deep trade and investment interdependence is the secret of stability in Asia-Pacific. As the region to future conflicts, economic repercussion cannot be ruled out in case of regional conflicts like islands disputes at Diaoyu/Senkaku. Similarly, an eventuality in East China Sea could cause political risk, impacting regional trade and investment. The security situation requires provision of a protection umbrella/monitoring of some sort, may be by US, against a resurgence of military or political adventurism. On the other hand, China being competitor of the US is not comfortable with the growing American role in the region. In the given circumstances, the foremost concern of the region is the future role of the US there. Although the forward US military deployments in Western Pacific have been scaled down, her navy would continue playing the role as a “regional balancer”. The US dilemma is how to maintain regional order while unintentionally motivating China and its contestants to take heedless advantage. **Contribution:** Asia’s security dynamics and balance of power would be decided by whoever controls the region. From Pakistan’s view-point developments in the area are important because India has directed its efforts, economic and military, eastwards. India’s eastward look is being actively supported by the US, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Vietnam primarily to counter China’s growing regional influence. China-India rivalry will inevitably deepen as both expand their perimeters of influence in the area. Pakistan is deeply affected by the shifting geopolitical equilibrium because Indo-Pacific region is directly linked to the Indian Ocean where international rivalries interlock, Pakistan versus India, US versus China, China versus India, US versus Iran coupled with US/Western attempts to contain rising Islamic fundamentalism in south and west Asia. It is of vital importance that Indo-Pacific geopolitical importance is not seen in isolation but combined with the strategic compulsions of the Indian Ocean. Analysts predict that the Indo-Pacific region extending into the Indian Ocean will occupy the centre of global change and international power politics in the coming decades. So will the fortunes and destiny of the US and littoral states like China, India, Japan and Pakistan located astride the Pacific-Indian Oceans.

Keywords: Naval Buildup, Indian Ocean, Indo, Pacific, China, India, US, Security, Pivot.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-297

THE EFFECT OF TEACHER’S COMPETENCE AND LEARNING PROCESS QUALITY ON STUDENT’S SATISFACTION

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Universitas Pancasila Tegal

Co-Authors: Sumartono;Deddy Prihadi;Mursyidah Dwi Hartati

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of teacher’s competence and learning process quality on student’s satisfaction. **Methodology:** This study was verification research using explanatory survey method. This study used descriptive analysis, classical assumptions test, and multiple regression analysis. **Findings:** The results of analysis were: 1) there was no effect of teachers’ competence on students’ satisfaction, 2) there was positive effect of learning process quality on student’s satisfaction, 3) there was positive effect of teacher’s competence and learning process on student’s satisfaction. **Contribution:** The conclusion of the research is student’s satisfaction can be improved through teacher’s competence and learning process quality development.

Keywords: Teacher’s competence, Learning process, Student’s Satisfaction

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-301

ENGLISH SPEAKING ZONE AND CONFIDENCE IN ENGLISH

Corresponding Author: Mohd Rizal Mohd Yaakop

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Co-Authors: Samsu Adabi Mamat

Abstract

Introduction: *This study examines the English Speaking Zone (ESZ) in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) Malaysia. The subjects were mostly undergraduate students who are moderate or less proficient in English. It is to examine the level of confidence of the students using English* **Methodology:** *The main methodology is questionnaire which was distributed during the duration of the ESZ program and the focus was on oral communication* **Findings:** *The result shows that all ESZ activities received a high score of agreement (Agree and Strongly Agree) from the students. The students agreed that most activities are well organized and served the purposes. The top activity is Radio and TV programs conducted in English. A comparison with actual activities seen and response from the questionnaires shows such activities were fun and enjoyable and students were not afraid and felt free to deliver their idea in a spontaneous English speaking manner.* **Contribution:** *The implications of these findings are discussed in terms of improving university English Speaking Zone and to improve student learning and promote lifelong learning. This study is original and novel.*

Keywords: English Speaking, Confidence, Leadership

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-302

PROBLEMS IN TEACHING BAHASA MELAYU AT CHINESE SCHOOL

Corresponding Author: Mohd Rizal Mohd Yaakop

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Co-Authors: Ali Seman

Abstract

Introduction: *The aim of this research is to observe the problem faced in teaching Malay language (Bahasa Melayu) in Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina. The main objective is to identify the problems, teachers attitude towards the teaching of Malay language. Besides that, this research is done to observe the problem faced in choosing the right teaching aid and the way of approaches and steps taken that affect the results of Malay language.* **Methodology:** *This research is done by using the observation and the library research. Tools that were used to collect data are the Q&A form. The research sample are 40 Malay language teacher .* **Findings:** *The result of the research shows that there is a lot of problems in teaching Malay language. Some of the problems identified is the teachers who teaches Malay Language have not enough proficiency where they are lack of technique, speaking problem as well as usage of the teaching aid. Besides that, some other factors are teachers attitude does affect the results in Malay Language as well.* **Contribution:** *It is original and a few summary and suggestion had been made to increase the achievement in Malay language among the Chinese schools and some ways to overcome the teaching obstacle that the teachers face.*

Keywords: Language, Identity, Constitution

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-303

BLOGGING AND YOUNG VOTERS TREND IN MALAYSIA

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Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Co-Authors: Ruzlizawati Taib

Abstract

Introduction: *The objective of this study is to examine political blogging, particularly in relation to electoral process in Malaysia.* **Methodology:** *This study used Grounded Theory approach and content analysis method by analyzing 193 internet political blogs. The selected blogs were categorized into three main categories: the pro-government blogs, the opposition blogs and the neutral blogs.* **Findings:** *The finding reveals that the opposition parties utilized more blogs to discuss local political issues compared to the ruling parties. Both the oppositions and the ruling parties generally not refrained from attacking other political parties and saw it as a tool of campaigning. There was evidence that the popularity of certain politician was heighten because of their blog, even though many said such popularity did not contribute to vote payoff. The finding shows that 114 political*

blogs did not support the government and only 28 blogs supported the government. The main issues discussed by the bloggers were about the leadership of the Prime Minister. It also shows that Malay bloggers dominated the political blogs. They liked to use their pseudonyms to protect their real identities. Most of them were male and the youth were the most active. This study implies that political blog was widely used by the cyber society to share information and to speak their mind freely and openly. **Contribution:** Original. Therefore, more researchers should concentrate more on studying political blogging as key media of political communication especially in a multi-ethnic society. The contributions of this study include: (1) developing a holistic understanding on the mechanism of government website utilization, (2) identifying a few new theoretical concepts that were not explored in previous studies, (3) revealing that value acquisition is the essence of government website utilization, and (4) formulating a derivative conceptual model for delineating the process of information source selection.

Keywords: Blogging, Electoral

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-304

PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA: FROM STAKEHOLDERS' PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: Prospective students tend to rely their choice based on university ranks, while when we tried to compute the efficiency score of higher education institution using DEA, it is not exactly linear with the university ranks. Thus, this study aims to analyze the necessity of performance evaluation in higher education institutions based on benchmarking model of Educational Development Efficiency (EDE) by using the perspective of stakeholder, which further will be employed to analyze the inclination of stakeholder in deciding which program and university they prefer to choose. **Methodology:** The variables employed in this study are constructed based on Educational Development Efficiency (EDE) model which divides it into 3 categories; inputs, process, and outputs, and based on components of higher education assessment in Indonesia. The data is obtained by using questionnaires that capture the satisfaction and preference of stakeholders. The analysis is performed by using binary logistic regression to predict the inclination of stakeholder based on provided assessment factors.

Findings: The results of this study are consistent with previous studies where input variables in EDE model significantly influence the quality of university outcomes. Furthermore, referring to observed factors, quality of academic services and comprehensive quality of educational institution are emphasized by stakeholder in choosing program and university, while the rank issued by National Accreditation Institution of Higher Education in Indonesia contributes as supporting information. **Contribution:** This study observes the perspective of 400 stakeholders from universities cluster I in East Java, Indonesia, during 2016 that hold the certificate of accreditation from 2015; University of Brawijaya (UB), University of Airlangga (UNAIR), and Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November (ITS). The results of this study shed light on the urgency of providing stakeholder an assessment tool rather than university ranks that will allow them to assess the program and university based on what they need.

Keywords: performance efficiency, university ranks, higher education, educational development efficiency (EDE) model

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-307

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN REALIZING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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Universitas Garut

Co-Authors: Ummu Salamah; Nonah Patonah

Abstract

Introduction: Natural disaster is an undesirable event and it can happen at anytime. The government should be present to decrease the consequences of natural disaster, so it is necessary to make public policy and coordination between government agencies to handle natural disaster. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of the implementation of disaster management policy towards coordination between regional work units in realizing the effectiveness of disaster management. **Methodology:** The research methodology used is

quantitative method with path analysis technique. The research was conducted in Regional Disaster Relief Agency of Garut District (Indonesia) with 73 respondents. **Findings:** The results showed that the disaster management policy has positive and significant affect to the coordination between regional work units in realizing the effectiveness of disaster management. **Contribution:** The research finding showed that the good implementation of policy can be performed through improving coordination between Regional Work Units to realize the effectiveness of disaster management.

Keywords: coordination, disaster management, effectiveness, policy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-308

EXTENSIVE READING (ER) PRACTICES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE FLUENCY

Corresponding Author: Resky Januaryy

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Abstract

Introduction: Learning foreign language has to consider some aspects including the skills in achieving the language fluency. One of the best ways to develop it is by the large amount of reading. Nowadays, Extensive Reading (ER) becomes more popular for students to develop their language fluency. It is an approach of teaching and learning a foreign language through reading text or books that are chosen personally by the students guided by the instructors (Day and Bamford, 1998; Safaia and Bulca, 2013). **Methodology:** The design of the study is qualitative study using purposive sampling technique. The data is collected by using questionnaire to twenty students in Indonesia **Findings:** the findings report on the types of reading materials preferred; reasons for reading; the effect of the Extensive Reading (ER) practices to the development of language fluency. **Contribution:** The results indicated that students preferred the enjoyable reading as their reading sources. Moreover, the books suggested by the teachers to read also become their favorite materials because they obtain some advantages especially in developing language fluency.

Keywords: Extensive reading, language fluency, practices, habit.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-313

A DESCRIPTIVE PERCEPTION VS ACHIEVEMENT ANALYSIS OF CONTINUANCE IMPROVEMENT IN MALAYSIAN ISO 9001 CERTIFIED COMPANIES

Corresponding Author: Khairil Anwar Razali

University Technical Malaysia, Melaka

Co-Authors: Azizah Saaban

Abstract

Introduction: In today's competitive market, the organizations are required to continuously improve their business processes. The purpose of this paper is to describe and compare the level of perception vs. achievement of factors maintaining continuance improvement for Malaysian ISO 9001 certified SMEs. **Methodology:** Reviewing the related literature shows that common benefits of the ISO 9001 certification is to help organizations to maintain "Continuous improvement", "Customer satisfaction focus", "Management & Review", "Organizational performance" and the factors for TQM implementation are "Employee Focus", "Customer focus", "ISO 9001 implementation", "Supplier quality management", "Vision and plan statement", "Evaluation", "Quality system improvement". This primary study conducted among 27 randomly collected manufacturing SMEs Malaysia to describe the level of perception vs. achievement of factors for Successful of ISO and TQM implementation. **Findings:** The descriptive analysis suggests that from factors for Successful of ISO 9001, Organizational performance was the most important aspect from the respondent's point of view, the highest level of organization's achievement was also Organizational performance. The results also indicating that the most important construct of TQM implementation was Quality system improvement and in terms of TQM implementation achievement, the highest Level of organization's TQM implementation achievement was Customer relationship. This study also shows that there is a significant different between companies perception of the level of important and achievement in factors for Successful of ISO 9001 and TQM implementations. **Contribution:** This paper traces what is organization's perception of the level of important vs. achievement for factors influence the ISO 9001 continuous improvement and TQM implementation. The paper also presents research conducted in this field. For practitioners this study addresses how continuous improvement has evolved and how to maintain benefits from ISO 9001 certifications.

Keywords: Successful of ISO 9001: Barriers of ISO implications; Employee Focus; Employee Focus; TQM implementation; Continual improvement

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-316

A COUNSELING MODEL DEALING WITH BULLYING BEHAVIOR AT SCHOOLS

Corresponding Author: Ulfiah

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Co-Authors: ;

Abstract

Introduction: *Bullying is a kind of behavior in which there is coercion or attempt by psychological or physical harm to a person or group of people who are weaker by a person or group of people who are stronger. The bullying phenomenon often found in an interaction between students at school. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the bullying behavior and the implementation of counseling at school, and to analyze the effectiveness of the counseling model by developing religious commitment as a pattern of handling student bullying behavior.* **Methodology:** *The research method used is a qualitative method. The overall research stages include preliminary studies, counseling models planning, feasibility test, revision, and counseling model specification. Research conducted at one of a high school in Bandung, Indonesia. Based on the stages of this research, it is categorized as research and development.* **Findings:** *Research findings indicate that the counseling model by developing religious commitment made by sharpening the religious rules and norms in society is considered effective in addressing bullying behavior at school.* **Contribution:** *This research resulted a model of counseling by developing religious commitment that is able to create healthy relationship condition and mutual respect between individuals.*

Keywords: behavior, bullying, counseling

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-317

EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH BATU PECAH INDUSTRY: THE PROFILE OF HARD-WORKING WOMEN

Corresponding Author: Ulfiah

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Co-Authors: ;

Abstract

Introduction: *Women do not always meet a comfortable space for them to do their activities. It is frequently found that many hard working women are paid a low salary, especially those who live in villages. This study is intended to examine a work pattern of hard-working “Pemecah Batu” (rock-breaker) craftswomen and to reveal their perspectives toward the job, in relation to the people’s welfare.* **Methodology:** *This study utilized a qualitative method. The data were taken from a questionnaire, observation, and literature study. The respondents were the rock-breaker craftswomen who lived in Desa Cisewu, Kecamatan Cisewu, Kabupaten Garut, Indonesia.* **Findings:** *The findings show that the majority of the respondents did the work as the rock-breaker craftswomen as a side-job because they mainly worked as farmers or laborers of which their income could not support them to fulfill their daily needs. They worked under employers who provided them with the raw materials, bought and sold their products to the customers. This study recommends that interventions be done by the government, especially in providing tools to help them do their job more easily so that this can improve their prosperity.* **Contribution:** *This study contributes in generating a new concept related to the pattern of empowering “rock-breaker craftswomen, and the roles of government in providing advocate and assistance for “Pemecah Batu” craftswomen in order to be able to improve their welfare.*

Keywords: hard working, “pemecah batu” craftswomen, women

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-318

LEGAL REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING OF ZAKAT INSTITUTION IN INDONESIA

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Co-Authors: ;

Abstract

Introduction: *This study is motivated by the proposition stating that zakat and its’ institution was arranged in the form of state legislation in Indonesia, which aims in order the management of zakat to be effective, efficient,*

well-planned, and more functional in improving the indigent and poor welfare. This study aims to clarify the background of the zakat legislation in legal system in Indonesia; and formulate strategies that zakat institutions stipulated in the legislation in Indonesia can run well. **Methodology:** This study uses the normative-juridical. The main source of the data study obtained from the literature and documentation, as well as internal and external data sources are closely related to the concept of zakat and institutions in legislation and regulations in Indonesia. The data were analyzed through qualitative data analysis. Theoretical framework used is the major theories (grand theory): the theory of state law. While the theory of intermediate (middle range theory): the theory of the constitution. The applicable theory (Applicative theory): political theory and law enforcement. **Findings:** The result of study is that the background to the rule of law in Indonesia, which regulates zakat and its institutions as a product of legislation or as an instrument of state power which has the force of law, are dominated by the political interests of legislators. It has affected to zakat and its institutions of being unable to answer the problem of zakat in Indonesia. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a strategy and steps of the legal system reform about a regulation of zakat and its' institution **Contribution:** An important finding in this study is the lack of legal structure and legal obligations (legal aspects) of zakat and its' institution that make it is not optimal to support the indigent and poor life in Indonesia.

Keywords: legal reform, institutional restructuring, improvement strategies, zakat

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-319

ADAT SEMBAH IN MARRIAGE: A CONTEXTUAL INTERPRETATION OF KHITBAH CONCEPT IN MUSLIM MARRIAGE TRADITION IN INDONESIA

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UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

Co-Authors: ;

Abstract

Introduction: The study is based on the proposition stating that Khitbah (a marriage proposal) is a bond done by a prospective husband to the trustee of his fiancée before marriage covenant is held. The rules and mechanism of Khitbah are not explicitly elaborated in detailed in *al-Qur'an* and *Al-Sunnah*. This results in various interpretation about Khitbah made by mufassir. In Muslim marriage tradition in Indonesia, there is a phenomenon in khitbah which is called "adat sembah." The custom of "adat sembah" is practiced based on the tradition of most Indonesian Muslims where the prospective husband is required to give the amount of money to his fiancée in Khitbah. Thus, this study is to reveal (a) a clear interpretation of mufassir about the concept of khitbah in *Quranic verses* and *al-Hadist*, (b) an obvious explanation about "adat sembah" phenomenon in Muslim marriages in Indonesian seen from contextual interpretations of khitbah. **Methodology:** This study used a content analysis method. The main sources of data were literature and documentation, as well as internal and external data which are strongly related to the concept of khitbah and adat sembah in Indonesia. The data were collected through literature study and documentation. The data were analyzed qualitatively by using these three theories: the *maqshidi al-syari'ah* as the grand theory, 'urf as middle range theory, *maslahah* as an applicative theory. **Findings:** The results show that there is a various interpretation of the verses of *al-Quran* and *al-Hadist* related to khitbah. Some mufassir emphasized on the textual meaning, and others focus on contextual meanings. These varieties are due to different methods, tendencies, and patterns of interpretation chosen by mufassir. This study also reveals the fine line of contextual interpretation of the verses when they are connected to "adat sembah" tradition as khitbah in Muslim marriage in Indonesia. Based on the review of textual aspects, elements, correlation, geographical setting of the verses revelation as well as *asbab al-wurud* hadits about khitbah, there is a relevance in the concept of khitbah. **Contribution:** The most important finding of this study is about the contextual interpretation of *al-Qur'an*. This kind of interpretation is an approach to unearth the values of *al-Qur'an* as a life guidance for human under the conception of *rahmatan lil-'alamiin*.

Keywords: adat sembah, *al-Qur'an*, contextual interpretation, culture, khitbah

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-320

THE NATURE OF MARRIAGE IN AL-QURAN AND THE TRADITION OF DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE IN WEST JAVA MUSLIM SOCIETY INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The background of this study is the proposition stating that the nature and the aim of marriage in al-Quran are peaceful (sakinah) family formation framed by love (mawaddah) and affection (rahmat). However, factually in some of the West Java Muslim societies, it is found that there is marriage tradition in harvest season and divorce in a bad season. The tradition is known as “Kawin Cerai” (divorce and remarriage). This study is to reveal (a) a clear mufassir’s interpretation about the nature and the purpose of marriage in al-Quran, and (b) a clear explanation of the phenomenon of divorce and remarriage tradition happened among some of West Java Muslim society. Methodology:* This research utilized juridical-normative method. The main sources of data were literature and field notes, as well as internal and external data which are related to the interpretation of ‘ulama about nature and the aim of marriage and the tradition of divorce and remarriage among some Muslim societies in West Java. Data collection techniques are literature study and interview. Data were analyzed qualitatively by using these three theories: the credo and law authority as the grand theory, law reform as middle range theory, social changes as an applicative theory. **Findings:** *The findings reveal that Quran verse Ar-ruum 21 is interpreted differently by different mufassir in different statements. It is found that some mufassir interpreted sakinah, mawaddah, warahmah, and mitsaqon gholidza by emphasizing on the textual meanings, and substantive meanings. However, they shared the same meanings. Another finding is the tradition of divorce and remarriage among some of the Muslim societies in West Java which is rooted from a lack of understanding about the nature and the aims of marriage in Holy Koran, and the social and cultural changes happened among Muslim society in West Java. Contribution:* *The important finding of this study is that the nature of marriage in the Holy-Koran is the ideal norm. to lead the society to this ideal norm, the comprehensive understanding of Quranic values is badly required.*

Keywords: al-Qur’a Marriage, culture, law, tradition of divorce and remarriage

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-321

TAUHID EDUCATION IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DA’I IN DAKWAH EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research is motivated by the phenomenon of the failing da’i in carrying out effective dakwah in society. The problem is predicted to be related to values of education implemented by dakwah education, especially related to tauhid values. Meanwhile, in dakwah perspectives, tauhid is the essence of Islamic teaching. This phenomenon is important to be investigated further since the dakwah higher institution and da’i cadre contribute significantly on transformation efforts toward a better society. This study aims at analyzing the concept and the implementation of tauhid education in preparing professional da’i in dakwah education institutions. Methodology:* This study utilized descriptive-analytic method using naturalistic-qualitative approach. Data about the natural and actual reality of tauhid education were described comprehensively and analyzed critically in order to get comprehensive and objective pictures of the findings, including its strength and weaknesses. **Findings:** *The findings show that tauhid education in preparing for professional da’i in dakwah education institution had been done systematically by design, and variously. This can be seen from the program, the process, and the development of tauhid education done by dakwah education institution which was solid, focused, and consistent. The strength found was the ability to develop the study of various tauhid values. Meanwhile, the weakness revealed was the lack of emphasis on empirical aspects of tauhid education, especially on the implementation level. It results in the lack of da’i students’ ability in implementation level, although they were found good in a theoretical level. Contribution:* *The findings of this study can become a guideline for tauhid education in its preparation for establishing professional da’i in dakwah education institutions. These findings also show the need of developing an empirical approach to tauhid education in dakwah education institutions.*

Keywords: dakwah education institution, preparing for professional da’i, tauhid education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-322

DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The complexity of different religious understanding in society, especially among Islam community, is considered as an undeniable reality. This complexity has influenced their social relationship in society, including their social integration. This complex social relationship is potential to foster a more advanced and dynamic social life and vice versa. This research is intended to describe and formulate empirical evidence about the dynamic reality of social relationship in one society which is various in religious ideology espoused.* **Methodology:** *This study utilized the descriptive-comparative method because the main goal of this study is to get objective and actual description about the research variables. Then, the variables were compared and contrasted in order to get clear differences and similarities as well as the characteristics of religious understanding, response to different religious understanding, and social integration reflected in types of interactions of each group of participants. Data obtained were analyzed by using statistic—non-parametric based on U-Mann Whitney.* **Findings:** *The results show that there was a social integration in the society who have a different religious understanding. This social integration can be actualized when the society was able to accommodate differences, understand the different phenomenon as something in common, communicate differences respectfully and well, resist behaviors that are potential to cause conflicts, and focus on collective interests and goals. This condition could make the society solid even though each member of the society had a different religious understanding. This integration is reflected in their forms of social relationship, especially in communication, humanitarian cooperation and social solidarity, love and affection, and tolerance in social life. Functionally, the phenomenon of different religious understanding in society had a positive relation with social integration.* **Contribution:** *The study contributes to providing a model of social integration that can be used as a guideline for social life where the society has the different religious understanding background to develop harmony in the society.*

Keywords: differences, religious understanding, social integration

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-324

CONCEPTION OF HISTORY IN AL-QUR'AN

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Abstract

Introduction: *Al-Qur'an as a holy book so much explains the history of humanity which is expressed either explicitly or implicitly. The story of prophets, messengers, great figures, social captures, rural, urbans, and natural environments where the historical events were taken place; a tragedy or a comedy. Functionally Al-Qur'an considers history as a knowledge for human beings. Its' main purpose is as a guide; the instructions for the consciousness of humanity. This study aims to explore the historiography concept in Al-Qur'an* **Methodology:** *Methodological studies in this research: firstly, classifying the verses of the Al-Qur'an relating to the theme of historical materials (al-Maudhu'i). Secondly, classifying the verses pertaining to the laws of history that philosophically as sunatullah for the history of humanity.* **Findings:** *In its' conception, Al-Qur'an builds two models of historical explanation. The first is the explanation about the events in Al-Qur'an which are disclosed in detail or vise versa. And the second, the history is often described simply by the laws of its' social history (al-Amtsal).* **Contribution:** *This article originally will find out a conceptual model of the historiography of Al-Qur'an and the historical philosophy model developed by Al-Qur'an.*

Keywords: al-Quran, conception, historicisms, law history

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-325

GENDER BIAS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RURAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *Violence acts against wife is a very serious social problem. However, it did not find an optimal response from various circles, though constitutionally there has been a legal framework to prevent domestic violence acts. The aim of this study is to learn intensively about the background of gender bias as the main causes of domestic violence family violence in the countryside.* **Methodology:** *This study used a qualitative approach based on the critical paradigm. It occupied a case study method regarding the considerations of correspondence between the method with the characteristics of the examined problems.* **Findings:** *The results showed that women in rural areas often experience the multi-level violence, ranging from economic, physical, psychological and sexual violence. The cause of the violence against women is gender bias. People are still using patriarchy legal norms as a social institution. Cultural backgrounds that privileging male, limited understanding of religion that are discriminatory to women, and the low level of education made women very easily being abused. The level of women's economic independence make them able to rise up and be aware of the violence in the household.* **Contribution:** *The findings of this study recommend various improvements to protect women from domestic violence. The concept proposed by this study include: necessary restructuring and renewal of public policy that protects women, an increased understanding of the religion that is friendly to women, advocacy on violence against women, and strengthening women's economic independence.*

Keywords: domestic violence, female, gender bias, social strata

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-326

REGENERATION IN FAMILY ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research is motivated by the parents' obligation to create a generation (children) who are strong in science, faith, and physical before they interact and actualize with the broader community. The purpose of this study is to design concepts and models of family education in creating a formidable generation based on Islamic values contained in the Qur'an.* **Methodology:** *The method used in this study is a qualitative study by using content analysis. The research utilizes a set of procedures to draw valid conclusions from the literature (books and/ or documents) that are relevant to the subject of research. In this study, a qualitative approach with content analysis method collaborated with thematic interpretation method (maudu'i). Maudu'i method is a thematic interpretation method by determining the theme through issues discussion of the Qur'an verses related to the subject matter that has been set in advance. Technically, all verses relating to a theme are collected then studied in depth, from various aspects regarding with it. Then it is described in detail supported by the argument (dalil) and the argument was coming from tafsir, hadith or the scholars (ulama) thought.* **Findings:** *Based on this study using thematic interpretation regarding the educational process of regeneration in family environment, it can be concluded that: (1) The children regeneration within the family according to the Qur'an is a digestive system to educate, guide, and nurture the next generation who are able to live appropriately and survive in their era. Generally, the regeneration process in the Qur'an can be divided into two main phases: through marriage and inheritance. Marriage in accordance with the Sunnah will have implications for the next generation with a good setup. (2) The Qur'an has put the position of regeneration as a necessity for mankind. The Qur'an confirms its position as a guide to human life who are anti-weak generation. (3) The value of children education in family environment according to the Qur'an is the cultivation of mental attitude to make a strong generation in faith, science, and charity characterized by the cultivation of the values: honest, fair, trustworthy, ta'awun, tasamuh, and istiqamah.* **Contribution:** *This study is to formulate the regeneration concept of human life through family education pattern. The achievements of family education oriented towards the creation of a generation that has individual piety and social piety, which has the characteristics as a human servant of God who is formidable on the dimensions of science, faith, and physical.*

Keywords: al-Qur'an, education, family, regeneration

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-327

COMMUNICATION APPREHENSION: A STUDY ON ORAL PRESENTATION IN ESL SPEAKING CLASSROOM

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Abstract

Introduction: *Even though the majority of college students have mastered a relatively large size of vocabulary and have proficient grasp of the grammar rules, they still constantly confront with communication apprehension when they need to speak in English. This study mainly focuses on two aspects to examine this issue, one is the dominant psychological factors which lead to communication apprehension and the other one is to which degrees the non-English majors have communication apprehension by an exploration of their attitudes towards oral presentation held in an ESL speaking classroom.* **Methodology:** *This research was carried out in a higher education ESL speaking classroom in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Johor, Malaysia. The convenience sample for this study includes 24 non-English majors who are in the third year of their degree study currently. This study uses a triangulation method to collect data and the three instruments are observation, questionnaire and interview. The data collected were both quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed. The quantitative data collected by two sets of questionnaires were analyzed by SPSS to gain the mean, frequency and standard deviation of each question item in the questionnaires. The first set questionnaire involves 6 questions and the second one involves 19 questions and both of them were adapted from two previous studies. Descriptive analysis was used to elaborate the data collected via the questionnaires. Besides, the excerpts from 5 interviews and observation notes were used to corroborate the findings. The interviews were semi-structured with five general questions and four stimulated recall questions adapted from previous research. Finally, the observation checklist contains ten items particularly created by the researcher for this study and it was used for a two hours class observation that held an oral presentation activity.* **Findings:** *From the findings of this research, it is found that psychology is a crucial factor that has significant impacts on the L2 learners' learning process, especially for its influences on their speaking skill development. The results of this research show that the negative psychological factors include learners' timidity and shyness in nature, lack of confidence, fear of making errors, self-perception of language ability and worries of negative evaluation. Besides, the findings also reveal that a relatively high level of communication apprehension does cause negative impacts on the students' oral presentation performance. They may tend to avoid public speaking and sit passively in the classroom with little verbal participation.* **Contribution:** *For this research, it is suggested that the selection of the activity plays a vital role as the practice of speaking is conducted by having various communicative activities in the class. The selected activity should not only be considered if it is beneficial for the students to improve their speaking proficiency but also should be considered if it matches the students' preference. Therefore, further insights should be given in order to seek for suitable teaching techniques to refine the communicative activities and to build a better classroom atmosphere so that the students' communicative apprehension can be optimally reduced.*

Keywords: Communication Apprehension, Oral Presentation, ESL Speaking Classroom.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-330

THE DYNAMICS OF DAKWAH COMMUNICATION OF JAMAAH TABLIGH IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The dakwah of Jamaah Tabligh in Indonesia fluctuates. In the beginning of its presence in the 1980s in Indonesia, Jamaah Tabligh experienced a difficult time because it was seen as a cult by some of the people in Indonesia. However, people began to accept Jamaah Tabligh existence in the 1990s because they considered that it was just the same as other dakwah organization like NU and Muhammadiyah. Jamaah Tabligh's unique and attention-grabbing motion is the so-called berjaulah or khujuj (leaving) for dakwah from one village to other villages and from city to other cities. This study is to find out Jamaah Tabligh's (a) message of dakwah, (b) symbols of communication dakwah, and (c) models of communication dakwah.* **Methodology:** *This study utilized a qualitative approach. It is a case study because this study focuses on investigating an organization and its development at a certain time.* **Findings:** *The results show the followings. First, Jamaah Tabligh's dakwah message covered wahdaniyat, akhirat (hereafter), and death as well as the message about dakwah obligation. Second, Jamaah Tabligh symbols of communication consisted of verbal and non-verbal*

symbols. Verbal symbols included words or billqaul, and non-verbal symbols include two kinds: a symbol that attached in somebody (such as beard) or worn by somebody such as peci (a cap), gamis, pants above the ankle, and perfume. Third, regarding the method of communication dakwah, Jamaah Tabligh formed a group of jamaah whose jobs were to do dakwah to local people and to call people for listening to bayan. Jamaah were divided into several groups. They called inhabitants to do huruj together. Fourth, regarding the model of dakwah communication, Jamaah Tabligh implemented dakwah ijtimai, dakwah khususi, and dakwah umumi.

Contribution: This study discusses dakwah, communication symbols, communication method, and communication model of Jamaah Tabligh Dakwah in Indonesia based on the following theories: social construction by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman, a model of interpersonal communication by Wilbur Schramm, and small group communication model by De Vito.

Keywords: communication model, communication method, communication symbol, dakwah

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-331

MULTICULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN INTERFAITH FAMILIES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: There are relatively many interfaith marriages happened in Indonesia. In one condition, a Muslim husband has a wife who is a Catholic, Protestant, Buddha, or Hindu, vice versa. In this interfaith family, they interact one with each other regardless their faith and theology barriers. Mutual understanding and respecting their own position grow well, so that religious harmony is obviously shown. This study is intended to find out and analyze (a) self-concept of a different religion family, (b) motives of the interfaith marriages, (c) adaptation process of a different religion family, and (d) communication patterns practiced in a family of a different religion. **Methodology:** The study utilized naturalistic paradigm or interpretative subjective. Meanwhile, the method used was qualitative (phenomenology). **Findings:** The results of the study show that (a) there were motives of the marriages: getting their descent, building happy families, economy and future orientation, preventing self from moral degradation; (b) self-concept of the leader of interfaith families are personal self, family self, religious self, moral ethical self, and social self; (c) adaptation process of the interfaith family was through the following stages: prepare for change, honeymoon, and frustration; (d) the social communication pattern of the interfaith family with the society who have the same religion, and transcendental communication pattern with God (Allah/ Jesus/ Gods) **Contribution:** This study investigates religion concept, motives, self-concept, communication which is based in theories: phenomenology by Edmund Husserl, interactional by George Herbert Mead and Herbert Blumer, integrated communication, cross-cultural adaptation by Y.Y Kim, and Family Communication Patterns by McLeod and Kafee.

Keywords: adaptation, communication, motives, religion, self-concept

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-332

MEDIA AND WOMEN: ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN MASS MEDIA CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract

Introduction: Media (mass) has taken a big role in the socialization of values in society, including in the areas of violence and sexuality. Sexual exploitation through the media, both vulgar and packaged artistically, is clearly visible in modern society life. Women who are the victims of abuse and sexual violence do not get a chance to express what they experience vividly. This study aims to determine: the construction of women in mass media and communication strategy undertaken by the mass media in constructing women. **Methodology:** The method used in this study is a critical study method. Critical study method used in this study focuses on the feminism and gender studies. This study is based on the gender and sexuality studies. This study also rests on a theory of communication, namely the Muted Group Theory of Edwin Ardener and Shirley Ardener. Gender study is used to view the construction of women in the media, and the silent group theory was used to observe the strategies used by the mass media in constructing women. **Findings:** The results of this study found several important entities, namely: (1) sexploitation phenomenon that shows how unfair the media for exploiting women

by demeaning them in order to raise the popularity of the media; (2) women took the dominant portion than men in terms of bias gender news and shows in the media, this phenomenon happens for the chain of activities (mass media tend to be dominated by men); (3) delivery style (language / writing) by the mass media will affect the image of women that have an impact on the revictimized phenomenon (women become victims for a second time); and (4) encountered the muted group phenomenon of women by the mass media in terms of ritual and control. **Contribution:** Theoretically, this study is useful to know and understand the behavior of the media with a variety of strategies to construct women; whereas in practice, this assessment is useful to provide insight, tips, and protection to the people, especially women to avoid violence and sexual harassment which is now widely featured by the mass media. The results of this study are expected to provide more insight into the communication strategy which is ideal for the broadcasting world in mass media.

Keywords: abuse, communication, media, women

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-333

WOMEN POLITICAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN THE LEGISLATURE

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Abstract

Introduction: Empirically, women's involvement in Indonesian politics still shows the low level of participation. One of indicator is simply to see their representation in the legislature. This study aims to determine the political communication strategies undertaken by women and political parties as the parties considered to have a direct interest in women's representation in the legislature. **Methodology:** A search for a strategy of political communication is done with the case study method by placing women politicians and political party officials as a research subject. The data collection techniques used are in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and participant observation. Location of the study is in West Java parliament as a representation of the national politics dynamics. **Findings:** The study found that the current political communication strategies undertaken by women (women politicians) is through a number of counter political communication. Some of them through gender mainstreaming, encouraging affirmative action in order to have at least 30% women's representation and performing political education to women through women's organizations or civic education. Meanwhile, the political strategies used by political party is by a messaging and media strategies. The message strategy through regeneration is by using political marketing especially the marketing mix consisting of: product, promotion, price and place. While the media strategy carried out by the innovation diffusion through the media to raise the issue of gender mainstream in the community. **Contribution:** The data and findings, that successfully revealed in this study, have contributed: (1) for policy makers in encouraging literacy and making the gender issue in all development programs; (2) for politicians and political parties, it becomes an information material in the member recruitment process of the legislature to put women's representation as required by regulation; (3) for political communication studies, especially regarding the optimization of the role and functions of political parties as institutions that recruit future leaders of the nation who have orientations and alignments on gender sensitivity.

Keywords: communication, communication strategies, politics, women

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-334

MAHAROH KITABAH MODEL OF TEACHING ARABIC WRITING COURSE

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Abstract

Introduction: Writing skill in Arabic is considered important for students of Adab Faculty. This skill helps them conduct research and write papers. However, some advanced students in Adab Faculty still find it difficult to write in Arabic. Thus, this study is intended to design a model of teaching writing that can help them improve their writing fast and accurately in Arabic. **Methodology:** The study is a research and development study. Data were collected through interview, questionnaire, test, and observation. The research was conducted in Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. **Findings:** The results reveal three findings. First, regarding the model, "maharoh kitabah" model is a model to improve students' writing skill in Arabic which is implemented through applying language principles in form of writings, selecting interesting and graded

materials from an easy to a difficult level which vary in topics including Islamic studies, technology, and current issues. Second, regarding the implementation, this model required teachers to use various teaching methods which were suitable with the topics presented, and learning media in order that the students were motivated to learn. Third, regarding evaluation the model implemented, the evaluation was conducted in a holistic way: pre-test, summative test, and post-test. This evaluation was done in order to get an obvious and objective view about students' achievement. **Contribution:** "Maharaoah Kitabah" model is expected to be able to benefit the students, stakeholders, lecturer, and language center.

Keywords: education, model, skill

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-335

THE ORIENTATION OF MAKRIFAT IN CHARACTER EDUCATION IN RELIGIOUS HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

Introduction: Character education is a conscious and planned effort to improve the human capacity and quality. The human superior quality is their conscience to their position as the servant of God. This study is intended to examine makrifat as the content in character education in religious higher education. This content is directed to prepare the students to be the pious servant of God at individual and social scopes. **Methodology:** This study utilized a qualitative approach using the descriptive-analytical method in which the stages were implemented all at once: data reduction, data display, and conclusion. **Findings:** Character education which incorporates makrifat could be done gradually. First, God servants were made known to God through their intelligence. They thought about God's creatures in a transcendental way. Second, they learned to know God through muroqobah in which they felt that God saw all they did so that they learned to avoid doing sinful deeds. Through the content of makrifat, the students internalized formal rules of syari'at, and bathini in forms of hakekat which was aimed at purifying the heart. They realized that syari'at activities focused more on the physical quality, while hakekat activities put more focus on the internalization of bathin quality. To sum up, religious practices led people to reach their makrifat in which it influenced their better work performance in making decision, designing activities, and evaluating. **Contribution:** This study contributes on presenting a concept about education character which incorporates makrifat during the learning process. Therefore, it is expected that it can be used as a guideline to implement character education in higher education level.

Keywords: character education, hakekat, makrifat, syari'at, pious

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-337

RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN INDONESIAN FOREST ZONE

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Abstract

Introduction: December 2016 is the end of a wonderful start for waiting period of indigenous people in traditional Indonesian forests. Because, at the end of last years for the first time in Indonesian History, the President of the Republic of Indonesia gives recognition to the status of indigenous forest nine of indigenous forest zone in Indonesia covering an area of 13.122,3 hectares with a population of indigenous communities about 5.700 households. **Methodology:** Recognition of land tenure indigenous people in forest zone do begins with the filing of request land rights within the forest zone to the Village Head then submitted to the District/City Government. After that, the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency do inventory control, ownership, use and utilization of land. if the physical and juridical studies prove the truth, then the indigenous forests are removed from a forest zone state by the Ministry of Forestry for further recognition of the rights granted. **Findings:** Recognition of land tenure is a farm of implementation of the Constitutional Court No.35/PUU-X/2012 which stipulates that indigenous forest are not part of the forest state where previously according to the law No. 41 of 1999 about forestry on forestry categorize indigenous forest was included in the state forest. **Contribution:** Recognition of Indonesian forest zone ia also performed as a form of protection of the rights of indigenous people to be able to use and exploit forest areas ancestral lands are also protected by

the State Constitution, so that the rights of indigenous people in Indonesia forest zone is not only recognized by the Constitution State but also protected against possession, use and utilization.

Keywords: Indigenous Forests, Indigenous People, Recognition and Protection of the Rights

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INSTRUMENTATION OF EARLY DYSCALCULIA TEST

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Abstract

Introduction: *In this study, the researcher developed an assessment instrument; the Early Dyscalculia Test (EDT) to measure learning disability in mathematics among LINUS students in Malaysia. In general EDT is a computer-based assessment that had been based on the theory of cognitive development in mathematical thinking (Tall, 2007), the concept of numerosity (Butterworth, 2002), as well as the symptoms and the causes of dyscalculia by several researchers. Methodology:* *The instrument was compiled and discussed with experts of evaluation and psychology of educational studies as well as a professional officer working from LINUS department. Most importantly, it adhered to the Malaysian Primary School Mathematics syllabus (MOE, 2011) and LINUS Numeracy syllabus (Department of Prime Minister, 2011) set by the Malaysian Ministry of Education. Findings:* *Overall, the reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) for all constructs in EDT had been more than 0.7. It also shows the results of item fit via Rasch analysis, and the results indicated that all the items in the EDT were fit for the screener. Contribution:* *Compared to basic research in early reading problems, difficulty in identifying early difficulties in mathematics and mathematical disability is less studied and understood (Adler, 2008). Hence, the objective of the study was constructing the EDT for LINUS students in primary school who lacked basic numeracy skill.*

Keywords: Learning Disability, Dyscalculia, Early Dyscalculia Test, LINUS

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A MODEL OF CLASSROOM TEACHER NEED ASSESSMENT (CTNA)-BASED TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (TPDP)

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims at developing a model of Teacher Professional Development Program (TPDP) which is based on classroom practices and teachers' needs. Specifically, the study is intended to elaborate the stages of Classroom Teacher Need Assessment (TCNA)-based TPDP focusing on improving teachers' performance and practices which increase students' learning performance and achievement in English and mathematics. As Walter & Briggs (2012, p.3) stated that "good teaching makes a different learning" and some research in England conducted to more than 2500 students at the age of 3-11 showed that "teachers' classroom practice makes a significant difference to children and social/behavior progress". Methodology:* *This study is a case study for several reason. First, it is limited to the investigation of teachers and students in one school in 8 meetings. Second, it focuses on certain problem and situation to a certain group of participants and students (Merriam, 1998), that is the implementation of TPDP model based on classroom practices and teachers' needs. The study also tries to dig out the questions of "Why and How" related to a specific TPDP context (Yin, 2003, p.1). The combination between program evaluation and case study were expected to be able to answer the following problems: (a) How are the profiles of English and Mathematics Teachers?, (b) What are teachers' necessities, lacks, and wants?, (3) How are their pedagogical competences before and after TPDP?, and (4) What is the effective TPDP pattern for them to improve their professional development as well as students' performance and achievement?*

This study was conducted in Islamic Senior High School (Madrasah Aliyah) in Sumedang, Indonesia. The participants were English and Mathematics Teachers and their students. The data were gained through observation, questionnaire, interview, and tests. Since the data gained were qualitative and quantitative ones, they were analyzed in both ways.

Findings: *The findings of the study showed that from teachers' profile, all English and Mathematics Teachers are non-permanent teachers who have been teaching for less than 5 years. The fact was quite surprising that*

they rarely followed Teacher Professional Development program since only public school teachers were prioritized to have such training. From the data of teachers' necessities, lacks, and wants, in general, all teachers' problems were on classroom management, Information Communication Technology (ICT) for learning, students' behavior and discipline, while, specifically the English teacher needs to strengthen the content knowledge on genre-based approach, while Mathematics teachers need more on practicing Higher Order of Thinking (HOT) skills. English and Mathematics Teachers' pedagogical competence before TPDP indicated that they had problems on classroom management, teaching documents, media, and the use of HOT questions. After TPDP through some interventions such as classroom visits, mentoring, conference, workshop and reflection sessions, the teachers made some improvements on managing the class, the availability of media and documents, and the use of HOT questions. The pattern of CTNA-based TPDP was conducted through identifying (a) Teachers' Profile, (b) Teachers' Necessities, Lacks, and Wants, and (c) Teachers' pedagogical and Professional competence. In sum, CTNA-based TPDP helps to develop teachers' professionalism.

Contribution: CTNA-based TPDP is a specific Teacher Professional Development model developed based on teachers' information: their background, professional, and needs related to English and Mathematics subjects in which teachers can comprehend the content knowledge and practise teaching methodology as the target of teachers' competences.

CTNA-based TPDP recommends training pattern which is very close to teachers' needs to be immediately implemented in their classroom. Even though this model still has some challenges in conducting classroom visits, mentoring, conference, and reflection sessions, CTNA-based TPDP can improve teachers' professional and pedagogical competences which contributes to the increase of students' learning performance and achievement.

Keywords: Classroom Teacher Need Assessment, Teacher Professional Development Program

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LADDERS AND SNAKES GAMES AS THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MEDIA FOR EARLY CHILDREN

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Abstract

Introduction: As the one of countries with disaster hazard, the disaster risk reduction must be learned since early years. The best learning activity for early children is the integrative activity in a play setting. The aim of the study is how to construct the competencies disaster risk reduction for early children, by using Snakes and Ladders game as a media. The content of disaster hazard that used in this media is flash flood. Flash flood was the kind of flood that is happening in a suddenly rapid time and usually bring the material as a effect of landslide. This hazard has been already known by the children at the area of study. **Methodology:** The methods of the study is a Action Research, at a Mabbadius Shaleh Kindergarten Situbondo, East Java. It was held in two cycles. There are 29 students as a subject, but the analysis unit was the class, with the teacher as a collaborator study. The collecting data was by observation, the check list form, and indepth interview to the children and the teacher. Then, data would analyse by the Wilcoxon Test, after determined the significance score and deviation standart using Kolmogorov-Smirnoff and Shapiro-Wilk.

In first cycle, it was held a pre test and five times practiced the game. In second cycle, the design of the action research enhanced the concept of disaster risk reduction in implementing at field trial. **Findings:** The result of pretest proved that the students understood about the flood, but didn't understand about danger of it. They can't tell the signs how the flash flood potentially happened. at the first cycle, after using the carpet of Ladders and Snakes Game, the students understood some concept of disaster risk reduction. in mitigation, the student could tell the signs that potentially flash flood hazard. The student also understood the importance of the trees. Children could understand what have to do when flash flood happened. From the symbols of ladder or snake, children also learned what the appropriate or unappropriate manners. The competencies at emergency response was designed to improve in field trial at second cycle. After practiced for three times, the students could understand and practiced the emergency responses. **Contribution:** The media was designed to give the opportunity to practice themselves. Because of that, the snakes and ladders media was made from a 2 m x 2 m plastic carpet with integrated aspect of development for 4 – 6 years old child and the concept of disaster risk reduction. The carpet divides in 4 squares horizontally and vertically. Each square was drawn with a concept of mitigation, emergency response, and post disaster of flash flood. There are some ladders relates the good

concept to another, that means the player has award to raise. As a contrary, the snakes uses to give meaning the effect of some activities. Enrich by numbers and some prints such as order words or the name of the conditions, makes this media enhancing the development tasks.

Keywords: Disaster risk reduction, Ladders and Snakes Game

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TRANSLATION ISSUES IN THE CHILDREN COMIC ‘DONALD DUCK’

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Abstract

Introduction: *This is a part of an on-going dissertation research entitled ‘prototype of children comic translation model (English into Indonesian)’. This research is conducted as other researches discussing translation issues focused on identifying techniques implemented to translate a specified issue rather than identifying all issues which are possible to be obstacles for translators. However, a research covering as many issues as possible becomes important in order to contribute theories and solutions to ease translator’s job. The aim of this research is to identify translation issues in the English version of Donald Duck Comics.*

Methodology: *The data are texts contained in the comic panels involving words, phrases, clauses and sentences which are potential to be difficulties for translators. Document analysis is employed to collect the data by reading the comics thoroughly, and noting down them. The validation is conducted by focus group discussion involving one translation expert and three members of doctoral program students majoring in translation.*

Findings: *The result of this research shows that there are nineteen translation issues involving, abbreviation, cultural terms, dialect, ellipsis, humor, idiomatic expressions, informal expressions, interjections, kinship terms, measurement unit terms, non-standard grammatical structure, onomatopoeia, pronoun, proper name, sarcastic expressions, slang, speaking fluency disorder, swearing and wordplay. Contribution:* *This result can be developed into a translation model providing a translation issues mapping along with translation techniques choices which can be used as a translators’ guide.*

Keywords: translation issues, the English version of Donald Duck Comics

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-358

THE INFLUENCE OF BELIEF, UTILITY OF THE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT GROUP TOWARD SELECTIVE EXPOSURE OF PORNOGRAPHY AMONG TEENAGERS IN DKI JAKARTA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Festinger hypothesis has put belief as the variable that influences the selective exposure. The review of experts’ researches proved that the selective exposure is not only influenced by the psychological aspect but the message and social aspects as well.*

Knowing that communication behavior involves various aspects, the researcher tried to integrate and to find out the effects of three aspects that have been widely studied in a model. Unlike the earlier studies that only focus on one variable; this research will simultaneously examine the three variables from the three aspects into a model. By conducting the integrated study, it is expected to complete the description on the variables that influence the selective exposure based on the Festinger’s concept.

Methodology: *Positivistic or classic paradigm is applied in this research. The research design is case study related to pornographic information. The samples of this research are 400 senior high school students in DKI Jakarta. They are selected to represent teenagers in Jakarta. The test on variable relations is conducted by using Structural Equation Modeling. The analysis of validity and reliability utilizes a computer program LISREL 8.80. Questionnaire with Likert scale model is used as the data collection technique. Findings:* *The result of structural test shows that the theoretical model of the influence of belief, utility of information, and group support variables on selective exposure is significant (t value ≥ 1.96). On the other hand, the result of this research also proves that communication in the selective information context on pornography is divided into three levels. First, the intrapersonal level. In this level, individual will hold on to the belief to conduct the information selection. Second, the interpersonal or group level. In this level, individual will adjust their belief with the existing reality (environment or social group). Third, in the mass communication level, individual will*

perform the information selection according to the utility of information to fulfill the needs for information. **Contribution:** This study is not intended to examine the impact of media. However, the theoretical model of this research indirectly shows that human beings are not passive in processing information related to the impact of mass communication. There are various factors that influence the decision to accept or reject information, namely psychological, message, and social environmental factors.

Keywords: selective exposure, belief, utility of information, support group

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-361

THE APPLICATION OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO INCREASE CRITICAL THINKING SKILL OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Critical thinking is important in learning process. In order for the lesson to be well-understood, teacher should make innovation in the learning process to generate students' interest and critical thinking so that they are skilfull in decision making process. One of learning models that can develop students' critical thinking skill is problem-based learning. The purpose of this study is revealing the effect of Problem Based Learning (PBL) model to the enhancement of students' critical thinking ability in social science. **Methodology:** The method used in this research is quasi experiment with Nonequivalent Control Group Design held on fourth grade students with 65 samples. **Findings:** The research finding showed that the effect of PBL toward critical thinking skill of experimental class students was moderate by 34.7%, while the effect of PBL toward control class students with conventional approaches was low by an increase 8.7%. Thus, this study showed a significant difference between the experimental class and control class. **Contribution:** Critical thinking is not built in, but it must be taught. In social science learning, this skill should be taught from an early age because elementary school students already have limited experience and knowledge base. Innovative teacher can create cognitive conflict to stimulate students' critical thinking and thus it potentially improve critical thinking skills through some appropriate learning models. Through problem-based learning, teacher provides students the chance to build their own knowledge, make discussion with peers, and accept or reject friend's opinion through the guidance of teachers.

Keywords: critical thinking, elementary school, problem based learning, student

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-362

THE IMPACT OF INSURANCE AGENT'S CREDIBILITY TO CUSTOMER'S ATTITUDE IN BUYING A POLICY

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Abstract

Introduction: Companies must have their own criteria for their sales agents, start from how to speak in front of potential customers, personal appearance and knowledge about the products and the company itself. The credibility of sales or marketing agents will make their companies have a good reputation. Insurance agents also trained by company to introduce the products until someone willing to buy the products and become their loyal customer. **Methodology:** This research is causal quantitative research. This research used regression analysis to determine the impact of insurance agent's credibility to customer's attitude in buying policy. The data collection techniques used questionnaires that distributed to the respondent. The respondent of this research were people who have insurance in the city of Sukabumi, West Java. The sampling technique in this research was cluster sampling. The theory that used in this research was credibility and attitude. **Findings:** The results of this research indicate that reliability, expertise, and attractiveness of insurance agents have a significant impact to customer's attitude in buying a policy. From the three components, the most important thing is the expertise. The expertise of insurance agent has a highest score compare with reliability and attractiveness of insurance agent.

Contribution: This research aims to determine whether there is any significant impact of insurance agent's credibility to customer's attitude in buying a policy. The long-term results of the research can be used as

communication competence for agents to persuade potential customers, who probably initially not interest to buy the products, became a loyal customer.

Keywords: credibility, insurance agents, attitude

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UNLEASHING THE POTENTIALS IN NIGERIA HOUSING SECTOR TOWARDS AFFORDABLE HOUSING DELIVERY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Housing is a basic need and a human right. The importance of housing reveals that it is a vital component of human existence and one of the major indicators of quality of life. The role that housing plays in the social and economic development of a country cannot be underestimated. Investments and interventions in housing are widely acknowledged as one of the ways by which the economy can be revitalized. This paper examines the various potentials inherent in the housing sector that could be harnessed to stimulate the economy and enhance the delivery of affordable housing to Nigerians.* **Methodology:** *A survey research approach was used for the study. The study employed the use of questionnaires and personal observations for gathering the primary data. The primary data were complemented with review of relevant literature from books, published journals, the internet, newspapers and magazines, as well as government archival reports. The participants were selected from households and real estate developers within the South-Western Nigeria. 15 metropolitan local government areas from Lagos, Oyo, and Ekiti states were chosen. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the real estate developers due to the nature of the respondents, while systematic technique was adopted to select the participants for the households. A total of 216 questionnaires were found useable out of the 238 retrieved for the purpose of analysis. Descriptive analysis was used to explain the potentials in the housing sector.* **Findings:** *The study advanced some policy measures that can unlock the potentials in the housing sector towards achieving affordable housing delivery in Nigeria. This will enable it to conform to what is obtainable in other parts of the world. Findings include the need to diversify from a mono, to a multi sector-based economy and investing in the housing sector to trigger the needed multiplier effect in the delivery of affordable housing. This will generate multiple employment opportunities that will in turn, stimulate the economy through the circulation of money in the system. The paper noted that investment in housing sector will stimulate other industries in the production of local building materials. The paper concludes that strengthening and repositioning such agencies as the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria, the Real Estate Developers Association of Nigeria, Nigeria Mortgage Re-finance Company among others, will accelerate the response of the housing sector towards the delivery of affordable houses for Nigerians* **Contribution:** *Quite a lot of research efforts have gone into housing in the past two to three decades. Until recently, however research, focus has centred on housing affordability in Nigeria without any concrete studies dedicated to how the potentials of the housing sector could be released through investment and interventions in housing to guarantee housing affordability in Nigeria. This study, therefore, attempts to fill this gap by looking into how the trapped potentials within the sector could be released. Involvement in the housing sector will, no doubt help in revitalizing the ailing companies, while also, improving the standard of living of the citizens.*

Keywords: Interventions, investment, potentials, stimulate, unleashing

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DEVELOPING WORKBOOK SCIENCE PLUS ENGLISH TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' MASTERY OF SCIENCE CONTENT IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

Introduction: *One of the challenges of teaching English for Science students in Indonesia is the training to comprehend science content in English. They need to have the skill to improve their science development knowledge by exploring it through latest information from scientific journals and text books. In fact, most of the students have limited English proficiency that results in the limited variety source of their literature references.*

Their pre-test result was not satisfactory by only reaching the average of 67. To overcome the problem, the workbook that integrated English skill and science content was developed to support the learning process. **Methodology:** The design of research was Research and Development consisting of conducting need analysis, designing product, expert validation, revising product, trial in small scale level, and using the product in the learning process. The instrument to gather the data was the validation sheet for the expert containing indicators of valid criteria of workbook from the aspect of material, language and media, the students' response questionnaire related to the use of workbook and science content in English test. The data was analyzed descriptively based on the data obtained from the research. **Findings:** The validation from the experts of language, material and media to produce a valid and feasible product showed that the workbook was feasible to be used as instructional material. The result showed that the expert of material, language and media gave the score of respectively 100, 92 and 92. The workbook also proved to be effective to improve the students' mastery of science content in English material with the average of 80. **Contribution:** The workbook entitled Science plus English was designed to revise the previous instructional material and it has never been developed as instructional material. The novelty is the integration of English skill lesson and science content. **Keywords:** instructional material, workbook, English for Science

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-375

THE EFFECT OF INQUIRY-BASED INDEPENDENT WORKSHEET USING ICT TOWARDS SCIENCE LEARNING TO EMBODY THE STUDENT'S CREATIVITY AND CHARACTERS

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Abstract

Introduction: In Indonesia, the deterioration of students' behavior as a form of cultural deviance is resulted from the forsaking of the value of Pancasila (the philosophical foundation of the Indonesian state) as the nation's cultural base. To face this reality, teachers and lecturers must integrate the moral and character principles to the cognitive knowledge. It is important to build the proper moral and good character of learners so that they can have good values in life. The aim of this study was to find the effect of inquiry-based independent worksheet toward the junior high school students' creativity, characters, and concept understanding. **Methodology:** The population of this research class VII of junior high school while the samples of the research were taken from two classes by using cluster random sampling technique. This research belongs to the quasi-experimental research with the form of nonequivalent control group design. Documentation method was used to obtain initial data of students which would be used as samples of research. The test method, in the form of posttest only design, was used to collect data for students' concept understanding. Meanwhile, the data of students' creativity and characters were collected by using observation method. This stage of research was started by conducting an observation of students' initial condition, arranging posttest questions, and then arranging instruments of research. Experiment class was provided a guided inquiry-based independent worksheet while control class was provided structured inquiry-based independent worksheet. Differences in the level of creativity, character, and student learning outcomes between the experimental class and control class were analyzed using t-test statistical method. The influence between the sheets of inquiry-based independent tasks using ICT to creativity, character and student learning outcomes were calculated using the correlation and coefficient of determination. **Findings:** The result of moment product correlation analysis showed that ICT gave the effect of 39.08% towards creativity level, 49.66% towards character level and 28.26% towards concept understanding in experiment class. The result showed that inquiry-based independent worksheet in science learning with classification theme gave the positive influence towards concept understanding, creativity and character level of junior high school students. Based on the results of this study, the use of an inquiry-based independent worksheet in science learning is recommended. Also, this research required a continuation to know the influence of guided inquiry-based independent worksheet using ICT towards students' creativity and character on the learning theme other than classification. **Contribution:** There are no reports on the advantages of an independent assignment sheet, inquiry-based learning and the use of ICT which come from different and separate researchers. Researchers had previously conducted research in the application of science learning software development with inquiry-based cultural deviance solution to develop the character and creativity of learners. Research in its first year had successfully developed a learning tool sheet of inquiry-based independent tasks using ICT. The product of this research was needed to be implemented to determine the impact on the level of creativity and the character of students.

Keywords: inquiry, worksheet, creativity, character, concept understanding.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-381

GUIDED INQUIRY AND LEARNING CYCLE EFFECT ON CONCEPTUAL CHANGE OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHER SCIENCE MISCONCEPTION

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Abstract

Introduction: A major theme of science education research throughout the past three decades has been students' misconceptions in science learning. Some foundational concepts in science continue to cause cognitive conflict among students of teacher candidate in Universitas Negeri Semarang and cause learning difficulties among them. Initial investigations into students' understanding in basic science concepts indicate that students possess misconceptions. **Methodology:** This research was done through quasi experimental design. The method applied to reach the goal are CRI (Contextual Response Index) pretest-posttest and clinical interview. The information data collected was analyzed in experiment quantitative manner by anova test and to assess the effectiveness of the instructional treatment for each of the two experimental groups, average normalized gains were calculated for each group. **Findings:** The finding of this research shown that; (1) all of the prospective teacher are getting science misconception in the different levels. The causal factor of science misconceptions are everyday experience factor, observation factor, and thinking skill factor, (2) based on the data analysis of mean rank value of the learning cycle 78.37 and guided inquiry 65.57, it can be concluded that the learning cycle more effective than guided inquiry. The normalized gain calculation also clarifies that learning cycle model most able to develop student comprehension in basic science concept. **Contribution:** This result give contribution to promote effective and meaningful learning, there is a need to identify the causes of such misconceptions and find ways to rectify them or prevent them from occurring. This research going originaly concern by the reseacher as a lecturer in Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Keywords: guided inquiry, learning cycle, conceptual change, science misconception

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ACTUALIZATION OF EASY DOING BUSINESS IN INDONESIA THROUGH FAST TRIAL MECHANISM ON CIVIL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: the rampant business transaction that happens not only in a conventional ways but also in the online as a result of globalization which impacted the urgency of finding more effective way in settling business disputes. In several law and policy around the world, some indicators supporting the implementation of easy doing business, one of which is a fast, affordable, and efficient dispute settlement. Failing to implement the principle of fast, simple, and inexpensive dispute settlement practice in Indonesia not only brings up the assumption that the court is an inefficient place to resolve business disputes, but also act as inhibiting factors the easy doing business in Indonesia **Methodology:** Using the normative-empirical method, and further analyzed in juridical qualitative manner **Findings:** the presence of this kind of dispute settlement, which is through the fast trial, the expectation is not only to benefit the community that they may get the means to dispute settlement in an efficient and effective way but also encourage the establishment ease doing business in Indonesia in respect of the dispute settlement aspects by the reformation of civil judiciary institution. **Contribution:** It's best for Indonesia to establish fast trial within a certain act in the future

Keywords: Ease doing bussiness, Fast trial, Civil dispute

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-390

A SYSTEMATIC MAPPING STUDY OF IT GOVERNANCE RESEARCH IN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER LEARNING IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Background: The strategies, goals and objectives of higher learning institution are driven by IT. The mature governance of IT in higher learning institution is essential for institution to address the key issues successfully. Objectives: This study initiates to investigate existing research of Information Technology Governance (ITG) focusing Institute of Higher Learning (IHL) in Malaysia. The research aims to discover tabulation of domain covered by ITG, distribution study of ITG from the scope of IHL in Malaysia, classification of research covered by ITG in IHL, moreover to identify the impact and contribution of ITG for IHL in Malaysia.*

Methodology: *Method: We have conducted a systematic mapping study to answer the research questions*

Findings: *Results: The results indicate the IT Resource Management achieved the most research performed compared to other domains of ITG. The distribution study of ITG is led by public university and null for private university. The evaluation research (ER) and solution proposal (SP) dominate type of research conducted which resulted there are more space for research approach to be performed in future. The extraction of impact and contribution of previous research shows the implementation conducted. Contribution: The contribution of this paper is to produce the mapping of studies to identify areas to be improved and explored in future focusing ITG in IHL, Malaysia. The significance of our findings are essential to know the coverage of research conducted and for the kick-start research of ITG focusing IHL in Malaysia.*

Keywords: Information Technology Governance (ITG) → Higher Learning Institution → Empirical studies in ITG

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-393

A CHOICE OF RESEARCH STRATEGY FOR INVESTIGATING THE IMPACTS OF GST IMPLEMENTATION IN MALAYSIA AMONG IMMIGRANT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME AND REMITTANCE PATTERN

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Co-Authors: Nur'Adilah Abdullah; Muzani Mustapa

Abstract

Introduction: *This paper focuses on the suitable choice of research strategy for investigating the effects of GST towards household disposable income and remittance pattern of immigrant construction workers in Peninsular Malaysia. Methodology: It outlines the methodology adopted for the research and presents evidence for suitability in choosing the appropriate methodology during the development of research design. This paper reviews the differences and similarities among the common research strategies particularly in research relating to immigrant construction workers. Findings: The strength and weaknesses of research paradigms with issues relating to GST implementation towards immigrant construction workers' household disposable income and remittance pattern will be highlighted by providing the valid reasons for the choice of the most appropriate research strategy. Contribution: From this study, it draws out lessons about research strategy, specifying how the research questions on how the strength and weaknesses of interview via questionnaire as a research tool.*

Keywords: GST, Household disposable income, Immigrant Construction Workers, Remittance and Research Methodology

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-396

HOW DIFFICULT IS “CLAIMING KNOWLEDGE”? A STUDY FROM COGNITIVE DOMAIN PERSPECTIVE IN WRITING FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATION

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *High-level students are now necessitated to publish a scholarly article in international journal as a measure of the academic performance. However, a truism fact appears that many scholars have difficulties in embedding the knowledge to arrange the acceptable research. This paper elaborates and examines the challenges in claiming knowledge faced by tertiary students relating to writing in international journal in the English language. **Methodology:** The subjects of this research are 20 English master students from one of the universities in Indonesia. Therefore, it uses questionnaire to find out the coverage level of the difficulties regarding to knowledge claim in writing for publication, and henceforth, it takes purposive sampling technique because the chosen respondents have the adequate experience in the writing scientific article process. **Findings:** The result shows that claiming knowledge from cognitive domain perspective is still becoming a problem in writing for the academic article. **Contribution:** Despite this, it is hoped that the findings lead to useful insight into how the students to claim knowledge well. Eventually, discovering the exact method to improve students' competency in claiming knowledge for a research will be the further study.*

Keywords: claiming knowledge, cognitive domain, writing, international publication, university student

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MATERNAL WARMTH AND EMPATHY AMONG ADOLESCENTS LIVING IN POVERTY CONDITION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Adolescents living in poverty condition are known to experience physical punishment, lack of structure in the home and violence in the household thus causing them to engaged in behavior that is an indication of a lack empathy such as brawl, fighting, and stealing. On the other hand, maternal warmth is required to create security, control, and trust in the environment thus making the child is able to empathize. This study aims to know how the role of maternal warmth towards empathy. It was hypothesized that maternal warmth positively contributes towards the empathy of adolescents living in poverty condition. **Methodology:** This study used a quantitative approach with associative design. Sample in this study were 202 poor adolescents in Jakarta, Indonesia, and chosen with purposive sampling technique. The instruments that were used are Basic Empathy Scale (BES) and subscale of warmth/affection from Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PAR-Q) which already been validated and adapted in Bahasa Indonesia. Regression analysis was conducted to test the hypothesis. **Findings:** This study finds that maternal warmth has significant role towards empathy among adolescents living in poverty condition. Regression analysis indicated that the effective contribution of maternal warmth towards empathy among adolescents living in poverty is 7 %. Based on the empathy component, maternal warmth contributes to the component of affective empathy by 2,9 % and towards component of cognitive empathy by 8,7 %. Therefore, the result is consistent with the hypothesis proposed. This study also finds that adolescents living in poverty condition have empathy classified as moderate and have a relatively high maternal warmth. **Contribution:** Previous study has demonstrated that maternal warmth associated with empathy in general community adolescents. The present study is designed to be the first study that consider the role of maternal warmth towards empathy among adolescents living in poverty condition. The results of this study are expected to be a reference to create an educational programs for adolescents and mothers who live in poverty condition so the behavior of moral transgression can be prevented.*

Keywords: Adolescents, Empathy, Maternal Warmth, Poverty.

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THE REACTION OF AL-MUKMIN BOARDING SCHOOL NGRUKI IN SOLO TO RADICALISM MOVEMENT AND TERRORISM

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *Post the Bali bombings on 12th October 2002, the world's attention turned to Islamic institution that is Pesantren (boarding school) . This is because they are considered as a spreader of radicalism and terrorism are the people who have or are directly involved with the institutions such as Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, Imam Samudra, Amrozi, Mukhlas. The involvement of some of the alumni of the boarding school in the movement of radicalism and terrorism spawned stigma that boarding school has become to propagate radicalism and terrorism. Among the schools that are considered sow radicalism and terrorism is boarding school of Al-Mukmin Ngruki-Solo. Islamic Boarding School seeks dismissed to the negative stigma, by trying to show that in his struggle movement using path of peace (Peaceful Jihad). **Methodology:** This study uses the theory of Peacefull Jihad from Ronald Luken -Bull. Meanwhile methodologically, the research is based on qualitative research with a multi-case and cross-sectional research design, namely research approaches that take a sample of the population, do participant observation and using a free interview with the guidelines. **Findings:** The results of this study indicate that Islamic Boarding School Al Mukmin Ngruki in Solo is institutionally not involved with radicalism and terrorism. As for its involvement in the movement of radicalism and terrorism is the individually of the alumni of the boarding school. To stem the influence of radicalism and terrorism, Al Mukmin Ngruki Solo seeks education as an attempt to sow and enforcement of Shari'ah peacefully. Al Mukmin Ngruki Solo chooses education, dakwah, and the constitutional path, though still thick with the assumption of radical movements and terrorism, as some of the alumni network linked to terrorism, or according to Sidney Jones as "Ngruki Networks". **Contribution:** Al Mukmin Ngruki condemned radicalism and terrorism, suicide bombings, and intolerance. Islamic Boarding School Al Muknin Ngruki in Solo also seeks to minimize the negative stigma that againsts them through various channels, namely with moderation education through a strategy of prevention (preventive deradicalization) and maintaining a culture of peace (preservative deradicalization)*

Keywords: Boarding school, Radicalism, Terorism, Deradicalization, moderation

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THE IMPACT OF INDUCTION ON KHALDUNIC EPISTEMOLOGICAL CURRICULUM

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Abstract

Introduction: *Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) had personal visions and theories concerning epistemology and education. He had a role in building societies and defining the role of education in civilization, thus influencing history. His contributions to educational curriculum predate educational scholars. The aim of this study is to examine Ibn Khaldūn's Epistemological Curriculum and the influence of induction on the curriculum, based on his book 'Muqaddimah Ibn Khaldūn.'* **Methodology:** *This study adopts the analytical textual method to analyse the Muqaddimah and deduce the role played by induction in the formation of his theories.* **Findings:** *This paper presents Ibn Khaldūn's notion of epistemology followed by a discussion of his classification of knowledge, his educational pedagogy, and the influence of induction on his epistemological and educational theories. The research concludes by examining selected excerpts from the Muqaddimah which assist in determining the role of the inductive method in Ibn Khaldūn's epistemology.* **Contribution:** *This research is very new and original in nature contributing in building a bridge between the philosophy, education, and social sciences.*

Keywords: Ibn Khaldūn, induction, epistemology, curriculum, classification of science, educational pedagogy.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-410

THE CONCEPT OF TA'WIL USHUL AL-SYAFI'IYYAH SCHOOL AND ITS APPLICATION IN ISTINBATH AL-HUKM OF HADITHS MUTASYABIHAT AND ITS RELEVANCE TO SYARI'AH ECONOMIC LAW REFORM IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *This paper concerns the way the Ushul al-Syafi'iyah school interprets scriptural texts (ta'wil), so that it can be applied to daily life. This paper has three goals: a) to analyze the concept of ta'wil as it is understood and applied among those in the Ushul al-Syafi'iyah school; b) to use ta'wil to come to a decision about Hadiths Mutasyabihat (the most probable meaning) in the creation of laws (istinbath al-hukm); and c) to explain the relevance of this way of following the ushul al-Syafi'iyah method of ta'wil in carrying out the Syari'ah Economic Law reforms taking place in Indonesia today. **Methodology:** The research includes both secondary and primary data. Secondary data comes from libraries and is interpreted using the juridical and the doctrinal methods. Primary data comes from related references and is analyzed using content analysis techniques. Data are analyzed by using qualitative data analysis technique. **Findings:** Many conclusions follow. First, in texts related to both theology (ushul) and to Syari'ah law (furu), the use of ta'wil in the Ushul al-Syafi'iyah school prefers what the word probably means in that context rather than the direct meaning. Second, since these issues are controversial, the ushul al-Syafi'iyah school's preference for the probability meaning rather than the literal or direct meaning has to be supported by strong arguments in order to make these views acceptable to lawmakers engaged in the Economic Law reforms. Third, once accepted, this method should be applied in the Syari'ah economic reform of banking, insurance and capital markets in Indonesia.*

In brief, the method of ta'wil is to change the literal, secular meaning of a word when it is found in a Muslim scriptural text to another meaning. Epistemologically, in order for people to understand the possible spiritual meaning, the arguments of ta'wil take account of the issues of language, tradition, and logic to determine the best possible original meaning. Axiologically, Muslim scholars emphasize the value and necessity of interpreting the divine law (istinbath al-hukm) implied in scriptural text so their meaning can be applied in daily life.

Contribution: *The specific concern of this study on the application of ta'wil method of Ushul al-Syafi'iyah school on the Syari'ah economic reform of banking, insurance and capital markets in Indonesia makes it different from those previous studies which generally discussed only the concept of ta'wil in classical literatures. While some other discussed the use of ta'wil method in interpreting scriptural texts related to God's characters. Epistemological clarity of this study has become a major contribution to the development of Syari'ah law in Indonesia. It is very important since the majority of the Indonesian Moslems are Syafi'iyah.*

Keywords: Banking, capital markets, insurance, law reform, mutasyabihat Hadith, Syari'ah conomy, ta'wil, and Ushul al-Syafi'iyah school

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-411

VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDENTS.

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Abstract

Introduction: *In this descriptive study, researcher want to know about the most frequently used of vocabulary learning strategies based on different forms of vocabulary learning strategies such as creativity, reflection, effective, active, and motivation or CREAM. The classification was introduced by Cottrell in 1999 to study about language strategies related to improving students vocabulary. **Methodology:** A questionnaire was distributed randomly to 500 students of third language courses at UTeM. Demographic factors are also taken into account and seen in this study as faculty, year of study, gender, race, and foreign language study and the experience of learning a foreign language. Researchers also want to find out about how the gender factor can influence the use of vocabulary learning strategies in learning a third language. **Findings:** At the end of the study, male students were more sensitive to the use of strategies in learning vocabulary than females although the difference is not very significant. **Contribution:** The research emphasizes the important of using different strategies for learning vocabulary to improve foreign language skills. Most students tend to feel anxiety and difficulty when its*

comes to learn a new language. By knowing the most preferred strategies and efficient methods could help them with the learning besides of gender or race differences.

Keywords: Vocabulary, learning, strategies, foreign languages, students

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-415

CAN THAI STUDENTS SURVIVE WITH ENGLISH TEACHERS? A CASE STUDY OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THAILAND

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Abstract

Introduction: *There have been interests in examining which language teaching methodology best suits learners of English as a foreign language. For some schools, the problems are not merely related to teaching methodology but also human resources. Currently, many schools in Thailand are short of English teachers while there is pressure of students' poor performance on Thai National Standardised English Test taken annually. This study attempts to investigate whether trained English majors can be an alternative to the problems of teachers' shortage and help improve Thai students' poor English language skills.* **Methodology:** *This study employed an action research design. The aim is to provide solutions to problems of English language teaching which continue to persist in Thailand for many years. In this study, the problems of English teacher shortage in a primary school and students' poor English language proficiency were our major concerns. The researchers went through 3 phases of conducting action research: identifying the problems, planning for action, acting and reflecting. Two English instructors, twenty English majors of Southern College of Technology and ninety-four students of Ban Chai Klong School participated in the study. Theoretical and practical training sessions were organised for twenty English majors before the onset of teaching sessions. The English lesson plans that cover contents appeared in a standardised national English test which include vocabulary, reading, conversation, and public signs were used for both training and teaching sessions. Pre and post-tests were administered to students before and after the teaching intervention accordingly to assess their language development. Data collected from classroom observations throughout the study were also used as sources of information for the study.* **Findings:** *Results from pre-test and post-test of students at Ban Chai Klong School showed that our trained English majors could help improve their English language skills. Thus, trained English majors could be an alternative to current situation and problems. It was also found that there are several components that need to be observed to exercise this new alternative. First, there must be at least one lecturer who could plan and monitor the activities well from beginning to end. The activities include coordination between two academic institutions, locating the problems in questions, planning for initial actions, taking actions and reflection of previous action all which is mandatory in action research. Second, the English majors should be substantially trained for the curriculum contents as well as general ideas of English language teaching methodologies to be used. Third, audio-visual materials are necessary for the development of Thai students' English language skills. Fourth, there must be constant support from administrators of both institutions. There are times when lecturers and student teachers encountered difficulties during teaching and learning activities. Therefore, related individuals from both parties must work collaboratively. Findings suggest that the proposed alternative could be applied in other schools of similar contextual problems.* **Contribution:** *Literature has shown that several studies on teaching English as a foreign language mainly focus on either one aspect of teaching such as learning materials, teaching methodologies, teachers' and students' psychological traits. All these will not exist in the situation where there are no English teachers available for students. This study provides a great contribution to English language teaching in Thailand as it offers a new alternative to teaching English to students at Ban Chai Klong School who did not have access to qualified English teachers and those with similar problems. Besides, it gives new insights to school directors and early education policy makers to work collaboratively with colleges and universities to solve problems concerning teaching and learning English language.*

Keywords: English as a foreign language, Thai students, English majors

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-418

DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF INSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE CREATIVE THINKING AND SCIENCE ABILITY

Corresponding Author: Retno Triwoelandari

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research is based upon the fact that science curriculum implementation at elementary schools has been unable to develop students' creative thinking because teachers have not develop models of teaching as optimally as they can in the instructional processes. To solve this problem, instructional models that can develop students' creative thinking are needed. One of them is inquiry model. The benefit of this research is to develop the principles that can be used as guidance for teachers in applying an instructional model to develop students' creativity through the subject of science, especially in connection with how to develop students' creativity.* **Methodology:** *The methodology used in this research is Research and Development (R&D) approach because the purpose of this research is to develop an instructional model that is effective and adaptable to the real conditions and needs. This approach includes 10 steps, but in this research the ten steps have been modified to three steps : pre survey, development model, and validity of model. The subject of the research are teachers and students of the fifth grade of elementary schools in kotamadya Bogor. The schools selected for this research consist of eight MI representing six kecamatan in kotamadya Bogor. The data collecting instruments employed in this research are questionnaire, observation guide, achievement test, and creativity test. While in the data analysis the researcher used frequency distributions, qualitative analysis procedure, and anova two way.* **Findings:** *The result of both field test and validation shows that the use of inquiry model can improve students' creative thinking. This research outcome has theoretical and practical implications for developing students' creative thinking. Its theoretical implication are 1) the effectiveness of instruction needs students' participation in all learning activities; 2) students' creative thinking capacity can be developed by fun activities and brain stimulus, and 3) the effectiveness of instruction can be achieved if its relevance with students' character. Whereas, its practical implication is that the application of this model needs the dissemination and socialization processes, the creative culture in the school environment, the teachers' ability in guiding students' activity, the appropriate learning facilities, and the available time allocation.* **Contribution:** *its practical implication is that the application of this model needs the dissemination and socialization processes, the creative culture in the school environment, the teachers' ability in guiding students' activity, the appropriate learning facilities, and the available time allocation*

Keywords: inquiry, creative thinking, science ability

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-421

POLITICIZATION OF COLORS AND CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY: THE ROLE OF COLORS IN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND REVOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Colors turn to an integral part of movements and seems to play a crucial part in formation and mobilization of a social movement. While the psychological impacts of colors that also carry movement's collective identity, is no compelling reason for individuals' accompany with the leaders or collective behavior, the scholars paying increasing attention to colors as visual symbols of movements for increasing person's arousal and impact on individual's dissension-making process. Given the centrality of the 2009 Iranian Green Movement, current article appears to assess the role of colors in social movements.* **Methodology:** *in this article we will pay specific attention to some colored movements and revolution and their originate. The relation between identity and colors will be discussed and the probable affection of colors in individuals action as well. The psychological approach to different meaning of colors in different society is also the main concern with this research. The issue under scrutiny is the 2009 Iranian Green Movement to assess whether emotional effects convince individuals to participate in demonstrations and protests' movements. To that end, self-administered questionnaires provide us to reach a large number of potential respondents and having a rich answer to question under the discussion.* **Findings:** *The finding lend support to the claim that however the color of the*

movement increases the emotional life of movement, but it has less affection on its political life while the goals of movement is more significant in departure from collective identity to collective action. **Contribution:** in spite of politicization of colors in social movement as a visual symbol of most of movements and revolutions, there has been relatively little research on psychological affection of the colors on individuals' collective identity and collective behaviors. therefore the aim of this article is to have a detailed look at the movements with consideration of their colors as emotional tools in hands of the leaders.

Keywords: Social movements, colored movements, collective identity, collective actions.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-423

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG PHYSICAL DISABLED IN KUALA TERENGGANU

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Co-Authors: Zuhda Husain, PhD

Abstract

Introduction: *The issue of the psychological well-being is a crucial element in life of people with physical disabilities (OKU-F) to perform daily activities and social life perfectly. However, this issue is still not getting optimum attention from various quarters. Therefore, this study was to investigate the relationship between the spiritual well-being and social support and their predictive factors of psychological well-being among the OKU-F.* **Methodology:** *This study was designed by using the quantitative research and 40 questionnaires were distributed to the physical disabled in Kuala Terengganu by utilizing the purposive sampling. Therefore, the data was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.* **Findings:** *The results showed that the spiritual well-being ($r = .69, p < .01$) and social support ($r = .48, p < .01$) have a significant positive impact on the psychological well-being among the physical disabled. Multiple regression result also found that spiritual well-being is determinant factors in influencing the psychological well-being among physical disabled ($\beta = .59, p < .01$).* **Contribution:** *The findings of this study are expected to provide a practical contribution to the organization to ensure that the disabled-F is in a stable condition in terms of psychological, spiritual and social support.*

Keywords: Psychological and spiritual well-beings, social support, physical disabled

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-424

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG PHYSICAL DISABLED IN KUALA TERENGGANU

Corresponding Author: Nur Syafiqah Yusof, MSc

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Abstract

Introduction: *The issue of the psychological well-being is a crucial element in life of physical disabled to perform daily activities and social life perfectly. However, this issue does not get the optimal attention from various parties. Therefore, this study was to investigate the relationship between the spiritual well-being and social support and their predictor towards the psychological well-being among physical disabled.* **Methodology:** *This study was designed by using the quantitative research and 40 questionnaires were distributed to the physical disabled in Kuala Terengganu by utilizing the purposive sampling. Therefore, the data was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.* **Findings:** *The results showed that spiritual well-being ($r = .69, p < .01$) and social support ($r = .48, p < .01$) have a positive significant relationship on the psychological well-being among physical disabled. Multiple regression result also found that spiritual well-being is determinant factors in influencing the psychological well-being among physical disabled ($\beta = .59, p < .01$).* **Contribution:** *Based on the findings, it will provide a practical contribution to the organizations to ensure that the physical disabled are in a stable situation in terms of support, spiritual and psychological.*

Keywords: Psychological and spiritual well-beings, social support, physical disabled.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-426

INQUIRY-BASED WORKSHEET ON THE UTILIZATION OF PECTIN FROM LEMON PEEL WASTE AS CORROSION INHIBITORS TO SUPPORT STUDENT UNDERSTANDING IN ELECTROCHEMISTRY CONCEPT

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Abstract

Introduction: *In order to improve the quality of education, construction of a new, alternative experiment worksheet in Basic Chemistry II course is needed. Redox and Electrochemistry concept, especially corrosion was the main concern of this research because this concept is one of the most difficult concept according to first year college student. Pectin has been known to possess corrosion inhibition properties due to its negatively charged oxygen atoms in the carboxyl group which can be adsorbed on metal surface to produce a protective layer. The aim of this research was to produce inquiry-based worksheet on utilization of pectin as corrosion inhibitor. **Methodology:** The method used was 2D (define and design) research and development model. The steps of this research was optimization of experimental procedure, developing the design of the inquiry-based worksheets, and conducting limited test to ten General Chemistry II course students. Pectin was obtained through lemon peel extraction using HCl and ethanol. The rate of corrosion measured on iron plates in HCl 1 M aqueous media. Inhibition efficiency was calculated using weight loss method. **Findings:** Based on experimental procedure developed in this worksheet, it was found that optimum pectin concentration obtained was 4 g/L and optimum iron plate soaking time was two hours. Optimum corrosion rate obtained was 0.000026 grams/cm².hour with inhibition efficiency of 78%. Validation test of the development of worksheet procedure showed that the worksheet was valid and feasible with rvalue = 0.78 and eligibility percentage = 79.16%. This findings showed that the worksheet is applicable in teaching chemistry on corrosion topic. **Contribution:** This research contribute to the development and innovation of inquiry-based worksheet on contextual topic (corrosion) by utilizing waste. This worksheet is a media that can develop teaching in Basic Chemistry II course in corrosion topic. The application of this worksheet can develop students' contextual understanding in electrochemistry concept.*

Keywords: Inquiry, worksheet, pectin, lemon peel waste, corrosion inhibitor

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-428

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT, SATISFACTION AND PERFORMANCE OF LECTURER (MODEL REGRESSION BY GENDER OF MAN)

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Abstract

Introduction: *The lecturers are to be the most important thing in the Universities as an educational problem here. So many improvement that university did to improve the quality of the university. There are included by increasing job satisfaction, building commitment and improving performance where they are concerned by universities. **Methodology:** The variables in this research are commitment, satisfaction and performance so they are based on the man gender. The type of methodology is qualitative research where data analysis tool is analysed by SPSS statistical which uses some questionnaires. The Questionnaire is divided become 3 parts, they are 18 items for commitment, satisfaction is 12 items, and performance is 16 items. The result of sampling method is 53 lecturers at Putera Batam University in Riau Islands province of Indonesia. All of the sample is man that is a gender analysis. **Findings:** The results of the research is addressed that organizational commitment to a positive performance is not significant, job satisfaction to positive performance is significant, commitment and job satisfaction to the positive performance is significant. If the organizational commitment and job satisfaction are high so performance will be high, that is what to improve lecturers' performance correlates with their commitments and satisfaction. **Contribution:** For further research is need to be developed with a view of the woman.*

Keywords: organization, commitment, satisfaction, performance, man, lecturers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-429

USING ROUND ROBIN BRAINSTORMING AS A METHOD OF GENERATING IDEAS IN TEACHING ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY WRITING

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *Writing skill is necessary in academic life. Unfortunately students assume writing is difficult skill to master. This research explored the effectiveness of using Round Robin Brainstorming in helping students writing their essays.* **Methodology:** *The design selected for this study was quasi experimental design using non equivalent control group design. The population of the study was the eleventh graders of XI IS 2 and XI IS 3 of SMAN 1 Inderalaya. The sample of the study consisted of 17 eleventh graders from XI IS 2 and 17 eleventh graders from XI IS 3 as experimental and control groups. The sample was chosen by using convenience sampling approach. The test was administered twice as pre test and post test. The data from the test were analyzed by using t-test.* **Findings:** *The results indicated there was a significant difference in students' writing achievement before and after the treatment. It could be seen that students in experimental group group had better achievement than control group with the mean score of post test 80.24, while the mean score of control group was 66.06 and the mean difference between experimental and control groups was 14.36.* **Contribution:** *This study was expected to motivate English teachers not to neglect the teaching of writing in the classroom. It was suggested that Round Robin Brainstorming could be used as a technique of generating the idea in teaching writing.*

Keywords: Round Robin Brainstorming, Writing, Argumentative Essay

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-433

ICT COMPETENCY ANALYSIS OF PRE SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHER IN THE TEACHING KIT USING WEB-BASED E PORTFOLIOS BLOG ON SCIENCE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH COURSES

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Co-Authors: Risa Dwita Hardiaanti, Miranita Khusniati

Abstract

Introduction: *An analysis of different frameworks for 21st century learning show consensus about the skills that are needed for living and working in the 21st century. ICT competency is one of the 21st skills that are considered essential as the same as with collaboration, communication, citizenship, problem solving, critical thinking, creativity, productivity. Science education is a part of Institute of Teacher's Education must develop a 21st century blueprint for transforming itself into a 21st century program to educator preparation program. Educator preparation programs must prepare their graduates to possess, teach and assess 21st century knowledge and skill through create the teaching kit using the web-based e portfolios blog on science instruction in English courses. Teaching kit e portfolio include all work carried out by pre-service teachers, such as worksheets, students' outcomes, projects and writings. Portfolios also contain audio visual materials, samples of students' tests, reports, and their reflective writings, which reflect their development through the process of education. The framework defines teachers' competencies in four stages emerging, technology literacy, knowledge deepening and knowledge creation.* **Methodology:** *The study aims to explore and analyses the ICT competency from pre-service science teacher through the teaching kit using the web-based e portfolios blog on Science Instruction in English courses. The method used is a sequential explanatory mixed method. Quantitative data analysis techniques using parametric statistical and qualitative data analysis using grounded theory. This type of research is mixed method. The variables analyzed in this study is the ICT competency skills. Subject of research is the sixth semester students who receive Science Instruction in English course. Research is mixed method research design sequential explanatory. Explanatory sequential step in the study are researchers collect and analyze quantitative data first, followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data. The initial quantitative phase of research is used to determine the qualitative research subjects. Criteria for qualitative research on the subject of ICT competency is a student with the level 1 (emergent level), level 2 (technology literacy level), level 3(knowledge deepening level) and level 4 (knowledge creation). Qualitative data analysis techniques implementing strategies grounded theory. The process of data analysis starting from data collection, data presentation, data reduction and conclusion.* **Findings:** *The results showed the average value: 100% pre-service science teachers in the productivity tools are in level 4; 56% and 44% of pre-service science teachers are in level 3 and level 4 of authoring tools indicator; 100% pre-service science teachers in level 3 of Internet*

indicator and 67% and 33% of pre-service science teacher in level 3 and level 4 of Communication & collaboration indicator, 100% pre-service science teachers are in level 1 of Administration indicator, at the end 25% and 75% of pre-service science teacher are in level 3 and level 2 in Educational software indicator.

Contribution: The originality and contribution of this research is to showing the applicability of a model assessment in-service teacher in Tanzania to a new situation in pre-service science teacher and showing the level of pre-service science teacher in Indonesia depend on the in-service assessment in Australia, and the other differences is the use of web blog to analysis the ICT competency of pre-service science teacher in Indonesia as a tools to saved the artifact such as lesson plans, medias, worksheets from pre-service science teacher

Keywords: ICT competency, Electronic Portfolio, web blog, teaching kit, pre-service teacher

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-434

A MULTIGROUP ANALYSIS OF GENDER EFFECTS IN THE BLENDED-LEARNING SATISFACTION

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Abstract

Introduction: This study evaluated whether the impact of interactivity, self-regulation and internet self-efficacy on learning satisfaction differ due to gender effect in a blended learning environment. **Methodology:** Multigroup analysis was used to assess the gender differences for the

predictors of learning satisfaction, which are learner-content interaction, learner-instructor interaction, learner-learner interaction, self-regulated learning and internet self-efficacy. Self-administered questionnaire was used to collect data from undergraduate students and 742 valid responses were obtained. **Findings:** Our results show that gender effect presents for the relationship between internet self-efficacy and learning satisfaction but not for the relationships among interactivity, self-regulation and learning satisfaction

Contribution: Gender differences are known as an important factor in the learning process. The differences typically can be reflected through behavioural and information processing and may influence learning satisfaction. To date, we have not attained adequate understanding with regard to gender effect in a Blended learning (BL) environment. Thus, this study was aimed to examine whether gender differences present for the impact of interactivity in learning environment, internet self-efficacy and self-regulated learning on learning satisfaction. We used multigroup analysis to assess the gender differences for the predictors of learning satisfaction, which are learner-content interaction, learner-instructor interaction, learner-learner interaction and self-regulated learning and internet self-efficacy. This study shows that gender effect presents for the relationship between internet self-efficacy and learning satisfaction. However, there are no gender differences for the relationships among interactivity, self-regulation and learning satisfaction. Such findings augment and extend the understanding about gender effect in the BL literature.

Keywords: blended learning; interaction; self-regulation; internet self-efficacy; satisfaction; gender

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-448

RETHINKING HUMAN RIGHTS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AS THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: A CASE STUDY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDONESIA

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Co-Authors: Mohamad Hery Saripudin

Abstract

Introduction: The government of the states has responsibility to ensure the social security of every individual after his or her birth. The right to social security as mentioned in the declaration of human rights ensures that everyone, regardless of age or ability to work, is guaranteed the means necessary to procure basic needs and services through national effort and international co-operation. The fulfillment of this rights can be done by public policies that ensure people get those rights as citizens such as food, housing, education, health care, and security as well. Nevertheless, due to the rapid growth of human population in Indonesia, makes the Indonesian government has new challenges to serve people for public services appropriated with the amount of total population. This does not necessarily mean, however, that these individuals do not seek alternative pathways to their human rights. **Methodology:** This study firstly will reveal some basic things about the ratio between the numbers of delivery facilities average annual birth. This data reveals the fact that many of the birth process in

Indonesia that are not handled by a trained professional so that the impact on the health of the mother and her child. Secondly, the ratio of educational facilities with the average number of children of school age or college. This data reveals the fact that many Indonesian children are not able to get an education not because they do not want to go to school, but due to limited quota of educational facilities so that they drop out of education which is the basic right of citizens. Thirdly, the ratio between the numbers of job creation with a population of productive age. This data reveals the fact that many high school or college graduates are not provided jobs, although competition between people is a necessary thing, but the government and its capacity has to be able to do the job creation efforts, adjusted for the community of productive age, or at least these data suggest that the educational program that has been run by the government is not quite capable of directing the public in order to have a skill that is good and special. The ratio between the amounts of available security personnel (police) by the population. The ratio between the number of health services (hospitals and clinics), clean water, and facilities for people with disabilities, Assurance of elderly including health care workers with the average number of residents of the area and others. In essence, the above ratios will give an overview of the need for additional and equitable distribution of public facilities by the government to meet the basic rights of citizens of Indonesia are currently experiencing a surge in population. **Findings:** The right to social security requires a social security system be established and that a country must, within its maximum available resources, ensure access to a social security scheme that provides a minimum essential level of benefits to all individuals and families that will enable them to acquire at least essential health care, basic shelter and housing, water and sanitation, foodstuffs, and the most basic forms of education. The social security system should cover the following specific situations such health care, old age, unemployment, employment injury and illness, family and child support, including the need to care for adult defendant, maternity, disability and other fundamental issues like water, and concerning provision of pensions. **Contribution:** Indonesia is a country in which only small part of the population of nearly 250 million is covered by formal systems of social security, with the demographic dividend, Indonesian government has new challenges to overcome any issues especially in providing public services as a basic need of citizen. Indonesia strives for the extension of social protection coverage to the entire population. Since its amendment in 2002, the Indonesian Constitution recognizes the right to social security for all and the responsibility of the government in the development of social security policy. Though existing social protection schemes tend to be fragmented and scattered, progress towards a more comprehensive provision of social protection coverage is taking place.

Keywords: Human Rights, Public Service, Public Policy, Social Security

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DROUGHT ASSESSMENT USING ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS IN TIHAMA PLAIN, YEMEN

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Abstract

Introduction: Drought remains the most frequent and serious environmental threat in Middle East area. In Yemen, drought has negatively been affecting both livelihood and sustainable development of the country. Since the drought is a natural part of the climate, it depends on rainfall mainly. Consequently, a relationship between vegetation cover and rainfall was found. In fact, the more rain offset by an increase in soil moisture and thus increase the density of vegetation, vice versa. This research aims to assessment the drought situations through the changes in the environmental indicators in the Tihama Plain, Yemen. **Methodology:** To monitoring and assessing the vegetation and sand dunes deposit in the area, multi-temporal remote sensing data was used. Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM5) of October 1985 and Landsat Operational Land Imager (OLI8) of October 2015 were downloaded from the official website of the United State Geological Survey (USGS) via the Earth Explorer. The images were then subjected to pre-processing such as band stacking, haze and noise removal and conversion of digital number (DN) to reflectance values (RV) with aid of Erdas Imagine 2014 version image processing software. Later, Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) was computed for the two images to highlight the vegetation condition of the study area in 1985 and 2015. As for monitor and assess sand dune deposit, After the afore mentioned pre-processing, appropriate band combinations were used to discriminate and highlight sand dunes from other land cover types for visual observations. Green, near infrared and short wave infrared bands corresponding to bands 2, 4, and 7 for Landsat TM 5 and bands 3, 5, and 7 for Landsat OLI 8 were used. These bands show high reflective variability of desert surface and therefore easily highlight sand deposits. On-screen digitizing of dune was then performed in ArcGIS 10.3. **Findings:**

NDVI data of 1985 and 2015 shows a progressive increase in the intensity of drought in the area. Between 1985 to 2015, there was 26% increase in the area under severe drought. Similarly, the areas under moderate drought also increased to approximately 64%. On the other hand, areas under mild drought and those receiving normal rain experienced a decrease during the period as they gradually transformed into mild and severe drought situations.

The results also show that, there is a progressive increase in the area covered by sand dunes within the study period from about 2,761.42 square kilometres in 1985 to 4,809.1 square kilometres in 2015 representing over 74% increase. This situation suggest that, there is an increasing trend in the intensity of drought in the study area over this period.

Contribution: Firstly, statement of drought conditions in the Tihama plain that could be taken as a model for studying the rest of the drought-prone areas in Yemen in future.

Secondly, drawing the attention of researchers including local and international organizations and provoke their interest to study the drought in Yemen.

Lastly, the study contributes to the provision of a clear vision related to the assessment of drought as a serious phenomenon in a developing country like Yemen

Keywords: Drought, Environmental indicators, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Sand dunes, Tihama Plain, Yemen.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-455

IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALITY ASSURANCE BASED COMPETITIVE PROGRAM TO REALIZE ISLAM QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION IN BOGOR CITY INDONESIA

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Ibn Khaldun Bogor University

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Abstract

Introduction: This study, entitled "Implementation of quality assurance based on featured program in achieving Islam quality basic Education in Bogor Indonesia". The background of this research is based on analysis of the need for developing featured basic education in Government Elementary School (primary school) in Bogor. The school which studied is an outstanding school under the auspices of the Religion Ministry of Bogor.

Methodology: The method used is qualitative (Qualitative research). Collecting data through interviews, observation and documentation. The approach in the analysis of qualitative data consists of reduction data, display data, taking conclusion, and verification, conducted in an interactive form. Conclusion The findings and results of this research are excellent programs into quality assurance (quality assurance) this school. **Findings:** Those are academic culture and featured islamic. The activities are memorizing the Quran Hadith, practicing of worship, dhikr, computers, Arabic, BTQ, Mathematics and Science enrichment, outdoor learning and a variety of extracurricular studies. School of observation questionnaire contained indicator of leadership headmaster, policies gained 86.7% that are done well. The results of observations of students concluded that 100% of students enjoy learning. In the process of learning 70% of students stated that teachers use media when teaching. There are 80% of teachers use a variety of learning methods. There is 90% attention of school to student achievement. Extracurricular activities are also attended by 80% of students. There are 75% of students consider highly preferred discipline in schools and school facilities are also quite adequate. As well as 75% of students stated that teachers often hold outdoor event study. Management school based on society.

Contribution: This study is expected to be able to add information and reference for managers, observers, stakeholders and implementing basic education to develop superior quality schools.

Keywords: Quality assurance, the featured program, islam quality basic education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-456

THE EFFECT OF CONCEPTUALISABLE AGENTS IN OVERPASSIVISATION OF ENGLISH UNACCUSATIVE VERBS BY CHINESE ESL LEARNERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *The phenomenon of overpassivisation of English unaccusative verbs such as (i) *The accident was happened and (ii) *The man was arrived” has been addressed in numerous accounts by Second Language Acquisition (SLA) researchers. The phenomenon has been investigated in the contexts of syntax (i.e. be + V-en structure) and auxiliary selection (i.e. the past or perfective form), but rarely on pragmatic factor (i.e. conceptualisable agents). The present study seeks to re-examine whether the presence of conceptualisable agents in discourse may contribute to overpassivisation errors. Besides, it also seeks to further validate the hypotheses of Ju (2000) and Kondo (2005). **Methodology:** The respondents involved were Chinese ESL learners in a private university in Malaysia. They were undergraduate bachelor’s degree students majoring in Psychology and in Chinese Studies. The present study replicated the study of Ju (2000) and Kondo (2005), therefore the materials and research procedure were almost similar to both studies. However, the Forced-Choice Task was slightly modified from Ju’s instrument (2000) in consideration to ambiguity of the original questionnaire and the context used in Malaysia. In addition, the respondents were also required to sit for an Oxford Placement Test (Allan, 2004) to determine their proficiency levels in English. The present study employed an ex post facto design and the paired samples T-tests were run on SPSS for each hypothesis of the study. **Findings:** The results of the study would be able to provide more evidence to validate Ju’s claim (2000) in that the phenomenon of overpassivisation among L2 learners may not be restricted to the lexico-semantics of the verbs, but it may be due to pragmatic inference in language processing. In other words, L2 overpassivisation errors are heightened by the availability of an agent. The claim argues against the norm of other past studies with which its focus was on syntactic analysis or approach in interlanguage grammars of the L2 learners. **Contribution:** The present study in L2 overpassivisation errors is important as there has not been any research conducted in Malaysian context. Different from other research in the past, this study intends to find out more evidence to support the role of pragmatic context in L2 overpassivisation errors as proposed by Ju (2000). At last, this study may also widen the scope of investigation from syntactic analysis to the interplay role of cognitive factor.*

Keywords: Overpassivisation, Unaccusatives, Conceptualisable Agents, Interlanguage Grammars, Pragmatic / Cognitive Factor

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-460

IN DEFENSE OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH: THE CRISIS OF INTELLECTUAL VERACITY IN THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Modern scholars of religions demanded for neutral position in the study of religions. Theology, the discipline that defends one’s faith and deals with Truth-claims, lost its credibility for it is regarded bias. The emergence of post-modernism dragged the crisis of credibility as its philosophy deconstructs religious values and relativizes them. The paper therefore seeks to deliberate the crisis of intellectual veracity in the study of religions in defense of religious truth (Al-Faruqi 1986). It is proposed that theology and comparative theology to be revived as credible disciplines for defending religion against the transcendent idea of modernism (Lyotard 1989) and relativism of postmodernism (Gellner 1992). **Methodology:** The paper is based on a research titled "The Relevance of Kalam To Comparative Religion"; a research, qualitative and philosophical by nature. The research data is collected mainly from textual sources. For data analysis, the content analysis method has been adopted. The framework of meta religion of Ismail Raji al-Faruqi (1986) is used as the basis of critic to the modern method in the study of religions hence the call for a reliable method. **Findings:** The paper reports the following findings;*

1. *The study of religions is facing an intellectual crisis due to the encroaching modern and postmodern philosophy.*
2. *Modern philosophy that propagated neutrality as an absolute principle in the study of religions ought to be revised.*
3. *Postmodern philosophy that deconstruct the modern philosophy and commends for relativism in the method of the study of religions ought to be revised.*
4. *Theology and comparative theology should be revived as the credible disciplines that discuss and compare religious truth*
5. *The strength of theology and comparative theology can be found in the use of kalam/dialectical method, of which intellectual veracity and religious truth are justified.*

Contribution: *The call for revision of method in the study of religions has been voiced out by Ismail Raji al-Faruqi in the 80s. Unfortunately, after his demise, there was hardly any similar challenge. The research of which this paper is based on, attempted to examine the viability of his call. However, in comparison to al-Faruqi who criticized theology, the paper seeks to propagate theology and comparative theology as credible sciences in the study of religions. Theology is a long-established discipline that speaks for religious truth. On the other hand, comparative theology is relatively a newly introduced discipline that compares religious truth in response of religious plurality. Kalam or dialectical method used in Islamic and Christian theology will be taken as example for it demonstrates genuine intellection exercises in defense of religious truth.*

Keywords: Study of religions, theology, comparative theology, methods in the study of religions, kalam/dialectical method.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-461

ONLINE MEDIA'S ROLE IN PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND SHARING IN COTE D'IVOIRE (IVORY COAST)

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Abstract

Introduction: *Health communication campaigns are interventions intended to generate specific outcomes for a relatively large number of individuals within a specified period of time and through an organized set of communication activities (Rogers and Storey, 1987). Large-scale health communication campaigns seeking to change behaviors were first seen in the United States in the eighteenth century in the form of efforts to educate the public about infectious diseases and the benefits of immunization. In 1721, Reverend Cotton Mather used pamphlets and personal appeals to promote immunization during a smallpox epidemic in Boston (Paisley, 2001). More recently, health communication campaigns have used a variety of ways to present health messages. There has been much discussion of the role that recent advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs) could play in improving health systems in developing countries. The aim of this paper is to shed light on the impact of health information, the role and intervention of online newspaper, namely; Abidjan.net, a French language newspaper in Ivory Coast. Healthcare campaign and promotion in supporting of public healthcare awareness programme are crucial*

Methodology: *A total of related 240 news were content analysed for one year in 2016. Instruments via coding sheet and coding instructions were developed to answer the research questions using the information sharing theory, health belief model and social marketing framework. Holsti reliability and validity test revealed (79%).*

Findings: *The results showed that health information were covered various issues including public health campaign and they were significant information to the people of Ivory Coast. However, health care issues were major concerns among the news coverage of Abidjan.net. Even though, health care is available for free for Ivorian but poor quality prevailed in many aspects. Most Ivorian hospitals date back to the 1960s and 1980s. Only a few of these might have been renovated. Therefore, most of these hospitals were reported as substandard, poorly equipped, and ambulance services were quite limited and poorly equipped, as described by the news coverage. Finally, medication stocks were reported insufficient, or even unavailable. The news coverage revealed the vulnerable to a few contagious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, etc. Tuberculosis and malaria reported quite widespread among the local population.*

Contribution: *This paper will contribute to the literature and serves as basis to develop health information, to extend the theory of information sharing and Health Belief Models (HBM) as well. It will contribute in media intervention strategies used in the health promotion and health communication, therefore, the hospital will be able to have data and monitor the people's healthcare, and provide services remotely, to enhance health services, facilitate efforts and improve access to healthcare and delivering faster services to the people in low- and middle-income country*

Keywords: Public healthcare, E-health, Health information, Social marketing, Health promotion.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-462

MANAGING CRISIS AND RESPONSE TIMES ANALYSIS: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ONLINE MONITORING STRATEGY ANALYSIS IN PLAZA LOW YAT RACIAL RIOTS INCIDENT AND BERSIH 4.0.

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Prof Madya Dr, Senior Lecturer at Media Department Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya

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Abstract

Introduction: *Managing a crisis and its consequences requires a clear understanding that it's no longer business as usual. The standard approaches or management structures that you rely on to make day-to-day decisions will no longer work. You simply can't wait for all the answers to take action or let others dictate your future. Instead, you must be ready to act swiftly, decisively, and responsibly especially when it comes to protect the country and safety of the people.* **Methodology:** *This study focused on the effectiveness of the Malaysian Royal Police (PDRM) online crisis management and response time taken to neutralise two viral issues in the social media. Plaza Low Yat Racial Riot Incident and Bersih 4.0 Rally were chosen for this study. Factors of examination includes the response times, the influence and the relevancy of information sources through the distribution of public opinion using comments made on selected Facebooks. Content analysis was employed to analyse the sentiment analysis using the Application Programme Interface (API) webtools and SPSS version 20. Sentiment polarity of the postings were categorized into positive, negative and neutral sentiment. Independent portal sources, conventional media sources, public opinion sources and sources from monitoring agency were chosen as the independent variables and public opinion was taken as the dependent variable.* **Findings:** *Results showed correlations and effect among the strategy implemented by the monitoring body towards public opinion in the social media. There were effectiveness in online strategies for the case study of Plaza Low Yat racial riots incident, where results showed the $\chi^2 = 1135.35$, $df = 4$ was significant at $p = 0.05$, reflecting a decreased of negative comments and increased of positive and neutral comments monitoring and deploying online strategies. However, in the case of Bersih 4.0 rally, the result showed, the $\chi^2 = 11:37$, $df = 4$ was significant at $p = 0.05$ reflecting an increase of negative comments, post online strategies deployment, which resulting in ineffectiveness of online monitoring strategies during crisis. The Plaza Low Yat Racial Riots Incident, showed a significant decrease of negative comments from social media users after monitoring strategy implemented within a shorter time (146 hours) compared to Bersih 4.0 case study (228 hours), which showed a negative response and ineffectiveness of online crisis monitoring strategies.* **Contribution:** *This study can assist the monitoring agency such as the Royal Malaysian Police to formulate a suitable strategy, depending on the situation, to ensure effective monitoring of viral issues in social media and curtailing negative impact of such viral issues in order to sustain the public order and security of the country. Through an effective and efficient monitoring practice, unhealthy environment practices that may threaten the unity of a country such as rallying, and riot incitement to "stoke racial sentiments" could be controlled as fast as possible (response time) before leading to a complete disorderliness.*

Keywords: Public Opinion, Viral Issues, Social Media Monitoring and Online Crisis Management Strategies

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-465

CONFIDENCE ROLE AS A MEDIATOR INFLUENCE OF FAMILY SOCIAL SUPPORT ON WELL BEING ON STROKE PATIENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: *In the modern society, stroke become a major threat in many countries. In Indonesia, the year of 2015, stroke was in the first rank to be a caused of death. Stroke treatment requires a long time, and during that time the physical and psychological condition of the patients will have a tendency to be declined, In order to the healing process run optimally psychological aspect of patients need attention. One that needs attentions is well being, it is intended that the patient does not dissolve in misery. This study aims to examine the role of selfconfidence as a mediator influence of family social support to the psychological wellbeing of stroke patients . Respondents in the study were stroke patients who are undergoing treatment in three hospitals in Jakarta totaling 157 patient. Methods of data collection using a likert type scale. Based on the data analysis of research result that family social support affect the psychological wellbeing through self confidence* **Methodology:** *Methods of*

data using a Likert type scale **Findings:** Family social support affected the psychological wellbeing through self confidence. **Contribution:** This study aims to examine the role of self confidence as a mediator of family social support to the psychological wellbeing of stroke patients

Keywords: Self Confidence, family support, psychological wellbeing

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-466

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LOW AND HIGH MEANINGS IN MALAY AND ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

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Abstract

Introduction: The title of this working paper is "A Critical Analysis of Low and High Meanings in Malay and English Dictionaries". It is aimed to compare the existing Malay and English dictionaries in their use of low and high meanings through their lexical entries in the light of societal awareness and knowledge advancements. The low meaning denotes the ordinary usage whereas the high meaning implies some semblance of religious input.

Methodology: This paper will be of a qualitative nature based on 50 crucial entries of lexical items collected from the existing Kamus Dewan dictionary and their counterparts in English monolingual dictionary. The analysis of each entry will be on four domains, i.e. the availability of high meaning, the potentiality of high meaning, its source of religious input and its usage. Comparisons will be made between lexical entries of each dictionary and between dictionaries. **Findings:** The high meaning will be very much less compared to the low meaning. The potentiality of high meaning will vary from one entry to another. This will also be true with respect to the source of religious input and the usage. The comparisons too will show variations internally and externally. **Contribution:** The use of high meanings of entries in both dictionaries will facilitate further understanding in the language use by language users of both languages. Thus far, no other research has been done on such topic. It is only found in Sanat (1998, 2015, 2016 and 2017) under the general heading on "Some Pertinent Concepts In Malay Linguistics", "The Low and High Meanings between Kamus Dewan and Kitab Pengetahuan Bahasa", "The Power of Malay language through High Meaning: Users' Perspectives" and "A Critical Analysis between Kamus Dewan and Kamus Besar Indonesia" respectively.

Keywords: low meaning, high meaning, lexical semantics, domains

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-468

THE VALUE EDUCATION OF QOSIDAH BURDAH ARTS IN SUNDANESE BOARDING SCHOOL

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Abstract

Introduction: Burdah Al-Bushiri contains a string of poems of praise to the Prophet Muhammad. Burdah is a literary work of Sharafuddin Abu Abd Allah Muhammad Ibn Zaid Al Bushiri. Burdah Al-Bushiri widely taught in boarding school. Boarding School teaches a lot of Value educations. Value educations contained in Burdah Al-Bushiri be internalized through the medium of art, the art of Qosidah Burdah. **Methodology:** To explain this purpose, used literature. Thus, we will know about values of education contained in Qosidah Burdah. **Findings:** The results showed that Values contained in Qosidah Burdah has affected the attitude and character of students at the boarding school. Boarding School has been instrumental in instilling the values of theological, juridical, socio-cultural Islam, and Sufi values contained in Art Qosidah Burdah. Sufistic value of Qosidah Burdah in boarding implanted with the aim to cleanse the heart from all impurities soul. Values contained in Qosidah Burdah among others about repentance, asceticism, patience, sincerity, trust, and mahabbah. **Contribution:** To give meaning passion in poetry Qosidah Burdah and soul enlightenment for students at the school, then do internalization of sufistic values from Qosidah Burdah through the art of music. Burdah Qosidah Music Arts at the school in addition is also used as a tool to improve and help the personal and social students

Keywords: Education, Values, Art, Burdah, Boarding School

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-469

THE REACTION OF AL-MUKMIN BOARDING SCHOOL NGRUKI IN SOLO TO RADICALISM MOVEMENT AND TERRORISM

Corresponding Author: Sulasman

Islamic State University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung Indonesia

Co-Authors: Mahbub Hefdzil Akbar, Ajid Hakim

Abstract

Introduction: *Post the Bali bombings on 12th October 2002, the world's attention turned to Islamic institution that is Pesantren (boarding school) . This is because they are considered as a spreader of radicalism and terrorism are the people who have or are directly involved with the institutions such as Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, Imam Samudra, Amrozi, Mukhlas. The involvement of some of the alumni of the boarding school in the movement of radicalism and terrorism spawned stigma that boarding school has become to propagate radicalism and terrorism. Among the schools that are considered sow radicalism and terrorism is boarding school of Al-Mukmin Ngruki-Solo. Islamic Boarding School seeks dismissed to the negative stigma, by trying to show that in his struggle movement using path of peace (Peaceful Jihad)*

Methodology: *This study uses the theory of Peacefull Jihad from Ronald Luken -Bull. Meanwhile methodologically, the research is based on qualitative research with a multi-case and cross-sectional research design, namely research approaches that take a sample of the population, do participant observation and using a free interview with the guidelines*

Findings: *The results of this study indicate that Islamic Boarding School Al Mukmin Ngruki in Solo is institutionally not involved with radicalism and terrorism. As for its involvement in the movement of radicalism and terrorism is the individually of the alumni of the boarding school.To stem the influence of radicalism and terrorism, Al Mukmin Ngruki Solo seeks education as an attempt to sow and enforcement of Shari'ah peacefully. Al Mukmin Ngruki Solo chooses education, dakwah, and the constitutional path, though still thick with the assumption of radical movements and terrorism, as some of the alumni network linked to terrorism, or according to Sidney Jones as "Ngruki Networks".*

Contribution: *Al Mukmin Ngruki condemned radicalism and terrorism, suicide bombings, and intolerance. Islamic Boarding School Al Muknin Ngruki in Solo also seeks to minimize the negative stigma that againts them through various channels, namely with moderation education through a strategy of prevention (preventive deradicalization) and maintaining a culture of peace (preservative deradicalization)*

Keywords: Boarding School, Radicalism, Terorism, Deradicalization, Moderation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-470

THE REACTION OF AL-MUKMIN BOARDING SCHOOL NGRUKI IN SOLO TO RADICALISM MOVEMENT AND TERRORISM

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Contribution: *Al Mukmin Ngruki condemned radicalism and terrorism,*

suicide bombings, and intolerance. Islamic Boarding School Al Muknin Ngruki in Solo also seeks to minimize the negative stigma that againsts them through various channels, namely with moderation education through a strategy of prevention (preventive deradicalization) and maintaining a culture of peace (preservative deradicalization)

Keywords: Boarding School, Radicalism, Terrorism, Deradicalization, Moderation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-483

SOURCE ATTRACTIVENESS, TRUSTWORTHINESS, ATTITUDE AND INTENTION TO REGISTER AS ORGAN DONORS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED CELEBRITY AUTHENTICITY

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Abstract

Introduction: Health and psychology literature suggests the use of celebrity endorsement in organ donation advertisement as beneficial to generate intention of the message recipients to register as organ donors. Previous scholars believe celebrity attractiveness has significant attribute to change attitude and behavioral intention. However, in the context of organ donation, the effect of source attractiveness and trustworthiness towards attitude and intention to register as organ donors is not fully explored. Limited knowledge has been established to prove the influence of celebrity attractiveness. While this claim is uncertain, the role of perceived authenticity in moderating the effect of source attractiveness is also questionable. The purpose of this article is to examine the relationship between source attractiveness and trustworthiness towards the attitude and intention to register organ donors. This paper aims to clarify the effect of source attractiveness and trustworthiness towards the attitude and intention in the context of social marketing. In addition, this paper also studies the moderating role of perceived celebrity authenticity in the relationship of the independent variables and attitude towards organ donation. **Methodology:** This paper performs an online survey targeting undergraduate students with various backgrounds. The link to the online survey was given to the students through social media. The link was made available online from 1st May to 31st May 2016. There were 223 undergraduates responded to the online survey. **Findings:** Results indicate that celebrity endorsers appointed for organ donation campaign do not necessarily be attractive or trustworthy but being perceived as authentic is the most important factor to persuade attitudinal changes and creating intention to donate organs. In addition, the paper also provides empirical insights about the influence of perceived celebrity authenticity on highly perceived attractive celebrity and its impact towards creating favourable attitude towards organ donation. **Contribution:** This paper identifies the need to study the effect of celebrity endorser attributes in social marketing and fill the gaps by testing the impact of the attributes. In addition, this paper extends the earlier works by examining the moderating effect of celebrity authenticity. This paper also contributes to relevant authorities and agencies promoting organ donation. The selection of celebrity endorser or spokesperson for organ donation campaign can be better developed and executed.

Keywords: Celebrity Endorser, Attractiveness, Trustworthiness, Authenticity, Organ Donation Campaign

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-486

RESILIENCE AND CHARACTER STRENGTH AMONG INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Entering college life with its challenges, university student needs resilience, which is an ability to thrive in the face of adversity. In the other side, it is already known that some positive character has relationship with well-being. As part of the next generations, Indonesian university students would have significant role to build community in the future. In order to improve their resilience, it is imperative to explore about their character strength profile and also identify their relationship with resilience. This study aims to describe the profile of Indonesian university students' character strength and analyze its relationship with their psychological resilience. **Methodology:** This study used quantitative method, descriptive, and associative

design. Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) was used to measure psychological resilience and Virtues in Action-Inventory Strength (VIA-IS) questionnaires was used for measure character strength profile. All instruments have been translated and validated in Bahasa Indonesia. These instruments were distributed to 315 college students in one of the private universities in Jakarta, Indonesia, by using quota sampling technique. Descriptive and correlation statistical analysis was conducted to answer the research questions. **Findings:** Correlation analysis found that among samples, all domains of characters strengths have positive and significant relationship with psychological resilience. Based on character strength's profile analysis, the result suggests that virtues, including gratitude, love of learning, kindness, citizenship, and bravery found to be dominant signature strength that they have. In the other side, the character strengths which found to have strongest correlation with psychological resilience were persistence, open-mindedness, integrity, spirituality, and hope. In contrast, these characters (persistence, open-mindedness, and integrity) are being in the lowest rank of their signature strength. This finding implied that character of persistence, open-mindedness, and integrity need to be improved in order to optimize the resilience of university students in facing higher education challenges. **Contribution:** Although previous study has demonstrated that character strengths have associated with well-being among community samples in Western countries, this study was designed to be the first research which examined the relationship between character strength and psychological resilience in university student samples. This is also the first study which explore about the dynamics relationship of resilience and character strengths among Indonesian university students. This research expected to have benefit for being reference of psychological resilience program among Indonesian university students by using positive psychology perspective.

Keywords: character strength, resilience, Indonesian, students

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-490

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE RECONSTRUCTION BY STUDENT TEACHERS OF SCIENCE THROUGH THE LOCAL CULTURAL STUDIES ON TRADITIONAL BREASTMILK STIMULATION IN DIENG PLATEAU COMMUNITY

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Co-Authors: Sajidan; Ashadi; Sutikno; Muhamad Taufiq

Abstract

Introduction: The local community occupies the Dieng Plateau Indonesia has a tradition in stimulating breast milk using bitter melon fruit (*Momordica charantia*). This traditional manner has been done for generations as a legacy of their ancestors. The research objective is to improve the ability of student teachers of Science in reconstructing the indigenous knowledge of the community through the study of local culture on the stimulation of breast milk on the Dieng plateau society. **Methodology:** This study used quantitative approach and then it was followed by the qualitative design adapted from Sugiyono. The t-test and correlation coefficient were analyzed. **Findings:** The obtained t value was at 4.202 with a significance of 0.002. Due to the significant value of $0.002 < 0.05$, it was proved that there was an influence on the ability of science student teachers to reconstruct the indigenous knowledge of Dieng community. Based on the literature review on the research of bitter melon fruit compounds, it contains vitamin C, lycopene, phytochemicals and antioxidants. By consuming the fruit, the milk production increases in the quantity and also the viscosity where the baby will feel full faster after breastfeeding. In conclusion, student teachers of Science improved their ability to reconstruct the indigenous knowledge to be scientific knowledge through the study of local culture on the stimulation of breast milk on the Dieng plateau society. **Contribution:** This study is the first contribution to the Dieng Plateau indigenous knowledge reconstruction to be a scientific knowledge by the student teachers of Science.

Keywords: indigenous knowledge; knowledge reconstruction; local culture; student teacher

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-491

STUDENT'S SOCIAL MORAL IN ADOLESCENT PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Education in adolescence period is one of the important bases in students' moral building. In education process, student's behavior is allegedly influenced by the development of adolescent psychology. This

study aims to reveal the influence of adolescent psychological development to student's social moral. **Methodology:** The method used in this research is quantitative method with statistical descriptive and inferential approach. The research data are taken based on the occurring phenomenon and drawing conclusion from the data of sample result by *t* test. The number of respondents are 41 students, and the research site is Vocational School (SMK) of Al-Mukhtariyah Cinisti Village, Bayongbong sub-district, Garut, Indonesia. **Findings:** The research finding showed that the variable reality of adolescent psychological development and students' association moral are seen to have quite well criteria. The correlation between adolescent psychological development variable and students' social moral is at the high category. According to the result of significance test, the study stated that adolescent psychological development has significant positive effect on students' social moral. **Contribution:** The study recommends a holistic form of education, which does not only apply moral education at school. Moral education needs to get more attention from all parties such as school, society, parents, and government.

Keywords: education, psychological development, social moral

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-492

SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR WORKING CHILDREN

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Abstract

Introduction: Socio-economic condition of family often drive children to be directly involved in earning living expenses as workers. Working children in informal sector are very prone to exploitation, discrimination, and violence. The purpose of this study is to discuss the implementation of social protection for working children in Cibaduyut Region, Bandung, Indonesia. **Methodology:** This study used descriptive qualitative approach. Respondents were elected based on purposive sampling method. The informants covered working children, family and representation from government agency and non-government agency involved in social protection program for working children. Data collection was obtained through interview and observation. The data were analyzed with descriptive qualitative method. **Findings:** The research finding showed that social protection for working children needs social assistance, social advocacy, and legal assistance. The result denoted that social protection program can not be done effectively, comprehensively, and sustainability. **Contribution:** This study used ecological perspective to understand the influential factors toward social policy for working children. Furthermore, the study recommended the enhancement of cooperation and coordination between stakeholders so that working children can be treated effectively.

Keywords: advocacy, social protection, working children

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-493

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND EMPATHY AS PREDICTOR OF DEPRESSION AMONG INDONESIAN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Adolescence is a transition and critical period of human development, where individual faced with a variety of developmental tasks which is different from the previous period. The failure of achieving the developmental tasks, often make adolescents susceptible to psychological disorders such as depression. Depression is a serious problem that occurs in adolescents. Previous research showed that resilience, an ability to thrive in the face of adversity and, empathy, an understanding of other's emotional states correlates independently with depression. This study aimed to examine the simultaneously role of resilience and empathy as predictor of depression in adolescents. **Methodology:** This is a quantitative study using associative design. The sample involved were 230 adolescents aged 12-20 years who live in Jakarta, Indonesia and chosen with convenience sampling technique. This study used Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale Revised-10 (CESDR-10) to measure depression, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale Indicator (CD-RISC) to measure resilience, and Basic Empathy Scale (BES) to measure empathy. All of the instruments have been validated and adapted in Bahasa Indonesia. It was hypothesized that resilience and empathy could be significant predictor for depression. The hypothesis was then analyzed by multiple regression analysis. **Findings:** The statistical

regression analysis indicated that resilience negatively predicts depression. It means that the higher the resilience, the lower the depression. Then, it showed that empathy positively and significantly predicts depression, which means adolescents who have higher empathy, especially affective empathy, would have higher tendency of being depressed. The mechanism of emotional regulation development might play role in this affective empathy-depression relationship. From further analysis, it was found that the resilience and empathy, especially affective empathy, simultaneously contribute to depression in adolescence by 5.5% effective contribution. When adolescents have higher affective empathy, the tendency of being depressed is also higher, but with the occurrence of resilience, the effect of affective empathy will be regulated, so the tendency of being depressed could be reduced. In this regard, psychological resilience seems to be positive mediator for decrease the effect of affective empathy to depression. **Contribution:** Although previous study has demonstrated that resilience and empathy independently associated with depression in adolescents, this study was design to be the first research which examined the simultaneous effect of empathy and resilience to depression. This is also the first study which explore about the dynamics relationship between empathy, resilience, and depression in Indonesian adolescents. This research would bring benefit to be reference for develop education program of depression prevention and mental health promotion, especially in young people community

Keywords: depression; resilience; empathy; adolescents

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-494

A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS IN MALDIVES: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: There are many problems associated with illegal immigration and illegal immigrants. It is a big problem all over the world including Maldives. Now a days, it has turned into a major problem for Maldives. Many immigrants are staying in Maldives illegally from different countries such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka. **Methodology:** The research is a qualitative research with doctrinal approach. As a doctrinal research, author collaborated with many secondary sources like journal articles, newspapers and other useful materials in order to flash on the purpose of this research. **Findings:** Immigration problem has become very acute all over the world and the Government agencies of those counties should have more concern about solving this problem. **Contribution:** The aim of this article is to highlight the present situation of illegal immigrants in Maldives. At the same time, this article is an attempt to focus on the legal protection of illegal immigrants.

Keywords: Critical Appraisal, Illegal Immigrants, Maldives, Overview

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-495

THE ANALYSIS OF LITERAL READING COMPREHENSION PROBLEM TOWARD THE NINTH GRADERS

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: A passage in English has become common problem for scholars as English Foreign Language Learners. Most pupils still have problem for basic reading comprehension ability which is literal reading comprehension. The target pupils have been given background knowledge about short functional text in form of descriptive and recount text in eight graders. Problems about reading comprehension were identified. This study examines literal reading comprehension problems about both of texts toward the ninth graders at SMP N 8 in Jambi City, Indonesia. **Methodology:** This research is a case study research. The purpose of this study is to explain the literal reading comprehension problem encountered by the ninth graders. This case study method uses quantitative data which are taken from students' score in reading comprehension task. The instrument used in this research is a reading comprehension test in form of short answer task. The researcher takes score based on the analytical scoring rubric which is designed based on Categories for reading comprehension assessment. **Findings:** Finding revealed problems from literal comprehension level of reading based on the result of all students' answer. There were four indicators of literal reading comprehension that have been described in this study. **Contribution:** The researcher suggests that a teacher need to give students warming up activity to active

their prior knowledge about last lesson, such as simple past tense before learning recount text as purpose of learning achievement. The following study to the best of the researcher's knowledge is really hers and it is not plagiarism from the result of research that was done by other researchers.

Keywords: Literal Comprehension; Reading Comprehension; Ninth Grade EFL Learners.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-503

MALAYSIAN LISTED PROPERTY COMPANIES PERFORMANCE WITHIN ASIAN PROPERTY PORTFOLIOS MARKET

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Abstract

Introduction: *The securitised market in Asia has become more progressive recently, especially with the introduction of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). The deregulation in the Asian property market has turned the Malaysian property market into a convenient means to invest. Nevertheless, the Asian property market has become more complex to understand, especially for institutional investors.* **Methodology:** *This research employed quantitative analysis from data series abstracted from data stream over the period 2000 to 2015. This adjusted performance analysis will be used to assess the added value of listed property companies in pan Asian countries.* **Findings:** *The findings revealed Malaysian listed property companies' performance outperformed by most of the Asian countries. This indicates low performance of Malaysian property portfolio market in comparison with other Asian countries.* **Contribution:** *The findings will be very useful to the stakeholders in the industry in particular government, property players, institutional investors and property portfolio market.*

Keywords: Malaysia, listed property companies, performance, Asian.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-504

AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS UTTERED BY ENGLISH TEACHER ON TEACHING PROCESS

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Co-Authors: Iva; Iva Rofiatun

Abstract

Introduction: *The research was conducted to find out and describe the types of directive speech acts used by english teacher on teaching process and kinds of politeness strategy used by english teacher in uttering his directive speech acts* **Methodology:** *The research was descriptive qualitative research. The subject of this research was an english teacher who has taught eleventh grade of ICT Class of SMA Negeri 1 Kebakkramat. Researcher did observation and interview to collect the data. Researcher did some step to analyze the data, namely; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Researcher used Searle's directive speech acts theory, namely; command, request, suggestion, and prohibition. Researcher also used Brown & Levinson theory about politeness strategies, namely; bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record.* **Findings:** *The result of this research showed that from 117 teacher's directive utterances, 91 of them were identified as command, 1 as request, 15 as suggestion, and 10 as prohibition. It meant that 77,8% of them were commands, 0,85% request, 12,8% suggestion, and 8,5% prohibition. Command dominated the use of directive speech acts since teacher often used imperative to get his students to do something and the context was teaching process in the classroom. Teacher used four types of politeness strategy in uttering his directive. They were bald-on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record. From the total number of 117 teacher's directive utterances, 86 of them used bald-on record with in detailed; 75 of them were in command, 5 in suggestion, and 6 in prohibition. 21 utterances used positive politeness with in detailed; 16 of them were in command, 4 in suggestion, and 1 in prohibition. 6 utterances used negative politeness with in detailed; 1 of them was in request, 4 in suggestion, and 1 in prohibition. 4 utterances used off-record with in detailed; 2 of them were in suggestion and 2 in prohibition.* **Contribution:** *The researcher did the research by herself. The researcher also attached all of citation which used for supporting the research.*

Keywords: Directive Speech Acts, English Teacher, Teaching Process

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-506

FACTORS AFFECTING MOBILE LEARNING AMONG HIGHER LEARNING STUDENTS: CROSS VALIDATION OF LEARNING CULTURE

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Co-Authors: Sharifah Sariah Syed Hassan

Abstract

Introduction: *The evolution of new mobile technologies such as smartphones has influenced not only the way people communicate but also their education. Although, traditional way of education still exists, new technologies have improved the process of teaching and learning. Evolution of e-learning and m-learning enable education to be more available and accessible. Moreover, information is accessible at any time and place via wireless technology which has open the new opportunity in different fields as well as education. The purpose of this paper was to investigate the influence of attitude, ethics, technology affordances and social wellbeing on m-learning among higher learning students. Further to cross validate the learning culture among higher learning students.* **Methodology:** *This study was a quantitative research. The questionnaire of this study was designed to investigate attitude, ethics, technology affordances and social wellbeing of using m-learning among higher learning students. A total of 582 students were selected from three research universities in Malaysia through stratified random sampling. Stepwise regression analysis were used to determine the contribution of learning culture factors on m-learning based on variance explain and standardized weight for each relationship.* **Findings:** *The results reveal that technology affordances, social wellbeing and attitude in using smartphone influence m-learning while ethics was omitted.* **Contribution:** *This study provides a benchmark for other future researchers to investigate on the importance of mobile technologies in learning. The findings will lead curriculum designers to design ill structured learning contents by integrating mobile technology for active and innovative learning. This will address the 21st century education, which embarks on knowledge sharing and collaborating.*

On the methodological aspect, the research has employed quantitative designs. Thus, other future research can use the developed instrument and further extent and validate the research in different context. Theoretical aspects of the framework for this research were adopted in order to fully address the influence of attitude, ethics, technology affordances and social wellbeing on m-learning. Connectivism as a concept rather than theory is further tested and adapted to inform the psychologist and the educational researchers on the usefulness and its reliance context.

Keywords: attitude, ethics, technology affordances, social wellbeing, mobile learning, crossvalidation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-513

THE IMPACT OF ETHNOMATHEMATICS-BASED PROBING-PROMPTING LEARNING METHOD ON CLASS IX SMP NEGERI 2 WAY TENONG STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS YEAR 2016/2017

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IAIN Raden Intan Lampung

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Abstract

Introduction: *The lack of mathematical communication skills in SMP Negeri 2 Way Tenong is cause by direct learning method that is still widely used by teachers. This study aims to find out the impact of probing-prompting learning method that is based on ethnomathematics, as well as the direct learning method on the mathematical communication skills.* **Methodology:** *The target population in this study is students of class IX of SMP Negeri 2 Way Tenong year 2016/2017. This study is an experimental study using simple random sampling that is obtained from class IX.E as the experimental group and class IX.C as the control group. Mathematical communication skill test is the instrument used in order to obtain said data. The trial test includes content validity, level of difficulty, discrimination power, and reliability. Lilliefors test is used to evaluate normality, whereas similarity test of two variances is used in homogeneity evaluation.* **Findings:** *Hypothetical evaluation that is used in this study is t-test. The result that is obtained from statistical test shows that the value of $t_{\text{calculate}}$ is based on the calculation obtained from $t_{\text{calculate}}=12,489$ and $t_{\text{table}} = 1,677$ thus $t_{\text{calculate}} > t_{\text{table}}$, with a standard significance level of 0,05 or in other words, H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Based on this calculation, it can safely be concluded that there is an influence of ethnomathematic-based probing-prompting learning method in Class IX SMP Negeri 2 Way Tenong students on the subject of overall surface congruence.* **Contribution:**

This is the primary reason why of mathematical communication abilities of students with Ethnomathematics-based probing-prompting method is better than students exposed to direct learning method.

Keywords: Ethnomathematic-based Probing-Prompting, Mathematical Communication Skills

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-520

THE MARITAL SATISFACTION SCALE: DEVELOPMENT OF A MEASURE FOR MALAYSIAN MARRIED COUPLES KHAMSIAH ISMAIL, PH.D ROZAINA ZAINUL ABIDIN (+60123788048; ROZAINA_ZA@YAHOO.COM.MY) SHARIFAH SARIAH SYED HASSAN, ASSOC. PROF. (PH.D) SALMI AHMAD SUDAN (PH.D)

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Abstract

Introduction: *Marriage is a commitment made by a couple and this spousal relationship commonly leads to the development of a family. While it is acknowledged that a satisfying marriage is fundamental in building a stable and fully functioning family institution in any society, however, empirically supported theoretical understanding on marital satisfaction as a multidimensional construct in the context of a multicultural multireligious society such as Malaysia is found to be limited. With the alarming statistics of marital problems and divorce cases reported in Malaysia in the recent years, it is crucial that this subject matter is being investigated and understood. The main aim of the present study is to uncover the extent of marital satisfaction, synthesize all its dimensions to explain the nature of marital satisfaction among married couples in Malaysia. **Methodology:** This study employs quantitative design which involve collection of data via survey method. As this study is meant for validation of scale, developed for Malaysian married couples, data is collected from 100 respondents from 50 married couples from Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. The scale including 100 five-Likert scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree) items aiming to reveal couples' opinions about their marriages is designed in parallel with similar scales developed abroad for similar purposes. Exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and establishment of reliability indices of the scale and subscale employ SPSS and AMOS. **Findings:** Statistical findings will be presented in full paper. However, this research is a significant endeavour not only to support the development of family and marriage studies especially in the context of an Eastern multiracial and Muslim dominant society such as Malaysia, but it also aims to develop an assessment tool that can identify the extent of marital satisfaction of Malaysian married couples and provide the information about the dimensions or their areas of concerns in a short period of time. Finally, this project has implications for pre/post-marital education, marriage and family counseling as well as a basis to craft for a more appropriate intervention strategy that can be carried out to promote a more satisfying marital relationship and a stronger family institution **Contribution:** This study will be a significant endeavor not only to support the understanding of marital satisfaction in the unique multiracial multireligious context of Malaysian society, but also to develop, most probably, the first psychometric properties of marital satisfaction scale that can assess the state of marital satisfaction of married couples in Malaysia and provide the information about the dimensions or their areas of concerns in a short period of time.*

This assessment tool can be used by marriage and family counseling practitioners or bodies that are involved in managing marital and family development and issues in the country such as the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and Departments of Religious Affairs and their stakeholders.

The findings of this study can be used as a basis for pre/post-marital education, marriage and family counseling as well as in crafting a more appropriate intervention program that can be carried out to promote a more satisfying marital relationship and a stronger family institution in the country.

Keywords: Words Marital Satisfaction, Marital Relationship, Married Couples, Marital Satisfaction Scale

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-525

USER ACCEPTANCE OF NEAR FIELD COMMUNICATION (NFC) SYSTEM IN SINGAPORE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Near field communication (NFC) mobile payment system is a revolutionary technology that change the way how people make payment. NFC mobile payment system outperforms the traditional way of payment by allowing mobile users to easily tap their mobile devices in shops and transportations to make payment on goods instantly. There is a significant lack of previous study in Singapore to review the reasons why NFC mobile payment system is underutilized. Methodology:* This research is therefore conducted to investigate key factors contributing to the current low user acceptance of NFC mobile payment system and recommend ways to motivate perpetual consumer usage of the NFC mobile payment system. This study is targeted to all residents in Singapore, regardless to their citizenship. The data was collected within Singapore. Questionnaires were sent to 500 randomly selected respondents. Key user acceptance factors such as performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and social influence, facilitating condition, hedonic motivation, price value and habit are examined. **Findings:** The results of this study show that NFC mobile payment system is still in the early stage of implementation in Singapore. Many consumers are yet to adopt NFC mobile payment system. Some of the Singaporean consumers even do not know much about NFC mobile payment system and they wonder how this payment system may help them in making payment efficiently on mobile devices. **Contribution:** This study is one of the pioneer study in the region that aims to understand user acceptance into NFC mobile payment in their daily life. Practical managerial recommendations have been provided to assist mobile business industry to promote NFC payment system among consumers.

Keywords: Near Field Communication (NFC), smart phone, user acceptance

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-527

USING BRITISH AND AUSTRALIA PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE TO IMPROVE SPEAKING SKILL

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *Speaking skill should be concerned in teaching and learning process. In some cases, speaking difficulties according to Nunan (2003: 270) are reduced forms, performance variables, colloquial language, rate of delivery, stress, rhythm, and intonation, interaction. Many experts have different solution to overcome those issues. One of the resolutions is by doing debate. According to Harahap (1999: 1) debating is about developing your communication skills. Then, this study analyzes how is the effectiveness of British and Australia Parliamentary Debate in improving speaking skill as well as which style of debate that significantly improves speaking skill. Methodology:* The research method is experiment. The data collection methods are test, documentation and observation. **Findings:** Based on the result of the data analysis, the improvement of the speaking skill for both British and Australia Parliamentary Debate is significantly enhanced. **Contribution:** This research conducted in IAIN Salatiga for First Semester of University students in study club. The result of this study can give contribution for academic field to develop technique in teaching learning process and practical field for lecturers to develop the insight in using debate to improve students' speaking skill.

Keywords: British, Australia, parliamentary, debate, improve, speaking

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-529

THE INFLUENCE OF USING MIND MAPPING TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING NARRATIVE TEXT TOWARD STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT EIGHTH GRADE OF SMPN 7 KOTA SERANG

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Co-Authors: Siti Dwi Rukmana Annur

Abstract

Introduction: *Reading is one of the basic English skills which should be mastered by the students. In reading, the students must comprehend all the contents and also the information in the text clearly. Comprehending English is a difficult thing for students if they do not have basic knowledge, especially in comprehending reading text. In this school, the students still have difficulties in understanding the text well especially narrative text because they were not able to comprehend the text. They could not find the elements of the narrative text including main idea, supporting details, generic structure, and purpose in the text. The researcher considers that mind mapping can be an alternative technique for students when doing reading comprehension in achieving their academic success later. Mind Mapping was supposed to be an interesting alternative technique that helped*

the students to organize ideas about the text that have read by own scheme, so that students can comprehend the text easily. **Methodology:** This research was conducted quantitatively through quasi-experimental design. Quasi experimental design is implied to know the influence of using mind mapping technique to improve reading comprehension in narrative text. The researcher used this design because the researcher wanted to know the differences between experiment group and control group, is there any differences when the researcher gave post-test and pre-test to the groups. In this quantitative research, the writer used test for collecting data. The researcher collected the data from the students' score of pre-test and post-test. The researcher gave students pre-test to know the students' reading ability before the researcher gave treatment. Researcher gave post-test to the students after the researcher giving treatment. The result of pre-test and post-test and then the researcher compared them.

There were 20 items of multiple choices in pre-test and post-test. The tests were given both to the experimental and controlled classes' students. **Findings:** The pre-test of experimental class showed that the minimum score is 45 and the maximum score is 80. The test aimed to measure students' reading comprehension in narrative text before they got treatment by using mind mapping technique. From this test most of the students still found difficulties to understand the text which was given by the researcher. The students got difficulties to comprehend reading in narrative text. It could be seen from the average of data which is 67.5. However they tried to give their best answer of the test given. Afterwards, the pre-test of control class showed that the minimum score is 40 and the maximum score is 75. The students in control class got difficulties as same as experimental class on answering the test. They got difficulties when they comprehended and answered reading in narrative text. It could be seen from the average of score which is 64.375.

The post-test of experimental class showed that the minimum score is 70 and the maximum score is 95. The data showed that there are increasing of the minimum score, 45 to 70 and the highest score 80 to 95. The post-test aimed to measure the students' reading comprehension in narrative text after they got treatment by using mind mapping technique. Based on the data, student's reading comprehension in narrative text increased. It can be seen from the different score of pre-test and post-test. Moreover, the average also increased from 67.5 to 82.75. The post-test of control class showed that the minimum score is 50 and the maximum score is 85. The aimed of post-test in control class, such in experimental class, to measure the students' reading comprehension in narrative text after they learned the material by using technique which the teacher usually use in the class.

Based on the data, it showed that the experimental class had the higher score than the control class. The data could draw the influence of using mind mapping technique on students' reading comprehension. In the post test, students were more confidence in answering the test. It showed from their result also in the post-test is higher than the pre-test. **Contribution:** I am the corresponding researcher of this research. I did my research when I am in undergraduate level. This research is originality made by me. I interested in reading comprehension of that school and that school was my school when junior high school.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Narrative Text, Teaching Reading, Mind Mapping Technique

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-530

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD INFORMAL ASSESSMENT IN ENGLISH CLASSROOM

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Co-Authors: Sri Rejeki

Abstract

Introduction: This study aims at investigating students' perception toward informal assessment conducted by the teacher. This assessment is also called assessment for learning since it is intended to help students improve their learning process. **Methodology:** The participants of this study were 22 graduate students majoring English Education in one of universities in Indonesia. The design of this study was a qualitative study in which description of students' perception was presented here. This study used a survey to collect the general data and an interview to investigate deeper understanding of the students. **Findings:** The finding revealed three aspects: the students preferred informal assessment to other assessments, the assessment was more significant in helping their learning process, and students' participation in the classroom activities is more significant while using this assessment. **Contribution:** It provides a solution regarding the fact that many Indonesian students felt frustrated because of the formal assessment.

Keywords: students' perception, informal assessment, qualitative, learning process

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-531

FAMILY ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs): A CASE STUDY IN KUALA TERENGGANU

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Abstract

Introduction: Family is an entity that has a relationship with each other that can contribute to the harmony and the importance of a person. The quality of interaction between parents and children in a family will affect the entire members who are in the group. In fact, the family is also seen as an important support system in strengthening relations among the members to ensure a harmonious life. However, there are differences in the pattern of life for families who have children with disabilities compare to the family with a normal child. For families who have children with disabilities, the role and responsibilities undertaken is very different compared to the families with a normal children. Therefore, this study aimed to identify the family acceptance of children with disabilities in the district of Kuala Terengganu. This study is aimed at comparing the social and family self-assessment against children with disabilities by the family gender. **Methodology:** This is a quantitative research. A set of questionnaire named Kansas Inventory of Parental Perceptions (KIPP), which was adapted from Behr, Murphy and Summers (1992) was used to measure the acceptance of family members of children with disabilities from the aspects of Comparative Social and Self-Assessment. The findings were analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. The sampling method used was non random sampling that involved 148 respondents from families who have children with disabilities. **Findings:** The study found that family acceptance level is high and the mean score for Comparative Social is 21, while the mean score for Self-Assessment is 18. The results also indicated that there were no gender differences of respondents to a family reception to disabled children with significant values obtained for Comparative Social is $p = 0.069$ ($p > 0.05$) and Self-Assessment is $p = 0.676$ ($p > 0.05$). **Contribution:** The results of this study implies that the family began to accept the presence of their children with disabilities either in terms of social comparison or their self-assessment.

Keywords: Acceptance of Family, Children with Disabilities (PWDs), Social Comparison, Self-Assessment.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-534

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INSTRUCTORS' PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY LABORATORIES TOWARDS STUDENTS' INTEREST IN SCIENCE SUBJECT

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Abstract

Introduction: This study reports a survey that was conducted in four Malaysian Universities to examine the relationship between instructors' practices in university laboratories towards students' interest in science subject. **Methodology:** This study reports a survey that was conducted with undergraduate science students ($N=321$) in four Malaysian Universities. **Findings:** Analysis of the findings proved that in the aspects of skills, monitoring and motivation of instructor exhibit positive relationship with the students' interest in science. In addition, subsequent analysis also found that motivation and skilled instructor demonstrate significant contribution of 12.8% and 2.2% respectively, with an exception of monitoring. **Contribution:** Malaysian Universities are currently confronted with the issue of declination among science and engineering graduates. Student practices in laboratory activities with properly managed activities could result positive attitudes and interest in science. However, it is argued that laboratory activities are less constrained, creating excellent opportunities for the interaction between instructor and students to occur.

Keywords: Instructors' practices; interest; science subject; laboratory

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-538

PROFILING THE LAPSED, REPEAT AND REGULAR DONORS - DO THEY HAVE THE SAME MOTIVATION TOWARDS THE INTENTION TO DONATE BLOOD?

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Abstract

Introduction: Blood donation would be seen as a self-less act where blood donors give out their blood on their free will. However, individuals have different levels of commitment in their donating career depends on motivational factors. Thus this research aims to determine the motivation towards the intention to donate blood among three groups of blood donors based on the frequency of donation: Regular Donors- RuD (donate at least six times in recent two years), Repeat Donors –RpD (donate less than six times in recent two years) and Lapsed Donors-LaD (did not make any blood donation in recent two years). **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional study using survey as research method. The motivational factors are attitude, subjective norms, self-efficacy, anticipate regret, social awareness, humanitarian and donor's identity whereby intention to donate blood is the dependent variable. A number of 1600 blood donors were selected randomly from the database at National Blood Centre (NBC), Kuala Lumpur. Each respondent received a set of questionnaire by mail and a postage paid return envelope. A total of 505 respondents returned the questionnaires. Final 431 complete questionnaires which comprise of 153 RuDs (35.5%), 148 RpDs (34.3%) and 130 LaDs (30.2%) were analysed. **Findings:** Result from ANOVA test revealed that these groups do differ in term of their motivation towards the intention to donate blood, specifically the subjective norms, anticipate regret, social awareness and identity as donors ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore regression using stepwise procedure based on donor groups showed that the intention to donate blood among RuDs were contributed by having positive attitude and good sense of humanitarian. As for RpDs, their intention to donate blood are related with anticipate regret when not performing blood donation, strong identity as blood donor, sense of humanitarian and perceived subjective norms from other people. Finally, for LaDs, their intention to donate blood are contributed by the feeling of anticipate regret, good attitude towards blood donation and perceived as having the identity as donor. **Contribution:** In conclusion, this study gave insight on appropriate strategy to promote continuous blood donation among different group of donors. Further research should focus on strengthening positive attitude and identity as donor among lapsed donors so that it could help to increase the number of active donors in Malaysia.

Keywords: Extended Theory of Planned Behavior blood donor intention motivation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-546

ENDURING THE JOURNEY OF LOVE: IN THE EYE OF HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Introduction: Love is a form of emotional nutrients that adds meaning to a person's psychological experience. Its role is undeniably essential to be included in Hierarchy of Needs proposed in Maslow's Holistic-Dynamic Theory. The experience of love and intimacy is particularly importance in young adults and deprived from it could damage psychological health resulting in interpersonal crises. Inspired by Weiser and Weigel (2016)'s study on relationship efficacy, maintenance and satisfaction, the present study extended the quest to examine the intertwined connections among self-efficacy, maintenance behaviour and satisfaction in romantic relationship in both heterosexual and homosexual populaces. **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional quantitative study. Data collection was conducted via online survey to protect the anonymity of respondents. Purposive sampling method was applied. A total of 200 Malaysia young adults aged between 18 and 35 years who engaged in monogamous romantic relationship participated in the study. Measurement instruments included Self-efficacy in Romantic Relationship Scale, Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale, and Relational Maintenance Strategy Measure. **Findings:** Results indicated that between-groups comparisons showed no differences between homosexual and heterosexual groups in relationship efficacy, maintenance behaviour, and satisfaction. Furthermore, maintenance behaviour is stronger than self-efficacy in predicting relationship satisfaction. **Contribution:** This study suggests that having strong sense of relationship efficacy is vital whereas enduring in relationship maintenance strategy warrants greater satisfaction. Therefore, couples and individuals who prepare to enter

into a romantic relationship should equip with knowledge in relationship maintenance to enjoy a meaning and long-lasting journey in love.

Keywords: romantic relationship, self-efficacy, maintenance behaviour, relationship satisfaction, homosexual, heterosexual

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-548

THE CONCEPT OF MUHIBAH IN NATION-BUILDING IN MALAYSIA: THE CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study focuses on whether the concept of muhibah can be applied as a means to foster harmony in the plural society comprising mainly the Malays, Chinese and Indians. The analysis is centred on three major criteria - the need to protect one's heritage and civilizational values especially the religious rights and national language status. **Methodology:** The study relied upon library research based on textual analysis. **Findings:** The findings show that accomplishing muhibah is a relentless struggle, as each ethnic is adamant in preserving their culture heritage. **Contribution:** It is believed that adopting the concepts of muhibah is the best approach to unite the citizens of the nation so that they can continue to enjoy living in peace and harmony. Thus, concerted efforts by the government's various agencies and the people are called for, so that the grassroots understand the government's aspirations to integrate the plural society. All rules and policies implemented must be whole-heartedly supported by all walks of society without any exception.*

Keywords: Muhibah; Nation-building; Ethnic harmony; Plural Society; Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-549

COMMERCIAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN THE INSOLVENCY OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISE (SOE) IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The doctrine of law, stated that legal subjects consist of: natural and legal person. A state-owned enterprise ("SOE") is one of the example from a legal subject in a form of legal person, it covers two type, namely: Limited Liability Company ("LLC") and Public Company ("PC"). A LLC, is established with the main purpose to chase benefit; on the other hand, a PC aims to serve the public benefit, ranging from supplying the high qualifying goods and/or service and however still chase for its own benefits based on the company management principle. **Methodology:** This study uses normative research by reviewing legislation on insolvency in Indonesia and the law on state enterprises. This study used qualitative methods to examine the data relating to the settlement of trade disputes in Indonesia **Findings:** The same provisions and principles applied towards both type of SOE, the PC and the LLC, which they have their own properties, they can conduct any legal act through their operating boards, etc., hence if the said PC conduct an act resulting into a loss of a third party, then the relevant third party may claim for a damage arising from this SOE before the judge at the relevant district court, or an insolvent application may be filed upon the court of commerce, for this PC to hand over its properties, which is separated from private properties of the SOE attached within such legal person. In an insolvency case, the debtor might be in a form of natural or legal person, including a SOE. Under the principle of the corporate law, the properties of the PC and the state properties attached within that company, are two separate entities. With this separation, any loss experienced by the SOE shall be differ from the loss of the state. However, the arising issue here in the commercial dispute, is the attempt on how to submit an insolvent application towards the SOE within the law enforcement implementation.*

Contribution: *Research on commercial dispute settlement in the insolvency of SOE in Indonesia is the original study from researchers and is still not much research done by other researchers. Results of research on a commercial dispute settlement in the insolvency of SOE in Indonesia could have an impact on the advancement of science of law in Indonesia, particularly the Civil Procedure Law and the Law of Commerce. This research is useful for legal practitioners both lawyers and judges are responsible for adjudicating commercial disputes in court.*

Keywords: Legal Subjects, State-Owned Enterprise, Insolvency

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-550

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Introduction: *The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility has been identified as an early concept that provide a platform for corporations and community's relationship. The concept has further been discussed as one of the tools of the corporations to assist in community development efforts. However, to achieve this objective, CSR strategies need to be implemented according to the need for community development. This paper will discuss how corporate and community relation through CSR strategies being implemented for this purpose.*

Methodology: *A case study on a CSR contract farming project by a corporation towards the local farmers' community at Pasir Puteh Kelantan with the help of the Local Farmers Association (LFA) has been studied. A qualitative approach has been adopted. A total of 45 farmers that involved with the project were interviewed. Verbatim data were analyzed to develop themes that help to provide an understanding of the implementation strategy based upon the perspective of the farmers as the recipient of the project.* **Findings:** *This study has identified the roles played by each of the parties involved based on 38 basic themes emerged from the analysis. These basic themes have been clustered into 7 main themes (MT) namely MT1- Strong Farmers relationships, MT-2 Support by LFA, MT3- Positive Attitude of Farmers, MT4-Farmers Initiative, MT5- Guaranteed Markets by Corporation, MT6- Leadership of LFA and MT7-Learning process. These themes indicate that the implementation of the CSR project by the corporations has been executed in collaboration with the relevant development agencies that is the Local farmers (LFA) together with the farmers' involvement. Hence, these projects have been approached as Public-Private Partnership and has assisted the local farmers' community to develop components of community development through development of skills, attitudes and market opportunity.*

Contribution: *This research has contributed to the understanding of the CSR strategies that has been executed and the roles plays by each relevant entity that make the project among the most successful CSR in the country. The qualitative approach adopted has assisted in gaining information from the experience of the social actors that are the farmers that involves in the project whom are also the beneficiaries of the CSR project. It contributes in evaluating CSR project from the recipients perspectives.*

Keywords: Collaborative CSR, CSR for community, Public-Private Partnership,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-551

50 DAYS OF WAR ON INNOCENT CIVILIAN: MA'AN NEWS AGENCY COVERAGE OF ISRAELI AND PALESTINIAN CONFLICT

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Abstract

Introduction: *Until the early '90s, TV broadcasting in the Arab world was based on a government monopoly model, which derived from the notion of broadcasting as a tool of national development that should be under government control. Under this model, broadcasting functioned as a tool of government propaganda, rather than as an independent source of information (Boyd 1993; Karram 1999 and Ayish 2001). In this context, the natural order of Arab terrestrial TV was to mute the Palestinian problem while emphasizing the particular regime leader's efforts to end it. This is a much analyzed, much commented-upon theme in Arab journalism and politics which never show the Palestinian's problem to be bigger than the leader who claims to speak and act on behalf of Palestinians. In September 1991, Arab audiences had their first taste of private satellite television when MBC went on the air from studio facilities in London with Western-style programming. More private broadcasters followed suit: Orbit in 1994 and ART in 1995, both owned by Saudi businessmen based in Italy, LBC and Future Television, both Lebanese, in 1995, and Al-Jazeera from Qatar in 1996. By the end of 2002 there were more than 150 Arab satellite TV stations, either government or privately owned, capable of reaching every Arabic speaker in the world. The media takes an active part in a conflict and has responsibility for increasing violence or contributing to the resolution of conflict and alleviation of violence (Puddephatt, 2006).*

Methodology: *This study examined 429 news coverage and framing of the Israel and Palestine conflict, known as the 50 days' war from 8 July – 26 August 2014 by Ma'an News Agency, which delivers news to Ma'an TV (Palestinian satellite television station). A quantitative content analysis was employed to examine the news*

published during the war using five generic frames developed by Semetko and Valkenburg (2000). Holsti Inter-coder reliability and validity test value is 0.988 or 98% agreement. **Findings:** The results showed that conflict and human interest frames significantly visible compared to other frames in Ma'an news coverage. Portrayal of images of civilian killing, children and women killed in their homes and suffrage news coverage, in this war. Responsibility frame stressed on hospitals bombing and embargo of medications which reduced chances for Palestinian of immediate medical help. The economic frame highlighted the economic and financial losses of Palestinian as consequences of 50 days' war. Most of them lost their income, businesses, agriculture land, home and became refugees. **Contribution:** The main purpose of this study is to examine how media coverage of the conflict between Israel and Palestine are structured in the online version of selected television stations to convey accurate information about the conflict, and how those outlets affect the audience understanding, interpretations and decision making on the issue reported. In addition, this study seeks also to assess the frames used by each of the media while reporting issues related to the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

Keywords: Media framing, content analysis, Israeli and Palestinian conflict, and Gaza war 2014.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-553

BLOGGING IN AN ENGLISH LEARNING WEBSITE TO IMPROVE WRITING SKILL

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of blogging in an English learning website, MyEnglishClub, on students' writing skill. The website provides a blog section for its members. **Methodology:** The method used in the study is a classroom action research. A pre-test and a post test for writing and an end of course questionnaire are administered to 30 nursing students of Lambung Mangkurat University. **Findings:** The results indicate that the blogging assignments done outside of class hours provide a significant effect on the students' writing skill. From the questionnaire, it is also found that the more relaxed setting and the connection with other members from many countries increases the students' participation in writing their own essay, reading and commenting on others' work. **Contribution:** Researches on blogging to improve writing skill have been conducted, but most of the blogging activities are done in the classroom or through personal website. What I investigated was blogging in a certain website providing a blog section for its members to practice English and to socialize.

Keywords: tamban79

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-557

GENEALOGI AKADEMIK DALAM PENDIDIKAN ISLAM DAN TIMUR: SUATU PENELITIAN AWAL TERHADAP AMALAN PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN ILMUWAN HADIS SERTA SARJANA JEPUN

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Abstract

Introduction: Budaya mengetahui dan mengenali salasilah keilmuan atau kini disebut dengan istilah *academic genealogy* (*genealogi akademik*) merupakan elemen yang sangat penting dalam tradisi keilmuan suatu ketika dahulu khususnya dalam tradisi pendidikan Islam. Amalan sanad dalam kalangan ilmuwan Hadis merupakan contoh yang sangat ketara menonjolkan kepentingan pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang berasaskan rantaian kewibawaan ilmuwan. Namun, nilai elemen ini mula dihakis daripada sistem pendidikan pada hari ini sehingga menjadikannya tidak dikenali dan akhirnya dilupakan. Walau bagaimanapun, penelitian awal terhadap amalan pengajaran dan pembelajaran oleh para sarjana di Jepun mengisyaratkan kewujudan elemen tersebut yang masih lagi giat dipraktikkan. Oleh itu, kertas ini bertujuan membentangkan amalan pengajaran dan pembelajaran dalam kalangan ilmuwan Hadis dan sarjana Jepun yang menzahirkan kewujudan elemen *genealogi akademik* serta hubungannya dengan pencapaian matlamat dan tujuan pendidikan. **Methodology:** Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan bagi mencapai maksud yang terbabit melalui metode dokumentasi dan temubual dalam proses pengumpulan data serta metode analisis kandungan dan analisis deskriptif dalam proses penelitian data. **Findings:** Melalui signifikan elemen *genealogi akademik*, budaya mengetahui dan mengenali salasilah keilmuan wajar disuburkan kembali dalam amalan pengajaran dan pembelajaran pada hari ini agar

kewibawaan ilmuwan kembali diletakkan pada tempatnya **Contribution:** justeru mewujudkan sebuah proses pendidikan yang bermakna serta hasil pendidikan yang bermanfaat.

Keywords: Genealogi Akademik, Pendidikan Islam, Pendidikan Timur, Amalan Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran, Ilmuwan Hadis, Sarjana Jepun.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-558

‘DANCE IN EDUCATION: THE USE OF BODY LANGUAGE IN DELIVERING THE MEANING OF IMPLIED’

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Abstract

Introduction: *This paper examines the use of body language through behavior and tandak (movement or dance step) in the delivery of purpose and meaning implied for educational purposes* **Methodology:** *. Interview with figures of dance that is Suhaimi Magi, Hamid Chan and Siti Zainon Ismail has been done. Secondary data from journals, books and other reference materials are used to support the findings* **Findings:** *The study found that the concept of body language through dance is very important in understanding the socio-cultural society. Even the dance moves that do have implicit meaning and can be used for educational purposes* **Contribution:** *This paper will provide an understanding of the use of body language in educating students or society. The results of this study will also provide a more productive teaching mechanisms for the delivery of the message.*

Keywords: Keyword: learning, body language, dance, cultural and choreography

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-559

VALIDATION OF STUDENTS’ SATISFACTION’S CONSTRUCT IN USING SOCIAL NETWORK SITES (SNS) IN LEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: *The Internet evolution is a crucial part of the modern world that shifts conventional instruction to novel teaching and learning. Communication through social network sites (SNSs) such as Facebook, Blog and Twitter, with the widespread of communication technology has become a common tool in the society. These sites are examples of social websites that provide user friendly interface and accessibility to write and communicate. Thus, SNSs are useful not only for sharing information and communication but also for helping teachers and students to enhance their daily practice by using the interactivity and multimedia features. For example in the classroom, students can create personal blogs and space to read, write and share their ideas. Students can post questions and answers to engage in learning and social cohesion (Hammoud & Bourget, 2011).The main objective of this study was to validate the construct of students’ satisfaction via using Social Network Sites (SNSs) in Learning. **Methodology:** *This study was quantitative in nature employed a survey method. A self-constructed questionnaire with 23 items was used to measure the teaching strategies (communication, assessment and sharing resources) which are used by lecturers via SNSs and students’ satisfaction from strongly agree to strongly disagree on a 5-Likert scale. A total of 300 undergraduate and postgraduate students from two faculties at a public university in Malaysia were purposively selected based on the usage of SNSs in teaching and learning process. The items of the questionnaire were subjected to face validity and content validity with four experts and pilot-tested. The SPSS version 20.0 was used for analyzing the data in this study. The SPSS version 20.0 has been utilized to display the descriptive and PAF statistics. Factor analysis was then used to establish construct validity. **Findings:** *The findings of this study reveal that of the initial 22 items with four expected factors, only 17 items with three factors were valid. The final three factors of using SNSs were Assessment, Communication and Students’ satisfaction via using SNSs in learning. **Contribution:** *In this technology era, the finding of the present study will help lecturers to be aware of the benefits of another method of teaching and learning where students are able to communicate with their lecturers and classmates through SNSs for academic purposes (Cunsa & Savicka, 2012).Also, this validated construct can be useful for researchers and teachers who are interested in SNSs in the field of instructional technology and they can use this validated construct for further study.****

Keywords: validation, construct, students’ satisfaction, Social Network Sites (SNSs)

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-560

THE FUNDAMENTAL HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND AFFORDABLE HOUSE

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Abstract

Introduction: *The purpose of this study is to investigate the misconception of housing affordability and affordable house in Malaysian housing policy. Thus, this paper first defines the differences between housing affordability and affordable housing, second, identifies the factors that causing the mismatch between housing affordability and affordable housing and third, evaluates the relationship between housing affordability and affordable housing* **Methodology:** *The empirical data was collected from 400 households in Johor Bahru through self-administered questionnaires survey.* **Findings:** *Finding show that 74.2 percent of household in Johor Bharu has income below RM5000. Majority of the respondent can afford to buy a house below RM250,000 with monthly installment below RM1,500.* **Contribution:** *This study is expected to provide a thorough understanding and bridging the conceptual gap on housing affordability and affordable housing, especially for the legislators and policymakers in Malaysia since National Housing Policy only focusing on affordable house, however less emphasizing on housing affordability*

Keywords: Housing policy; housing affordability; affordable housing

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-562

TEACHING ACADEMIC WRITING FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Writing is an important skill that is needed in many instances in our life. The objective of academic writing is similar to other types of writing that is it is one way of communicating with others. Lecturers often complained about the quality of academic writing among students. This paper will look into some of the problems and challenges in academic writing facing engineering students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. It also proposed recommendations and strategies which will alleviate these problems.* **Methodology:** *An academic writing project entitled 'Project-based intensive academic writing for engineering students' which has received a funding under the Instructional Development Grant is currently being implemented with the aim of enhancing academic writing skills among selected engineering students. The project will be carried out in four phases i.e. (1) Exploration phase, (2) Model Development phase, (3) Model Experimentation phase, and (4) Dissemination and Model Implementation phase. In the Exploration phase, an extensive literature review, laboratory and classroom observations as well as preparation will be undertaken. In the Model Development phase, the aim is to develop a preliminary form of the academic writing course that can be field-tested. In the Model Experimentation Phase, a preliminary field testing will be carried out. More experiments on students will be performed. Interviews, observational and questionnaire data will be collected and analyzed. Finally in the Dissemination and Model Implementation Phase, there will be a revision of the academic writing prototype based on the results from the preliminary field-test. In order to validate the proposed model, the academic writings produced by the students before (pre-model) and after (post-model) undergoing the academic writing program will be assessed by independent lecturers/readers (ie experienced lecturers who are not part of the team) to observe if the model achieved its objective.* **Findings:** *Preliminary results show that the main weaknesses in students writing include poor proficiency of the English language, sentence skills, core content, structure of writing, academic writing conventions, analysis of writing topics; ability to conduct research and applying knowledge across different contexts. In order to address those problems students have been given guidance as well as given various tasks such as preparing papers using the IEEE format based on the laboratory activities they carried out, analyzing papers that have been published in high quality journals followed by making critical review of those papers as well as preparing review papers. The students find those assignments useful and their academic writing has improved significantly.* **Contribution:** *The research has uncovered problems and challenges facing students in academic writing which usually are ignored. Lecturers can benefit*

from the findings of this research to plan and assist the students in improving their writing skills. In addition, the research put forward strategies and techniques that can be used to guide the students in academic writing.

Keywords: Academic writing, engineering, teaching

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-563

METHOD TO REDUCE PHYSICS' MISCONCEPTIONS USING MOBILE LEARNING APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT FOR (ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM)

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Abstract

Introduction: In the era of internet of things (IOT) and electronic devices, every individual (educators and students) are trying to get access to information and use the devices for their development and enhanced performance in teaching and learning process. In addition, educators and students are mature and ready to take the advantages offers by mobile technology from social and technology aspect. Many studies conducted and revealed the use of technology improved students' learning performance. It is very common to use mobiles as the electronic information is accessible to majority of the people in the world. This included education where we can see now that the use of mobiles as personal computer and mobile apps as the accessory. This research focus on the development of mobile learning application with android platform that incorporate strategies to reduce misconceptions among students related to Electricity and Magnetism in physics. **Methodology:** Android app is built using windows, Mac, or linux and java is the primary language of Android. Developers create native libraries in C or C++. The Google play store is the official site and portal for Android app. The apps development processes involved initiating processes (identification of problems found in learning process related to Electricity and Magnetism), planning processes (the formulation of the research objectives, design or research steps, and the possibility of testing the build in a limited scope), executing processes (the development of learning materials in the apps) and closing processes. **Findings:** Evaluation is divided into two categories, namely: pre and post tests. The evaluation questions will cover following misconceptions: application of Faraday's law, the interaction between the magnetic field and electric charges, the direction of the Lorentz force and to the application of the right hand rule and E&M misconceptions related to mechanics misconceptions. Evaluation contains simple questions are first asked to think about the steps to the problem solving process. The mobile apps used reduce the misconceptions among students related to Electricity and Magnetism. **Contribution:** Current research provide an overview on using mobile learning application development to reduce misconceptions related to Electricity and Magnetism and foster high order thinking skills in the physics subject.

Keywords: mobile apps, electricity, magnetism

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-565

PERCEPTION OF URBAN POPULATION ON HERBAL PLANTS INFORMATION PRESENTATION IN TELEVISION'S TALKSHOW PROGRAM

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this research is to Explore the needs of urban populations on herbal plant television program and producing an idea outline of herbal plant television program . Based on the previous research as a starting point, it is revealed that level of trust from people towards herbal plants, as one of the heritage from past, are still high. This occurs as people believe that herbal plants have been identified as a cure for some diseases in a very long period of time **Methodology:** This research uses a descriptive method, which applied to explain a particular event **Findings:** Preliminary data shows that the trust level on herbal plants is higher, owing to the fact that herbal plants is considered to be cheaper and purely without additional chemical ingredients. Other than that, herbal plants are also believed to be able to compete, in term of quality and the health effect, with pharmaceutical-grade medicine prescribed by doctors. The result shows that the perception towards talk-show program is positive, caused by, basically, the need of information on herbal plants **Contribution:** It is established that the benefit of talk-show program is valued highly, which must be maintained by the use of credible experts on herbal plants in the talk-show.

Keywords: Perception, information, herbal, plants, urban

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-567

GEOGEBRA AS A SCAFFOLDING TOOL IN DEVELOPING MATHEMATICAL THINKING FOR DIVERSE ACHIEVERS, A STATISTICAL STUDY.

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Co-Authors: Muhammad Khalil; Rehmat Ali Farooq

Abstract

Introduction: *It is certainly, the 17th century, was the century of mathematical advancements. This century gave birth to a great French philosopher, mathematician, scientist and psychologist "Rene Descartes", is called the father of philosophy and analytic geometry. He combined two distinct disciplines; algebra and geometry into one, and was the first to use algebraic process to solve geometry problem. So, analytic geometry or coordinate geometry is a discipline that combines the techniques of algebra with those of geometry.*

Methodology: *One of the reasons to use technology in education is to visualize and explore the insight of mathematics with optimum possibilities. Geogebra gives visual meaning to symbolic ideas along with optimum dynamic possibilities. The purpose of this experimental study was to know about the potential effect of dynamic geometry software on diverse students' mathematical thinking behavior. For which a sample of 250 students (grade-12) of F.G Inter College For Boys Mardan Cantt was selected. On the bases of their previous grade-11 standardized exam two groups along with their nested factors higher and lower achievers students were constructed.*

*To investigate students' mathematical thinking in the subject of analytic geometry, a model behavior of thinking with its six aspects was constructed. And on the bases of this model a well design criterion test was developed for data collection. The six dependent variables were combined together to form the total mathematical thinking in this research study. Further, six week experiments of 22 lessons were prepared and two teaching methods (tradition vs DGS aided instructions) were tested for two groups with almost equal statistical background and with the same compatibility in the biological age. Two hypotheses were carried out i.e. Treatment does not significantly affect the higher and low achievers of the two groups in mathematical thinking mean scores. To check the significant effect of the treatment on the students' overall mathematical thinking variable across the groups, the two-way (ANOVA) was used by SPSS. **Findings:** *The study findings showed that Treatment did significantly affect the higher and lower achievers of the two groups in mathematical thinking mean scores**

Contribution: *This type of study has never been adopted and applied in Pakistan. This research (if applied to all colleges) can help in the improvement of mathematical thinking of the students.*

Keywords: Mathematical thinking, Geogebra, Diverse achiever,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-569

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN CONTRACTOR ORGANIZATIONS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ISO 9001:2008 IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The main objective quality management implementation is to improve product quality and continuously improve the service. Quality Management System is one of the important management in construction industry. However, there are still a question regarding on the effectiveness of this system in construction industry are unanswered. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the perceive benefits and costs of implementing ISO 9001:2008 series certification in Malaysian construction industry. **Methodology:** *Literature reviews were used to construct the questionnaire. Total 80 copies of questionnaire form were distributed to construction firms. However; only 44 questionnaires were successfully collected. Response rate in this study was 55%. **Findings:** *Four out of 20 benefits were listed out, there were improved quality of product or service, acquired a better control of subcontractors, clearer working procedures and increased efficiency. For the perceive cost, the top three cost were expenditure of providing the ISO 9001 training, additional time spent by existing staff on setting up ISO 9001 system and cost of establishing the documentation system.***

Contribution: *This paper captures the perception of construction participants regarding the costs and benefits of ISO 9001:2008 implementations an identified need to study whether the benefits of ISO 9001 will outweigh the cost of its implementation in Malaysian construction industry.*

Keywords: Quality Management System, ISO 9001: 2008, Costs, Benefits, Contractor

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-570

THE KUBE PROGRAM: ERADICATING POVERTY THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDONESIA?

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Abstract

Introduction: According to Indonesian Statistical Bureau (2015), there was about 28 million of the total 17 million occurred in the countryside. *Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE) or Poor Women Business Group Program* is a social service program in economic field which was under supervised by Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia to eradicate poverty; entrepreneurship as an important successful key indicator of their business. Entrepreneurship also occurred in social service agencies and has long described with terms such as new, innovative, flexible, dynamic, creative, and risk taking. Entrepreneurship did not yet a business spirit by most KUBE in West Java Indonesia.

Methodology: This study measured the variable creativity, innovation, skill, financial access, marketing ability, performance and KUBE's welfare level. It used a survey to investigate the factors that influenced financial access and marketing ability and their implications for performance, and its effect on welfare of women's business group at West Java who joined in *Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBE)*. It has been conducted in West Java-Indonesia for 8 (eight) months at KUBE for poor women in the district of Bandung, Majalengka, Kuningan, Cirebon. Garut, Ciamis, Banjar in West Java. Some considered as a pilot project KUBE program with significant result according to Social Affairs Board of West Java Province, 2009). The respondent of this study were 111 (one hundred and eleven) poor women who received business aid in form of money and goods for the development of their business activities. To measure the interrelationships among a number of variables, this study used a path analysis. The factors that consisted of creativity, innovation and skill affected financial access and marketing ability partially and simultaneously, and their also influenced performance partially and simultaneously, and their performance significantly affected the welfare level of a respondent.

Findings: Research finding showed that the direct effect of creativity, innovation and skill as an important instruments of entrepreneurship comparatively small than skill to contribute on financial access and marketing ability. Means, the application of entrepreneurship concept in managing KUBE as small businesses have not been fully applied yet in addressing the problem of poverty in Indonesia. To develop the creative economy in KUBE, the concept of the actor who will accompany a KUBE's business is very important, they are scholars (intellectuals), business (business) and the government (government) or IBG. To achieve the ability of capital in accordance with the indicators KUBE, it should be assisted by a team of a business counselor who will assist the KUBE member to emerge creativity, innovation, and skills. The business counselor team should understand the interaction between scholars, business, and government to improve the financial access and marketing ability. Strengthening the business counselor team in enhancing creativity, innovation, and skills of respondents in carrying out productive economic activities was very crucial one, it was also on the consideration that the respondents have a low grade of education levels. The team basically as a motivator and provided insights on entrepreneurship and skills training, which consisted of voluntary worker who has a knowledge in business and representatives of universities/academics and could facilitate an access to funding populist economic development of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and other activities related to the acceleration of capital. The recommendations based on research finding as followed: 1) Ministry of Social Affairs as government representative should improve the KUBE's member entrepreneurship spirit by conducting business training, 2) Universities as representative of academic community should carry out a community service, 3) Business sector should support KUBE program based on Corporate Social Responsibility.

Contribution: Although most of people tend to assume that entrepreneurship was geared at making a profit, but it can occur in social service agencies like KUBE, and its member as an entrepreneurs who has a personality as risk takers. They must be creative to think in this fashion, and they must convince others of the correctness of their perception and plan. The more frequently practice this discipline in their business, the better they become at it. Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia gave a grant of Rp. 20.000.000,- for KUBE which consisted of 10 members, equal with 170\$USD for each member to run a home business. This program as an embryo of small business and aimed to reach 2 % of the total number population to be an entrepreneurs. This research very important to evaluate the program.

Keywords: KUBE, Creativity, innovation, skill, financial access, marketing ability and performance.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-571

USING A PROPOSED RATIO OF BLOOM'S TAXONOMY TO ENHANCE LEARNING IN INTRODUCTORY C PROGRAMMING

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Abstract

Introduction: Many students possessed difficulties in completing the given programming questions on time, and, the students mentioned that they agreed that they faced difficulties. In this research, we were interested to look into C programming questions because it was one of the things that students spent most their time doing on especially in the 3 hours laboratory class each week. This action research aimed to frame out a set of C Programming questions using proposed ratio of bloom's taxonomy level. Next, to identify whether the proposed ratio used in C programming questions could enhance students' learning in Introductory of C Programming.

Methodology: In the first phase, the researcher asked to the whole class about their prior knowledge. In the next step, the researcher started teaching and learning processes which were conducted in two hours lecture and three hours laboratory class throughout the first eight weeks of the semester. After that, a pre-test on C programming which covered the four chapters mentioned earlier was conducted with the control group (28 students) and the treatment group (28 students). A week after the pre-test, the treatment group students were given exercises that were designed by using ratio 2:5:3; two questions are considered to be at easy level which included first of bloom's taxonomy (remember), five questions are considered as moderate level which included second level and third level of bloom's taxonomy (understand and application) and three questions are considered as difficult level which included fourth level of bloom's taxonomy (analysis). During the treatment, the students in the treatment group were required to work in pair to answer all ten questions in two hours. Therefore, the data collected was only 14 scripts which is a small number of samples. The students were allowed to ask researcher on anything that was unclear to them. **Findings:** Result reveals that the control group score higher ($M = 33.25$) than the treatment group ($M = 24.90$) before the treatment was given. However, after the treatment group had gone through revision class using the proposed C programming exercise, the score of the treatment group ($M = 30.43$) was higher than control group ($M = 27.52$). Nevertheless, this difference was not significant, $U = 364.6$, $Z = -0.663$, and $p\text{-value } 0.057 > 0.05$.

The result also reveals that there was a significant difference in scores on pre-test (Test1Score) and post-test (Test2Score) of the treatment group with $p\text{-value}$ is $0.000 < 0.05$. Therefore, it can be said that there was a significant difference between students' test score before and after using the set of C programming exercise.

From the result, it can be seen that the students' distribution is located near to each other which means they nearly have the same ability in answering the exercise items. Meanwhile, six of the exercises items are located near to each other and can be answered by all students indicate that the proposed ratio of C programming exercise are nearly relevant to this non-computing to enhance their learning and understanding. **Contribution:** This research propose a new approach of finding and constructing a suitable C programming exercises for non-computing students which is using a unique method that has not been found used by other researchers in the same area. Before the researcher could decide what is the suitable ratio to be proposed and used in this study, the researcher had made another research (the result is not included in this paper) on the students' thinking skill. From the result, it was found that this group of students' thinking is fall under remember (10%), understanding (23%), application (10%) and analysis (10%) of Bloom's taxonomy. The continuous from the result found previously, the researcher then decided to use 2:5:3 ratio in constructing the C programming exercise and see the if it could be used to enhance students' learning.

The originality of this study is the way how the exercise ratio is produced and the contribution of this study is the propose ratio was found to be helpful in enhancing students' learning as well as giving new ideas to educators to modify the curriculum content accord with students' level of ability.

Keywords: C programming, programming exercises, non-computing students

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-581

ORGANIZATIONAL MOVEMENT DESIGN FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF WOMEN STRATEGIC POSITION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Political support in the form of state policies towards women's empowerment movement in Indonesia is quite high, quantitative participation of women is also high, as well as a consolidated space for empowerment movement is pretty freely, but the achievement of the position of women in the public sphere that has positioned is still low. This research will reveal gaps factors the constraints faced by women's organizations in placing its cadres on strategic institutions. Research objective expected to finding a design of women's movement organizations that can be used as a pattern of movement to achieve the strategic position of women in the public sphere may occur.* **Methodology:** *The method used in this study is a qualitative method feministic perspective with an ethnographic approach. Ethnographic approach used to get in on the socio-cultural region that is believed to dig the actual reality within the study area. Whereas feministic perspective needed to express the experience and knowledge of women that includes gender relations and gender inequality in the research area, to then improve the efforts made to change the conditions of backwardness of women.* **Findings:** *Research on the two organizations (Aisyiyah in Cirebon and Muslimat in Tasikmalaya) shows, programs of organizations still rely on the deployment model of quantitative participation and perpetuates gender stereotypes. Workflow in achieving the vision-mission of the organization has not been measured through a program that starts from the collective awareness of the reality of underdevelopment of women, or in other words, ideological framing of reality lag behind not became yet a common awareness of the activist organizations. Hence also the distribution strategy of the organization cadres to social institutions are not happen.* **Contribution:** *This research will produce a scheme achievement movement which includes everything be requirement for the achievement of strategic women position. This scheme can be tested in the other organization to measure the changes in the achievement of inter-time, also different issues at one range time.*

Keywords: Organization, Women, Position, Aisyiah, Muslimat

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-588

DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY: ENFORCERS TURNED ABUSERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Until today, death in police custody remains a largely provocative and sensitive issue. Death in police custody is also widespread and occurs far more times than reported or brought to the attention of the people. It is a plague, which engulfs and challenges sanctity and security of police custody in Malaysia. Many have died, and many continue to do so, in the custody of the police. To add, there is a staggering lack of accountability on the part of the police on this issue.* **Methodology:** *The research methodology adopted by the researchers in the course of undertaking this research is the doctrinal research methodology. In adopting this doctrinal legal research, the researchers have taken to examine several legal materials, such as; several relevant local statutes, and also international laws; such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights. The researchers also relied on reports that have been published on deaths in custody by various Non-Governmental Organisations such as SUARAM and Human Rights Watch. A report published by the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) was also placed large reliance on.* **Findings:** *The researchers find that there are many contributory factors to death in police custody. There are readily available legislation to help curb this problem, however, the enforcement plays a big role in ensuring that the laws are properly implemented. Apart from that, the government has been delaying the ratification of international human rights treaties such as the UNCAT and ICCPR for almost a decade. Therefore, to prevent further abuse by authorities and to decrease the number of custodial deaths, reforms and enforcement should be taken into paramount consideration.* **Contribution:** *The objective of this study is thus, to examine deaths in police custody. This research will examine its underlying and contributory causes; the role of the different agencies of government and people, in hindering the service of justice in these cases; and also, the*

legal framework that governs this issue. This research will help enlighten readers on ways to move forward and solve issues with regards to death in police custody.

Keywords: human rights law, death in police custody

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-590

RELUCTANCE OF THE EMIRATI HIGHER EDUCATION GRADUATES TO WORK IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND ITS IMPACT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Emirati higher education graduates prefer working in the public organizations to working in the private sector firms and multinational companies. Thus, this research examines the factors responsible for the reluctance of Emirati higher education graduates to work in the private sector firms. Also, this paper explores UAE human resource development strategies for the purpose of identifying possible future issues and challenges of unemployment among Emirati higher education graduates. Likewise, the effect of unemployment on economic, social norms, and government's policy are investigated in this study. **Methodology:** The paper have used 20 years annual secondary data on employment, unemployment, foreign workers and economic growth obtained from Dubai Statistic Center. A statistical package, Eviews, will be used to calculate the results for the factor analysis and descriptive statistic. Multiple regressions will be performed with the help of Eviews software.

Findings: The findings of this study indicate that the unwillingness of Emirati higher education graduates to work in the private sector pave ways for involvement of foreign workers in the Emirati labour force, since the private sector firms would hire the ever-ready foreign qualified employees. This scenario has brought about stiff competition in the private sector labour market in UAE. In addition, securing government or private jobs by Emirati higher education graduates is fast becoming difficult, and factors such as educational qualification, experience, personality, technicality (specific skills), and supply and demand constraints are determinants of private sector job securement. **Contribution:** This paper contributes to tackling the issues regarding unemployment in UAE, as the government is keen to decrease the rates of unemployment by placing the graduates in the private job market. Based on this, the government accordingly plan to improve the education standard to match the required quality standard and technical skills demanded in the public as well as private job market. The U.A.E government clearly appears to have recognized that the imbalance between the job offered by the government and private needed to be redressed.

Keywords: Emiratis Higher Education Graduates, Private Sector, Unemployment

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-595

EVALUATION AND RESOLUTION IN HANDLING EX GAFATAR AFTER DISPERCED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN BOGOR REGENCY

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Abstract

Introduction: This research is purposed to describe the activity of ex Gafatar in Bogor regency, primary resolution and handling evaluation of implementation in this handling program in Bogor regency after it is dispersed. Based on the result of the research itself, there are some mapping conditions of Gafatar after dispersed which has to be monitored and observed, such as from different point of views because in fact there are some people who still believe that Ahmad Mushadiq is spiritual leader who is really exalted, as a leader who mastered religion knowledge and has deep insight of it, moreover they still believe that there will be a new prophet after prophet Muhammad SAW. And they still defend their argument that has declared did not give deviated comprehension, in fact they proclaimed the unity in deed, not distinguishing religions as well, they think that it's a faith that is guaranteed by Indonesian government and complied with Pancasila principles, those facts above are mass social disaster which has to be given special treatment to the ex Gafatar members in mentality and physically. The implementation of this program is conducted in such a way of emergency situations and will be evaluated as a material if it is found some advantages and weakness in this issue. It is hoped this resolution will be able to solve the mass concern to the society which has been victims because this matter

Methodology: *This research is a case study with a qualitative descriptive approach which focuses on the Evaluation and Resolution In handling Ex Gafatar In Bogor Regency and supported by primary and secondary sources of data. Findings:* Based on the result of the research itself, there are some mapping conditions of Gafatar after dispersed which has to be monitored and observed, such as from different point of views because in fact there are some people who still believe that Ahmad Mushadiq is spiritual leader who is really exalted, as a leader who mastered religion knowledge and has deep insight of it, moreover they still believe that there will be a new prophet after prophet Muhammad SAW. And they still defend their argument that has declared did not give deviated comprehension, in fact they proclaimed the unity in deed, not distinguishing religions as well, they think that it's a faith that is guaranteed by Indonesian government and complied with Pancasila principles, those facts above are mass social disaster which has to be given special treatment to the ex Gafatar members in mentality and physically **Contribution:** *The implementation of this program is conducted in such a way of emergency situations and will be evaluated as a material if it is found some advantages and weakness in this issue. It is hoped this resolution will be able to solve the mass concern to the society which has been victims because this matter*

Keywords: Evaluation, Resolution, Ex Gafatar

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-601

THE INFLUENCES OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS BEHAVIOUR, SUBJECTIVE NORMS AND SELF-EFFICACY ON ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AMONG THE TECHNICAL SECONDARY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The aim of this study is to investigate the influences of attitude towards behaviour, subjective norms and self-efficacy on entrepreneurial intention among students from the Technical Secondary School in Malaysia. Methodology:* This study utilized the survey (questionnaire) method. Data were gathered from 163 respondents which consists of the year 4 students from one of the Technical Secondary School in Northern Region of Malaysia. **Findings:** *Result presented that subjective norms is the only determinant that significantly related to entrepreneurial intention ($\beta=.331$, $p=.000$). Meanwhile, other determinants such as attitude towards behaviour ($\beta=.064$, $p=.474$) and self-efficacy ($\beta=.070$, $p=.438$) are not significantly related to entrepreneurial intention. Thus, it is found that only one factor of Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) namely subjective norms has a significant influence on entrepreneurial intention among students in this Technical Secondary School. Contribution:* *This study contributed some new knowledge which can be channeled to all Technical Secondary Schools to improve the level of students' entrepreneurial intention, particularly in the Malaysian context. Implications of the results are discussed.*

Keywords: Entrepreneurial intention, attitude towards behaviour, subjective norms, self-efficacy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-603

PERCEIVED CONFIDENCE AND QUALITY: PERCEPTION OF EMPLOYERS TOWARDS FRESH GRADUATES: A STUDY IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Graduates quality has become a major issue recently especially in today's scenario. Graduates quality can be varying when it perceived by employers. Different sector of industry has different standard of quality. The interpretation of employers towards graduates counts the job placement of graduates. The decision is always on the employers' side whether to hire or not. In addition, it is hard to standardized quality across industries. Several attributes show that competence relatedness and autonomy do influence the quality of graduates Methodology:* *A quantitative method was used in this study for data gathering. All items were using 10-point likert scale. The content validity of this questionnaire were reviewed by five human resource professionals, and Cronbach alpha for each item is more than 0.75 which is acceptable. Questionnaires were given to the human resource officers in the company through email. Convenient sampling was applied in this*

study for data collection. 50 questionnaires were distributed across manufacturing industry and services industry in Malaysia. **Findings:** Using Partial least square to analyze the data, this study found out that competence in communication is the same criteria which majority across industries are seeking upon graduates. Therefore, Industries that involved are manufacturing (34.38%) and services (65.63%). Measurement model and structural model were assessed to see the relationship. It shows that perception on competence has most influenced towards quality (AVE=0.849, R2=0.734=Q2=0.443). **Contribution:** This study concludes that employers around the world are looking at similar attribute on graduate's competence. Competence shows by graduate in term of their capability and especially in interpersonal skill were the major factor that employers seek the most. Preview of literature by western countries and Asian country found out there is similarities on the perception of employers and what employers expect from graduates. This study also warrants a future research, whereby researcher could get more sample size and by doing sample which involves employers, graduates and educators

Keywords: graduates, quality, confidence, perception, employers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-604

FOSTERING POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AMONG STUDENTS OF PESANTREN THROUGH NEW MEDIA IN MADURA

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Abstract

Introduction: In Madura, there are 911 of Islamic Boarding Schools. However, the students do not have an easy access to the media via internet as expected. This is particularly due to some restrictions by the schools to access the internet for them. This resulted into the study of communication action between students of Islamic boarding school and the new internet media; how the schools and students can absorb (diffusion of innovation) the use of new interest media among students. Also, how they play role in political participation, which were deeply rooted in Pesantren, through new internet media. **Methodology:** The present study employs a qualitative research approach using ethnographic observations conducted in Banyuwang Islamic boarding schools, located in Pamekasan districts respectively. The study adopts the theory of Evert M. Rogers (1986) on the diffusion of innovation organizations and individuals, as well as the theory of political participation of David F. Roth and Frank L. Wilson (1980), the Pyramid of political participation. **Findings:** Based on diffusion of organizational innovation, it is found that the Banyuwang Islamic boarding schools accept the existence of the internet, but they experience shortage of computer equipment (hardware), Application Program (Software), as well as lack of experts and skill to use the facilities. As for the communication action, the use of the internet gains wide acceptance. Most of the students have even basic knowledge to understand the Internet before they enter school. The existence of media facilities may lead to breach of rules by the students to the policies of pesantren, just for the fulfillment of Internet use in the pesantren. The efforts to identify the violation in ethics for the communication actions undertaken by students in the use of new media, the internet. The Identification of the internet which provides freedom space while at the same time the pesantren does not have a virtual security officers lead to misuse by students to commit digital violations. The early identification of an effort to anticipate the absorption of innovations to make boarding student as intelligent human media. In term of the tendency of political participation, the students of pesantren Banyuwang are participative in political activities. The policy made by the pesantren leader play a pivotal role in political participation. **Contribution:** Thus, the education on political participation among students of pesantren through new media is reflected in the flow of information that is accessible everywhere, particularly electronic media, which has contributed significantly in developing the mindset of the people, especially the students of pesantren.

Keywords: Diffusion of innovation, internet, Pesantren, participation, Politic

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-606

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRUST, ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SATISFACTION: EVIDENCE FROM PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of trust as a mediator in the relationship between organizational justice (OJ) and performance appraisal satisfaction (PAS).* **Methodology:** *This study was carried out by using survey method. In this research, the questionnaire was administered to 340 staffs from various schools in one of the Malaysian public higher educational institution. Data were analysed by using the PROCESS by Hayes (2013).* **Findings:** *As a result, it is revealed that there was a significant effect of OJ on PAS with trust as the mediator $F(2, 337)=.396, p<.01, R\ square=7016, with \beta=.7813, t(337)=21.29, p<.01$. A Sobel test was conducted and found a mediation on the model ($z=3.2447, p=.00, K\ square=.0213$). Therefore, it was found that trust mediated the relationship between OJ and PAS.*

Contribution: *Elevating the degree of trust among staffs towards the PAS; and creating a conducive environment for staffs to improve their perceived OJ are the best strategies to achieve the goal for PAS in this institution. Theoretical and practical implications of the results are discussed. In this line, recommendations for the institution management are provided.*

Keywords: Performance appraisal satisfaction, organizational justice, trust

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-607

UNIVERSALISM OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Islam is a religion of peace. In the historical context, the assimilation process of religious values on world society has shown harmonious pattern a long with humanity. The concept of conquest called "Futuhayah" which is mean "liberation", so that Islam reputed as a doctrine of social liberation can be accepted and capable to provide a style/color/characteristic to the development of human civilization towards better. The purpose of this study is to develop a historical consciousness, that Islam as rahmatan lil 'Alamin has manifest itself in the real sense in the development of world civilization.* **Methodology:** *The methodology used in this study is historical method of research. The main instrument in this research prefers to use authentic and reliable historical documents from variety of classic to modern literature.* **Findings:** *Islam, as the civilization of the world, began to recognize by its great military forces when they conquest outside of Arabian regions. The dominance of Persian and Roman as the great empires that dominated the world since 5th century to 7th AD, has been replaced by the power of Islam with almost half of Asian, African mainland to Europe in a brief time. They filled in their dominance by the strength and the spirit of Islamic revelation. The process of ethnic assimilation, the idea of humanity, the Islamic revelation, consciousness and intelligence in ijtihad and istinbath, has been formed in the real sense, especially in the field of science and technology, arts and culture, also in law and economics. With the socio-historical and document the historiography of classical Islam has demonstrated how this fact can be explained comprehensively.* **Contribution:** *This study confirmed that Islam spread to entire world through assimilation process that give priority to the elements of culture, education, and preservation within religious values*

Keywords: assimilation, history, Islamic civilization, universalism

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-608

STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE TOWARD COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN ARABIC AND ENGLISH SUBJECTS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aim to identify how effectively Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) to the students' performance in Arabic and English subjects. Arabic and English are the subjects that should be learnt by all students in Islamic Universities in Indonesia. However, the implementation of teaching foreign languages has many challenges, especially to find the appropriate methodology in accordance with the students' needs. Based on the problem above, the study chooses CLT to improve the students' ability in learning foreign languages. This study believes that CLT provides learning experience which is more attractive and fun to encourage the students to learn foreign languages.* **Methodology:** *The study was conducted in the State Islamic University (UIN) Bandung, Indonesia. The second semester students of Arabic Education, academic year 2015/2016 were involved to be the participants of the research. This study employed a qualitative case study design by utilizing observation and questionnaire to collect the data. The observation was conducted in order to obtain detail information of CLT activities. Later, the data from observation was used as the basis information in observing the process of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) in Arabic and English subjects. Furthermore, the questionnaire data was used to explore the answers about the students' responses towards CLT in Arabic and English subjects. The data from these sources (observation and questionnaire) were categorized based on their relevance to the research questions to clarify this study. This aim to enhance the validity of the conclusion of the study about Students' Performance toward CLT in Arabic and English subjects.*

Findings: *The finding showed that the students' performance in Arabic and English by using Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) increased significantly. Based on the questionnaire data, the students believe that CLT help them identify the mistakes in learning foreign languages and improve their self-confident in conversation. They found practice was more useful for learning foreign languages, compared with their performance before using CLT, the students were afraid to make mistakes in conversation. Most students agreed that learning English by using CLT was enjoyable and made them enthusiastic in learning the languages, because it gave them competitive atmosphere in learning. Besides, CLT helped the students to understand the Arabic and English lessons. All students answered in the questionnaire that their performance improves after joining CLT. Overall, based on the results of observation, the teacher had very important role to determine the success of the students. The teacher not only can be the leader in class who decided the materials and know the students' needs in order can chose the appropriate strategy, but also can be a partner who encouraged and motivated the students to learn foreign languages.* **Contribution:** *This study is expected to give a description of major problems encountered by the students in learning foreign language especially Arabic and English; to give information for the students who would like to improve their language skills and for the teachers who would like to teach foreign languages by using Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). The result of this study is expected to provide a clear picture of the practice of CLT. Moreover, to share information for the possibilities and values toward the implementation of pedagogy in teaching foreign language by using Communicative Language Teaching in a tertiary level in Indonesia.*

Keywords: communicative language teaching, students' performance, foreign language learning

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-611

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ONLINE SELF-DISCLOSURE, SOCIAL PRESENCE IN GAMING AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING AMONG MASSIVELY MULTIPLAYER ONLINE ROLE PLAYING GAMES (MMORPG) USERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Online gaming has always been labelled with its negative impact towards individuals' well-being. Recent findings discovered that Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPG) featured with highly interactive activity and socialization opportunity could affect an individual's social well-being (SWB). This gaming environment is similar to a real life miniature society whereby players interact with each other in*

the virtual world. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between three psychosocial variables namely online self-disclosure (OSD), social presence in gaming (SPG) and social well-being (SWB) among MMORPG users. It further aims to test whether OSD and SPG are able to predict SWB. **Methodology:** This study was conducted using quantitative approach and adopted a cross-sectional correlational design. The sampling method used was non-probability sampling with purposive sampling. Data were collected using three instruments including Social Well-being scale, Short Version Online Self-disclosure Scales and Social Presence Gaming Questionnaire. Sample consisted of 385 MMORPG users in Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) aged between 18 to 26 years old. Moreover, the tests used for data analysis were Pearson Correlation and Multiple Regression analysis. **Findings:** Pearson correlation analysis showed that there was a significant inverse relationship between online self-disclosure and social well-being. Similarly, the relationship between social presence in gaming and social well-being were also found to be significantly and negatively correlated. On the other hand, multiple regression analysis found that social presence in gaming was the strongest predictor of social well-being as compared to online-self-disclosure. The correlations among the three main variables were slightly weaker. However, they were statistically significant to prove that online self-disclosure and social presence in gaming are correlated with social well-being. These findings were consistent with the previous studies. **Contribution:** These findings certainly contributed to a new perspective of online gaming and especially towards MMORPG users. Our society has many critical and dismissive viewpoint towards online gamer. It is viewed as an activity or habit that destroys a person's interaction with reality. However, this study has found that MMORPG could actually contribute in improving social well-being. Current study could be beneficial in promoting the positive effects of MMORPG and at the same time reducing society's negative concept towards online gaming community.

Keywords: MMORPG, Online self-disclosure, Social presence in gaming, Social well-being

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-616

READINESS OF ORGANISATION AND EMPLOYEES IN THE MALAYSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION TOWARDS CHANGE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Organisational change occurs when an organisation makes a transition from its current state to desired future state in minimising employee resistance and cost while simultaneously maximising the effectiveness of the change effort. This paper, aims at appraising the change management of organisation in Malaysia since limited research has been done to examine readiness for change amongst employees. Its highly significant as employees' readiness for change is vital in determining the success of organisational change and the important to identify the factors that will affect employee's readiness towards change which allowing the management to improve the employees' readiness to change. **Methodology:** In achieving the paper objectives, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents using softcopies (email), online survey software and questionnaire tool; and hard copies (distribution) for a duration of two weeks to complete the questionnaires. Eliyahu (2014) argued that the quantitative methodology tends to estimate a phenomenon from a large group of numbers; therefore the data were collected by surveys. Prior to the questionnaire survey, a pilot study, a run through or dress rehearsal of the actual study was carried out. Following Connelly (2008), 10 percent of the sample projected for the larger parent study was chosen using a convenience sampling technique on employees of the public organisation, comprising of three different position levels, namely top management, professional and supporting staff. Cronbach's alpha value of 0.891 was recorded, where according to George and Mallery (2003) is considered as reliable as it falls within a range of 0.7 to 1.0. As for sample, the suggested sample by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) was 379; hence, over 1000 questionnaires were distributed to the Malaysian public organisations' employees. However, it was found that only 336 were successfully returned and fully answered by the respondent. **Findings:** The level of agreement on factor influencing readiness for change management are investigated via Relative Importance Index (RII), which is able to make the ranking based on its level of importance (Chan and Kumaraswamy, 1997).

As for factors influencing readiness for change management amongst employees in terms of organisational commitment recorded the RII of more than 0.5; apparently shows that the Malaysian public organisation is starting to give their organisational commitment. Meanwhile, individual commitment contributes a more significant factor with all of the RIIs record more than 0.75.

Eventually, the results discussed have demonstrated that this paper has successfully achieved its aim of appraising the change management of Malaysian public organisation and has not only identified various antecedents and issues for better understanding as well as improving knowledge in readiness for change management, but also provides an understanding to the management on the factors that help employees to be ready for organisational change. As a result, the management can plan and manage the change programmes more effectively. Hence, through this paper, better strategies can be taken up to ensure that public organisations are in the high readiness in order to achieve the vision and mission established by the organisation.

Contribution: This study will be contributing significant information for the organisation management towards change management implementation in the organisation. The management may plan appropriate change programs to establish readiness for change in order to improve change management executions and performance for structured implementation; run smoothly and help employees in strengthening the trust and communication, which indirectly affects readiness for change and important to build understanding with the management to improve cooperation in the organisation. This helps the management to create an action plan to overcome resistance among employees to ensure the actualisation of organisational changes for the benefit of the people.

Keywords: change management; readiness for change; public organisation; Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-617

UNDERSTANDING OF HOUSING QUALITY: THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

Introduction: What constitute of housing quality to the professional and residents in the housing policy in Malaysia? Why there is a divergence of interpretation of housing quality among the actors involved? Does this divergence leads to conflict? If yes, what is the nature of the conflict involved? This research will explore on the understanding of housing quality meaning among the actors and to answer the questions posed. **Methodology:** This paper employs qualitative approach as a research method whereby in-depth interview with the main actors including residents as well as documents review become the main instruments of investigation techniques. Case study as a research strategy is carried out on two selected residential schemes in Selangor, Malaysia. **Findings:** Investigating these research questions via implementation theoretical lens, this paper shows how the actors involved ambiguously defined and interpreted housing quality meaning. Although conflict presence is minimal, however, the ambiguity existence in housing quality policy in Malaysia is clearly a direct manifestation of the causal effect of uncertainty or unclear in knowledge transferring. It is also parallel to the long established observation by the implementation scholars' that the more problem in joint action, or interpretations in this context. **Contribution:** This paper contributes to the understanding of implementation of housing policy towards on housing quality in developing countries such as Malaysia.

Keywords: Housing quality, implementation, ambiguity and conflict.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-618

HEALTH COMMUNICATION MODEL: COUNSELING INTERVENTION FOR MOTHERS TO PREVENT SEXUAL ABUSE AMONG TODDLERS

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Abstract

Introduction: Studies of health communication model on child sexual abuse prevention are still limited in Indonesia, especially of the ones conducted on the outskirts of the capital city Jakarta. This study aims at pioneering a development of the health communication pre-post intervention model to increase mothers' knowledge about preventing the occurrence of child sexual abuse in Bogor, a town located 60 km from Jakarta. Moreover, there has not been any health communication model created for the Integrated Health Services (IHS/ Posyandu); yet, the IHS is the frontline who should have ensured children's health, not only physical health but also mental health. **Methodology:** This study used a nonrandomized sample of two hundred forty mothers of toddlers from three districts of Integrated Health Services in East Bogor, Central Bogor, and West Bogor. The

mothers were permanent residents of those districts, were registered at the Health Services, were routinely visiting the integrated health services for three months prior to the study, and whose children were not of sexual abuse victims. However, at the end of the study, the total participants were two hundred and twenty-six.

Meanwhile, the employed health communication intervention model was counseling. The counseling covered educating the mothers about the prevention of child sexual abuse, the negative impacts of sexual abuse on children, the risk of a child being a sexual abuse victim, the reporting process if child sexual abuses occur, and the treatment of sexual abuse victims. These are the independent variables.

Furthermore, the intervention models were divided into three categories namely the individual-counseling groups, the focused-group-counseling groups, and the control groups which did not receive any training. Additionally, the researchers used a quasi-experimental design involving one-time pre-test and the three-time post-tests structured questionnaires on measuring increased knowledge of mothers towards child sexual abuse prevention. The increased knowledge is the dependent variable. **Findings:** The General Linear Model revealed that the average knowledge score was different for every test ($p < 0.0001$) and that number of participants reduced, albeit insignificantly by around 5%. At the commencement of the study, all of the 240 mothers completed the pre-test. Nevertheless, in the first post-test assessment, month 7, the 73 mothers in the individual counseling group had an average increased knowledge at 23 % and in the focus-group categories with 70 mothers at 19 %, compared to 3 % in the control group which had 80 participants. In month 8, the trend of the second assessment was similar but the total number of participants had reduced by 10 mothers.

Finally, the third post-test in the ninth month depicted another increased knowledge for the intervention groups of individual and focus groups as much as 37 % and 38 %, respectively; while the control groups knowledge remained stagnant. The number of participants at the end of the study was 226. Overall, after three-time assessments within month 7 to 10, the mothers receiving either individual counseling or focused-group counseling showed a higher increased knowledge than those in the control groups. **Contribution:** The Integrated Health Services in Indonesia primarily focus on the physical health of mothers and children, especially of younger age. Unfortunately, there is a substantial lack of attention towards the mental health issue of the children such as child sexual abuse. Yet, the case of child sexual crimes has been staggering for the past four years. Furthermore, this is the first child-sexual-abuse-prevention study conducted in the Integrated Health Services in Indonesia. It is expected that this research can help the authorities such as the Ministry of Women and Children Empowerment, Ministry of Health and the child protector commissioners to apply this model in order to reduce the prevalence of child sexual abuse in Indonesia

Keywords: child sexual abuse, health communication

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-625

SCIENCE CONCEPTS IN "KEROKAN"

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Abstract

Introduction: Many Javanese people don't believe that scraping (kerokan) can cure colds scientifically; some of them still regard it just as a myth and suggestion. The aim of the study is to describe the scientific concepts of scraping **Methodology:** This research was a qualitative one. In the preparation phase we examined literature from various sources. Data collection was done by conducting interviews in the Javanese community, and the data collected were analyzed qualitatively. **Findings:** The results of this study indicated that in the process of scraping there was a scientific concept, which was reflected in the concept of motion that generate heat and then open the pores of the body resulting in better metabolism. Widening which was marked by enlargement of the vascular diameter and also by the migration of white blood cells, the immune agents that were deceived because they thought the body had wounds. The function of blood cells is to attack the viruses and bacteria that may exist, so the attacker can be eradicated. Scraping also trigger cardiovascular reactions. Body temperature rises slightly, about 0.5 to 2 degrees Celsius. Increasing the temperature causes a faster chemical reaction that occurs in cardiovascular. **Contribution:** This research was expected to open the public's knowledge on doubts against scraping.

Keywords: Science Concepts, Kerokan, Java Society

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-641

THE PATH OF DR MAHATHIR'S RURAL HEALTH POLICY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Dr Mahathir championed rural issues through his book *The Malay Dilemma*. Since 1983, many parties awarded him *Father of Modernisation Malaysia* accolade for his industrialisation programmes. He also dubbed *Osagyefo (Redeemer)* for his Afro-Asia contributions to developing countries. Nonetheless, several writings perceived him abandoning rural development for various reasons. As rural development viewed from different aspects, this study was to examine the extent to which Dr Mahathir's efforts improved Malaysia rural health. Thus, the findings could discover the extent of this perception in relation to the other aspects—economics, politics and education. **Methodology:** This study used historical approach by analysing the parliamentary debates during Dr Mahathir's premiership (1981-2003). Historical approach was used to interpret the sequence of events that affected the development of rural health policy. Therefore, as a government official record, parliamentary debates had multifaceted data to offer such as background of change, arguments from government, opposition and experts perspectives, and trend of the rural health issues. The documents were analysed using MAXQDA12—a computer aided qualitative data analysis (CAQDAS). Coding made based on the following research questions: 1) How committed were Dr Mahathir's leadership and administration to provide rural health infrastructure and healthcare? 2) What were the health programmes implemented by them to improve the rural health quality? and 3) What were the outcomes of Dr Mahathir's leadership's efforts to improve rural health? CAQDAS was used to smooth the way to analyse 221 records of The Senate and House of Representatives. **Findings:** First, Dr Mahathir continued his predecessors' commitment on providing better rural health infrastructure and healthcare. The development faced budget constraint. Therefore, the plan was implemented by regions and phases. Second, the health programmes comprised education programmes, sanitation, immunization, family planning, dental health and disease control. The programmes implemented not only ran by the Ministry of Health but also other ministries such as Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Education. Third, the outcomes of rural health policy illustrated in the following rate—birth, mortality, morbidity, fertility and life expectancy. **Contribution:** The study contributed to the methodology of rural development studies. Historical approach using parliamentary debates and CAQDAS were rarely used. The qualitative approach to study rural development and rural health normally used Malaysia Five Year Development Plan, Malaysia Economic Report and Annual Report of Ministries.*

Keywords: Rural development, rural health, leadership.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-644

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND LEADERSHIP STYLES ON JOB SATISFACTION IN RETAIL INDUSTRY.

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Abstract

Introduction: *Malaysia Retail Chain Association in 2015 has reported that the retail industries face with a lot of challenges such as implementation of minimum wage and GST, fluctuation in fuel price, volatility of Malaysia Ringgit against other currencies, international competition, human capital and consumer purchasing power. In most economies, retailing is important because of its large scale and importance at local, national and even international levels. In this sector, employees have a direct responsibility on the customer relationship and company success This study aimed to evaluate motivation and leadership styles on job satisfaction in retail industry. **Methodology:** A qualitative method survey question was used with 5 point Likert scale. Purposive sampling method was adopted where the respondents (employees) who working in the multinational retail industries in northern states of Malaysia are require to complete series of questionnaires **Findings:** Result of these study shows that motivation ($M=3.88$, $SD = 0.59$) and leadership styles ($M=3.52$, $SD=0.5$) has positive relationship with job satisfaction ($M=4.25$, $SD= 0.62$) with $p < 0.001$. Higher motivation is sought after rather than leadership styles by the employees as by having higher motivation run the activities at the workplace, employee become more confident to complete their tasks successfully. **Contribution:** This study contributes to the new knowledge on how motivation and leadership styles affects employee job satisfaction, especially for a multinational retail industry that operates in Malaysia*

Keywords: Motivation, Leadership Style, Job Satisfaction, Retail Industry.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-656

FACTORS THAT AFFECT HOUSEHOLD WELL-BEING IN HOME OWNERSHIP

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Abstract

Introduction: *In recent years, housing ownership rates to some extent have to give an overview of the socio-economic well-being of a household. This situation may indirectly reflect the level of financial resources and the ability of households to own a home. Housing and neighborhood satisfaction is an important indicator of the quality of an individual's life that can also affect the economic welfare of households (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001). This is in line with the objectives of the National Housing Policy (2011) to provide adequate, affordable, quality, live-able and comfortable and occupant satisfaction by providing various public facilities*

Methodology: (I) *Method of Analysis Frequency (Frequency Analysis)*

According to Farah Hanan (2014), the frequency analysis is a form of statistical analysis that can be performed either manually or via computer software. For this study, the computer software used was SPSS. The use of this method is due to the suitability of the data collected for processing. According Single (2006), the use of frequency, mode, mean and standard deviation was found to be appropriate in analyzing data related to socio-economic research.

(Ii) *Method Likert scale (Likert Scale)*

Likert Scale Method is one form of the method of making measurements of a point of view, attitudes, opinions, perceptions and so on. According to the study, this method was used to measure the level of influence of the factors that contribute to the well-being of households among respondents.

(Iii) *Analysis of Scheduling Cross (Cross Tabulation Analysis)*

According to Azizah (2013) in Zaidatun and Mohd Salleh (2003), Analysis Cross Tabulation will produce a measure of the relationship between two variables are presented in Table bilateral (two-way) and multilateral (multi-way). According to Farah Hanan (2014), this analysis is used to review the results of Perskalaan Likert and it is a continuation of the technique. Based on studies conducted, this analytical method used to determine the relationship between two variables related to housing affordability

(Iv) *Pearson's Chi Square*

*According to Farah Hanan (2014), the test 'Chi-square test was used to assess the relationship variables using nominal and ordinal data. However, based on Norusis (1993) if the statistical analysis used is the 'Statistical Package for Social Science' or SPSS, the conditions that must be met is that it should not be used if the expected value of an intersection is less than one. The rating levels significantly important as an important criterion in this test as it is a statistical standard used as the basis of research and common beliefs at a level below 0.05 or 95 per cent (Mohd. Majid Konting, 1990). **Findings:** Achieving the first objective is important to provide a definition of welfare households based on a literature review and the next peeled for home ownership characteristics that led to the welfare of households. As found household welfare is closely related to housing affordability is based on the ability of income, purchasing and reimbursement. Households must isolate a part of his income to the house and the next paying in installments. What the well-being of households in ownership of affordable housing is the household does not experience any pressure after isolating the cost either to buy or rent a home. These include installment payments on the loan without affecting other costs of living. In addition, the content also has easy access to acquire or enter into the affordable housing market with ease.*

By features home ownership leading to the well-being of households is affordable housing in the market in the ability of households, livelihoods comfortable without pressure, not affected the cost of living another and have easy access to buy or rent housing affordable to the ability of income , purchase and repayment.

The second objective is to identify the factors that contribute to the prosperity of home ownership among households. There are 15 factors that contribute to the welfare housing ownership of economic welfare payments financing, economic welfare home prices, economic welfare housing, welfare economics monthly expenses, economic welfare income, social welfare, public facilities, social welfare, environment, social welfare, community safety and style life, social welfare, education and intellectual development, social welfare and political culture, social welfare area of living, social well-being of the entire household, social welfare number of bedrooms or bathrooms, social welfare, age, social status and well-being of individuals.

*The third objective is to study the relationship between factors that contribute to the prosperity of home ownership. This objective is answered when the analysis using the Pearson Chi Square has proven that there are four factors of the social welfare that correlates to all the factors of the economic well-being among public utilities, community safety and lifestyle, education and intellectual development and age , **Contribution:** a) *The Government Must Regulate House Prices Increase In The Market**

In the opinion of the author, government intervention in addressing the issue of increase in house prices on an area of focus will be appreciated. Government is an entity that ruled the country, why should let the price of the house is dominated by the market alone. If this continues to happen, only the rich will be able to own a home. This will make the poverty gap between the rich and the poor is very high. At the same time, foreign investors will also take advantage of the inability of most Malaysians in a residential property in the country spilled their own blood. The author can not be looming if the residential property purchased by the continuous foreign investors. Children and grandchildren in the future may have a situation where those who were born in Malaysia had to rent a home rather than a citizen of Malaysia. This is especially sad if it really happened.

The second thing that must be reviewed by the government of Malaysia is the highest market price of affordable housing. We Malaysians are very pleased with the recommendations of the government who suggested that affordable housing be increased. However, whether the Government review the affordability of housing the majority of the population? The market value has marketed high toll on many low-income groups and simple in a residential property. This situation, however, forcing many of those who still do not qualify to buy affordable homes to continue renting or staying with family. Even though at times gross rent and live with their families do not need someone households spend a huge cost for housing, but whether one can achieve prosperity in life?

Each of the individuals who are born with different potentials and described can bring a good product whether in the form of profits or the like on the family, community and country. However, to ensure the products are good and the best of one's life was supposed to start from the high well-being.

The third thing to be taken care of by the government is monitoring the housing developers in offering the market price. The highest authority of the Act, the government must establish that the developer can control the offer price of residential real estate market. Control of foreign purchases or from foreign investors should be tightened. This is important to ensure ownership by Malaysian-owned housing.

b) The community must improve the socio-economic

Society should improve their socio-economic status by using all available resources. This is important in increasing value in the individual self. The economic situation has welcomed Malaysia's external economic market, especially from developed countries, have opened room for foreign investors to invest in the country. Even in the context of residential properties this opportunity to foreign investors to explore and have a residential property in Malaysia is very high because they have power and money, but if we look at the positive side of the situation indirectly have a good impact on the overall functioning of the economy in Malaysia such as an increase in the use of English. With the improvement of the socio-economic standard of living, a person may be eligible to become competitive to foreign investors this morning. This situation may well change the quality of the well-being of one's life.

6.4 Limitations and suggestions for future research

Limitations of this study is the only area of Kuala Lumpur focused solely while home prices and an increase in welfare housing ownership felt by areas of focus such as Johor Bahru or Penang.

Therefore, to complete this study suggested further research should be conducted to evaluate the level of welfare of households own and occupy affordable housing. This can be done by establishing a benchmark for affordable housing, which is look at the consequences of whether affordable housing available in the market can meet the standards set for meeting the housing needs of the target groups, namely M40 and B40

Keywords: well-being, factors, economic, subjective

Abstract ID: **AIMC-2017-SSH-657**

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT: A CASE OF TOURISM ISLAND IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The study was conducted to analyse the relationship between community involvement and development impact among communities, one of the famous tourism island in Malaysia, Pantai Cenang.*

Methodology: *A quantitative method (questionnaire) was used in this study. Data was gathered from 386 respondents, origin residents in Pantai Cenang. Four dimensions of community involvement which consisted of decision-making, implementation, benefits sharing and evaluation have been tested in this study. Findings: This study presented a positive relationship ($p < .05$, $r = .461$) between community involvement and development impact among communities in Pantai Cenang. In detail, there were positive relationships between decision-*

making ($r=.421$), implementation ($r=.311$), benefits sharing ($r=.463$) and evaluation ($r=.375$) and development impact among communities in Pantai Cenang. Therefore, all dimensions of community involvement were significantly related to development impact in this study. **Contribution:** This study contributes a fruitful knowledge regarding the relationship between community involvement and development impact, particularly from the Malaysian perspective. Theoretical and practical implications of the results are discussed. Several recommendations for the tourism management bodies, which are in-charge for the development of this island, were provided.

Keywords: community involvement, development impact, community

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-658

MEDIA ATTENTION FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IN MALAYSIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MALAYSIA CHINESE NEWSPAPER COVERAGE

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Abstract

Introduction: Climate change is a global problem and it is more likely caused by human activities and human greed. So far, studies on media representations of climate change have less concentrated on Asia country compares with Western societies. Climate change is one of the most pressing issues and the media have been demonstrated to play a key role in shaping public perceptions and policy adaptation. The research aims to examine and compare Malaysia Chinese newspaper portraying on climate change mitigation and adaption on January 2015 to January 2016. **Methodology:** Agenda setting theory was used to guide this study. The methodology used in this research is quantitative content analysis. According to Berelson (1952) content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication. Two major Chinese newspapers in Malaysia which are Sin Chew Daily and China Press was chosen as content analysis materials as both of the newspapers have the highest readership and circulation compare with others Chinese newspaper. **Findings:** Through the analysis of Malaysia major Chinese newspaper, both of the newspapers have a different level of media attention on climate change mitigation and adaptation issue. The media attention includes news monthly distribution, news focus, news perception news genre and domesticity. Both of the newspapers mentioned above portrayed a different way of reporting climate change issue. The greater of media attention on climate change issue can communicate more with the community. **Contribution:** Comparative studies on climate change communication among different newspapers are rather important to further the understanding of how differently the media react to this global issue. In order to create a deeper awareness among the community, it is rather important to analysis the way of reporting climate change issue in Malaysia as the media attention of climate change issue are mostly concentrated in Western country.

Keywords: climate change; Chinese newspaper; global warming; content analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-659

TECHNOLOGICAL, PEDAGOGICAL, AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AMONG MATHEMATICS TEACHERS IN JOHOR

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Abstract

Introduction: Assessing teachers' proficiency in using technology in teaching are much complex as it interweave together three key source of knowledge which are content, pedagogy and technology knowledge. So, technological, pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) framework came as a framework to understand teachers' knowledge regarding to technology integration in teaching and learning. This study aims to identify level of TPACK among mathematics teachers in Johor, Malaysia. **Methodology:** This study was designed as a quantitative case study situated within a particular context in Johor, Malaysia. An online survey was administered to a sample of 110 mathematics teachers in all school in Johor. The teachers had to answer 50 items for assessing their perceived knowledge of technology integration. The questionnaire was built based on the seven components of TPACK which are Technological Knowledge (TK), Pedagogical Knowledge (TK), Content Knowledge (CK), Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK),

Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK), and Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPCK) and the total scores of the seven components would be the overall TPACK scores. Findings: The Cronbach alpha value was found to be 0.89 indicated that the questionnaire had a good internal consistency. Overall, the findings indicated that mathematics teachers in Johor have a good level of TPACK scores. From the survey, secondary mathematics teachers had better TPACK compared to primary mathematics teachers. Contribution: Measuring teachers' TPACK is important as to know if teachers have adequate knowledge of using technology in the classroom. So, this study can be used as self-reported about the conditions in mathematics education regarding to assessment of teachers' proficiency of technology integration in teaching.

Keywords: Teachers knowledge, Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge, technology integration, mathematics teachers, mathematics education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-665

PREDOMINANT WASHBACK OF THE GENERAL SECONDARY ENGLISH EXAMINATION (GSEE) ON YEMENI TEACHERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *As in many developing countries, the Yemeni educational system is a test-driven one. The General Secondary English Examination (GSEE) is the first standardized test administered at the end of the last level of the secondary school. As an important prerequisite for the tertiary stage, English is the most prominent subject for which learners have to spend four hours answering the test questions. Since the GSEE is perceived as the vehicle by which students can reach their future goal, they try to exploit all possibilities to overcome the difficulties of the test. At the same time, teachers devote their efforts to deliver the prescribed syllabus using commercial booklets/hand-outs containing many past years' tests to provide practice for their students.*

Methodology: *In this study, an exploratory triangulation design is applied where the research methodology is executed via three stages beginning with practicing classroom observations, followed by carrying out semi-structure interviews and ending with conducting a questionnaire. Hence, the study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods. Since the main purpose was to deeply investigate the washback phenomenon in the Yemeni context, a total of 39 classes were observed in seven schools (of both male and female), semi-structured interviews were carried out with 15 teachers who taught English for the 3rd secondary (12th grade) students. The 15 teachers were experts in the GSEE and they were teaching English for the 3rd secondary classes for 5-15 years. As these teachers were affected by the washback phenomenon for a very long time (>10 years) in comparison to younger teachers in that school, they contributed actively by describing in detail their experiences about the test. As a result, the qualitative data collected via the classroom observations and the interviews served as a better and clearer description, and explanation of the washback effect on Yemeni teachers.*

Findings: *The results elicited from the quantitative data positively support the findings of the qualitative data where both reflected the influence of the GSEE on the Teaching Methods (TM). The results revealed that for most of the teachers, the first thing they put in mind is the GSEE where each teacher has his own TM, but in the light of the test. Specifically, the quantitative data showed that the test has a great influence on the teaching methods (TM); content assessment (CA); teachers' attitudes (TA) and Teachers' motivation (TMO) with means of 3.27, 3.20, 3.22, and 2.11 respectively. The classroom observation revealed that teachers pay more focus on reading and writing skills where 11 out of the 39 classes were devoted for this purpose. Similarly, as GSEE is a grammar-oriented and language structure exam, 10 classes were specified for grammar followed by vocabulary for which 4 classes were devoted. Regarding the oral-aural skills, only two classes were observed practicing speaking and listening. Accordingly, the teachers seem to be vulnerable to the washback effect resulted by the test and because they were metaphorically enslaved by the GSEE, they could not teach the language but rather the test itself. Contribution: The study contributes to developing the teachers understanding of the reasons that hinder the occurrence of the desired washback, and, in the meanwhile, may cause unintended harmful washback. Furthermore, the study came up with the conclusion that unavoidable mismatch may occur between the desired objectives of the curriculum and the real achievement of these objectives through the use of appropriate teaching methods due the test harmful washback on the teachers. It is hoped that this study can provide English teachers with a basic reflection about language teaching in the light of the desired objectives of the syllabus.*

Keywords: GSEE, washback, Yemen, teachers, secondary school

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THE ROLE OF WAQF REAL ESTATE IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASNAF COMMUNITY: THE PAHANG EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aimed to analyse the role of Waqf Real Estate by taking Pahang, one of the states in Malaysia as a sample for the study. Waqf Real Estate was established by the Islamic Religious Council of Pahang (Majlis Ugama Islam Pahang) (MUIP), in an effort to develop the economy of the Muslim community in the state. This study analyses the contribution that Waqf Real Estate made towards a comprehensive economic development scheme, namely in terms of the economic, spiritual and social welfare of the Muslim community in Pahang. **Methodology:** The primary source of data was obtained through interviews conducted by the researcher with the Manager of the Waqf Department, the Assistant Manager of the Waqf Department, and the Head of Asnaf Development in MUIP. **Findings:** The findings of this research show that Waqf Real Estate plays an important role in the economic development of the Muslim community in Pahang by integrating waqf real estate with zakat approach. Waqf Real Estate contributes by way of providing a real estate facility towards the development of Muslim community especially that of the asnafs in Pahang. **Contribution:** This study only focuses on Waqf Real Estate projects which were integrated with zakat approach for the development of the asnaf community. This study is expected to contribute to the improvement of Waqf Real estate and zakat management in order to develop high impact projects. The paper is the first attempt to address the integration of Waqf Real estate with zakat by MUIP, particularly in Pahang*

Keywords: Integrating , Waqf Real Estate , Zakat , Waqf Projects , Asnaf

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-669

PERCEPTION, BEHAVIOUR, ATTITUDE AND PERSPECTIVE OF WOMEN TOWARDS SOCIAL, CULTURE AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

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Abstract

Introduction: *Gender is very interesting issue to study, particularly the representation of women in politics. The representation of women in the political process becomes a necessity that can not be avoided in order to bring democracy and accommodating the women's interests. This research aims to analyze the perceptions, behavior, attitude and outlook of women towards social, culture and political organization at the village level. **Methodology:** This research is a descriptive-analytical study that applies qualitative approach. The data are collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. **Findings:** The findings were women have always played an active role and contribution in the field of social, economic, and culture to the community through various activities. But, in the political field, woman still hard to participate. The lack of women's participation in policy formulation caused by several factors such as tradition, culture, mindset, internal factors, lack of ability which implies the assumption that women are weak with less responsibility. **Contribution:** This research have scientific significance not only in the level of critical discourse by presenting facts but can also be used as a reference in the study of social and political science particularly on women's political. This research is also contribute on improving the potential and role of women in its involvement in the public policy formulation process in the community.*

Keywords: gender stereotypes, women's political

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-682

DETERMINANTS OF LOCAL COMMERCIAL BANKS' PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Commercial banks play an important role in developing a country's economy and maintaining a country's financial stability. The commercial banks usually receive deposits from customers and lend out the money to people who needs the money for their business or other legal purpose. Therefore, banks' performance is extremely important to a country's economic growth and financial stability. This research is conducted to examine the determinants of local commercial bank's performance in Malaysia. **Methodology:** Eight local commercial banks's financial statement information from year 2006 to 2015 was used in this study. Return on Assets, Return on Equity, and Net Interest Margin are used as performance measures. Pooled least square and Fixed effect models are used this study. **Findings:** This study found that credit risk and liquidity risk to be significantly negatively related to Malaysian local commercial banks' performance as measured by ROA and ROE. Capital adequacy significantly positively affects banks' performance. A negative relationship was also noted between bank size and bank's performance. This research **Contribution:** This research is important to the local commercial banks because it provides useful information to the local commercial banks. The management team of the local commercial banks should take action in managing their credit risk. The banks should reduce their high risk loan to reduce their loan loss provision. The local commercial banks' should also effectively measure their liquidity risk to avoid a decrease in their performance.*

Keywords: commercial banks, ROA, ROE, Net interest margin

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-685

PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIC COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study is conducted to examine the performance of Islamic commercial banks in Malaysia. The development of Islamic banking system has made Malaysia to become one of the most important financial hubs in the world. **Methodology:** Bank specific and macroeconomic variables are used in this study. Data from 10 domestic Islamic banks in Malaysia from the year 2006 to 2015 (10 years) was used in this study. ROA (return on assets) was used as Islamic banks' performance measure. Fixed effect model was applied to determine the factors that affect Islamic banks' performance. **Findings:** Capital adequacy, operating efficiency and bank size significantly positively affects Islamic banks' performance in Malaysia. A significant negative relationship was noted between credit risk and performance among the Islamic banks in Malaysia. **Contribution:** This study is beneficial to the banks' managers or top management level as they are able to adopt strategies to cope with the risk that may occur in the future. They would be able to develop better credit risk management strategies to avoid operating in a risky environment.*

Keywords: Islamic banks, ROA, credit risk, performance

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-697

TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK): ENHANCES TEACHERS' CONFIDENCE LEVEL AND STUDENTS' ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AMONG MALAYSIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.

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Abstract

Introduction: *The Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) is expected to enhance teachers' confidence level in using technology in the teaching and learning classroom. This in return is expected to enhance students' English language proficiency among Malaysian secondary school students. 21st-century skills refer to certain core competencies such as collaboration, digital literacy, critical thinking, creative thinking, communicating, collaborating, and problem-solving. Advocates of the 21st century learning believe schools need*

to teach to help students thrive in today's world. These skills help students learn, and are therefore vital to success in school and beyond. Students need to be proficient in the lingua franca of the world if they plan to compete at the global platform. The empowering of teachers' technological pedagogical content knowledge is expected to help in the improvement of teaching and learning as technology plays an essential role as a cognitive tool which helps improve the way a subject is taught in classroom. **Methodology:** This is an exploratory research with mixed-mode research design as the researchers want more reliable and valid results through triangulation of data. The method of collecting data will be survey, classroom observation and interview. Questionnaires (quantitative) will be used because it serves as permanent record of the research and the surveys will be used in follow-up validation of respondents' participation in the survey. The questionnaire for the survey will be adapted from two sources. The first source is from Hasniza (2014), an unpublished thesis and the second source is from Albion, Jamieson-Proctor and Finger (2010). Their survey is on TPACK Confidence Survey (TCS). Semi-structured interviews will be conducted as the researchers will be asking questions based on the answers given by the participants to clarify the answers in depth. A USB recorder will be used to record the interview. The aim of semi-structured interview is to make sure the flexibility in developing the sequence of questions that has been asked in particular areas with different participants. The results will be remarkable because by doing so, the interviewees can shape the interviews according to their understanding and comfortably along with the researcher's interest. Video camera will be used to record the classroom situation for classroom observation method. **Findings:** The researchers have worked on getting ethical clearance and carried out the pilot study. Since the research is still in its early stage, preliminary findings will be discussed. This research will be beneficial to any educational organizations as it emphasizes on the importance of equipping school teachers with sufficient knowledge and experiences of TPACK. **Contribution:** This knowledge is expected to transform English language classroom into a conducive classroom where students are able to experiment and explore the language through the harmonious integration of technology and education especially in English language teaching and learning. This will lead to the producing of better teachers with not only good teaching and learning skills but also the incorporating of technology which will enable higher student participation in language classrooms and thus lead to a better understanding and mastery of the language. **Keywords:** Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK), teachers' confidence, students' English language proficiency

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-704

A REVIEW ON LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES USED BY SUCCESSFUL AND LESS SUCCESSFUL EFL/ESL LEARNERS

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Abstract

Introduction: Over the last few decades, a significant shift of attention has taken place in the field of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) with the emphasis being more on learner-centered approaches compared to teacher-centered approaches. Numerous findings of empirical research in this area have repeatedly confirmed the essential roles of learning strategies of learners in language learning process. **Methodology:** This review paper focuses on previously published literature on language learning strategies used by successful and less successful EFL/ESL learners. Firstly, various definitions of language learning strategies from different researchers and scholars are introduced. Next, the concepts and classifications of language learning strategies in relevant studies by different researchers are mentioned and analyzed. Furthermore, the relevant research on factors influencing strategy choice and relationship between language learning strategies and language learning achievements are summarized. Finally, distinguishing characteristics of successful and less successful learners' use of strategies are illustrated and discussed. **Findings:** Based on previous literature, issues highlighted in this paper provide a better understanding of strategies used by successful and less successful EFL/ESL learners thus offer valuable implications for EFL/ESL pedagogy. **Contribution:** Although a great number of research has already conducted in this area, thus, there are inadequate studies with a holistic perspective for. The current study tries to analyze the relationship between strategy use and achievement in Second Language (L2) learning by illustrating and comparing learning strategies used by successful and less successful English as a Foreign Language (EFL) / English as a Second Language (ESL) learners. Furthermore, the study synthesizes language learning strategies used by successful language learners and attempt to transfer the effective strategies to less successful learners.

Keywords: language learning strategies, successful learners, less successful learners

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-718

EXPLORING STUDENT LEADERS' CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TOWARDS AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP

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Abstract

Introduction: *Cultural Intelligence's (CQ) studies and research in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) have generally concentrated on academic and support staff's attitudes and responses in multicultural settings. However with the growing interest in this area, and with the important tasks student leaders carry in HEIs, it is crucial to explore their responses, attitudes and perceptions towards preserving authentic leadership. Following Grubb (2014) the relationship between Cultural Intelligence (CQ) as a moderator to Authentic Leadership (AL) is examined through a quantitative study that included two surveys, the Expanded CQ Scale (E-CQS) and the AL Questionnaire (ALQ). The relationship between CQ and AL is assessed. The findings of this study are directed towards student leaders being equipped with both CQ and AL to effectively interact and support diverse multicultural populations within the HEIs. **Methodology:** This study employs quantitative design to determine the relationship between authentic leadership behaviours (dependent variable) and CQ capabilities (independent variables) as demonstrated by student leaders who are at the current semester holding various student leader positions at HEIs. TWO public HEIs have been identified to be included in this investigation.*

Population

The samples of this study consisted of Student leaders from Two public Higher Education Institutions in the Klang Valley, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, that have diverse student population. These student leaders are those who hold positions at the University level (Student Representative Council). It includes Malaysian and International students alike. The population is chosen as it represents the universities' highest level student leaders, in that many parts of decision makings within their purview are in their hands. They are also believed to have the most interaction with top management authorities, faculty members, administrative staff as well as students as a whole.

Selection of participants

The researchers use convenient sampling in obtaining data from the distribution of questionnaires to the intended participants. Part of the data comes from the researchers' own institution in that the one student from the student representative council (SRC) is approached to get access to other potential respondents. The set of data from one other institution is obtained from one of the co-researchers in this investigation. Similar procedure is applied to the other institution.

Instrumentation

Two instruments are used for the purpose of this investigation. Firstly, the Expanded Cultural Intelligence Scale (E-CQS) and secondly the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ). The ALQ assesses four behaviours of authentic leadership ie 1. Self-awareness; 2. Balanced processing; 3. Relational transparency; 4. Moral perspective (Walumbwa et al., 2008). The E-CQS measure four CQ capabilities i.e. 1. Metacognitive; 2. Cognitive; 3. Motivational; and 4. Behavioural (Ang & Van Dyne, 2008).

Additional demographic information is collected as it relates to the respondents' degree of experiences in other countries or interacting in a multicultural settings or diverse environment.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics is used to analyse the demographic data using frequency distributions, mean and standard deviation. A correlations study is used to

Findings: *The findings validated the hypothesis that there is lack of awareness of others' culture by student leaders and low Cultural Intelligence skills amongst them. It also point to the direction of how student leaders can be more engaged and effective leaders should they possess the Cultural Intelligence skills. **Contribution:** This study is timely as there is a dearth of research on student leaders Cultural Intelligence in multicultural society such as Malaysia. The findings of this investigation will be able to shed some lights to the importance of CQ in light of student leaders' ability to obtaining authentic leadership by engaging in multicultural talks and activities, thus preparing them to be effective leaders.*

Keywords: Cultural Intelligence; Student Leaders at HEIs; Authentic leadership

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-723

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE MARKETING MIX AND CUSTOMER ACCEPTANCE IN BEAUTY AND HEALTH INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Introduction: *In order to make customer satisfied, business providers must know the elements in the service marketing mix that they need to focus in the way to attract customers especially through their acceptance on service provider. Thus, the objective of this study is to examine the relationship between service marketing mix and customer acceptance, and the demographic factor as moderator variables in various salon industry. The study focused on customers who use the products and services in the beauty salon including group of career people who are interested to make treatment in any beauty center.* **Methodology:** *500 questionnaires have been distributed in Selangor and 384 usable questionnaires were analyzed using SPSS software.* **Findings:** *The finding of this research shows that apart of service marketing mix factors have a significant relationship with customer acceptance which is process and physical evidence. Moreover, the main factors in service marketing mix that influence customer acceptance among various beauty salons is physical evidence factors. Besides, there are some demographic factors also influence customer acceptance such as gender and marital status. The findings from this study will contribute to the existing literature to both theoretical and practical approaches in order to better understand the pattern of the service marketing mix and customer acceptance especially in Malaysia's beauty and health industry.* **Contribution:** *The findings from this study will contribute to the existing literature to both theoretical and practical approaches in order to better understand the pattern of the service marketing mix and customer acceptance especially in Malaysia's beauty and health industry.*

Keywords: Service Marketing Mix, Customer Acceptance, Health and Beauty Industry

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TOURISM SUPPLY SIDE: THE CASE OF NIAH CAVE'S SWIFTLETS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Often studies on tourism come from the consumer perspective. However, this study focuses on the supply side of the industry using the wonders of Niah Cave which is located in interior Sarawak, Malaysia. Amongst others, Niah Cave has hundred thousands of swiftlet population and the world's famous archeological site to attract tourists. The paper aims to explore the viability of swiftlets as the main attraction for the site.* **Methodology:** *An interpretative research method with the like of observation and semi-structured in-depth interviews forms the data gathering tool.* **Findings:** *Findings show that Niah Cave was literally on the tourist map due to its world's famous archeological site. The huge population of swiftlets attracted harvesters for decades for the nests. The processes of harvesting these nests which remarkably endured through climbing bamboo ladders and dangling ropes from cave ceilings, hundreds feet from the cave floor, charmed tourists.* **Contribution:** *This paper provides a venue whereby the tourism's supply side of tourism, in this instance, the swiftlet population could be bridged with the industry's consumer side.*

Keywords: Edible bird nest, Interpretative, Niah Cave, Sustainability, Swiftlet, Tourism supply side

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-734

A CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN COLLABORATING KNOWLEDGE CONSTRUCTION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Since 1980s the sociology of social movements has been witness of a constructivist perspective which turn to an important trend in the study of social movements. Further discussion of some of the key elements in this approach pave the way to understand more precisely how social movements and movement organizations are constructed. The basic element of constructivism procedure in analysis of a social movement*

is the “social power” of movement organizations to construct a powerful identity and effective strategies; however the given opportunities in society to defend or advance the ideology of the movement has an special place in this analysis. Since we have to define social power in terms of influence on attitudes, values, opinion and behavior, it makes the role of media in social power more prominent. **Methodology:** To shed light on this issue, in current research, the discussion centers on the role of the BBC Persian TV (BBCPTV) in 2009 Iranian Green movement to portray how media outcomes could impact on social identity and norms in order to support a social movement framing. To that end, considering the constructivism approach, discourse analysis of the BBCPTV’s news appears to validate such a view. **Findings:** The results provide confirmatory evidence that the BBCPTV attempted to reinforce collaborating knowledge of the Green movement to construct powerful identity and effective strategy. **Contribution:** this research offers a broad framework for understanding the social movements, protest cycles and revolutions in a new framework

Keywords: Constructivism, Social movements, collective identity, media policy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-747

THE NOTION OF MODESTY THROUGH HIJAB: AN ANALYSIS OF ‘HAYA’ IN MUSLIM CHICK LIT NOVEL

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Abstract

Introduction: This article introduces the ‘Chick Lit’ genre (the new addition of women Literature) to the notion of ‘modesty’ and aims to announce that connection as an interesting field of research. The interest is aroused from the deliberation of the modesty in Islam; while every religion preaches its followers to be modest. It argues that ‘hijab’ gives the Muslim women a religious identification and makes them more prominent in the society. To make its purpose successful and innovative, this article targets a recently published Muslim Chick Lit novel ‘Sofia Khan is not Obligated’ (Aysha Malik-2015) to be analysed. **Methodology:** Chick Lit’ genre is the mirror of young ambitious modern women of 30s and 40s, being successful in profession but not in love. In the story of searching men and money, arrive the Muslim women writers, asserting the same story but in a different way. They demand the same as the chick lit heroines seek for but prior the religion and dignity first. Here this paper finds the gap to be filled with the Islamic concept of ‘haya’/ modesty and argues that this is the senses of ‘haya’ those protect and protect the Muslim women equally. In the methodology, this paper assists the process of a qualitative analysis where the readers would get the perceptions of the text and the symbolic materials, composed through language and culture (Hall, 1975: 17). The paper shows Aysha Malik’s way of balancing the protagonist’s life in her coming of age through modesty and the social life that she faces for wearing the hijab. Moreover, there will be the genre analysis, as well as the flexible thematic analysis; which is under the planned analysis (Brennen, 2012: 193-197). **Findings:** Focusing on the fast forward modern life and the simple Muslim life of a hijabi, this paper demonstrates the positive implications of wearing hijab, reflected from the negative experience of a true Muslim woman. It finds that ‘modesty’ is not a cheap commodity in market; rather one should achieve it after performing series of good conducts. Thus wearing hijab and practicing ‘haya’ under the guidance of Islam; a happy and respectful life can be lead. **Contribution:** I think my work would be a great contribution to the research field called ‘study of religion’. As applying haya’ in the analysis of the novel from Chick lit genre is quite new in this field, this attempt provides a new scope for the future researchers.

Keywords: Chick Lit, haya, muslim writers, coming of age

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-751

DETERMINANTS OF DESTINATION COMPETITIVENESS: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS ON MALAYSIAN CONVENTION TOURISM

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Abstract

Introduction: Despite extensive empirical research linking organizational capability and competitiveness in the context of manufacturing companies, little attention has focused on the service sector, particularly the convention tourism sector. Convention tourism represents a growing and most desirable segment in Asia’s tourism industry. Many host destinations recognize this

high-yield market, thus making the competition in the segment greater. Foresee new opportunities for Malaysia to tap into the convention tourism sector, the identification of the industry's competitive advantages becomes an important step towards successful development in Malaysia. **Methodology:** Based on Porter's Diamond model, this paper makes an assessment on the competitive advantages that affect the convention tourism sector. Using qualitative approach, the components are analyzed carefully, comparing the competition among the four key markets in Malaysia namely Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Sarawak, and Sabah. Through in-depth interviews with focal industry participants, the responses then have been analyzed using cross-case analysis and develop causal network modeling to visualize the linkages between the elements of convention tourism competitiveness. **Findings:** The results indicate that firm strategy, structure and rivalry; demand conditions; and related and supporting industries contribute to the competitiveness of convention tourism industry. The results also highlighted that factors related to qualified, well-trained human resources and locality access should be considered critically in order to boost the performance of the sector. **Contribution:** The study contributes to an in-depth understanding on the related and supporting industries, firm strategy, structure and rivalry, and demand conditions, that lead to the competitiveness of convention tourism industry.

Despite a number of state-of-art infrastructure that it currently has, Malaysia still needs to improve certain aspect of infrastructure and facilities such as public transportation and air connectivity. In terms of human resources, the industry generally face a number of similar competitive disadvantages in terms of insufficient human resources and knowledge resources, thus making the development of talent pool through education and training a priority. In addition, cooperation between relevant stakeholders also should be enhanced.

Keywords: Convention tourism; Competitive advantage; Porter's Diamond Model; Causal Network; Case Studies

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-753

UNIVERSITY WRITING GUIDEBOOK FOR NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

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Abstract

Introduction: Natural and social sciences have its own uniqueness in seeing, describing and analyzing a phenomenon. Humanities have also its own distinctiveness between them. Literature, as one of department in humanities has its extreme perspective in considering a phenomenon. While natural and social sciences describing fact, literature is indeed describing fiction. These two different paradigms have its consequences to the way of students' writing for their papers. **Methodology:** Since literature as one of humanities beside natural and social sciences in a university, this research investigates the university writing guidebook provided by the university in leading the students' writing in describing fact and fiction. This research uses content analysis by analyzing four writing guide books emphasizing on how to write the final paper for natural, social sciences and literature (humanities). **Findings:** The result show that the four university writing guidebooks provided the writing for natural and social sciences, namely how to describe and analyze facts. While for literature, on how to analyze fiction, the university writing guidebook does not provide yet. **Contribution:** This research contributes for the university that university must provide the rules of final paper for literature students on how to write their final papers.

Keywords: . Natural and social sciences, Humanities

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-754

THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT WITHIN A POLITICAL LABYRINTH

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Abstract

Introduction: The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established at the Rome Conference under Article 1 of the Rome Statute in 1998, to investigate and prosecute those accused of committing the most serious crimes of international nature. However over the years there have been issues of credibility and accusation of selective prosecution, which has become very exigent, in seeking to establish its integrity of impartiality in the

management of international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. This research explores, the challenges faced by the ICC and the need to create an atmosphere of fairness and impartiality in order to achieve institutional legitimacy. **Methodology:** Doctrinal analysis has been the customary legal research technique consists of a logical and methodical evaluation of prevailing laws is central to the discussion of the researcher. This includes, the tracing of legal precedents, verifying and interpreting information derived from legal authorities. Textual examination of several scholarly studies and assessment of past judicial decisions of the ICC provided the researcher for a better understanding of the public perception and states apprehension, while comprehending the ICC's modus operandi system. In this context, historical, geographical, socio political, cultural and economical conditions must be an important consideration to the ICC. In this way, it creates a space for reformulation over time, in line with renewed development and new theories that need to be looked into. The researcher opines that by adopting such approach, it enables the court to meet expectations of states and world bodies, in its role as an International Criminal Court **Findings:** The findings show that there have been considerable demands for accountability, which the court faces, in seeking to implement strict adherence of its judicial outcome. The task is made more complex considering the increasing polarisation among the states of the United Nations which has led to major disagreements and the failure to implement the court's directives. Redefining the role of the Security Council of the United Nation in relation to the ICC would be a prospective option, although fierce opposition to any such changes by those who have vested interest, are expected. **Contribution:** The aim and rationale of this research is to define and identify the problems associated with the International Criminal Court (ICC), having to deal with confrontational consequences in its case management. It often faces non-cooperation by member state of the United Nations in implementing the many directives of the court.

The researches examines and considers an innovative approach to enhance legitimacy and accountability of the court by alienating from political pressure from high profile nations and adhering to the rule of law. In order achieve this; the researcher outlines areas of concerns and proposes legislative changes for the court to exercise discretionary powers and mechanism that is enforceable and respected by all countries. The suggestions are intended to construct a comprehensible direction to address the inconclusive operatives the court now faces.

Keywords: International Criminal Court, Integrity, Impartiality, Independence

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-758

APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED LEARNING EXPERIENCE IN MANAGING COURSEWORK ASSESSMENTS

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Abstract

Introduction: Syllabi for tertiary education in Malaysia include an Assessment Specification Table (AST) which guides the teaching staff regarding assessment activities to be done for a particular course. For a degree programme in Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, most courses allocate fifty per cent of the total marks for Coursework Assessment (CA) and another fifty per cent for Final Examination (FE). There is an average of seven CAs for each course. Therefore, a student who is taking six courses (18 credits) for a particular semester may have to do 42 assessments per semester, which is an average of three assessments every week. This paper is written based on the experience of two lecturers in Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan who explored the use of Integrated Learning Experience (ILE) to manage Course Assessments. The objective of this paper is to share how ILE was used to run projects that combine CLOs of courses offered by two departments. **Methodology:** This is a qualitative exploratory study which explores how ILE can be used to manage CA. Direct participation and observation were the main instruments for data collection, which have started since 2015. Findings focus on displaying diagrams that depicts processes involved. **Findings:** Findings show that ILE is very instrumental in integrating knowledge and practical skills across courses and departments. It is useful to effectively combine assessment activities by doing projects that cut across these courses. Students were able to complete their assessments and at the same time showcasing their grasp of knowledge, practical skills and soft skills as well as meaningfully participating in projects that contribute to society. **Contribution:** ILE has a huge potential to be used in teaching and learning. It is able to consolidate students' learning by putting what they learn into practice and in context. However, it has to be accompanied by clear guidance. More importantly, ILE can be implemented inter/intra programmes and inter-faculties.

Keywords: Integrated Learning Experience, Politeknik Ibrahim Sultan, Coursework Assessments, CDIO

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-762

MOTIVATION AND INNOVATION ROLE OF SCHOOL'S PRINCIPAL IN IMPROVING TEACHER PROFESSIONALISM

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: Education in Indonesia is currently being hotly talked about the teacher professionalism, particularly in relation to the motivation and innovation role of principal in enhancing the professionalism of teachers in teaching and learning. The main objective of this study was to determine the motivation and innovation role of principal in enhancing the teacher professionalism in the Vocational School (SMK) in the city of Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia. **Methodology:** Concurrent embedded mixed method design by quantitative and qualitative methods were used to employ this study and in order to collect data, the questionnaires and interviews were applied. A total of 261 teachers were involved as respondents to answer a questionnaire that was distributed, and a total of 12 respondents were participated in interviews, consisting of school principals and teachers expert. Quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences in both descriptive and inferential statistic, while qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis. **Findings:** The findings show that the principal role in enhancing the professionalism of teachers is still at a moderate level, and the teachers' professionalism at SMK Padang is still at a moderate level. Furthermore, this study also showed that motivation and innovation role of principal has significant effect in improving teacher professionalism in the teaching and learning. Based on the qualitative result specified that motivation and innovation role of principals was important factors to improve the teacher professionalism. **Contribution:** This study emphasized that motivation and innovation role of principal in enlightening the professionalism of teacher were an absolute factors.

Keywords: motivation and innovation role, principal, teacher professionalism

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-769

IMPLEMENTING ETHICS AND VALUES: INTERPRETIVE STRUCTURAL MODELLING (ISM) APPROACH

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Abstract

Introduction: An effective approach for enhancing ethics and values is currently emerging as an important subject of research, especially in Malaysia. This need has increased due to corruption and rampant social problem for the younger generation. Hence, this study attempts to develop a model of ethical and value-based activities inquiry for engineering skills program in Skills Training Institute of Malaysia. It is critical as an effort towards plummeting social problems that afflict the young generation through the application of ethical and value-based activities in teaching and learning **Methodology:** This study starts with the recognition of the factor through the literature and survey to a group of expert to obtain their consensus on the antecedence of the elements of the activity. These experts, which consist of instructors; policy makers; lecturers and curriculum, have more than 5 years' experience in the subject matter. Next, the elements of this activity paired repeatedly thus forming a model by the aid of the concept star software. A total of 34 elements activities were identified based on the literature, however only 30 elements were selected by the experts as a component of model **Findings:** used on the model, element which has the highest driving power is "instructor plan learning topics from an authentic source" and an element which has the highest dependence power is "students conduct self-reflection after the learning session". **Contribution:** This study developed a model which can be used as guideline to enhance ethics and values

Keywords: Ethics, Values, Activity, Interpretive Structural Modelling (ISM)

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-770

ROLE OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISES TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS WITHIN OIL AND GAS (O&G) INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Introduction: *To date, transnational corporations (TNCs), including O&G companies, have had no direct human rights obligations under international law. International law and human rights law have principally focused on protecting individuals from violations by the government. The rapid expansion TNCs activities have prompted renewed international discourse and action over past decades to address the human rights abuses committed by companies. Methodology:* *This research will adopt a socio-legal analysis that examine how social variables influence the content of Malaysian law and the “behaviour” of its legal institutions. This research will also adopt a qualitative method. It will analyze theoretical and practical approaches to the rights of asylum seekers following a review of primary and secondary sources, including international instruments, relevant domestic statutes, law cases, text book, journal articles, and other relevant sources. Findings:* *This article demonstrates the extent of business enterprises’ roles to respect human rights within O&G industry. Many O&G investments involve close relationships with States with poor human rights records, encouraging keen public scrutiny with respect to the direct or indirect involvement of O&G in relevant impacts. The activities of O&G activities can give impacts to various sectors such as environment, indigenous and labour rights. By focusing at the activities carried out by Shell, BHP and PETRONAS, this article confirms how big the significant impacts of their activities affected the environment, indigenous and labour rights. From the the statistic, it is shown that the activities carried out by Shell, BHP and PETRONAS do have big impact on these three sectors. By analysing relevant actions taken by these three companies, it is concluded that they are in uniformity with the UNGP. However, all of these are done on voluntary basis because UNGP is soft laws with no legal binding effect. Probably, it is time for adoption of UNGP as a national law to govern O&G activities in Malaysia and worldwide so that human rights could be well protected. Contribution:* *This research provides findings suitable for proposals to the Malaysian government on reforms to policies and practices regarding the activities of MNC O&G in Malaysia.*

Keywords: Oil and Gas (O&G), Malaysia, United Nations Guiding Principle (UNGPs), Transnational Corporations (TNCs).

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-772

INTEGRATION OF COMPUTER-RELATED TECHNOLOGY INTO INSTRUCTIONAL PRACTICE BY LECTURERS AT KULLIYAH OF EDUCATION, IUM

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Abstract

Introduction: *Malaysian Higher Learning institutions have embraced the 21st century skills in teaching and learning to ensure career readiness among learners. Information Communication Technology tools provide the opportunity for educators to address problem-solving and project-based learning in both face-to-face and blended learning. However, there has been the issue of educators’ awareness and skills in utilising the technology tools in the instructional processes. The purpose of the study seeks to reveal the pedagogical approach and types of Information technology adopted in the classroom. This study will also address their awareness and issues related to the use of technology in the classroom. Methodology:* *This study attempts to explore the experience and awareness among lecturers in a University on the process of integrating computer-related technologies into the undergraduate classroom. In-depth interviews have been conducted on two different lecturers who are experts in foreign language and one from Instructional Technology field. Semi structured interviews and observations became the main qualitative instruments for this study. Findings:* *The results have been thematized based on Web 2.0 tools integration, pedagogical approach in addressing higher order thinking skills and student career readiness. Lecturers however highlighted low internet speed as the main challenge in their efforts to integrate technology into their instructional activities. Contribution:* *This research contributes to the area of pedagogy by highlighting the application of computer-related technologies into classroom instruction and how such technologies are matched with learner-centered instructional strategies to enhance learners’ 21st century skills that are essential for career readiness.*

Keywords: Computer-related technologies; instructional practice; pedagogical approach; Web 2.0 Tools; career readiness

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-774

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL VIDEO DRAMA FOR TEACHING ISLAMIC ETHICS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KANO STATE OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The dramatic development and utilization of ICT in education and students' exposure to various educational resources through social network sites necessitate an urgent need to revise the instructional strategies for teaching Islamic Education. such revitalization would be by developing and evaluating appropriate Islamic learning materials that suit the learning styles of 21st century students. This is also the concern of Muslim scholars and thinkers like Baba (2012), and Rosnani (2015) as they fear the marginalization of Islamic education if such revitalization is not in existence. Video is characterized to involve multimedia elements that suit the learning styles contemporary students like visualization and autonomous learning (Johnson, 2010). Thus, this study aims to develop an instructional video for teaching Islamic ethic and to evaluate its impact on students' perception towards the observation of Islamic ethics and students' intrinsic motivation. Islamic ethic is chosen due its vitality in Islam and its observance is palpably lacking among Muslim youths nowadays. **Methodology:** Type I developmental research deemed most suitable research design for this study. Akker (1999) stated that product developed on Type I developmental research is aimed to come up with prototype that will increasingly help students to meet the desired learning outcome. The researcher employed the following procedure identified by Akker et al (1999) and Richey and Nelson (1996) in the developmental process of the video.*

- 1- *Front-end analyses in which problem and context are analysed in order to describe the starting point. This was done through conducting focus group interview with Subject Matter Experts SMEs (two Islamic studies teachers and a Deputy Director, department of Arabic and Islamic Studies, Ministry of Education, Kano)*
- 2- *Video development which includes:*
 - i. *Analysis of related literature to establish theoretical foundation of the video design.*
 - ii. *Development of the video*
 - iii. *Formative evaluation of the video by SMEs and Technical Matter Experts to establish the quality and validity of the video content, presentation style and usability of the video.*
 - vi- *Summative evaluation of the video by students. this is to assess the effectiveness of the video on students' perceptions toward the observance of Islamic ethics and its impact on students' intrinsic motivation*

Findings: *The researcher developed the video based on the Richey and Nelson's principles of developmental research; and by applying underpinning the modified ADDIE model by Gustafson and Branch, Mayer and Merone's theory of cognitive overload and Malone's theory of intrinsic motivation in developmental process of the video. Video formative evaluation form was distributed to three Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) and three Technical Matter Experts (MTEs) to either agree or disagree with the validity of the video content, its presentation styles and usability. Their responses were analysed using percentage of absolute agreement. The findings revealed that SMEs and TMEs reported more than 75% level of agreement of the validity of the video content, effectiveness of its presentation styles and usability. With regard to summative evaluation, students revealed their expression that the video has a positive influence on their overall perceptions of observance of Islamic ethics and they reported high level of intrinsic motivation when learning through the video as a result of well designed feature of the video. However, the study reported limitations of the video like the duration of the class exceed the normal time allocated to the period when the video was integrated in the classroom.*

Contribution: *The research has triggered few contributions to methodology practice and theory which are explained as follows:*

- 1- *With regard to the methodological contribution of the research, the video has gone through meticulous and proper process based on ADDIE process of instructional design, theory of cognitive load and theory of intrinsic motivation as theoretical framework of the video development. This serves as a benchmark for other researchers and instructional designers to follow the method for designing and developing instructional videos of their interests.*

2- *The video produced in this research can be used and reused in other classes and schools. This contributes to the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies Ministry of Education Kano to use the video for teaching Islamic ethics in all secondary schools in Kano state in particular and Nigeria in general. This serves as practical importance of the study.*

3- *The findings of this study contribute to the Malone's theory of intrinsic motivation and Mayer and Sweller's theory of cognitive overload. These theories have been applied in multimedia learning and online learning programmes for science subjects. In this study, the theories were applied on the design and development of an instructional video drama for teaching Islamic ethics. Thus, this contributes to wealth of the literature related to theories of educational psychology.*

Keywords: Video Drama, Islamic Ethics, Developmental Research

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-778

TRUMP'S EXECUTIVE ORDER: THE AMERICA'S REFUGEES BAN AND THE CONCEPT OF ASYLUM IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Abstract

Introduction: *International refugee law, as embodied in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by its 1967 Protocol, afford protection to asylum seekers who leave their country of origin due to fear of persecution. States that have accepted these treaties are obligated to welcome these people and grant them refugee status, implement their privileges and rights as contained in the said Convention. The objective of the paper is to discuss the U S President Trump's Executive Order being an obstacle to the status of refugees, to discuss asylum seekers in the context of refugees under international law and to examine the protective measures ensured by the UN Convention. The United States (US) is a party to this Convention but lately its president's conduct reveals that the notion of legal protection of refugees in the US is under serious threat in the US. The act of the U .S President, Donald Trump in signing an Executive Order prohibiting asylum seekers to enter into the US territory is a serious threat to international refugee law, human rights law and the principle of humanity. However, such threats underpin the code of practices observed and maintained for a number of decades by the U S and it has shown to the world today that any country can decide not to honor or respect the tradition and practices that have been there for a very long period of time, it is a catastrophe to the international refugee law, human rights law and humanitarian law. The grant of asylum is meant to smother the hardship of the refugee and proves that they can be accepted; these practices are recognized and mandated in the receiving country. Though, such grant is bold but entails with some conditions attached against the applicant. Asylum seekers are not in a refuge for the sake of seeking refuge in another country but because of fear of persecution and conflicts arising from their country of origin. Though, the asylum seeker status is being classified into territorial and extra-territorial for the purposes of differentiating the context and more particularly on the eligibility of the asylum seeker. **Methodology:** The methodology adopted is doctrinal approach wherein primary and secondary have been analysed. **Findings:** The paper finds that the practices of recognizing refugee status and thereby granting asylum to refugees as provided by the UN Convention should be widened in the sense that, a lenient procedure should be established by the countries to accept asylum seekers as refugees. **Contribution:** The paper has brought out the scope of an asylum seeker in the international law and the UN Conventions that provides for the grant of asylum to a refugee. In addition, the paper has identified the act of the U S President in banning refugees entry into the US as a violation to the asylum seekers and thus policy will affect the position of refugees across the globe, not only in theory but also in practice.*

Keywords: Trump's Executive Order, US., Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Protection, UN Convention

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-780

RESEARCH TRENDS ON THE USE OF WHATSAPP IN EDUCATION: A CONTENT ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Introduction: *The pervasive and consistently evolving nature of Information and Communication Technology in education nowadays gives an indication of how the education is valued and its need for constant reform by contemporary researchers in instructional technology. Technology sharply changes our live, especially in the field of education. Through the development of Web 2 such as WhatsApp and other devices and applications, any kind of information can quickly be passed to many groups of people (Civelek, et.al., 2013; Arslan, et.al., 2011; Cheung, 2013; Demirel, 2009). This necessitates the use of such technologies in education in order to expand the process of teaching and learning beyond the boundary of classroom and to provide opportunity for students and teachers to communicate with each other any where they are. Thus, this study performs content analysis to the researches of WhatsApp in education in general and teaching and learning particular which are reached through open source online publications. **Methodology:** Based on the purpose this study, content analysis document scanning method deems suitable for the study. Bauer and Gaskell (2000) denoted that content analysis gives researchers opportunity to link data which are related to each other and generate themes that can be read conveniently and use as a reference of their potentials studies. Content analysis has been widely used by researchers to understand different range of themes such as changing trends in the theoretical content of various fields of study, cultural symbols, social change, verification of authorship, changes in the mass media content, nature of news coverage of social issues like violence against women and children, divorce rate, truancy etc (Parasad, nd). **Findings:** The present study is a content analysis research, through which 50 articles published between the years of 2013 and 2017 on WhatsApp use in education were reviewed. The results show the remarkable increase in the number of publications in 2016. Further findings show revealed that WhatsApp is used to facilitate students learning, especially learning languages like English, Arabic and Chinese which are major communicating languages in the world nowadays. on the other hand, findings also indicate that quantitative research method is intensively used by many researchers, followed by qualitative research design. Similarly, based on the articles examined, true experimental and quasi-experimental quantitative research design are mostly used. With regard findings also show that, questionnaire and test scores are the most frequents instruments used for data collection in the context of this study. It is also found from the articles examined, students in the higher learning instituted especially undergraduate students, and diploma students are the most preferred sample groups in the studies. finally, the analysis of the articles based on the number of author (s) revealed that more than two third of the researches were conducted by one or two authors. This indicates a lot of WhatsApp in education researches are not collaboratively done. This might decrease the reliability and validity of the findings.*

Contribution: *This study reviewed 50 articles publishes within the scope of the use of Whatsapp in teaching and learning. Based on the review, following recommendations were made which immensely contribute to the future research trends on whatsapp in education:*

- 1- *there is need for more researches (on WhatsApp use in education) by employing mixed method research design. Doing so, is helpful to get more valid and reliable results.*
- 2- *it is suggested to use more than one instrument in the researches related to use of WhatsApp in education for more reliable and valid results.*
- 3- *it is recommended to conducted more researches on the use of WhatsApp in education targeting secondary and primary schools students as the sample group, because currently they also get access to WhatsApp. It is also recommended to explore teachers and lecturers use of WhatsApp in education.*

Keywords: WhatsApp, Content Analysis, and Educational Research.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-782

SUCCESS FACTORS OF HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Housing system practiced in Malaysia decades ago is Sell Then Build System (STB) where it developers to collect payments in stages from buyers during the construction period. In 2007, the government introduced Build Then Sell System (BTS) which allows buyers to buy house after completion of the construction project to reduce the existing problem in STB.* **Methodology:** *The aim of this study was to identify the success factor and obstacles in the implementation of housing delivery system, thus providing a new benchmark to solve the problems and suggests successful factors of housing delivery system in Malaysia. In view of this, a sample size of 232 developers was chosen for the study. Accordingly, questionnaire survey approach was adopted for the study. The data generated from the survey were further analyzed using Relative Importance Index (RII).* **Findings:** *The findings of the survey indicated that the most important factors for successful housing delivery system is financial factors, followed by economic factors, project management factors, communication factors, enforcement factors and legislative factors.* **Contribution:** *It is recommended that the financial institutions should provide more financial loans for qualified developer to provide a success housing delivery system where the buyers and developers have the same win-win situation. Aside from that, government should tighten the enforcement in the construction sector so that the housing delivery stage will be delivering on time without too much defect with quality house*

Keywords: Housing Delivery System, Success Factors, Construction, Relative Importance Index

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-785

M-LEARNING AMONG HIGHER LEARNING STUDENTS IN KOREA: IMPLICATIONS ON PREDICTING FACTORS AND MODEL

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Associate Professor Dr

Co-Authors: Zahra Mardani Landani

Abstract

Introduction: *With the advent of communication technology evolution , learning becomes flexible and accessible at any time and anywhere. Educational technology researchers have extensively integrated the Theory of Acceptance Model (TAM) and Planned Behavior to link the beliefs and actions to predict mobile learning. This study attempted to predict a hypothesized model of mobile learning culture via smart phone. In this present study, the m-learning culture is conceptualized from the factors of attitude, ethical use, technology competent; technology reliance and social well being. Social well being from the perspectives of The Adaptive Structuration has been integrated to underpin the study.* **Methodology:** *185 samples were drawn from the population of Korea University in Seoul, Korea. Using self constructed questionnaire for the survey, the analyses involved descriptive and simultaneous Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA). The study was supported with qualitative design via interviews.* **Findings:** *The findings indicate all predictors are significant except for technology reliance and ethical use. Social well being is the highest predictor for m-learning via smartphone. The qualitative findings have indicated that Korean students show high ethical use of mobile technology which is already embedded as part of their culture.* **Contribution:** *This study has been explored from both quantitative and qualitative research which provide important empirical information to support m-learning culture and its predictors. The findings have contributed to a model of m-learning which extends the literature and existing models of TAM and Theory of Planned Behavior. This study which has been carried out in Korea provides a benchmark for future research to further validate and cross validate in Malaysia and other countries in the world. The mobile learning trend can be put forward for others to learn from Korean's experience.*

Keywords: m-learning, smartphone, higher learning, Theory of Acceptance, Theory of Planned Behavior, The Adaptive Structuration

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-791

STUDENTS' EXPERIENCES OF A BLENDED LEARNING ENGLISH COURSE IN A MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY

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Co-Authors: Melor Md Yunos; Farah Adilah Abu Bakar

Abstract

Introduction: *The use of Blended Learning (BL) to teach language in higher education institution has increased significantly in line with the advances of technology. **Methodology:** This preliminary mixed-method study was conducted to describe the challenges experienced by the students and identify the current learning strategies used by students in Blended Learning English course. **Findings:** Quantitative and Qualitative analyses of the data revealed the beneficial growth of student agency. It is also found that blended learning approach provides a positive learning attitude among students despite the challenges that they have experienced. **Contribution:** These findings contribute meaningful insights to the teaching and learning practices especially for General Teaching and Learning Practice, ESP course, and Blended Learning Pedagogy in Malaysian context.*

Keywords: Blended learning, experience, ESP and Higher Education Institution

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-793

FIRST LANGUAGE UTILIZATION BY 'NON-SPECIALIST' ENGLISH TEACHERS IN SECOND LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS

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Co-Authors: Mohd Sallehuddin Abd Aziz

Abstract

Introduction: *According to the Ministry of Education Malaysia, there were thirty three thousand 'non-specialist' English language teachers teaching the English in primary and secondary schools in 2013. These teachers were originally trained to teach subjects like Geography, Science, Physics, History, and Malay but instead they were asked to teach the subject. With a large number of these 'non-specialist' English teachers in service, this research attempts to investigate the extent to which these teachers use Malay or the first language in their classrooms. **Methodology:** This study adopts a qualitative research design in its approach to the investigation and a total of six inexperienced and experienced 'non-specialist' English teachers were purposely chosen from three districts in the state of Pahang to partake in the study. They were interviewed comprehensively and some of their lessons were systematically taped recorded. **Findings:** The results from the interview and observation show contradictory findings on the use of Malay by these English 'non-specialist' teachers. **Contribution:** Malay was excessively employed by 'non-specialist' English teachers even when they had the chance to use simple English in their lessons.*

Keywords: English as a Second Language, Malay, 'Non-Specialist' Teachers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-796

DEVELOPMENT OF WORDS VISUAL MEDIA FOR STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT TO STIMULATE LANGUAGE SKILLS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IN JAKARTA

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University State Of Jakarta

Co-Authors: Agatha Pianora Saris, S.Pd ; Gabriela Ariel Astari

Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims to produce visual word form of media that can stimulate language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive elementary school. This study's background are the lack of language skills and communication students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in Jakarta, less pedagogical competence of teachers in recognizing the characteristics of students with hearing impairment, and the absence of a special media that is designed according to the learning needs of students with hearing impairment. **Methodology:** This study uses research and development (R and D) Borg and Gall. In the first year carried out a preliminary study to obtain data on the ability of mastering vocabulary students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in lower grade, grade 1,2, and 3. In second year developed words visual media that can stimulate students with hearing impairment language skills based on the results of the preliminary study in the first year. The development of words visual media before the field tests*

validated by media experts, subject of hearing impairment experts and Informatics and Technology experts. Based on research development steps Borg and Gall, and then tested one to one that is testing on words visual media to three students with hearing impairment, then conducted small group test and field test. In a field test on words visual media tested on 30 people of students with hearing impairment.

this media designed for develop students with hearing impairments' language skills require special media designed specially according to their characteristics. Through the sense of sight then in the learning process teachers should use visual media to replace the sense of hearing that is not functioning. **Findings:** This research is using the Research and Development Borg and Gall begins with a needs analysis in the field through the initial research that produces findings vocabulary objects students with hearing impairment has just reached 53% and 47% still need to improve their language skills through specialized media in accordance with the characteristics and visual learning styles students with hearing impairment. The development of word visual media is designed in the form of word learning CD, which contains 60 nouns images and writings, which consists of 20 nouns in schools, 20 nouns in the house and 20 nouns in the environment around the child. Word visual media is equipped with words cards and books usage guidelines. After field trials showed that the word visual media can stimulate and improve the language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive primary school. Expected that through the use of words visual media students with hearing impairment can follow learning in inclusive schools and can communicate optimally. **Contribution:** Contribution this research is helping student with hearing impairment in improving their language ability so they can communicate well. The originality this research has never been done before in Indonesia, the existed research which is word video is for students in general while this research is developed for student with hearing impairment.

Keywords: Word visual media, language skills, students with hearing impairment, and inclusive school

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-797

IMPROVE LANGUAGE SKILL STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT THROUGH VISUAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Introduction:

This study aims to produce visual word form of media that can stimulate language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive elementary school. This study's background are the lack of language skills and communication students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in Jakarta, less pedagogical competence of teachers in recognizing the characteristics of students with hearing impairment, and the absence of a special media that is designed according to the learning needs of students with hearing impairment. **Methodology:** This study uses research and development (R and D) Borg and Gall. In the first year carried out a preliminary study to obtain data on the ability of mastering vocabulary students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in lower grade, grade 1,2, and 3. In second year developed words visual media that can stimulate students with hearing impairment language skills based on the results of the preliminary study in the first year. The development of words visual media before the field tests validated by media experts, subject of hearing impairment experts and Informative and Technology experts. Based on research development steps Borg and Gall, and then tested one to one that is testing on words visual media to three students with hearing impairment, then conducted small group test and field test. In a field test on words visual media tested on 30 people of students with hearing impairment.

this media designed for develop students with hearing impairments' language skills require special media designed specially according to their characteristics. Through the sense of sight then in the learning process teachers should use visual media to replace the sense of hearing that is not functioning. **Findings:** This research is using the Research and Development Borg and Gall begins with a needs analysis in the field through the initial research that produces findings vocabulary objects students with hearing impairment has just reached 53% and 47% still need to improve their language skills through specialized media in accordance with the characteristics and visual learning styles students with hearing impairment. The development of word visual media is designed in the form of word learning CD, which contains 60 nouns images and writings, which consists of 20 nouns in schools, 20 nouns in the house and 20 nouns in the environment around the child. Word visual media is equipped with words cards and books usage guidelines. After field trials showed that the word visual media can stimulate and improve the language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive

primary school. Expected that through the use of words visual media students with hearing impairment can follow learning in inclusive schools and can communicate optimally.

Contribution: Contribution this research is helping student with hearing impairment in improving their language ability so they can communicate well. The originality this research has never been done before in Indonesia, the existed research which is word video is for students in general while this research is developed for student with hearing impairment.

Keywords: Word visual media, language skills, students with hearing impairment, and inclusive school

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-804

PERBEZAAN SKALA INTEGRASI PEMBELAJARAN MAKMAL SAINS TERHADAP PELAJAR SEKOLAH DI MALAYSIA DAN JEPUN

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Abstract

Introduction: Suasana pengajaran dan pembelajaran memiliki signifikan yang tinggi terhadap pencapaian pelajar dalam sesuatu subjek. Ini kerana suasana pengajaran dan pembelajaran mempengaruhi minat dan sikap pelajar, justeru mempengaruhi pencapaian pelajar dalam bidang akademik. Kajian ini telah dijalankan untuk melihat perbezaan skala integrasi (sejauh mana aktiviti amali digabungkan dengan teori dalam kelas) antara sekolah terpilih di Malaysia dan Jepun berdasarkan makmal Sains. Kajian ini memerhatikan pengaruh, pemahaman dan minat pelajar terhadap sesuatu subjek yang dipelajari (dalam bidang Sains). Hal ini diambil kira kerana Jepun dianggap antara negara yang terbukti mengalami perkembangan pengajaran dan pembelajaran Sains yang efektif disamping juga turut memiliki suatu bentuk pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang tersendiri. Standard pengajaran dan pembelajaran dibandingkan dengan amalan pengajaran dan pembelajaran di Malaysia. **Methodology:** Borang kaji selidik telah digunakan sebagai instrumen kajian. Responden terdiri daripada pelajar sekolah menengah di beberapa buah sekolah di Malaysia dan Jepun. **Findings:** Tujuan perbezaan integrasi ini dikaji adalah disebabkan bacaan kemasukan pelajar Sains di peringkat sekolah Malaysia dicatatkan begitu rendah berbanding kemasukan pelajar dalam bidang sastera pada tahun 2015-2016. Justeru, perbezaan tersebut dapat membantu untuk mengenal pasti antara punca kekurangan kemasukan pelajar Sains di peringkat sekolah di Malaysia. **Contribution:** -

Keywords: Pengajaran dan pembelajaran Sains Jepun-Malaysia, minat dan sikap pelajar Sains dan integrasi pembelajaran berasaskan makmal Sains.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-807

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIELDWORK PROGRAM BASED LESSON STUDY TO IMPROVE PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOMES

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Abstract

Introduction: The main purpose of this research was to explain how the implementation of Fieldwork Program (Praktik Pengalaman Lapangan/PPL) based lesson study can be improve pedagogical skills of teachers and students learning outcomes. The study was conducted based on basic question, how to improve teachers's skills and students's learning outcome. **Methodology:** This research is a class action research that uses descriptive qualitative approach. The research is conducted in PGRI Vocational School in Malang, Indonesia, with 33 students (eleventh grade) and one teacher who became a model teacher. The instruments used in this research such as (1) the execution sheet of the lesson study steps which includes 3 steps such as plan, do, and reflection (see), (2) learning observation sheet, (3) teacher pedagogic skill assessment form that contains the assessment aspect as well as the teacher pedagogic indicator (PPL students) during learning process, (4) cognitive test questions used is quiz (post test), (5) supporting data such as students' responses questionnaire and field notes.

Findings: The results showed that implementation of PPL based lesson study can improve pedagogical skills of teacher from 69,4 to 77,75 point. The increase of teachers pedagogical skills have an impact on students learning outcomes. Students learning outcome can be reflect on classical completeness class, raised from 68,73% to 87,96%. Based on these results can be concluded that the implementation of PPL based lesson study can improve teachers pedagogical skills and students learning outcomes **Contribution:** This research will

strengthen the rationale for using lesson as an alternative method to increase teachers's skill (especially on pedagogical skill) and students learning outcome

Keywords: lesson study, pedagogical skills of teachers, students learning outcomes

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-809

THE EFFICIENCY OF USING ROLE-PLAY IN ENHANCING SPEAKING SKILLS AMONG TERTIARY STUDENTS

Corresponding Author: Marsha Lavania Manivannan

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Co-Authors: Kevin Raj

Abstract

Introduction: *Speaking is an ability that demands the mastery of many other essentials of a particular language. Components such as vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation are vital in achieving Accuracy and Fluency. Nevertheless, there are many learners who find it challenging to attain a comprehensive speaking ability. This leads to the objective of conducting this study, which focuses on the efficiency of using role-play in improving speaking skills among students and was carried out in several tertiary institutions* **Methodology:** *This is a qualitative based approach. Reason to this is the very fact that qualitative approach is more subjective and aspects of emotions as well as gestures can be noted. Our main design is based on Classroom observations. This is due to the fact that we're able to define role-playing's true value and its nature. In addition to that, interviews were done as to facilitate the reliability and validity of our observations. Moreover, it was also done to find out the obstacles that teachers go through in carrying out this approach in classroom.* **Findings:** *The findings showed that role-playing had massively helped in terms of student involvement and this actually got them to speak more than the usual traditional instruction. Nevertheless, in classrooms with a larger number of students, it was noted that the crowd control was obsolete. The interviews were favorable towards the use of role-playing, however, it was mentioned that one problem was the time factor. Adding to that, it was said that a huge crowd could be chaotic depending on the participants' attitude. All in all, focusing on the fact of whether role-playing is efficient in enhancing speaking skills, nevertheless, its implementations have to be proper to not allow the efficiency to fall short* **Contribution:** *There are many researches on role-playing, nevertheless, not many have looked on its efficiency moreover from a teacher's point of view. The main fact we can't deny is that the teachers or lecturers play so much of an important role in this approach, and getting their views and challenges was an intuition towards carrying this research out. Our contribution is more towards bringing realisation that role-playing is probably one of the best approaches in terms of speaking enhancement, and even better when its obstacles are depleted*

Keywords: Role-Playing, Tertiary Learners,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-810

MODELLING QURANIC UNDERSTANDING AMONG DIVERSE GROUP OF PEOPLE

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Abstract

Introduction: *This article was initiated to develop a new model for the understanding of Quran. Due to time and modernity, the study of Quran and its interpretation methods are evolved tremendously. Among the approaches are Semantic analysis and socio-linguistic approach. However, the combination of these two approaches has not been extensively explored. This study also aimed at classifying the diverse group of people in a modern society. It also explores the understanding of the diverse group of people on the contents of the Quran.* **Methodology:** *This study involved 5000 respondents nationwide, which use a survey methods benefits from a self-develop and self-administered set of questionnaires.* **Findings:** *It reveals that comprehension, religious practice, belief, language literacy and learning style significantly contribute as factors for Quranic understanding.* **Contribution:** *It is imperative in order to provide a better understanding of a diverse group of people in this modern age, especially among the multi-cultural society in Malaysia in particular and the general mass.*

Keywords: Muslim, Quran, Social Strata, Religion, Language

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-811

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF OPEN INQUIRY-DISCOVERY MODEL FOR CHEMICAL REACTION CONCEPTIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aimed to evaluate the students' chemical reaction conceptions when implementing the Open Inquiry-Discovery approach along with building acquisitions with three levels of conception.*
Methodology: *The research was conducted as a quasi-experimental study upon sixty-three high school science stream students in Johor Bahru. All students were divided into the controlled and treatment group. The controlled group had been taught with the conventional approach, whereas the treatment group undergone a lesson with the Different Levels of Open Inquiry-Discovery Teaching Module (DLOIDTM), specifically established to facilitate in learning chemical reaction concepts. Of the 63 students, 8 were purposely selected for the semi-structured interview session. Three instruments consisting of: (a) DLOIDTM for the conception of chemical reactions; (b) Pre and Post Concept Test; and (c) Semi-Structured Interview Set, were used. The DLOIDTM for chemical reaction conception was designed based on the 5E's Science Learning Cycle, to test the effectiveness of the model towards the students' understanding in learning chemical reaction concept.*
Findings: *Data were collected and analyzed using the Two-way Mixed Anova method and the content-analysis technique based on Grounded Theory. The results were pre-eminent of proving the effectiveness of conducting the DLOIDTM in supporting the students to understand chemistry, and advocating their conceptual thinking towards a chemical reaction concept. In addition, this model also strengthens the students' capability to master the three levels of conception.*
Contribution: *This research provides pedagogical implication to the Science Curriculum, as well as helping to develop a scientific society.*

Keywords: chemical reaction, open inquiry-discovery approach, three levels of conception.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-812

THE USING OF SAS METHOD (STRUCTURAL ANALYTIC SINTETIC) TO IMPROVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' READING SKILLS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Reading skills will greatly affect the breadth and depth of views on the various problems encountered. To know the development of partial knowledge and information, reading skills are needed. One of the methods that are able to develop students' reading skills is SAS method. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the SAS method toward students' reading skills improvement in English subjects.*
Methodology: *The method used in this research is quasi experiment with non-equivalent Control Group Design which was held on the second grade of elementary school consist of 60 students.*
Findings: *The result showed that the influence of the SAS method to the experimental class students' reading skills are 49.5% (medium), while the control class are only 17.4% (low). Thus, this study showed a significant difference between the experimental class and control class.*
Contribution: *The use of SAS method is better and affect students' reading skills. It can be seen during the learning process takes place in the classroom. First, the students were able to pronounce the sentence well and did not show the characteristics of regionalism. Second, students were already able to analyze in a clear voice and did not stammer. Third, students already able to read the description of the sentence as good as the letter with the right intonation. Fourth, students were able to arrange the jumble words into a good sentence, they were also paying attention to punctuation.*

Keywords: Structure Analytic Sintetic Method, Reading Skills

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-829

ERROR ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF MALAYSIAN EFL LEARNERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aimed at investigating the errors made by EFL tertiary-level learners in tackling a translation assignment from Malay into English. The errors the study sought to identify, describe and explain were grammatical and collocational rather than translational ones. It sought to unfold the reasons behind these errors and develop recommendations to help teachers and educators understand the types of errors learners make to help them improve their writing skills. It attempted to answer the following questions:*

1. *Do EFL tertiary-level students of Malaysia make grammatical and collocational errors?*
 2. *What types of grammatical errors do they make in the use of the English language?*
 3. *Why do they make such errors?*
 4. *What pedagogical implications for teachers and educational institutions can be drawn from the findings of this study to help students deal with such errors?*
- Methodology:** *A class of 38 undergraduate students from levels 3 and 4 who were taking the Translation Studies Course (ENCO 4106), in the English for International Communication program, Kulliyah of Languages and Management, IIUM, were selected to be the subject of this study. They were assigned a translation task from Malay into English and their answers were meant to help the researcher identify, describe and explain the errors made by EFL tertiary-level learners upon tackling a translation and/or writing task. The main focus of the research was the errors in written English, be it grammatical or collocational, rather than those of a translational or equivalence-based nature. Two classifications of errors were adopted. The first was an adaptation from Dagneaux et al.'s (1996) explanation of the different codes used in the corpus annotation (See Appendix B), which resulted in a new classification suited for the types of errors made by the subject of the study at hand. The second was the classification put forward by Corder (1967, 1971 & 1974), viz., addition, omission, selection and ordering. Similarly, the study adopted Corder's (1974) procedure used in analysing the data collected for study which consists of: a sample of learners' language collection, errors identification, errors description, errors explanation, and errors evaluation.*
- Findings:** *This study aimed at investigating the various errors made by EFL learners upon handling a translation assignment from Malay into English. Based on the discussion and findings of the study, one can safely say that EFL tertiary-level students of Malaysia make grammatical and collocational errors. The errors found in this present study fall under 17 types or categories. These errors are either due to mother tongue interference or lack of syntactic knowledge or discrepancies between language competence and performance. Teachers, syllabus designers, and educational institutions are advised to adopt the teaching techniques proposed or recommended by various research works on Error Analysis in their practices in a way that may help EFL learners improve their competence and performance. 'Corrective Feedbacks' (Setyowati 2015), and 'Peer Correction' and 'Process Writing' (Tse 2014) are mere examples of the methods that can help students avoid making such errors. The frequency of errors found in the students' manuscripts shows the areas where more emphasis should be put by the concerned people. A big gap between some student who were found to could write well and the many others whose writing was far from being accepted was noted. Therefore, remedial programs should be designed by the concerned authority lest this gap gets wider. Finally, the students should be taught how to write properly and should be given the opportunity to practice writing in both their mother tongue and the L2.*
- Contribution:** *Many a research has been conducted on error analysis especially in the writings of EFL learners. However, what makes this study unique is that it has not been based on a creative writing task – such as many others –, but on a translational task from Malay into English. The reason behind this was to let students concentrate more on the translation process and problems and let them use the English language naturally and inattentively. The researcher thought this might help pinpoint their recurrent errors even without them noticing these errors. The results and recommendations of this study can be of use to teachers, educational institutions, learners of English, and others who are concerned with the teaching and learning of EFL.*

Keywords: error analysis, error taxonomies, EFL, writing skills, grammar accuracy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-830

AN ANALYSIS OF LOW AND HIGH LEXICAL MEANINGS IN A MONOLINGUAL ARABIC DICTIONARY

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aimed at investigating the difference between low and high meanings of Arabic lexical items in a monolingual dictionary. It attempted to unfold the nature of both meanings and the significance to users of the dictionary of incorporating the high meanings of the selected Arabic lexical items into the dictionary. To achieve this, the study attempted to answer the following questions:*

1. *Is there any difference between low and high meanings of a given lexical item?*

2. *What are the sources of high meanings in the Arabic language?*

3. *Will the lexicographer, and consequently the user, miss any subtle high meanings if Islamic religious texts are disregarded when compiling the dictionary?*

Methodology: *The study examined seven randomly-chosen lexical entries to see whether they cover all possible low and high meanings. These entries were the Arabic equivalents for: the bankrupt, the intelligent person, the ignorant person, the successful person, the just person, the hypocrite, and the debaucher. A descriptive analytical method was adopted. The study started with an introduction that covered the background of the study, low vs. high meanings, shari'ah-based terms vs. Islamic terms, low and high meanings vs. register; then objectives and questions of the study and its significance; review of related literature; method and sampling procedures; analysis and results; discussion; conclusion and recommendation; and finally references. The meaning of the selected lexical items was thoroughly examined and critically assessed against that of their counterparts in Ibn Manzur's Lisan Al-Arab, the most comprehensive Arabic monolingual lexicon. The low and high semantic meanings were determined in accordance with the following criteria: The ordinary literal meaning of the lexical item was regarded as its low meaning, whereas the extra and subtle meaning derived from the Islamic religious texts, namely the Qur'an and Prophetic Hadith, represented its high semantic meaning. Whenever the high meaning was absent, the researcher would collate it from the said religious sources.*

Findings: *It has become apparent that Al-Munjid dictionary is not interested in stating the high meanings as derived from the Islamic sources, but focuses only on the low meanings while neglecting most, if not all, high meanings that are present in other texts. This said, monolingual Arabic dictionaries should provide both low and high meanings of their lexical entries, as Qur'anic and/or Islamic denotations as well as the basic lexical denotations and connotations of these terms/concepts are in no way separable. In a similar vein, using examples from the Qur'an and Hadith in the explanation of such dictionary entries can be of major significance in rendering the meanings clearer and more comprehensible. Finally, objectivity must be observed when compiling a dictionary to render the work reliable and unbiased and, thus, academically acceptable.*

Contribution: *A plethora of research work has been conducted on bilingual and/or monolingual Arabic dictionaries, especially on their entries and the way these lexical entries should be arranged. However, examination of the different types of meanings in dictionaries among these studies has been quite few in number. To the author's knowledge, no other study has been conducted on the difference between low and high meanings in Arabic monolingual dictionaries. As such, this study fills an existing gap in the literature. Results and recommendations of this study can be of use to compilers of Arabic monolingual dictionaries and users alike; and others who are concerned with Arabic dictionaries.*

Keywords: monolingual Arabic dictionary, low and high meanings, lexical semantics, lexicography, Al-Munjid

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-831

ENGINEERING COURSE MODEL ON STEM EDUCATION FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL CURRICULUM SETTING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Nowadays, the 21st century skill is being considered as one of the educational policies in some developed countries to be well-trained at schools. The science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education (STEM) provides a high opportunity in exercising this skill to students. According to the national Indonesian curricula, it can be found that the students commonly must follow many subjects of course scheduled by a public school with a relatively-difficult content. Based on our investigation, the difficulties might be handled*

by applying the engineering course model. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive research design using survey method to analyze science content in education curriculum Indonesia, and to collect data of STEM activities type of implementation in Indonesia. Furthermore the teacher's attitude toward its implementation also gained by interviewing some teachers who are responsible to the science subject. We analyzed one type of STEM activities on Basic Technology Courses at a middle school in Bandung West Java. **Findings:** This course has possessed the well-organized curriculum, the learning module, and the primary laboratory. The course is also related to making a student's project following the engineering process. The work was using the pattern called "thinking, drawing, making, and testing". The projects developed in this course are highly-dominated by the physics content based on the physics curriculum in the same grade, so the students are expected to be able to actively learn this course. However, the assessment did not evaluate the learning outcome referred to the 21st century skills. **Contribution:** The finding of this research shared about STEM activities implementation in context of Indonesia. The STEM activities developed through content curriculum analysis processes and students needs, so that it were different from other STEM activities theme. This could enrich the STEM activities implementation type for other educator or researcher.

Keywords: STEM education, curriculum, engineering course

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-832

THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON EMPLOYEE CREATIVITY

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Abstract

Introduction: Any organizations need creative employees who generate new ideas to develop product or process innovation. Observing the implications of leadership style, the study examines the role of transformational leadership in predicting employee creativity. **Methodology:** A study was carried out using 240 employees as respondents **Findings:** The findings indicate that leadership style can foster employee's creativity on work environment. The results also supported the hypothesis that leadership style enhances creative performance **Contribution:** The findings provide suggestion for stake holder to consideration attention increase to employees creativity, because that employees receive support from their organizations and their immediate supervisors, in view of performing creatively

Keywords: leadership, transformational, kreativiti

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-834

POPULARITI DRAMA RANTAIAN ASIA DI TV MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Drama rantaian Asia telah mencapai tahap populariti yang tinggi di kalangan penonton tempatan sejak produk budaya popular ini memasuki industri hiburan negara kita. Penjadualan stesen televisyen kerajaan mahupun swasta yang khas untuk drama rantaian Asia semakin bertambah apabila ia mendapat sambutan yang meluas dari penonton tempatan. Penonton merupakan komoditi yang penting dalam sistem kapitalis dimana apabila sesuatu produk budaya yang mendapat kadar penontonan yang tinggi secara tidak langsung ia akan memperolehi populariti yang besar. Oleh itu, untuk mencapai populariti drama rantaian Asia maka produk budaya popular ini perlu mencapai minat dan kehendak penonton di rantau Asia ini dimana ia boleh dijelaskan melalui konsep regionalisasi. **Methodology:** Kaedah analisis kandungan dan temubual telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Kaedah analisis kandungan digunakan untuk menganalisis d dari aspek tema yang digunakan serta jalan cerita bertujuan untuk melihat perkembangan plot utama dan plot sampingan dalam drama rantaian yang dikaji. Aspek perwatakan pelakon utama juga dikaji dalam setiap drama rantaian terpilih serta menilai pemaparan atau cara watak utama direpresentasikan dalam drama terpilih. Tiga buah drama rantaian Asia popular yang dipilih adalah dari negara Malaysia, Indonesia dan Korea.

Kaedah seterusnya adalah kaedah temubual yang dijalankan terhadap penerbit drama rantaian popular tempatan iaitu Suriati Sidek dan Julia Juhasu. Suriati Sidek merupakan penerbit kepada drama rantaian Nora Elena dan Vanila Coklat dimana drama-drama ini pernah mencipta fenomena pada tahun 2011 dan 2012. Manakala Julia Juhasu merupakan penerbit drama rantaian Setia Di Hujung Nyawa (2013). Bahagian kajian

ini akan melihat faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada populariti drama rantaian tempatan dan Asia dari persektif industri.

Findings: *Persamaan dari segi tema, perwatakan dan penceritaan yang terdapat dalam drama rantaian Asia popular dalam kajian merupakan kaedah dan pendekatan dalam drama rantaian ini untuk mengurangkan cultural discount manakala melalui persamaan ini maka ia telah membina identiti dan ciri-ciri drama rantaian Asia yang dilihat diterima oleh penonton di rantau Asia ini dan dikenali sebagai pendekatan budaya. Hasil kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa daripada tema yang mengikut arus, skrip yang bagus, pemilihan artis yang tepat dan lagu tema yang bersesuaian yang terkandung dalam drama rantaian Asia popular sehingga ia menyumbang kepada populariti yang tinggi dan memberi impak kepada industri TV Malaysia. **Contribution:** Regionalisasi memberi keutamaan terhadap psikologi dan fenonema tentang pendekatan budaya serta cultural discount. Konsep regionalisasi ini telah memperjelaskan fenomena populariti drama rantaian Asia di rantau Asia. Di industri Malaysia, penerbit mempunyai kuasa yang besar bukan sahaja dalam eksekutif malah juga mempunyai kuasa dari segi kreativiti. Keputusan yang diambil oleh seseorang penerbit drama adalah penting untuk menjayakan sesebuah drama rantaian.*

Keywords: Drama Rantaian Asia, Regionalisasi, TV Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-841

UNDERSTANDING POST GRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON USER INTERFACE DESIGN AND LEARNING PROCESS IN MULTIMEDIA COURSEWARE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: INSIGHTS FROM A MALAYSIAN CASE STUDY

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Co-Authors: None

Abstract

Introduction: *With the increased availability and use of information and communication tools in education, multimedia courseware design has gained the attention of instructors and multimedia developers in a bid to foster student learning. However, there is still limited understanding regarding the effect of user interfaces of multimedia course environments on the student learning process. The purpose of this study is to explore the perceptions of postgraduate students in faculty of Education at a Higher Education institution in Malaysia on the effect of user interface design on student learning process in multimedia courseware. **Methodology:** This study adopted a qualitative design with semi-structured interviews as the data collection tool. The purpose of the study was to explore the Post-graduate students' understanding of the concept user interface design; and understand how the user interface design of the multimedia courseware affected their learning process in terms of learning motivation, cognitive load and learning interactivity. Two postgraduate students participated in the in-depth interviews after using a multimedia module on how to use Excel software. Thematic analysis was used to derive meaning from post graduate students' understanding of user interface design, its affect on their learning process, challenges in using the multimedia. **Findings:** From the interviews, it was found that the nature and usability of the interface design of multimedia courseware influences learning motivation, interactivity and cognitive load. The participants however identified software and hardware as the key challenges in using the courseware. Suggestions on how to improve future multimedia courseware were also noted. **Contribution:** This research contributes to the area of E-learning by highlighting the need to design multimedia courseware interfaces that enhance student learning motivation, manage cognitive load and enhance interactivity.*

Keywords: Interface design, learning process, Multimedia learning environment, learning motivation, cognitive load, interactivity

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-842

CO-CURRICULAR MARKING SYSTEM (CMS) AS A TOOL IN STUDENTS' CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *Co-curricular has been established as an essential aspect of the overall education system in Malaysia. The role of co-curricular has become an important criterion to develop students holistically as*

mentioned in the National Education Philosophy and The Malaysia Education Blueprint. In addition, the National Education Policy 2012 (Third Edition) states that co-curricular is a part of the formal educational settings. Furthermore, past studies found that involvement in co-curricular activities able to increase the achievement level in students. **Methodology:** In addition to the increasing effort that is made to uplift the importance on the role of co-curricular, a more effective way in measuring individual's performance is highly sought after. This article aims to give an overview of the co-curricular marking system development, elements measured and the issues co-curricular faced in Malaysian school. **Findings:** The role and importance of co-curricular activities have grown significantly when co-curricular marks become an important element as a pre-requisite to further study in public universities. Secondary school students in Malaysia are required to participate in all co-curricular activities that is, one in a uniformed unit, one in clubs and societies and one in sports and games clubs. An online system was developed by MOE to calculate the student's co-curricular marks. The system will systematically record every co-curricular activity of students. It involves a database in which all students and their co-curricular activities are imported from Student Information System (SMM) or Pupil Database Applications (APDM) or Student profile database, which was introduced by School Division. All students' co-curriculum particulars are available in SMM/ APDM. The system comes with pre-set marks inclusive of Bonus mark. **Contribution:** This paper review the criteria measured and the methods for the measurement are discussed. The implementation of measuring tool for co-curricular in other countries are also discussed.

Keywords: Co-curricular, Measurement, Performance, Marking system

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-843

SELF AND PEER ASSESSMENT TO DEVELOP STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN GROUP DISCUSSION

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Abstract

Introduction: Group discussion is one of the methods to encourage student to work together in solving problem through exchange idea among the group members. The purpose of this study was to analyze student performance in group discussion **Methodology:** Analyze student performance in group discussion through peer and self assessment. Student responses are described and explore within the context of action-based research **Findings:** Student indicates that self and peer assessment was appropriate to develop their performance in group discussion. Student felt that work in group was an enjoyable learning which helps them to develop skill of collaboration and communication **Contribution:** A self and peer assessment was developed to provide individual group members the opportunity to raise their participation and partner performance

Keywords: self assessment, peer assessment, student performance, group discussion

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-844

THE IMPACT OF PEERS' AND TEACHER'S E-FEEDBACK ON ESL STUDENTS' WRITING ANXIETY LEVEL

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Abstract

Introduction: Computer Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL) promotes learners to be more confident and self-directed in addition to enhancing their knowledge and general information throughout the peers' and teacher's electronic feedback. This study aims to investigate the impact of peers' and teacher's electronic feedback on ESL students' writing anxiety level and their writing performance. **Methodology:** This study carried out with 28 post-graduate students who enrolled in the elective course of Computer Application in ESOL at UKM. Second Language Writing Anxiety Inventory (SLWAI) and semi-structured Interview were used to examine the influence of peers' and teacher's electronic feedback on ESL writing anxiety level as well as their writing performance. **Findings:** The Paired T-Test which were carried out on the pre-post of (SLWAI) showed a significant difference between them ($p < .009$) that revealed respondents' tendency to decrease their writing anxiety level after using peers' and teacher's e-feedback. Moreover, data collected from the interviews reported that the respondents perceived the e-feedback from peers and teacher as an important way to improve their

writing performance. **Contribution:** The results of this study revealed that social interaction such as group discussion plays a key role in reducing the students' anxiety while they engage in writing process, principally within CMC environment. Therefore, it is suggested that the interactive composition activities, such as writing some papers collaboratively should be encouraged. Herein, students may gain confidence when they realize that their peers also have challenges in writing so that they may feel less anxious while they are writing. Therefore, the use of the process approach as a method of teaching writing through an online environment within the educational system in most of Middle Eastern countries would improve EFL students' writing outcomes.

Keywords: Writing Process Approach, E-feedback, ESL writing anxiety, Computer Supported Collaborative Learning.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-845

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND RESEARCH ETHICS IN THE FACULTIES OF HUMAN SCIENCES

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Abstract

Introduction: This study aims to reveal the cultural constraints for developing research ethics among faculty members. Research ethics seem to be deeply influenced by academic culture in the organizations. A university can be treated as an organization, which needs its own specific research ethics and culture.. In this study the researchers applied Denison Organizational Culture as a suitable model to see the impact of different aspects of the model on research ethics in an Iranian state university **Methodology:** The researchers utilized quantitative approach with Fredman non – parametric measurement, applying a researcher-made questionnaire, which was based on 60-Item Denison's questionnaire. The purposeful sampling was used and also 55 faculty members in Human Sciences were selected as the respondents **Findings:** The conclusion illuminates that the four aspects of Denison Organizational Model play an important role in research ethics among faculty members and each of them has its own state in comparison with other aspects. **Contribution:** for the first time the impact of organizational culture and its dimensions on research ethics is going to be examined university faculties based on denision model

Keywords: Research Ethics, Organizational Culture, Faculty member.

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GATEKEEPER OR CRISIS MANAGER? COVERAGE OF "LAHAD DATU" CONFLICT

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Abstract

Introduction: The objectives of this research is to get to know how the information was sent out to publics via printed media coverage in the Utusan Malaysia, The Star, Sin Chew daily and Nanban daily in Malaysia. On top of it, this research will examine the responses taken by government in portraying solution for the "Lahad Datu Crisis" through newspaper framing. The measurement for the crisis response will be measure through few independent variables such as Category of "Lahad Datu" news, Slant of news, Framing attributes of news. **Methodology:** Employed a systematic quantitative content analysis to gather the data. In analyzing the data, researcher used descriptive and empirical analysis through "Pearson Chi Square" test. In order to accept and reject the listed hypotheses in this study, researcher tested "Kruskall Wallis" Test. **Findings:** Overall from 466 news articles, this study found out an association relationship between framing of news sources of "Lahad Datu" crisis among all the dailies. Data also shown that the "Lahad Datu" Crisis news were slanted in positive slant and portrayal of solution category of news appeared most in all the selected dailies. In examining the crisis response strategies, all the dailies portrayed most of Justification crisis response followed by Concern crisis response in the selected dailies. In providing justification and concern response, Kruskal Wallis test revealed that, there is a significant differences among the dailies; The Star and Utusan Malaysia portrayed most of the Justification and Concern responses compare to Sin Chew daily and Nanban daily. In providing Compensation crisis response through news framing, there is an association between Compensation crisis responses in all the dailies. In showing Denial crisis response through news reporting, data depicted that, there is a significant differences among the dailies. The highest Denial crisis response was portrayed by Sin Chew daily and Utusan

Malaysia and in examining the framing of Excuse crisis response, data concluded that there is no significant differences in providing excuses for the “Lahad Datu” crisis. **Contribution:** This research can be a guidelines to measure the effectiveness of media reporting of crisis and crisis response strategies

Keywords: Lahad Datu Conflict, Mainstream Media, Crisis Response Strategies, Content Analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-858

ORGANIZATIONAL PRIDE IN FORM OF STORY TELLING (FANTASY THEME ANALYSIS STUDY USING COMMUNICATION PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH AMONG RETIRED MEMBERS OF PT TELKOM INDONESIA)

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Abstract

Introduction: *The company commitment toward its employee will generate employee loyalty toward the company. The same rule applies when company pays no commitment toward its employee, they will not be loyal toward their company. Based on this statements, this study sought to explore the company pride among employee that motivates them to work hard, spend their time, energy, ideas to serve their company in achieving its objectives and goals throughout their career in the company.*

Methodology: *This study applied Fantasy Theme Analysis proposed by Ernest G. Bormann using storytelling among retireed members of PT Telkom Indonesia. In this study, communication served as a core media in internalizing company pride values that make them proud of their company. Data was collected through: Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Focus Group Interview (FGI). This study aimed investigating the following research questions: (1) what makes employees feel proud of their organization. (2) What communication method given by the organization so that improve the employees feel proud and loyal. The Retirees asked tell a story about anything about their company without being redirected. In that story will take place in a chain of fantasies that cause the story continued, then the researcher will take note of what the theme of the story that was constantly or taken by other listeners, creating basic concept of fantasy theme analysis. The advantages of this approached: the response from listeners as well as Storytellers is spontaneous and natural. The setting of the place for storytelling made very comfortable and relaxed for mutual storytelling, attendees were asked to sit back like the ' Arisan Activities '*

Findings: *This study found that employee's company pride was gained through two aspects: first, Individual pride toward the company which was based on the company that : 1) set high standards for employee recruitment; 2) provided its employee sufficient pension fund ; 3) conducted clean company governance; 4) contributed significatly toward national development. The Second aspect refers to the communication event organised by the organization to improve the employee's loyalty and also to make them prouder the organization . (1) This was done through unifying its employee diverse background in form of mental guidance 'Bintal Activity". It was an attempt to achieve effective communication (2) the naming of building in University Telkom by using the name of the most outer islands that have been explored by retired member of Telkom. (3) Give special time for employees retired to give the story its experience and advice for the aspiring leader at Telkom.*

Contribution: *This study contributes to the development of the science of social psychology and communication studies that strengthened the connection between pride in the company with loyalty at the company. Originality in this study lies in the use of methods Fantasy The (Fantasy Theme Analysis, Symbolic Cue, Fantasy Type, Saga) with the technique of storytelling by employees retired member of Telkom Indonesia.*

Keywords: Storyteling, Organizational Pride, Fantasy Theme Analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-862

A FIELD SURVEY ON THE TYPE OF VIDEO RECORDINGS AND LEARNING APPROACH DEEMED APPROPRIATE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: *Undisputedly, the rapidly changing technology has brought in many unprecedented challenges to almost every sphere of the people's lives. For one, the educational realm has witnessed many changes made to the teaching and learning process to ensure students can learn with greater efficacy. Against this backdrop, this paper discusses the findings of a field study based on an online survey involving 91 students of Sultan Idris Education University, Tanjung Malim, Perak, Malaysia.* **Methodology:** *The researchers used Google Form, which is a free survey development tool, for the development of online questionnaire of the survey. The main aims of this field study are as follows: (a) to identify the type of teaching video deemed relevant to the 21st century learning, (b) to determine the appropriate teaching and learning approach of lecturers, and (c) to identify the relevant teaching and learning approach for subjects that entail logical thinking.* **Findings:** *Data collected were analyzed descriptively, yielding a number of interesting findings. Firstly, 90% of the respondents (n = 82), which constituted an overwhelming majority, stated that they would choose video recording and whiteboard animation as the appropriate teaching and learning aids. Secondly, at 60% (n = 55), more than half of the respondents opined that lecturers should use a whiteboard and a portable visualizer to help improve the teaching process. Finally, a significant number of the respondents, at 81% (n = 74), indicated that the teaching of subjects requiring logical thinking (e.g., programming subject) would be best carried out by lecturers who use a whiteboard and a portable visualizer.* **Contribution:** *Collectively, these findings suggest that novel interactive learning tools are indispensable in the teaching and learning process, especially for subjects that require higher order thinking skills, in this new millennium.*

Keywords: interactive slides, whiteboard animation, portable visualizer, video recording, 21st century teaching and learning

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-863

ACADEMIC WRITING VERSUS CREATIVE WRITING IN ENGLISH LITERATURE UIN SUNAN GUNUNG DJATI BANDUNG

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UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

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Abstract

Introduction: *Introduction. College life would be full of logical, rational and hypothetical thought. It brings campus to all academic life by academic writing. Both lecturers and students write their ideas academically, with all rules and regulation to be judged as academic writing. But then, what about those the ones who are living in the discipline of literature study program which focusing on poetry, drama, and prose? Do they have to write these literary works academically? This research explains the tendency of English literature students in doing their assignments in English literature subjects to be academic and or creative writing.* **Methodology:** *Design & Methodology. Qualitative study, then, applied in this research. The data of the research was the assignments of the students of English literature in writing their paper on poetry, drama and prose. Beside doing content analysis to the assignment, semi-structured interview was done to several English literature lecturers regarding the academic versus creative writing on the student's assignments.* **Findings:** *Findings and Results. The result shows that English literature students' assignments tend to have creative assignment then academic writing. It occurs because students are encouraged to write poetry in the subject of poetry, write drama in the subject of drama, writing novel and short stories in the subject of prose. The students are stimulated to have muse and creative ideas in creating character, setting, plot and innovative story within their assignments.* **Contribution:** *Contribution and originality. To the researcher's belief, it does contribute to the curriculum and teaching materials to specify and or to balance the academic writing and creative writing for the students of English literature in writing their assignments during their study.*

Keywords: Keywords: academic writing, creative writing, English literature, students' assignments

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-867

VALIDATION OF A DOMAIN-SPECIFIC TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE SCALE WITH RELIABILITY-ORIENTED TEACHER-LEADER BEHAVIOURS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Although researchers have reported excellent psychometrics for the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue)—a benchmark measure of trait emotional intelligence (trait EI)—concern has been raised over the measure's sampling domain which seem to contain non-emotional facets of personality. There is therefore the need to modify the TEIQue to reflect emotion-related personality traits only. Accordingly, we developed and validated a domain-specific Trait Emotional Intelligence Scale (TEIS) as a modification to the domain-general TEIQue based a sample of polytechnic teacher-leaders. **Methodology:** The domain-referenced approach was used in developing a pool of items for trait EI and reliability-oriented teacher-leader behaviour constructs. To analyse the items, partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) using SmartPLS 3.2.6 was used. Data was gathered from a sample of 964 academic staff randomly drawn from 8 of the 9 Polytechnics in Northeast Nigeria. **Findings:** The results confirm the internal consistency, the test-retest liability as well as the content, criterion, construct and incremental validities of the TEIS. **Contribution:** This study contributes to the refinement of the sampling domain of the trait EI as well as to better understanding of the affective dimensions of high-reliability organisations. The study advances the nascent inquiries into the micro-foundations of teacher-leader emotions in highly reliable organisations.*

Keywords: Validation; Trait emotional intelligence; reliability-oriented teacher-leader behaviours.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-870

BARRIERS IN WAQF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Waqf property is a privately owned property donated for a charitable purpose in perpetual manner. In Malaysia, there are an increasing awareness among Muslim to establish waqf education through the development of Sekolah Agama Rakyat (SAR), Sekolah Agama Negeri (SAN), Madrasah and Pondok. The practice of waqf education has existed in Malaysia since the Islamic arrival in Tanah Melayu and has given a huge impact on the development of the ummah; especially in education sector. However, numerous studies on the waqf property have claimed that, there are several factors that cause the complexities in managing waqf property in Malaysia. These factors are perceived as barriers to the effectiveness of the waqf property management practice. As an effort to dig deep into the issue, this paper discusses the barriers in managing the waqf educational property in Malaysia. **Methodology:** The research first identified the critical factors through a literature review of current waqf property management practices from thesis, established journals, articles and books in order to interpret the barriers from a global perspective. From the literature, five barriers that hinder the implementation of waqf property management include technical defects; managerial defects; political and legal defects; environmental and biological defects; and social and cultural defects, were identified. Questionnaire surveys were then distributed to relevant respondents at Sekolah Agama Rakyat Negeri Johor, SIRC (Johor) and School Management Unit, Johor Islamic Religious Department. The collected data was then analyzed using descriptive and ranking analysis. **Findings:** A preliminary finding concluded that the most critical barriers to waqf property management in Malaysia were a lack of maintenance fund, resource management problems and maintenance management problems. **Contribution:** Through this research, hopefully an effective model of waqf educational property management can be proposed. This model is important to enhance the effectiveness of waqf delivery system among Muslim in Malaysia towards ensuring waqf educational property is capable of adapting rapid changes in the education sector.*

Keywords: Waqf Property, Building Maintenance, Management, Sekolah Agama, Barriers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-874

DOES FIRM SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS HAVE ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF OIL MARKETING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA?

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Abstract

Introduction: *This paper presents an archival study designed to provide an insight into the trend and changes in Sustainability Information Disclosure (SID) of Oil Marketing companies in Nigeria. The study further examines relationship that exist between SID and Oil Marketing companies characteristics. A sampled of Eight (8) Oil Marketing companies are used, covering Eleven (11) year period (2003-2013). Methodology:* A longitudinal research design was used, as well as mixed method of data analysis been utilized, using Content Analysis and Quantitative Analysis. The quantitative aspect of this study applies a Binary Logistic Regression Model in testing hypotheses of the paper. **Findings:** Findings from quantitative analysis have shown significant and positive association between SID and Board Audit Committee (BC) interacted with Percentage of Non-Executive Directors (PNED). But the paper do not find any positive association between SID and PNED. **Contribution:** The study is the first of its kind that adopted the IPIECA 2015 guidelines on sustainability information disclosure index, specifically in the Nigeria's Oil and Gas sector. More so, is the first study that was conducted in Nigeria that used a binary logistic regression model in testing hypothesis of the study, specifically in the Nigeria's oil and gas sector.

Keywords: Key words: Sustainability information Disclosure, Firm Characteristics and Binary Logistic Regression

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-891

ENHANCING WORK MOTIVATION BY PROMOTING WORK LIFE BALANCE: EMPIRICAL STUDY ON CAREER DEVELOPMENT AMONG MAINTENANCE REPAIR AND OVERHAUL (MRO) AIRCRAFT CREW.

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims to examine the relationship between career development and work-life balance with employees' motivation. 300 respondents of Maintenance Repair and Overhaul (MRO) of one aircraft in Indonesia were participated in this study. Methodology:* Career development was measured by five items developed by Greenhaus, Parasuraman and Wormley (1990). Work life balance was measured by scale developed by Fisher et al (2009), while work motivation was measured by scale developed by Teck-Hong dan Waheed (2011). All items were reliable with Cronbach alpha greater than 0.7. The design of the present study is cross sectional study **Findings:** Results of regression analysis indicated that career development and work-life balance significantly predict employees' motivation with R square 14.9%, $p < 0.01$. The present study also found that career development show more contribution than work life balance in predicting work motivation **Contribution:** Findings in this study can be used to design intervention in enhancing work motivation among MRO by promoting good career development program and more balance in term of work life.

Keywords: Career Development, Work-Life Balance and Work Motivation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-892

HEALTH PUBLIC RELATIONS CAMPAIGN AND ONLINE NEWS COVERAGE FOCUS: DOES IT HELP PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY AND THE PEOPLE OF COTE D'IVOIRE (IVORY COAST)?

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Abstract

Introduction: *Healthcare systems in every country are facing considerable challenges in providing high-quality, safe and universally-accessible care. Some countries are undertaking a major overhaul of their health systems, while others are striving to be more responsive to the needs of the public. This research focus on the*

*impact of online newspaper in Ivory Coast or Cote d'Ivoire namely, Abijan.net in distributing health information using public health campaign towards the public. **Methodology:** A total of related 240 news were content analysed for one year in 2016. Instruments via coding sheet and coding instructions were developed to answer the research questions using the information sharing theory, health belief model and social marketing framework. Holsti reliability and validity test revealed 0.87 consistency. **Findings:** The research result revealed that Abidjan.net as online newspaper gave attention to women and children, high infant mortality and maternal mortality rate. News focus on health education is in line with PNDS policy to encourage prevention of diseases caused by an unbalanced diet, the absence of preventive measures against childhood diseases and by poor hygiene. Health campaign news also gave attention to basic health, hygiene and nutrition. Information on health care services which were being carried out through consultations at the community clinic, medical visits to primary schools, vaccination and medical examinations for children were also noticeable in the Abidjan.net. **Contribution:** In supporting of e-health initiatives in improving health information systems, this research will contribute to the demographic of the studies in the field of health communication, particular, it will serve as basis to develop health information, to extend the theory of Information Sharing in the media intervention strategies used in the public healthcare promotion and prevention plans by developing perception methods, critical success factors in utilization of ICT in health care systems. It will contribute as well to the educational research to improve the writing & publishing.*

Keywords: Healthcare tools, e-health, health information system, health policy, Cote d'Ivoire.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-900

SUCCESS FACTORS FOR INDUCED LACTATION AMONG NON-PUERPERAL ADOPTIVE MOTHERS IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Induced lactation is a method of producing milk without prior pregnancy and birth. Non-puerperal women are capable to stimulate the production of her breast milk. Theoretically, the intention of adoptive nursing can be accomplished with a combination of medical protocols and specific stimulus techniques. Although the success rate for induced lactation is still low, but there are a handful of adoptive mothers that have been successful in their efforts. The aim of this study is to examine the success factors of induced lactation among adoptive mothers. **Methodology:** This study used a qualitative research design. A total of 12 non-puerperal Muslim females who had successfully nursed their foster children following induced lactation methods participating in the study. Methods of data collection was semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. Data were analyzed using QSR NVivo software version 10 using the technique of content analysis, analysis of word-based and code-based analysis. **Findings:** Data analysis discovered that factors driving the success of the adoptive nursing are divided into two categories; internal factors and external factors. Internal factors includes the probation and appreciation; the knowledge; the attitude and spirit; and responsibility. External factors comprises the support system; advice and consultancy; equipment; time management; and eating habit. The findings showed that the integration of internal and external factors will increase the successful rate of the induced lactation process. **Contribution:** The rising awareness as well as strong desire to adoptive nursing among foster families reveal that the needs of more rigorous research and publications focusing on this matter. This contribution helps to boost the flourishing of the practice of adoptive nursing particularly among Muslim community. This study adds to the literature that management of induced lactation process is not solely depends on medication and stimulation techniques but also includes the internal and external factors. Therefore, this paper illustrates several case of adoptive nursing among non-puerperal females in order to prove their accomplishment.*

Keywords: adoptive nursing, induced lactation, fosterage, milk kinship, non-puerperal lactation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-901

CHILDREN DELINQUENCY ON THE INTERNET

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Abstract

Introduction: *Recent scenario and reported cases reflect vulnerability of children when they are online, especially with the emergence of new medium of social communication technology such as facebook, instagram, and twitter. The criminal justice system has always faced the dilemma of what to do when those who break the law are minors, and thus in many ways not legally responsible for themselves. Most of the time, the society tend to focus on protecting children from neglect, abuse or harms but often overlooked on the protection of children themselves from doing harm. This is equally important and should be addressed in the context of the Internet daily usage.* **Methodology:** *Thus, the question such as, can the child's wrongs on the Internet be considered as a delinquent act, will be explored by analysing the age of criminal responsibility in Malaysia through library based research and case analysis. In addition, the Syariah views will be discussed briefly. Then, the paper will explore the possible wrongful acts conducted by children that would otherwise be an offence if committed by a major.* **Findings:** *Finally, the paper will suggest that the government and the community in particular parents, guardians and teachers have vital roles to play in ensuring that the policies and rules provide mechanism not only to protect children but also to empower them as a citizen of the country. This may be done by advocating legal awareness and educating the children to be more responsible in their acts online, and respect the law and morality.* **Contribution:** *The paper is one of the outputs of the research entitled Developing a Model of Social Media Legal Guide for Children which is funded by the Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS), Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia. It is an original work of the researcher in analysing, particularly the question of whether the child's wrongs on the Internet can be considered as a delinquent act based on the existing law and syariah view.*

Keywords: Child delinquency, internet wrong, online crime, child and social media.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-905

DEFINING THE MAQASID-BASED SUSTAINABILITY INDEX FOR COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Cooperatives are known as member benefited organizations that seek to strike a balance between pursuing profit and meeting the economic, social, and cultural needs and aspiration of members and communities. The idea was firstly introduced in 1844 to reduce the income gap among the less fortunate society. The idea was made known to the Malaysian in 1922 as a mechanism to reduce high indebtedness among farmers and government servant. However, it was unfavorable as Muslim farmers felt the riba' (interest rate) is too high. The government role and support is evident in ensuring cooperative is seen and accepted as a viable and sustainable business model. The cooperative identity and the sustainable development goals (SDGs) for the cooperatives prove that it is a serious duty in uplifting the disadvantaged social groups around the world. From Islamic perspective, sustainability arises from its vision of a moral economy and society, which is related to social development and growth.* **Methodology:** *This study is aim at defining a sustainability index based on Maqasid shari'ah principles for the cooperatives with special focus to the Malaysian context. A comparative analysis was conducted to integrate the sustainability elements with the Maqasid shari'ah and Maslahah principles. A content analysis method was adopted as it is the most common way to examine written materials. The review of prior studies was extensively carry out to develop a list of relevant Maqasid-based sustainability index. Given the fact that most of the index are being created in evaluating the public companies, this study adopted the four-steps used by Othman & Thani (2010) in developing the Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Disclosure Index. The G4 Sustainability Reporting Guideline (GRI, 2015) is used as the basis in determining the themes as it is considered the most comprehensive guideline. Other pertinent materials were being added and considered such as the documents by the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), United Nations (UN), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and most importantly the laws and guidelines by the Malaysian Co-operative Societies Commission (MCSC).* **Findings:** *The findings were presented as an index comprising of five*

themes - *Maqasid, Economic, Social, Environment and Governance (MESEG)*. The index may provide useful insight for regulators and the various stakeholders' of cooperatives toward enhancing the state of accountability and transparency. **Contribution:** This study contributes in several ways. First, it extends and complements the on-going efforts in uplifting the cooperatives sector as the third engine of economic growth globally with special focus on developing nation like Malaysia. Second, it contributes towards enriching the knowledge on the importance of *Maqasid shari'ah* and its relationship with sustainability and its influence towards the cooperative sector. Third, it may provide guidance for future studies that could explore the usefulness of this index to cooperatives in other region or other enterprises having similar objective like the cooperatives.

Keywords: Maqasid shari'ah; Maslahah; Sustainability; Cooperative

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-907

SHAPING MINDS AND BUILDING CHARACTERS THROUGH AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY-TOUR PROGRAM: A CASE AT CITRA UKM

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Abstract

Introduction: The Malaysia Education Blueprint 2015-2025 (Higher Education) dictates that Malaysia's higher learning institutions must place the needs and interests of their students at the heart of the education system to nurture self-directed and life-long learning. In this regard, a novel program was designed by CITRA UKM to enhance student-driven learning approach and develop diverse skills particularly required for graduates' employability in the 21st century. **Methodology:** This paper reports on a study that explores students' experiential learning experiences during the conduct of managing an international study-tour program. Using a case study approach, the study examines the narrative accounts of the students generated through their reflective journal, focus group discussion and mobile application, WhatsApp. **Findings:** The findings offer insights into how the students carry out self-directed learning and how soft-skills are acquired within six months of the program, suggesting the utmost importance of communication skills over other skills including collaborative and critical thinking. **Contribution:** This is a novel program that is developed to enhance student-driven learning approach and develop diverse skills particularly required for graduates' employability in the 21st century.

Keywords: Experiential learning; Higher learning institutions; 21st century skills; Graduates' employability; Student-driven approach.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-909

ESTIMATING VOLATILITY OF SPREAD AND TRADING VOLUME IN MALAYSIAN STOCK MARKET: SYMMETRIC VERSUS ASYMMETRIC APPROACH

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Co-Authors: IMBARINE BUJANG; HAMIZAH HASSAN

Abstract

Introduction: Spread and trading volume is an important indicator for market liquidity, as it is crucial to estimate the volatility of underlying asset, which has implication for investment decisions, risk management, and monetary policy. **Methodology:** This paper use symmetric and asymmetric GARCH family models to estimate spread and trading volume volatility of FTSE-BMKLIC equity index and utilising closing daily data started from 3rd August 2009 until 31st December 2014 **Findings:** The empirical evidence suggest that, asymmetric model provide better estimation volatility of spread using TAR model, which suggest good news have greater impact to the volatility of spread. Whereas for trading volume volatility, it is found that, using EGARCH model provide better estimation and there is evidence of asymmetric information (leverage effect) **Contribution:** this study intended to provide future researchers to modelling and estimating the financial market volatility instead of using asset returns

Keywords: GARCH family Models, Spread, Trading Volume

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-917

ROLES OF AL MUKTAFI BILLAH SHAH TOWNSHIP ON INCREASED LIVING STANDARD OF RURAL COMMUNITY IN THE KETENGAH CENTRAL

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Abstract

Introduction: *Over the last few decades, rural development in Malaysia has undergone several stages of transformation which parallel with the aimed of national and regional development policies and strategies. Currently, the rural transformation agenda is up to the next crucial step which is on enhancing the prosperity and wellbeing of rural communities. Inclusive and sustainable development concepts are the most important approaches to be implemented in this agenda. This paper attempts to examine the development concepts by undertaken Al Muktafi Billah Shah Township as a case of study.* **Methodology:** *This study involves the theoretical review on inclusive and sustainable development concepts, regional development analyses on policies and strategies developments relevant to the study area, and socio-economic survey at household level as a supportive information of the population's profiles in the study area.* **Findings:** *Summary of important findings are as follows:*

- *Less inclusiveness in terms of development patterns*
- *Located in a strategic location in the core development zone (Special Economic Zone) of the ECER*
- *A township with insufficient urban services, e.g. higher goods and services, but nice to be lived for sustainability preference*
- *A lower population size and density*
- *A middle population income and living standards*
- *Potentially to be developed as for new residential and industrial hubs.* **Contribution:** *This is an empirical research that will benefit to empower the rural community development and strategy enhancement.*

Keywords: Al Muktafi Billah Shah, living standard, rural community, inclusive development, urban function

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-925

COMPARATIVE OF VOTING BEHAVIOUR BETWEEN ELITE AND SLUM AREAS IN JAKARTA AT FIRST ROUND LOCAL ELECTION OF JAKARTA : CASE STUDY STATION POLLING (TPS) 06 PEGANGSAAN MENTENG AND (TPS) 52 BUKIT DURI

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Abstract

Introduction: *Local election in Jakarta 2017 is a phenomenal and interesting issue, not only for Jakarta citizens but also almost of Indonesian. The most phenomenal issue in local election in Jakarta is blasphemy by Ahok, one of candidate governor Jakarta. Ahok is incumbent, he is non Muslim and Chinese. Many negative issue like hoax and black campaign addressed for him, but the result of local election of Jakarta first round, Ahok get the highest vote, majority in elite areas. This paper aims to analyze of comparative of voting behaviour between elite and slum areas at first round Local Election of Jakarta 2017* **Methodology:** *The main method uses in this research are observation and literature study to obtain the objective results. Researcher observed in station polling (TPS 06) Pegangsaan which is one of elite area in Jakarta, and TPS 52 Bukit Duri, one of slum area which is relocated in flats of Rawa Bebek but most of evictees still voting in Bukit Duri. Literature study towards some journals, scientific papers, newspapers and other sources which are further analyzed by the researcher. This paper uses theory of voting behaviour consisting of rational choice, psychology and sociology factor.* **Findings:** *The results of this research are: The first, in elite areas TPS 6 Pegangsaan, the winner of the election are Ahok-Djarot. They are an incumbent who have some issues like blasphemy, relocation inhumane, and any others. But, in other hand many people argue that Ahok-Djarot is best choice for governor and vice governor for Jakarta because of their achievement in last period, like the cleaning of Ciliwung river, public transportation, and relocation slums areas. The most of Ahok-Djarot voters in TPS 6 said that they are not influenced by a variety of negative issues of the candidate. Second, in slum areas TPS 52 Bukit Duri, the winner of the local election are Anies-Sandi. Anies- Sandi are Muslim candidate who have many achievement and their character are friendly, polite and have a good manner. Most of Anies-Sandi voters sure that if Anies-Sandi being governor and vice governor of Jakarta, policy of relocation will be held humanity with emphasis on dialogue.* **Contribution:** *The research focusing on voting behaviour has been widely studied in any areas, like research by*

Kadek Dwita Apriani with the title " Influence of party identification and candidate factor on voting behaviour at the local election in Tabanan Bali, 2010" . But there is a gap study about comparative of voting behaviour especially in elite and slum area in Jakarta at local election Jakarta with any last research. The gap are : there are some factor which influence voting behaviour in Jakarta, like blasphemy, hoax, blackcampaign, and special regulation for local election in Jakarta.

Keywords: Local election, voting behaviour, elite, slum

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-926

TEACHING SPEAKING SKILL IN MALAYSIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Introduction: Teaching speaking skill in Malaysian primary schools classroom is not an easy task. Teachers faced a lot of issues and challenges to ensure that their students benefit from the speaking lessons. Thus, this study intends to uncover some of the issues and challenges that teachers face in teaching speaking skill in the classrooms. **Methodology:** Eight English language teachers took part in the study and data were collected through classroom observation and semi-structured interview. **Findings:** The issues and challenges were derived and identified and placed under two main themes: (a) classroom management; and (b) student learning. Later, ten sub-themes were identified: teachers' approaches, teachers talk, error correction, teaching aids, class size, ICT integration, students' interest, students' language, students' proficiency, and students' behavior. **Contribution:** Recommendation to overcome the issues and challenges were also been discussed in order to make teaching and learning speaking skill more enjoyable for both teachers and students.

Keywords: Malaysian primary school, Teaching Speaking Skill, 21st Century learning

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-927

PBL LANGUAGE CASE-CRAFTING MODEL (PBL-LCCRAFT): A GUIDE TO CRAFT PBL LANGUAGE CASES

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Abstract

Introduction: In Problem-Based Learning (PBL), case/problem is the central to learning. Being an approach which is very popular in medical and content-related fields, PBL is not widely used in languages. Scarcity of ready to-use PBL cases for Languages, absence of language case-design model and limited knowledge among practitioners on the feasibility of PBL approach in languages are some of the reasons for the unpopularity of PBL in language learning context. Thus, the purpose of this study was to create a specific PBL case-design model to craft PBL Cases for Languages (i.e. General English Proficiency (GEP) Course) using 3C3R case-design Model (Hung, 2006) as the basis. **Methodology:** An action research methodology was adopted in this study in which the four steps (planning, action, observation and reflect) were closely followed within two cycles of the action research procedure. A group of English language practitioners from a public university were the participants in this study. The teacher-participants' experiences and challenges in crafting cases using the 3C3R model were gathered through observation checklist, focus group interviews and artifacts. Data collected were then analyzed using content analysis for emerging themes. **Findings:** Findings revealed that modification to the model used is needed to suit the needs of language practitioners in crafting cases for language classroom use. The new model incorporated all the key components needed to craft language cases for the aim of language practice and soft skills enhancement namely affective angle, language skills, ill-structuredness, context, researching, reasoning, reflecting, connection and language in-use. **Contribution:** A new PBL case-design model for languages known as PBL-Language Case Crafting (PBL-LcCRAFT) Model was the outcome of the study. PBL-LcCRAFT, is a significant contribution in the field of non-content subjects like languages specifically in encouraging the use of PBL in languages and meeting the need of the 21st century language classroom. Adapted from the 3C3R case design model, PBL-LcCRAFT's originality lies the extension of the 3C3R model by

including components which are found to be very much relevant to language practitioners to craft PBL cases to be used in language classrooms. Hence,

PBL-LcCRAFT is not only expected to guide English Language practitioners who have limited case-design knowledge but also practitioners teaching other languages, to craft PBL cases to meet their language learning objectives.

Keywords: Problem-Based Learning (PBL), PBL-Language Case Crafting (PBL-LcCRAFT) Model, Action Research

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-932

THE LEGALITY OF THE INDONESIAN RAILWAY COMPANY (PT.KAI.PERSERO) LAND LEASING IN WEST SUMATRA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The Indonesian railway company (PT. KAI persero) is a State-Owned Enterprise whose business requires the use of land. In order to optimalise this land use the company of land leasing to the community on parts of the line that are not currently being used because the line is regarded as uneconomic and no longer in operation. Land leasing occur with or without a certification process. The form of the contract gives the impression that the land is rented from the state and that the The state is not a private legal entity.*

Methodology: *Normative empirical juridical methodology was used in this study involving both library and field research which was conducted West Sumatra Regional Division II and with the lessee of railway land.*

Purposive sampling was used Findings: *Results showed that the Indonesian Railway Company basis for land leasing is the legal provisions of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprise and Raliway Company regulations. However these lease based on Ministry of State Owned Enterprise decrees are invalid if the regulations do not specify The Indonesian Railway company. Contribution:* *Research on land leasing by PT.KAI (Persero) this is the original, and accountable. contributi expected is the establishment of new rules concerning the use of land by the state in the form of PT.Persero to train, because under the provisions UUPA, BUMN, UUKA, state, and procurement of land for the train, none of that justifies PT. KAI (Persero) regarding land lease land for the train is in the public interest, provided by a special state for ranspostasi not able to be used in addition to the duties and functions.*

Keywords: Legalitas, Railway Company, Leasing Law

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-936

RESILIENCE OF CHILDREN: RESULTS FROM THE 'MAIN' INSTRUMENTS ON KUNDASANG-RANAU EARTHQUAKE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Like adults children develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) when exposed to traumatic event. The first fatal earthquakes in recent history, 6.0 magnitudes that struck Sabah in June of 2015 had caused eighteen deaths where 7 of them were 12 year olds children* **Methodology:** *Participants in this study consisted of one hundred school children and fifty others located in the rural population of Kundasang – Ranau, areas closest to where the disaster occurred. Using the MAIN (Measurement of Adverse effect Inventory) this study reported results from our first and second instruments (I1 and I2). The I1 was adopted from the child version of PTSD (17 symptoms) that self-assessed severity of stress symptoms. We adapted the findings and clustered the symptoms into three domains of cognitive, emotion and physical factors. Findings:* *Results from I1 indicated low to moderate levels of PTSD in all the three domains. Our second instrument (I2) interviewed relevant officers in the Education department, head teachers and also did a survey of fifty relevant school communities.* **Contribution:** *Findings indicated importance for a disaster risk education to be embedded in existing school curriculum and co-curricular activities. From the interview it was also found that classroom designations according to age, safe shelter and medical emergencies to be thoroughly planned and implemented by the authorities and the school itself.*

Keywords: child PTSD, three symptom domains, disaster risk education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-939

MALAYSIAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE: THE USAGE OF MARINE RESOURCES AS A TREATMENT AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE FOR HEART DISEASE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Historically, Malaysia and other countries in Southeast Asia have used natural resources as a traditional medicine or when preparing traditional treatments. Nowadays, traditional medicine has become prominent for a certain group of patients, as well as a complementary treatment supporting conventional treatment, especially marine resources that are used as a traditional medicine for heart disease. Moreover, some scientists and pharmaceutical specialists in heart disease agree that marine resources may be suitable for treating patients with heart disease. Therefore, the objective of this study is to systematically identify the important marine resources used for producing traditional medicine for heart disease in Malaysia.*

Methodology: *To achieve the objective of this study, a qualitative method was employed through in-depth face-to-face interviews using a prepared questionnaire. Findings:* *The results indicate that twelve types of marine resources are used for producing traditional medicine for treating heart disease. Furthermore, the results also indicate that some of the marine resources are used as a food as well as to treat heart disease. Contribution:* *Finally, the findings of this study will help demystify traditional medical practices in Malaysia, generally, and assist academicians in understanding the Malaysian culture of traditional medicine.*

Keywords: Marine resources, heart disease, traditional medicine, marine materials, complementary medicine

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-945

URBAN CHILDREN SPEAK OUT ON THEIR OUTDOOR PLAY ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *Children's lives are facing huge changes and enormous challenges. They have undergone some massive transformations during the last generation, and will undergo more as they grow up. Global challenges are affecting and will continue to affect their lives. Children rarely take part in designing of their environment. Are they unqualified, impractical and unskilled? Since the development of the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCROC) and its systematic monitoring, the rhetoric of children's rights has become universally created. Previously, children have never been under such a spotlight. Regardless of this, an increase of interest in the lives and well-being of children, most of the children still find themselves at odds with their communities, denigrated to being little more than citizens in waiting. The neighbourhood environments are the closest for children to explore their children well-being. Unfortunately, most of the neighbourhoods' design does not fulfil their needs and preferences. The aim of this research is to identify the characteristics of urban neighbourhood that promote outdoor play environment for children. The research objectives are to investigate the children's view on their existing neighbourhood environment and the participation of outdoor play.*

Methodology: *The data were collected by interviews. Children age 10 and 11 from SK Seksyen 7 Shah Alam are the selected respondents for research participatory workshop. Findings:* *Each children have their own preferences in their outdoor play environment, not only in term of play area, the conditions, distance and safety, but also the friendship. Contribution:* *This study provides the important information for children's societies and policy makers about children's view of their current local condition. It is worth pinpointing of children's preferences on the neighbourhood environment.*

Keywords: Urban Children, Outdoor Play Environment, Child Friendly

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-947

THE INFLUENCE PARENTING AND SOCIALIZATION RELIGIOUS VALUES FOR EARLY PREVENTION BEHAVIOR TOWARD LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, AND TRANSGENDER

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research is motivated by the rise of deviant behavior news by various media, the deviant behavior including LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) that lately become a hot actual topic. The purpose of this study is to discuss the influence parenting and socialization religious values in an attempt to avoid behavior prevention of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender.* **Methodology:** *The study used the quantitative approach with survey technique and its population is the parents Vocational High School (SMK) Class XI in Garut Regency, West Java Province of Indonesia, determined through a simple random sampling, as 72 people. The data collection techniques questionnaires, observations and interviews for primary data and secondary data obtained from a review of the documentation and reports from competent agencies such as the Special Services Unit Garut Police, women's and children Committee (KP2A). Data analysis was performed non-parametric statistics that will examine the influence of the independent variables: parenting and socialization religious values, on the dependent variable: early prevention behavior LGBT.* **Findings:** *According to the research, conclude the following: parenting, in the criteria fairly well. socialization religious values are in the criteria fairly well. early prevention of behavior LGBT, in the criteria fairly well. The results of the research hypothesis testing, both the main hypotheses and sub-hypotheses indicate that parenting and socialization of religious values are the significant and positive effect on early prevention LGBT behavior.* **Contribution:** *The research result provides input to education policy makers in order to load subjects concerning the manners of upbringing and socialization models of religious values. In particular, to conduct affirmative movement through brochures, pamphlets about the importance of parenting. Benefits theoretically research for the development of knowledge of the parents and practically an education policy maker.*

Keywords: parenting, socialization, religious values, behavior, LGBT

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-949

RIGHTS OF PRISONERS UNDER PRISON VOCATIONAL LABOUR: A CASE STUDY OF HADEJIA PRISON, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Prison Vocational Labour (PVL) is vocational training programmes offer to prisoners during their incarceration in prison in order to be rehabilitated and reintegrated back into the society. PVL offers prisoners with an opportunity to obtain profitable and viable job-related skills. Under human rights law principles, prisoners are entitled to certain rights including but not limited to right to work, wages, health, freedom from exploitation and right against cruel and inhumane treatments which should be guaranteed and protected. This study examines the conduct of PVL in Hadejia Prison with a view to assess the protection of the rights of prisoners under PVL.* **Methodology:** *This study utilises both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through the administration of questionnaires to 11 convicted inmates and 11 prison officers who were willing to participate in order to elicit information on the conduct of PVL in Hadejia prison. Secondary data from journal articles and textbooks were also utilised. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistic in the form of frequency distribution and content analysis.* **Findings:** *The findings of this study have shown that PVL was imposed on prisoners without being allowed to select the one that suits them; prisoners were not medically examined before their enrolment in PVL; and lastly, PVL generates revenue to the government while on the other hand, wages given to prisoners were inadequate taking into account of the present cost of living in Nigeria.* **Contribution:** *This study demonstrates the rights guaranteed to prisoners under PVL by the human rights laws and Mandela Rules as well as determines the compatibility or otherwise of the conduct of PVL in Hadejia prison with the internal standard.*

Keywords: Prisoners' Rights, Prison Vocational Labour, Hadejia Prison, Nigeria.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-950

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND TURNOVER INTENTION

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Abstract

Introduction: *Organizational justice is related to employees' behaviours towards an organization. The factor of organizational justice is identified to predict employees' turnover intention. The present paper aims to systematically review articles reporting on the relationship between organizational justice and turnover intention published from 1995 to 2016. **Methodology:** An electronic search of eight databases (EbscoHost, Emerald, Jstor, Proquest, Sage, Scopus, Web of Science, and Wiley) was performed to identify studies published from January 1995 to December 2016 and were restricted to English language journal articles. The searches used combinations of the terms organizational justice, organizational fairness, distributive justice, procedural justice, interactional justice, interpersonal justice, informational justice, turnover intention, intention to leave, intention to quit, and intention to withdraw. The selected articles were assessed independently by the two authors to identify relevant studies reporting on the relationship between organizational justice and turnover intention. A total of 41 published studies met the inclusion criteria and data were presented in a narrative summary. **Findings:** A total of 41 articles were included for discussion in the review. There is only one follow-up study (longitudinal study) included, while the remaining 40 is based on cross-sectional study design. The studies indicated that four dimensions of organizational justice (distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational) are negatively associated with turnover intention. Among these four dimensions, more attention has been given to procedural justice and its relationship with turnover intention. Overall, there was consistent evidence that the level of organizational justice were associated with the employees' turnover intention in this review. The review suggests that increase in perceptions of organizational justice contributes to decreased employees' turnover intention. **Contribution:** There is overwhelming evidence for the notion that procedural justice is the most studied variable in relation to turnover intention. However, there is still lacking empirical studies examined the other three dimensions of organizational justice (distributive, interpersonal, and informational). Therefore, there is a need for more to identify the relationship of these three variables and intention to quit.*

Keywords: organizational justice, procedural, distributive, interpersonal, informational, turnover intention, systematic review

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-951

THE HEALING OF GOVERNMENT : A SOCIAL FACT PRACTICE THE GOVERNANCE AT KUPANG REGENCY

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Abstract

Introduction: *The practice of governance is always surrounded by the values and norms of the locality. In the primordial community, patron-client culture is strong, strong religious behavior is often also bound by values and norms. Even without realizing that the values and norms of the locality into the subconscious morality of society, so it becomes a prohibitive factor for people to escape from the ground up. Various attempts were made, including providing administration's position as a leader affirmative efforts to align with other communities. The subconscious it is often handcuff the two, either the government or the governed. **Methodology:** As a result of development programs are not effective and people are incapable out from the ground. Therefore, it is necessary to empower the efforts of leaders and public officials out of values and norms that bound him. To analyze Healing Government as a social fact of governance practices, Researchers using sociological theory and governance; whereas qualitative method with case study at Kupang regency used as a tool. **Findings:** This study showed that: (1) The people of Timor upholds oko mama culture, family ties are still strong, respect older people, as well as the values of Christian religiosity high; made him humble. Humility bore attitude does not want to stand out, thus giving birth Timor stereotypes that people are stupid, lazy, poor, backward and helpless. These stereotypes are stored in the subconscious of Timorese society. (2) The non-material social fact affect people's behavior so that the necessary efforts to erode stereotypes leaders through various government programs, among others: Tapin Paku Program and Volunteer Prayer Ground Timor. Through the program the*

government is trying to empower communities through religious values that human beings are given the same talents by God. (3) Exemplary leadership is needed as a role model of society. Healing Government tried to erode the negative stereotif ingrained in the subconscious of society, in order to empower itself apart from ignorance and poverty. **Contribution:** Governance practices must accommodate local values of surrounding communities so that people feel the leader greeting. Therefore, exemplary leader is needed so that people can emulate, and through imitation exemplary leaders expected negative stereotypes rooted in tribalism biodegradable.

Keywords: Primordial, ignorance and poverty, religus behavior, tapin paku, and healing government.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-957

THE PRINCIPLE OF ANIMAL WELFARE IN GOVERNING ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: In Malaysia, prior to the recent introduction of the Animal Welfare Act 2015, the use of animals in experimentation is governed by various ethical guidelines under supervisions of different Institutional Animals Use and Care Committees (IACUC). With varying standards and lack of legal force, there is no mechanism to ensure compliance. As such, the passing of the Animal Welfare Act 2015 has brought a significant development in the law in the country, among others, relating to the use of the animal for scientific purposes, apart from the existing Animals Act 1953.

This paper aims to analyze the provision of the newly introduced law in regulating the use of animal in experimentation with an aim to protect the welfare of the animals subject to experimentation. **Methodology:** This study adopts a doctrinal approach to consider the position of the law.

A focus group discussion is also employed involving a number of stakeholders from various institutions to gather views and perspectives in aspects of implementation. **Findings:** The approach taken by Malaysian legal framework on what constitute animal welfare is stipulate in the section 24 of the Animal Welfare Act. Besides, Malaysian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes proposed by Laboratory Animal Science Association of Malaysia, (LASAM) defines animal welfare as an animal's quality of life based on an assessment of an animal's physical and psychological state as an indication of how the animal is coping with the ongoing situation as well as a judgment about how the animal feels. Furthermore, the Act provides one special provision in section 26 that regulate the use of animals in research, testing and teaching. The use of animals in experimentation is permissible only when the requirements in that section is complied as well as not breach of any provisions in the Act or any guidelines provided by the Board.

Contribution: This analysis is significant to contribute towards the implementation of the law and practice; and literature in the area of animal welfare in Malaysia.

Keywords: Animal Welfare, Animal Experimentation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-959

THE POLICY OF SWAPRAJA LAND MANAGEMENT IN SURAKARTA, INDONESIA, DURING ORDE BARU REGIME

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Abstract

Introduction: Economic development during the Orde baru Regime was inclined to capitalism and this inclination continues to the reform era, and encourages takeovers and re-functioning of autonomous and ex-autonomous lands in capitalist's hands. The fact is one of the reasons behind agrarian problems in Surakarta.

Methodology: The research aims at discovering the role and the interests of actors in agrarian policy-making, the capitalist's attempts at taking over autonomous and ex-autonomous lands, as well as advantaged and disadvantaged parties in agrarian policies in the city of Surakarta. By using information from neglected actors of agrarian policies, e.g. the state/the government, the Palace, the city parliament, The National Landholding Institution of the City of Surakarta, and capital owners. **Findings:** Results show that the role of actors in agrarian policy-making is dominated by the state/the government. Ambiguity of the said party brings about

inconsistencies in policy implementation, while city development policies marginalize the locals. This reality is a premise for injustice, with a tendency for conflicts between the locals and the government.

The government always utilizes military forces in its attempt to solve agrarian conflicts, and even in the courts, the people never wins, due to partial policies. According to Marx, “the state does not dedicate its causes for the people, but for certain social classes instead; it is a tool for a domineering class to maintain their position.

Contribution: *The unsupportive disposition of the government toward the people brings about apathetic behavior of the latter, which instigates the general need for an “organic leader” who unifies and encourages the people to criticize the government. When collaboration between the government and the capital owners occurs, which leads to the weakening of state and social institutions, an “organic leader” is needed to promote a movement of the people’s power, in order to represent their voice.*

Keywords: Swapraja land, re-functioning, takeover, ownership

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-961

FREYTAG PYRAMID: PLOT STRUCTURE ANALYSIS IN THE ANIMATED FILM SEEFood

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Abstract

Introduction: *The explosion of technology is now witnessing the development in some areas, especially in the publishing of animation industry worldwide. However, that alone would not be sufficient in ensuring a high quality film because narration also plays a vital role. Therefore, a study of the plot structure in the Malaysian animated film is needed in order to give an overview of its plot structure. **Methodology:** In 1863, Gustav Freytag introduced a model that emphasized the dramatic element in the plot structure known as the Five Act Structure. These elements consists of exposition, rising action, climax, and denouement. The researcher used the FreyTag Pyramid approach in analyzing the plot structure in the animated film Seefood (2012). Before conducting the analysis, the researchers first breaks down the story to scenes using the Frame Accurate Cinematics Tool (FACT) to identify the number of scenes and shots that were present in the animated film. Next, the Freytag Pyramid model approach is used to obtain a detailed diagram of the plot structure. **Findings:** The Freytag Pyramid elements present in the animated film Seefood was able to create tension thus helped the narration to expand and provide the audience with a variety of actions which brought excitement to the audience. A well-planned and suitable plot structure with the support of narrative elements to create a narrative material is able to attract the attention of the audience and influence the acceptance of the audience thus producing a successful animation film. **Contribution:** It is hoped that through the research of plot structure in the Malaysian animated film Seefood, the animation filmmakers are able to produce a narration that could compete in the international level.*

Keywords:

Freytag Pyramid, Seefood, animated films, Malaysia, Plot Structure

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA, YOUTH AND TERRORISM IN SAUDI ARABIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The emergence of social media raises several concerns among the scholars as to the positive and negative effect of this communication tool. Regardless the fact that the appearance of the social media has changed the nature of the communication between people of different communities, the same effects have been integrated in the political sphere of life of any country due to the fact that the state authorities should consider the role of social media during the promotion of particular policies and its implementation. In this respect, it should be noted that the social media has become one of the most efficient instrument for the jihadists formations in attraction of new followers with proliferation of several items of propaganda. Given this fact, is has appeared that several members of youth of Saudi Arabia are subject to the influence exposed with the spread of this content within the social media. Hence, the government of Saudi Arabia faces necessity to develop appropriate*

strategic management policy in order to limit exposure of the local people to the inappropriate content. . As the result of the investigation of the social media influence and role in the strategic management, the paper will reveal recommendations and solutions that can be integrated for the reduction of this influence on youth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. **Methodology:** The collection of data through content analysis will assist to the investigation of subject-matter of the paper as it will cover overview of official data of the managers of social media as Twitter, Facebook on their contribution to ISIS limitation. Given the fact that ISIS has proved fluent in YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, internet memes and other social media, this approach is seemed to be reliable. **Findings:** This research study could provide information about the extensive effects of the usage of the social media by the young people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in view of the increasing presence of the terrorist groups in the Middle East region within the social media platforms. Despite the fact that the research field on the nature of the social media and its development contains several studies, the limited amount of them is devoted to the investigation of the rising role of the ISIS in attraction of young recruits form the developing countries to the activities of these groups by virtue of the communication via the social media instruments. Further, this study will contain review of the most important studies pertaining to the investigation of the role of the social media in the expansion of the terrorism and other acts of violence across the territory of the developing nations. This study would be beneficial for the state officials of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and representatives of the other developing countries that are among the most attractive destinations for recruitment purposes in the Middle East region. This implies that the countries of the Middle East region and some countries of the Asian region can rely on the findings and recommendations contained in this paper for the adoption of the strategic management policies in restriction of the availability of specific content within social medial platforms. In turn, this study would be beneficial for several other researchers in investigation of the effects and impact of the social media over the attitude of youth. Moreover, by virtue of this paper, the awareness about the process of the interactions between the recruits and the representatives of the ISIS, jihadist formations will be raised. **Contribution:** The objective of this study is to measure in a qualitative manner and explore the effects of the efforts exerted by the Saudi government to further its strategic goals to combat terrorism targeted at Saudi Arabia by outside forces, such as ISIS. It will also examine the use of strategic communication and new media to enhance the goals and agenda of the Saudi Arabian government, with other allies, to combat the phenomenon of terrorism directed at its youth.

Keywords: social media, strategic management, terrorism

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL MEDIA, YOUTH AND TERORISM IN SAUDI ARABIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Tremendous growth of the presence of the terrorist organizations in emerging markets poses threat to the security of the whole world. Over the last few years, jihadists increased their active promotion of the strategic goals by virtue of media resources. Besides, the main focus lies today in the active presence within social media. ISIS and other radical groups focus on the distribution of the terrorist related content through several media resources in order to target young people of Saudi Arabia and encourage them to follow goals of this organization. The research aims to explore the effects of the usage of social media by young people of Saudi Arabia over recruitment and other strategic goals of the organization. **Methodology:** The research aims to explore the effects of the usage of social media by young people of Saudi Arabia over recruitment and other strategic goals of the organization. The research will prove the importance of the adoption of strategic management policies in order to limit access and presence of ISIS and other radical groups in social media as Twitter, Facebook. This paper is accomplished with the usage of the combination of several methods including collection of data through content analysis and observation. This approach ensures the investigation of the evolution of the usage of social media by young people in Saudi Arabia. Though the content analysis, the direct relationship between the usage of social media by ISIS to the improvement of the strategic management of the security of the country will be established. The collection of data through content analysis will assist to the investigation of subject-matter of the paper as it will cover overview of official data of the managers of social media as Twitter, Facebook on their contribution to ISIS limitation. Given the fact that ISIS has proved fluent in YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, internet memes and other social media, this approach is seemed to be reliable. Its posting activity has ramped up during a recent offensive, reaching an all-time high of almost 40,000 tweets in one day as they marched into the northern Iraqi city of Mosul. Twitter has tried to counter Isis,

suspending more than 1,000 accounts it suspected of terrorist links. Amateur videos and images are being uploaded daily by its foot-soldiers, which are then globally shared both by ordinary users and mainstream news organizations. ISIS use of hashtags is interesting, as they focus them on group messaging and branding concepts. Social-media monitor Recorded Future found that ISIS had succeeded in creating hype with a total of 700,000 accounts discussing the terrorist group. Finally, the collection of data through content analysis will add credibility and validity of the research. **Findings:** This research study could provide information about the extensive effects of the usage of the social media by the young people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in view of the increasing presence of the terrorist groups in the Middle East region within the social media platforms. Despite the fact that the research field on the nature of the social media and its development contains several studies, the limited amount of them is devoted to the investigation of the rising role of the ISIS in attraction of young recruits from the developing countries to the activities of these groups by virtue of the communication via the social media instruments. Further, this study will contain review of the most important studies pertaining to the investigation of the role of the social media in the expansion of the terrorism and other acts of violence across the territory of the developing nations. This study would be beneficial for the state officials of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and representatives of the other developing countries that are among the most attractive destinations for recruitment purposes in the Middle East region. This implies that the countries of the Middle East region and some countries of the Asian region can rely on the findings and recommendations contained in this paper for the adoption of the strategic management policies in restriction of the availability of specific content within social medial platforms. In turn, this study would be beneficial for several other researchers in investigation of the effects and impact of the social media over the attitude of youth. Moreover, by virtue of this paper, the awareness about the process of the interactions between the recruits and the representatives of the ISIS, jihadist formations will be raised. **Contribution:** This research paper is the determination of the effects of the usage of the social media by the young people of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its implications for the strategic management. It will also examine the use of strategic communication and new media to enhance the goals and agenda of the Saudi Arabian government, with other allies, to combat the phenomenon of terrorism directed at its youth. The scope of the activities of the terrorists within social medial platforms varies from the recruitment processes, proliferation of the relevant messages in mass up to the expansion of the interactions between the different people through such tools as Facebook, Twitter, etc.

Keywords: social media, strategic management, ISIS

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-969

SKILLS REQUIRED BY INDUSTRIES FROM FRESH GRADUATES

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Abstract

Introduction: The rapid development in the world to date has intensified competition among graduates to secure a job. The industries' expectations of the fresh graduates have rocketed where not only they demanded academic qualification but also other related workplace skills. Given that the demand of the industries remains and continuously changing, it is therefore important to ensure that graduates be well equipped with the necessary skills before they enter the job market. A study was carried out to examine how the industries select graduates for employment as well as what the current criteria are expected from fresh graduates. **Methodology:** The qualitative methodology was used to obtain the necessary data. Interview sessions were conducted with eight Human Resource personnel from different firms in Johor Bahru and Kuala Lumpur. **Findings:** The results revealed that the firms utilized application forms and interviews as the main methods in selecting their employees. It was also found that relevant academic qualification was needed for the screening purposes so as to shortlist the potential employees. In terms of the criteria of selection, soft skills which comprise of communication skills especially spoken English skill, team work, attitude, professional image and critical thinking ability were among the skills industries looked for in selecting fresh graduates for employment. **Contribution:** The findings from this study could be useful in the re-validation of UTM-TECS assessment scale to ensure its quality so that the test can be a better yardstick for graduates' employability and marketability in future.

Keywords: Test of English Communication Skills (TECS); graduates' employability; graduates' soft skills

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-973

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WORKPLACE HUMOR AMONG LECTURERS: STUDIES ON WHATSAPP GROUP

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Abstract

Introduction: *Humor is an important part of communication in the workplace. Among lecturer, an online chatting group, such as whatsapp group, is one of the media scenes of humor. As well as real-world humor, gender relations also shape humor in this virtual world. This study investigates gender differences in workplace humor among lecturers on formal whatsapp group, starting from the topic, the message form, and their feeling.*

Methodology: *A phenomenological research was completed by in-depth interviewed 15 male and 15 female lecturers from three Universities in West Java, Indonesia. Findings:* *The finding of this phenomenology research revealed humor topic as the first differences. Almost all topic, can be topic of humor for male lecturers, and the most frequently topic for their humor are their colleague weaknesses both physical and nonphysical, also sexual content. Female lecturer very rarely initiates humor talking, but they can join it. When become the humor topic, 73% female lecturers feel as victim, and only 60% male lecturer feel a same way. There are 40% male lecturers who feel proud to be the object of humor, because it increasing their personal attractiveness and relation, also increasing their popularity. Female lecturer can freely laugh at her male colleague weaknesses, while male lecturers have to be careful to laugh at female lecturer. Contribution:* *The research work contained in this paper was conducted between June 2016 and April 2017. This original work contribute to an understanding the difference between male and female lecturer in communicating humor. It is also contribute to the university to prevent the negative effect of humor because the finding indicate that female lecturer perceived themselves as a victim when become a topic of humor.*

Keywords: gender differences; whatsapp group; lecturer; humor object; humor topic

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-974

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL LEADERSHIP, PERSONALITY AND CULTURAL VALUES WITH THE MOTIVATION OF HEALTHY LIFE (CORRELATIONAL STUDY ON THE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 EAST LABUHANHAJI, SOUTH ACEH, 2016)

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Abstract

Introduction: *Healthy Life motivation is not realized yet by society. There are many factors influencing healthy life motivations of society, such as leadership, personality, and cultural values. The research is aimed at finding out information about the relationship between school leadership, personality, and cultural values on the motivation of healthy life. Methodology:* *A survey method was applied by involving n = 80 heads students of SMAN 1 East Labuhanhaji in Aceh Province with simple random sampling technique. Data were collected by applying instrument of non tes and were analyzed by applying one-way ANOVA. Findings:* *The research results revealed that there was significantly positive relationship between school leadership with the motivation of healthy life motivation of healthy life. There was significantly positive relationship between personality with the motivation of healthy life. There were significantly positive relationship between cultural values with the motivation of healthy life. There was significantly positive relationship between both school leadership, personality and cultural values with the motivation of healthy life. To increase motivation of healthy life, to consider the factors of school leadership, personality and cultural values. It could be concluded that if motivation of healthy life could be improved, school leadership, personality and cultural values could be considered. Contribution:* *This research result is entirely really is result of my masterpiece. As for parts of selected in this writing is I borrow ideas from result of others masterpiece and I have written down the source of him clearly as according to norm, method, and erudite writing ethics. Contribution of this research result is to alter personality of student concerning about healthy life motivation and also role of leadership and cultural values in improving awareness of student concerning importance of healthy life.*

Keywords: School leadership, personality, cultural values, and motivation of healthy life

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-977

TO STRENGTHEN LEGAL PROCESSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE CASES: EXPERIENCE OF INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKS OF PULIH FOUNDATION AND APIK JAKARTA LEGAL AID

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Abstract

Introduction: *The paper addresses the experience of an NGO focusing on trauma intervention and psychosocial empowerment and a legal aid NGO focusing in helping women survivors of gender-based violence in the legal processes.* **Methodology:** *This is a reflective-action research based on the analysis of daily works of Pulih Foundation and APIK Jakarta Legal Aid during 2011 – 2016 in handling cases, research and advocacy.*

Findings: *The major obstacles of strengthening women's position and in prevention and intervention of gender-based violence are the gender biases and double standard in perceiving female sexuality. The biases and double standard are still held by the society in general, including professionals (in psychology and law) as well as law enforcers. The biases and double standard are also reflected on the three pillars of law, namely the legal structure, the legal substance and the legal culture. The two NGOs work together interdisciplinary to strengthen the perspectives and capacity of professionals and law enforcers, as well as for advocacy.* **Contribution:** *The paper provides examples of interdisciplinary works of research, case handling and advocacy which opens the understanding that it is possible and valid to build knowledge from the field.*

Keywords: Gender-based violence, Indonesia, Pulih Foundation, Interdisciplinary work of Psychology and Law

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-979

JOB CHARACTERISTICS AS PREDICTORS OF WORK ENGAGEMENT AMONG GEN-Y EMPLOYEES

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Abstract

Introduction: *Employee's work engagement is highly valued in an organization, as work engagement has been found to be linked to performance. Currently, more than fifty percent of the current labour market in Malaysia consists of Gen-Y employees who are known as the 'entitled generations', where their work engagement expectations are considered different from other generations. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether job characteristics (i.e., task variety, task identity, task significance, autonomy, feedback) predict work engagement among Gen-Y employees.* **Methodology:** *Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (Schaufeli et al., 2006) and Work Design Questionnaire (Morgeson & Humphrey, 2006) were used to collect data from 183 Malaysians who were born between 1981 and 1995.* **Findings:** *The results of correlation analyses found all job characteristics were positively significant to work engagement. Using multiple regression analysis, it showed that only task variety, autonomy and task significance respectively predicted work engagement.* **Contribution:** *The current study encourages organisations to design a job with various meaningful tasks and opportunities to exercise autonomy for Gen Y employees.*

Keywords: job characteristics, work engagement, Gen-Y employees.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-981

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SUB-URBAN AREA: BETWEEN CHARITY AND EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *According to Indonesian Government regulation, PT. Semen Padang is obliged to perform corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities on the environment around the company. PT. Semen Padang provides to the surrounding community since the Dutch colonial era (1910) in any form of contributions. This study aims to explain the variations in the implementation of CSR by PT. Semen Padang as corporate contribution to charity and empowerment. Further, in this study will be explained (1) the reason behind corporate contributions in the form of charity are still persisting in the practice of corporate social*

responsibility and (2) What is the propensity and dynamics of societal expectations associated with corporate social responsibility practice **Methodology:** This study use qualitative method and data collected through interviews with community leaders from various segments of society. In addition, the data were also collected through focus group discussion. All the data that has been collected is processed and interpreted descriptive analytical method **Findings:** The result found the pattern of implementation of corporate social responsibility in the form of pure charity, but with a tendency to combine with forms of empowerment. The contribution of this study is that corporate social responsibility in the form of charity is still difficult to be eliminated entirely within the local community **Contribution:** the interaction between the local communities interests and expectations with the interests of PT. Semen Padang resulted in the form of mixture of corporate social responsibility charitable activities and leads to empowerment

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Charity, Empowerment,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-983

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SUB-URBAN AREA: BETWEEN CHARITY AND EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: According to Indonesian Government regulation, PT. Semen Padang is obliged to perform corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities on the environment around the company. PT. Semen Padang provides to the surrounding community since the Dutch colonial era (1910) in any form of contributions. This study aims to explain the variations in the implementation of CSR by PT. Semen Padang as corporate contribution to charity and empowerment. Further, in this study will be explained (1) the reason behind corporate contributions in the form of charity are still persisting in the practice of corporate social responsibility and (2) What is the propensity and dynamics of societal expectations associated with corporate social responsibility practice **Methodology:** This study use qualitative method and data collected through interviews with community leaders from various segments of society. In addition, the data were also collected through focus group discussion. All the data that has been collected is processed and interpreted descriptive analytical method **Findings:** The result found the pattern of implementation of corporate social responsibility in the form of pure charity, but with a tendency to combine with forms of empowerment. The contribution of this study is that corporate social responsibility in the form of charity is still difficult to be eliminated entirely within the local community **Contribution:** the interaction between the local communities interests and expectations with the interests of PT. Semen Padang resulted in the form of mixture of corporate social responsibility charitable activities and leads to empowerment.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Charity, Empowerment,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-984

REVOCAION POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR THE PERPETRATORS OF CORRUPTION ACCORDING TO INDONESIAN LAW SYSTEM

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Abstract

Introduction: Indonesia still in concern with the prosecution of some politician at central and regional levels because of corruption. The corruption has been regarded as an extraordinary crime. In the purpose of giving deterrent effect then Corruption Eradication Commission has made a breakthrough by giving punishment as an additional penalty of revocation of the political rights to the perpetrator of corruption. In the other hand the additional verdict arise a polemic because there is an overlap in the regulation of political disenfranchisement of individuals or citizens

Methodology: This research uses normative qualitative approach **Findings:** The overlapping rules on the revocation of political rights in Indonesia shows that there is no synchronization rule of law and human rights, especially in the revocation of individual political rights. For the future Indonesia must have the instrument of law as the synchronization for individual political right. **Contribution:** This research will give contribution to guarantee individual political rights which is ruled by law.

Keywords: political rights, corruption, verdict, human right

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-986

THE USE OF VIOLENCE IN INDONESIAN POLICE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

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Abstract

Introduction: *The use of violence by the police is often connected to a paradox: to stop violence, police often have to resort to use violence themselves. This paradox is most problematic in the investigation process where the police have to walk the line between their duty to solve the cases and to respect the suspects' fundamental rights. It gets more complicated as during the investigation process, the police have the authority to take hard measures such as arrest, detention, searching, seizing, and examining documents. It is during this process where the act of violence often employed through false arrest, maladministration, evidence engineering, and physical assaults* **Methodology:** *This research is conducted empirically by using primary and secondary data sources such as the laws, literature, and doctrines. The analysis of data is conducted qualitatively* **Findings:** *The main factors that influence the Indonesian Police's performance during investigation processes are: the lack of competence as investigator, the excess of investigator officers' authority, the lack of internal supervision control, and the absent of strict punishments for police misconducts. The violence employed by the police during the investigation process happened in several moments, namely during arrest, interrogation, investigation and detention. The form of violence being used includes physical violence, psychological violence, and the use of automatic weapon.* **Contribution:** *Most of the studies that have been done on Indonesian Police Force are mostly concerned with the politics and systemic reformation in the Police institution. But to understand the way violence is being used by the police, we need to analyse the specific area in which it is mostly occurred. This study tries to specifically address the Police's performance issues in law enforcement, especially during the investigation process.*

Keywords: violence, police investigation, force action, investigation process

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-988

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN PERSPECTIVE OF FULFILLMENT CITIZENS RIGHTS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *One form of labor recruitment in Indonesia is through outsourcing system. Employment Relations Outsourcing System under the provisions of Act No. 23 of 2003 on Manpower, until now not been able to provide welfare for workers / laborers, in improving the productivity of companies equally. Labor did not get the rights that have been pledged in the Act, in addition to the outsourcing system creates uncertainty in the employment relationship* **Methodology:** *Constructivism paradigm used in this study by selecting the macro and micro theory to analyze the problem. Macro theory used is the welfare state theory, the theory of operation of the law, while the micro theory used is the theory of conflict, progressive legal theory, symbolic interaction theory, and the theory of legal culture. Method used in this study is qualitative. The approach used in this study is a socio-legal research* **Findings:** *Outsourcing system does not give the labors their rights* **Contribution:** *The labors law should be changed so that the labors rights can be guaranteed*

Keywords: labor law, outsourcing system, human rights, employment relationship

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-989

A REVIEW ON GREEN ASSESSMENT TOOL'S CRITERIA OF GREENRE, GBI, GREEN SHIP AND LEED

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Abstract

Introduction: *The objective of the paper is to evaluate the assessment criteria of the rating tools. The study has found that four similar criteria that had been identified in the assessment tools such as energy efficiency, water efficiency, material and resources and indoor quality environment.* **Methodology:** *This paper review on the*

common assessment criteria in these rating tools are energy efficiency, indoor environmental quality, sustainable site planning and management, material and resources, innovation, waste management, and other green features. **Findings:** The study has found that four similar criteria that had been identified in the assessment tools such as energy efficiency, water efficiency, material and resources and indoor quality environment. However, the elements on environmental friendly material, reusable or recycle material and the management of waste should be emphasis for the establishment of green rating tools. **Contribution:** The improvement should be made based on the needed of each countries, based on the review LEED is the most clear elements highlighted and it is more complex with others because there include of four importance elements which are, friendly material, reusable, recycle and waste management. Moreover, the GreenRE is more clear and focus on to preserve resources and Green ship is more clear and focus on the material used.

Keywords: Rating tools, green building, environment, assessment

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1000

CYCLING LAWS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN MALAYSIAN LAW AND ENGLISH LAW

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Abstract

Introduction: This article is to compare the laws of cycling between the United Kingdom and Malaysia. In Malaysia, cycling is a trend and there are no special rules in regards to cyclist or bicycles in general. The law only refers to bicycles a few times, which is largely found in the Road Transport Act 1987. Heavy reference is given to motorcyclist as mopeds (under-bone motorcycles) are much more popular due to its affordability, low maintenance, size, and mobility in Malaysia. However, in the United Kingdom, cycling is more of a lifestyle and a way of commute. The operation and usage of bicycles are mainly govern by the provisions found in the United Kingdom Highway Code. **Methodology:** This research adopts a qualitative type of research. Semi-structured interviews was carried out in order to obtain different views in relation to the research topic. The target group of interviewees are the legal officers from the Land Public Transport Commission (SPAD), the Road Transport Department (JPJ), and cyclists. This interview was aimed to provide us with better understanding of transportation laws specifically laws concerning bicycles.

Apart from conducting semi-structured interviews, we will also conduct a library-based research. Information was gathered from books and articles which cover the aspect of laws and data relating to cycling laws. Online databases such as Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw were used to obtain information on international statutes and cases in observing the positions and the development of the United Kingdom regarding the law relating to cycling.

Findings: Cycling laws in Malaysia is very limited. Not much was mentioned of the how to conduct or operate a bicycle specifically. Generally, enforcement officers and the courts would classify the bicycle as vehicles under the interpretation of a motorcycle. Most laws concerning the bicycle in Malaysia are on the prohibition of the bicycle to be operated in specific areas.

The laws that govern cycling in the United Kingdom is much more extensive compared to Malaysia. The laws are well structured and covers specific areas such as clothing, safety equipment and accessories that are mandatory to operate the bicycle. Further laws were also in place to encourage the public to ride the bicycle more.

Contribution: This paper is to contribute to the very few research done on laws relating to cycling and the operation of a bicycle.

Keywords: Cycling; Cycling Laws; Comparative Law; Transport

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1001

FACTORISING GREEN PRACTICES ITEMS

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Abstract

Introduction: Green practices support Malaysia Government to become an advanced economy by accomplishing it in a resilient, low-carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive manner. Many businesses

especially manufacturing companies aim to achieve a sustainable business which can be achieved by successful implementation of green practices. This study aims to establish the green practices dimensions which focus on chemical manufacturing company in Malaysia. The nine dimensions of green practices are cleaner production and resource efficiency, eco label, sustainable design, sustainable lifestyles, sustainable marketing, sustainable procurement, sustainable resource management, sustainable transport and waste management. **Methodology:** Questionnaires were distributed to the employees from middle to top level management in chemical manufacturing company in Malaysia. This study used multistage sampling technique and the data was analysed using partial least square (PLS), SmartPLS version 3. One hundred and fifty questionnaires were distributed to 30 chemical manufacturing companies which listed in Federation of Malaysia Manufacturing. The questionnaires were distributed to employees from middle to top management level from each department. One hundred and nine questionnaires were completed and returned back which make the 73% total of response rate. The questionnaires are divided into two main parts which the first part is demographic profile and the second part is the green practices. This research used five-point Likert scale.

In order to guarantee the content validity of the measurement in this study, experts in the field are requested to determine the suitability of the questions. The questions are validated by academic, experts from environment field and the discussion have been done with the employees representatives from the chemical manufacturing industry. The conclusion from the experts shows that the questions are suitable to be distributed to the middle to top level management employees in chemical manufacturing company

Findings: The findings shows that the nine dimensions of green practices which are waste management, sustainable resource management, sustainable design, cleaner production and resource efficiency, sustainable transport, eco-labelling, sustainable procurement, sustainable marketing and sustainable lifestyles are confirmed. It was found that all of the dimensions have AVE value higher than 0.5, composite reliability higher than 0.7 and loading higher than 0.7. **Contribution:** This research factorize the items of green practices which have the nine dimensions which are cleaner production and resource efficiency, eco label, sustainable design, sustainable lifestyles, sustainable marketing, sustainable procurement, sustainable resource management, sustainable transport and waste management in chemical manufacturing company in Malaysia. Thus, the nine dimensions of green practices are important in combating the environmental problems especially in an organization which will give positive benefits to researcher, manager, policy maker, government and society.

Keywords: Green practices, sustainable business, chemical manufacturing company

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1004

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES: HAS IT BEEN EFFECTIVE TO CURB THE PRESENCE OF RADICAL GROUPS IN THE SOCIAL MEDIA?

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Hasmah Zanuddin

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Abstract

Introduction: The role of media over the expansion of the terrorism increased since the beginning of twenty-first century. With the appearance of internet technologies and other applications including social media platforms, the terrorist raised dramatically. Over the last few years the young people of Middle East countries became victims of active presence of the ISIS and other radical groups. The representatives of terrorist organizations started promotion campaigns over these platforms with the purpose to attract more people to the promotion of their strategic goals. With that, the government of Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries lack resources in order to limit presence of these formations in social media. **Methodology:** The paper aims to prove that state bodies should develop and enforce relevant management practices so that to benefit to the improvement of the security of the country. collection of data through content analysis will add credibility and validity of the research. **Findings:** Throughout the research, the effectiveness of separate management practices will be considered in order to prevent occurrence of damages to the life and health of young people in Saudi Arabia with improvement of the national security. The paper aims to prove that state bodies should develop and enforce relevant management practices so that to benefit to the improvement of the security of the country. **Contribution:** This research aims to consider the effects of the use of social media by young people of Saudi Arabia over the achievement of strategic goals and priorities in reference to the living of young people and examined the Saudi Arabian government crisis management and prevention strategies effectiveness.

Keywords: social media, strategic management, ISIS. Alyousef

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1009

THE ROLE OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC WATER WASTE IN REGION SUBDISTRICT OF TERNATE TOWN

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Abstract

Introduction: Domestic waste water is liquid discharges from households, as well as other public places that contain ingredients that can harm living beings and interfere with environmental sustainability. Management beginning of the waste water is done before discharge to the environment is an act that can be done to preserve the environment. The research aims are to review the role of government and a domestic system of waste water management that has been done by the government of Ternate; and to develop an alternative strategy that can be used as a solution in the management of domestic waste water in the city of Ternate. **Methodology:** The method used was survey and direct observation in the field. Of the research conducted at four Villages in Central District of Ternate, they are Maliaro, Stadium, Gamalama and East Makassar. The sampling was done by proportional random sampling technique. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis using cross tabulation. **Findings:** The research results revealed that domestic waste water management system that has been carried out by local governments today is domestic waste water flow through the drainage network by utilizing the slope of the local area and eventually discharged into the nearest water body. The level of government's role in managing domestic waste water is low. The level of the community's role in the management of domestic waste water to the type of black water is high, but the types of gray water waste water is low. Factors that constrain among them are: 1) The absence of a government agency specifically tasked with managing domestic waste water, 2) understanding and awareness of the impact of waste water is low, 3) Limited land and funds, 4) Absence regional regulations governing the management of domestic waste water. It can be concluded that the role of communities and governments in managing domestic wastewater in the region of Central Ternate Subdistrict still relatively low. The low participation of the community and the government will have an impact on environmental degradation. **Contribution:** I state that my research result is entirely the product of my own work. As certain parts in this paper I quoted from books and other references that I have written the source is clearly in accordance with the norms and rules of scientific writing. Contribution of the research is giving an information to society concerning about the important role of society in managing waste water of domestic to lessen contamination of environment, and as well as to the government town of Ternate, in order to make a policy of environment management policy.

Keywords: Domestic Wastewater, Strategy, Management

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1011

THE FUNCTION AND ROLE IN THE IBAN SOCIAL RANK IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Introduction: The Sea Dayaks, better known as the Iban, inhabit nearly the whole of Sarawak. The Iban belong to the Proto-Malay groups and historically, they were from the Valley Kapuas in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. They migrated to Sarawak about fifteen generations ago began in the mid 16th century (1630s). They come into the state through the Valley Kumpang and inhabit Batang Ai and then split to the several places in Sarawak (Morgan, 1968). The Iban has social status in their community life. The Iban society does not have a hierarchy of social status such as the Orang Ulu. However, they have elevated the status so-called Pengulu, Tuai Rumah, Tuai Burung, Lemambang, Manang, Beliau, Tukang Sabak dan Indu Takar. **Methodology:** Therefore, this research was conducted qualitatively through an interview with an expert informants, observation and documentation. **Findings:** The era of modernization has led to changes to the knowledge of the young generation, especially the younger generation Iban own lack of knowledge about the function and role of each rank status in their communities. **Contribution:** This research contribute to the general knowledge of the Iban community own and other communities in the preservation of the function and role of each social status in the Iban community.

Keywords: Rank status, function and role.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1016

ASSESSING PRODUCT LIABILITY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The introduction of the strict liability rule in Consumer Protection Act 1999 (CPA) of Malaysia was intended to fill up the lacuna in the existing laws, to protect the victims of defective products. Local manufacturing as well as importers of goods are expected to measure up to the required safety standards. The law is in pari materia with the European Community Product Liability Directive 1985. The principle of uberrimae fidei by the seller should outweigh the principles of caveat emptor where the constructive knowledge of a defective product by the purchaser is greatly reduced especially with regard to the e-consumer. The extent of a consumer's satisfaction is to a great deal measured by the enforcement of these laws and this is reflected in the findings.* **Methodology:** *The study is conducted by using the quantitative method which involved a convenient sampling technique in collecting data from respondents. The likert scale was used in expediting the survey questionnaires which helped in identifying the underlying reason for apprehension by the consumers. The data thus gathered were analysed using SPSS statistical tool.* **Findings:** *In this study, the hypothesis were tested and proven to be significant in a consumer's awareness against defective products. The statistical analysis showed that there is a significant correlation between all the independent variable and dependent variable regarding consumer rights and defective products.*

In order to successfully claim against the manufacturer's negligence the injured must prove that the manufacturer was careless and that this carelessness caused his injury based on findings. The variables have moderate to strong positive correlation. Product negligence and consumer rights showed a significant value of 0.000 and a correlation coefficient of 0.525. This meant that they have a strong relationship and can influence the consumer rights. Negligence is based on proof that the manufacturer was careless and the carelessness caused injury **Contribution:** *The competing argument would be, whether the law on strict liability can be a deterrent to innovation or whether it can create new opportunities for corporate improvement and increase the profitability of a firm. This will also largely depend on human elements, when determining the liability based on a mathematical inferences*

Keywords: Product Liability, Consumer , Law, Enforcement

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1023

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MATHEMATICAL LATERAL THINKING ABILITY OF STUDENT THROUGH CHALLENGE-BASED LEARNING WITH COGNITIVE CONFLICT STRATEGY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Challenge based learning with cognitive conflict strategy geometrical concepts need to provide adequate opportunities for students to make observations, exploration, investigation, and experiment to see and suspect the existence of a truth and then test it before completing a geometry problem. the study is intended to investigate: the improvement of mathematical lateral thinking ability between students who are exposed to challenge based learning with cognitive conflict strategy and those taught by expository. the interaction between learning types and categories of mathematical entry knowledge on the improvement of lateral thinking ability, the difficulties encountered by students in completing lateral thinking questions.* **Methodology:** *This research used a mixed-method experimental pre and post test control group design, that involves 73 student teachers at State Islamic university in Bandung Indonesia, as samples. They were categorized into two groups; 35 students of class B as control group who received individual expository (conventional) and 38 students of class C as experiment group who were exposed to challenge based learning with cognitive conflict strategy cooperatively in group. As for the instrument, an initial test was administered to identify students' Math Entry Knowledge followed by a pretest and posttest on mathematical lateral thinking ability. the instrument content are validate, revised and tested, while the test results are analyzed in terms of validity, reliability, distinguishing features and level of difficulty. To measure the validity of the content, based on considerations about the suitability criteria such as prior knowledge of mathematics, teaching materials, level difficulties, and indicators*

of lateral thinking capabilities. Data analysis was done through significance test of t-test for normally distributed data (Gaussian), and the Mann-Whitney U for test if the data was not Gaussian. Meanwhile, to see the interaction between dependent variables, F test was employed if normality was met; if not, then adjusted rank transform was used. **Findings:** The findings show that: the overall average value $\langle g \rangle$ of experiment group which belongs to high category, higher than of control group which belongs to average category. Based on mathematical entry knowledge, it is identified that the experiment group has the following $\langle g \rangle$ categories respectively (0.75, 0.70, and 0.60). Based on this, high and average mathematical entry knowledge levels belong to high where as low mathematical entry knowledge is included in medium, which is higher than the averages $\langle g \rangle$ of control group (0.63, 0.59, 0.56) which belong to average category. This difference of improvement indicates that the use of challenge-based learning with cognitive conflict strategy gives a better contribution to the improvement of students' mathematical lateral thinking ability than the expository learning. **Conclusions:** the improvement of mathematical lateral thinking ability students who are exposed to challenge based learning with cognitive conflict strategy has higher improvement level than students who are exposed to expository based on overall and entry knowledge mathematics of students. there is an interaction between learning types and mathematical entry knowledge of students, students difficulties in completing the lateral thinking questions can be minimized. **Contribution:** Unlike previous studies which claim that cognitive conflict occurs during cooperative collaboration, this study argues that such conflict happens at cooperative exploration stage. In the context of challenge-based learning with the strategy of cognitive conflict, the ability to think laterally tend to be received by individual through challenging tasks or conflict. This study develops knowledge through the task, even nowadays, rearing prospective teachers of mathematics professionals in the future not only relying on the knowledge acquired it self, the involvement of teachers and other as well as completing the task is needed to meet the challenges of the problems.

Keywords: mathematics education, lateral thinking, challenge-based learning, cognitive conflict strategy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1026

THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGY, MOTIVATION, ANXIETY AND AUTONOMY IN CHINESE EFL LEARNERS

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Abstract

Introduction: The relationships among language learning strategy, motivation, anxiety and learner autonomy have been studied by considerable amount of researchers. However, those studies often center on one or two aspects, yet few of them focus on the relationship between all the above three variables and learner autonomy. In autonomous learning process, all these factors do exist and affect learner autonomy simultaneously. This study aims to : 1) explore the relationships among language learning strategy, motivation, anxiety and learner autonomy; 2) find out the best predictor in learner autonomy among the three variables: learning strategy, motivation, and anxiety. **Methodology:** This study adopted the quantitative research approach by distributing questionnaires to 600 non-English major students at three universities in Henan province, China. The research questions in this study were: 1) Are there any significant relationships among language learning strategy, motivation, anxiety and learner autonomy? 2) Among the three variables: language learning strategy, motivation, anxiety, which one can predict learner autonomy best? Two set of questionnaires were employed as the research instrument. Questionnaire one was Learners' Personal Factors in Learner Autonomy (LPFLA) questionnaire, including language learning strategy, language learning motivation, and language learning anxiety. Cronbach alpha was used to testify the reliability and internal consistency of the above three parts, the coefficient of which was .905, .827, and .860 separately. Questionnaire two was Learner Autonomy Questionnaire (LAQ), consisting of two parts: subjects' demographic information and learners' learning autonomy. Cronbach alpha was used to testify the reliability and internal consistency of LAQ, the coefficient of which was .890, preferable for the survey. The questionnaires in this study utilized the five-point Likert scale. The collected data was analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficient and Multiple regression analysis in SPSS Version 19.0. **Findings:** The research findings showed that learner autonomy had a significant positive relationship with all categories of language learning strategy in a decreasing order, including metacognitive (.379**), cognitive (.356**), social (.342**), affective (.340**), memory (.332**), and compensation strategies (.305**). A medium positive relationship existed between learning strategy and learner autonomy (.444**). Besides, all types of motivations except immediate achievement and learning situation had a significant positive relationship with learner autonomy: intrinsic interest (.465**), information media (.365**), going abroad

(.337**), individual development (.286**), and social responsibility (.246**). There existed a medium positive relationship between learning motivation and learner autonomy (.368**). Finally, learner autonomy was significantly and negatively correlated with all categories of learning anxiety: communicative apprehension (-.284**), test anxiety (-.215**), and fear of negative evaluation (-.166**). There was a small negative relationship between learning anxiety and learner autonomy (-.233**). The results of multiple regression analysis indicated that all the three predictors: language learning strategy, motivation and anxiety could explain 31.6% of the variance in learner autonomy. The biggest Beta value of language learning strategy (Beta=.361) revealed that it was the best predictor of learner autonomy among the three variables, followed by language learning motivation (Beta=.281) and language learning anxiety (Beta=.245). **Contribution:** Firstly, the study offers insights into the relationships among language learning strategy, motivation, anxiety and learner autonomy, thus deepens language lecturers' understanding of the effects of learners' individual factors affecting learner autonomy. Besides, the findings in this study will help university EFL lecturers bear in mind that learning strategy plays the most important role in the promotion of learner autonomy. Finally, the implications in this study can offer valuable advice to university policy-makers, language lecturers, and students on the development of students' learning autonomy, which will further push forward the reform of university English language teaching.

Keywords: learner autonomy; strategy; motivation; anxiety

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1028

THE EFFECT OF COSMOPOLITENESS, INNOVATIVENESS, AND INDIVIDUAL MODERNITY ON SOCIETY UNDERSTANDING ABOUT PUBLIC POLICY IN DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Introduction: The objective of this research is to find out the effect of cosmopolitanism, innovativeness, and individual modernity on society understanding about public policy in DKI Jakarta Province. **Methodology:** A survey method was applied by involving $n = 120$ heads families in DKI Jakarta Province which obtained by using multistage random sampling. Data were collected by applying instruments of non-test method. **Findings:** The research results revealed that heads families understand that the public policy in DKI Jakarta province was directly effected by cosmopolitanism, innovativeness, and individual modernity. On the other hand, through individual Modernity, understanding of heads families indirectly effected by Cosmopolitanism, and Innovativeness. It can be concluded that there was happened a variation of understanding of society concerning about public policy of capital City of Jakarta that through individual Modernity effected by cosmopolitanism and innovativeness. **Contribution:** This research result can give contribution both for government and private sector to be wellmanaging of Jakarta as a Capital City of Republic Of Indonesia. Hopefully, the governor of Jakarta can use result research as an input information to be consider in order to arranging public policy to develop or arrange the City of Jakarta by considering social aspects such as improving social information and developing innovation and supporting social information networking by fulfill appropriate media communication for fulfilling people's needs through socialization, dialogue and people participation of community based. For private sector, property developer for example, can use this result result as an input in providing information access and well service for group of poor people or lack of social capital. So, every people can have same rights and appropriate by considering social cultural environment aspects and available facilities service.

Keywords: Society understanding, Cosmopolitanism, Innovativeness, and Individual Modernity

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1029

RISK MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK IN STAMPIN AND TURRET DEPARTMENT OF PT. TOMASA JAKARTA

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Abstract

Introduction: According data reported that in the unit work of PT. Tosama Abadi in East Jakarta there wer 12 and 9 occupational accidents from the years of 2013 to 2015, and had never done a risk analysis on all the jobs that exist in all departments. So that the purpose of this study is to conduct a risk analysis of safety and health

work analyses at the Department of Turret and Stamping in PT. Tomasa Jakarta. **Methodology:** This type of research is descriptive analytic semi-quantitative method. Data were analyzed through the stages of risk identification, risk assessment and risk control. Assessment of risk level is done by multiplying the probability value, exposure and consequences which are then compared to the standard of AS/NZS 4360: 2004. The study was conducted in July-August, 2016. In the population is one job in the Department of Turret with 20 employees and one job in the Department of stamping with 15 workers. Sample equal to the population. **Findings:** Based on the research, it was known that the risks inherent in the Department Turret, a value of 90 (substantial category), the value of 100 (substantial categories), and a score of 50 (priority category 3). While in the Stamping Department, namely the risk value 1500 (category very high), the value of 150 (substantial category), and the value of 100 (substantial category). The conclusion is that the risks are likely to take the workers is large enough in terms of safety risk and healthy risk. Suggested to the management of the company to implement improvements through engineering control measures, administrative controls, Personals Protective Equipment, create custom policies occupational Safety and Health and commitment to policies, programs, and standards. **Contribution:** I state that my proposed work is entirely the product of my own work. As certain parts in this paper I quoted from books and other references that I have written the source is clearly in accordance with the norms and rules of scientific writing. Contribution of this research is both for people and government. For people, as an inputs or information to the public about safety and health hazards, especially at work. And for companies to implement appropriate control measures to reduce, prevent, and control of occupational accidents in the Department of Turret and Stamping, Tomasa Jakarta. For the Government, provide input and information that is useful in relation to risk management of hazards in the workplace and as a reference in accident prevention programs for workers.

Keywords: Risk management, Occupational, Safety and Health work.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1030

DA'WA ON SCIENCE: ISLAMIC FACE THROUGH LANGUAGE ON ZAKIR NAIK'S PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: The developments of the Muslims values today have been declined. Many people started to ignore the prevailing beliefs and customs as Muslims so that some da'wa are needed to be reminder for Muslim society. The Islamic view, the da'wa is the process to achieve some particular purposes on achieving the goal, where is is important to make the Da'wah must delivered in communicative and right way. In this present age where the science be crucial and important on everything, da'wah in Islam's perspective needs to be proof by science especially on building the true of Islamic face itself where this method was illustrated by one of the renowned contemporary da'wah figures, Zakir Naik. This paper tries to highlight what kinds of style and function of the language that used by Zakir Naik in keeping Islam values, the true of Islam face, through the logic and science

Methodology: This paper tries to examine Zakir Naik style on creating a different way of proselytizing where the unique characteristic language that are used on the process on delivering a message through the debate be one of his privilege. The paper used Roman Jakobson theory on analyzing the language of Zakir Naik to describe how Islamic face are interpreted on his perspective **Findings:** Based on data analysis of research on the style and function of language da'wah video Zakir Naik on religious debate with non-Muslims can be obtained conclusion that Zakir Naik has a tendency to use repetition and irony in the debate da'wah religion. The amount of irony in the language style da'wah because of his religious debate Zakir Naik as prominent religious leaders world-famous satirical opponents intend speech dominated by non-Muslims. The purpose Zakir ride uses language style irony in the context of his message to satirical that not all Islamic religious outlook was not good in the eyes of non-Muslims. While the style of language least used is the language style antithesis and metaphor language style that each earned one piece of data. In addition to a style that is in use by Zakir Naik, function style that is most dominant in Zakir da'wah video is emotive function. Emotive function is widely used by zakir Naik, is intended to express his feelings about the view of Islam in the eyes of non-Muslims in this world, mistrust of people towards Islam, distrust of the Qur'an and the Prophet Muhammad and the issues currently developing the Islamic religion has always connect with terrorists thriving today. **Contribution:** Because of the developments of the Muslims values today that have been declined in society where many people started to ignore the prevailing beliefs and customs as Muslims, the paper then present to be reminder and fixer

for Muslim society on seeing how important Da'wa itself on constructing society's belief and perspective on Islam.

Keywords: Da'wah, Islam, Language Style.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1033

MEDIA FRAMING APPROACH OF ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIAN CONFLICT: MA'AN NEWS COVERAGE ON WAR, PAIN AND HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

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Abstract

Introduction: *The media takes an active part in the conflict and has responsibility for increased violence or independent and out of the conflict, thereby contributing to the resolution of conflict and alleviation of violence. (Puddephatt, 2006). Many factors controlled the coverage of TVs, as a result of that the coverage had been deferent from TV to another. With regard to the media frames, each TV use some different frames to build news based on specific concepts related to that TV. Therefore, this study uses the case study of Israel and Palestine conflict to examine the Ma'an news coverage of Israeli's and Palestinian conflict, according to media framing approach. This conflict started from 1948 and keep continuing currently. However, this study will focus on the last war which established on 8 July – 26 August 2014. As it is considered the most violent in the history of the conflict, where it had bad impact on the humanity, economic and reflected in defining media framing. A content analysis was conducted of news broadcasted Ma'an TV. Over the 50 days war, violent clashes have erupted in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, with youths taking to the streets to protest against an occupation that has lasted almost half a century. Israel has been swift and brutal in its response - many Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces.* **Methodology:** *This study examined 429 news coverage and framing of the Israel and Palestine conflict, known as the 50 days' war from 8 July – 26 August 2014 by Ma'an News Agency, which delivers news to Ma'an TV (Palestinian satellite television station). A quantitative content analysis was employed to examine the news published during the war using two major frames (thematic and episodic) developed by Iyengar (1991) and human interest frame developed by Semetko and Valkenburg (2000). Holsti Inter-coder reliability and validity test value is 0.988 or 98% agreement.* **Findings:** *The results showed that, thematic frames significantly visible compared to episodic frames in Ma'an news coverage.* **Contribution:** *this study contribute to assess the nature of media (television) coverage of the conflict between Israel and Palestine so as to examine how and why they frame the issue the way they did.*

Keywords: Media framing, content analysis, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, War, Pain, Humanitarian Issues

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1035

ADEQUACY OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMBATING MISAPPROPRIATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN SUB SAHARA AFRICA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Prior to the adoption of Convention on Biological Diversity, genetic resources and traditional knowledge were often misappropriated by the explorers for the purpose of commercialization without the knowledge of the community and without sharing any benefit arising from such monopolized benefits. As a means to combat this act of cruelty injustice, UN organized international conference in 1992 resulting to the adoption of CBD with the main objective of conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing on GRs and TK having integrated access and benefit sharing in those objectives. After the CBD, different initiatives at both international and regional level such as Bonn guidelines, Nagoya Protocol, African Union Models and several national legislations have been tried to regulate access to GRs and benefit sharing. Subject to national legislation, the signatory states to the CBD should enact law that respect, preserves and maintains knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenious and local communities as their legal obligation under the CBD. The use of biodiversity is almost as diverse as biodiversity itself, in that regard, adequate and functioning GRs and TK regulations at national, regional and international level are essential for the conservation of biodiversity. The aim of this research is to critically analyze the adequacy of legal framework for accessing and sharing benefit arising from the utilization of GRs and TK in Sub Sahara Africa. This paper examines the regulatory regime of*

misappropriation of GRs and TK in Sub Sahara Africa from international, regional and national perspective to evaluate their adequacy. The paper proffer solution to overcome certain gaps and challenges facing by Sub Sahara Africa for better regulation and implementation of legal regimes on GRs and TK in Sub Sahara Africa.

Methodology: *Authors use qualitative and descriptive approach to analyse the laws regulating misappropriation of genetic resources and traditional knowledge in Sub Sahara Africa. Three countries are chosen for the purpose of this study, the countries are: Nigeria, South Africa and Ethiopia. Findings:* *The laws regulating GRs and TK in Sub Sahara Africa are not adequate. They many gaps and challenges need to be addressed by the laws to ensure conservation of biodiversity in Sub Sahara Africa. There is know any law regulating dispute resolution mechanism on how the dispute arising from the access and benefit agreement will be resolve amicably, and the law is yet to cover transboundary issue concerning transboundary ownership of the GRs and TK. If the ownership of the GRs and TK is not determined on the GRs and TK shared between two countries, the users will not know where to seek for access and the holders of the GRs and TK might loose their IPR rights in that situation. Contribution:* *This paper is my original work as it is part of my Ph.D thesis and the issues discussed in the paper has not be addressed by any authors before me*

Keywords: Legal Framework, Misappropriation, Bio-piracy, Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Sub Sahara Africa

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1038

THE ROLE OF SELF-COMPASSION AND SPIRITUALITY TOWARD DEPRESSIONG AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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Abstract

Introduction: *Pregnancy is a significant experience that causes changes both physically and psychologically among pregnant women. Hence, it can trigger symptomp of depression during pregnancy. Previous studies have shown that self-compassion significantly correlated with depression, as well as spirituality. Self-compassion can attenuate someone's reactions against negative situations, while spirituality can give someone strength for those who believe it. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the role of self-compassion and spirituality toward depression among pregnant women simultaneously. Methodology:* *Quantitative approach with associative design was used in this study. There were 140 pregnant women aged above 18 years old in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi who have completed Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), Self-Compassion Scale (SCS), and Daily Spiritual Experience Scale (DSES). Those scales already have been adapted and validated in Bahasa. Findings:* *The result of multiple regression analysis showed that self-compassion and spirituality have a significant role in predicting depression among pregnant women simultaneously as much as 40,8%. A higher score of self-compassion could predict a lower score of depression even when the score of spirituality was being controlled, and vice versa. Furthermore, the self-judgement and perception of transcendent events dimensions known had a significant contribution toward depression among pregnant women. Contribution:* *The results of present study gave a new insight and knowledge about the role of self-compassion and spirituality toward depression simultaneously in pregnant women samples. Moreover, the results are expected to be a reference to prevent and deal with depression symptoms among pregnant women.*

Keywords: self-compassion, spirituality, depression, pregnant women

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1039

VALUE RELEVANCE AND AUDIT QUALITY OF EARNINGS INFORMATION AFTER IFRS ADOPTION AMONG NIGERIAN LISTED FIRMS

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Abstract

Introduction: *The value relevance of accounting information in Nigeria has not been well researched. Therefore, this study intends to fill in the gap on the value of earnings information (accruals and cash flows) and book value. Methodology:* *The study adopted stock price model from Ohlson (1995) model commonly used in value relevance studies using a sample of 126 Nigerian listed firms in the stock market. Findings:* *The study found that combined book value and earnings information provided statistical significance increased value*

relevance after IFRS adoption. Also, book value and accruals individually provided statistical significance increased value relevance after IFRS adoption. However, cash flows do not present any statistically significant increase after IFRS adoption. This could be possible Nigerian investors do not use Discount Cash Model in equity valuation. Furthermore, the audit big 4 quality presented an effect on value relevance as a result of IFRS adoption. **Contribution:** Therefore, findings of this study provided additional literature on the increasing value relevance of accounting information in an emerging market setting like Nigeria. The study implication is to the policy makers, regulators, and government that accounting information provided value relevance among Nigerian listed firms after IFRS adoption.

Keywords: value relevance, accruals, cash flows, book value, Nigeria, financial reporting

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1040

THE SHIFT OF ISLAMIC PROMINENT CONCEPT “SYAHID”: FROM “WITNESS” TO “SOMETHING THAT IS CLOSE TO THE DEATH”

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Abstract

Introduction: In the era such as nowadays where the expanding on technology started to affect all aspect on human life, every concept of information started to wrestle to each other including one of the prominent concepts on Islam, the term of “Syahid”. This study is aimed to describe the term of Syahid as a shift meaning phenomenon where the presence effect of cyber media in the process of shift meaning be the crucial issues. The paper tries to highlight the shift meaning that was happened (how and what), and the impact of it to society. It will also highlight some of the general considerations relating to the meaning components itself, the core and the additional meaning, to reflect the attitude, feelings, beliefs and emotions of the writer or speaker of the speech community of the language in which the text is written to highlight how the meaning are struggled and overlapping to each other. **Methodology:** The paper examines for portraying the shift of Islamic concept through language phenomenon that appeared on cyber media. The shift in this research is revealed by analyzing and comparing the presence of Syahid word on one of the place that are related and closed to human life in this era, cyber media. I take analysis from mining of word frequency where the word collocations be the subject of the analysis. To support the analysis, I also highlight some of the general considerations relating to the meaning components itself, the core and the additional meaning, to reflect the attitude, feelings, beliefs and emotions of the writer or speaker of the speech community of the language in which the text is written to highlight how the meaning are struggled and overlapping to each other. In analyzing the text, I use a combination method of quantitative and qualitative approaches. **Findings:** Definitely, the meaning of Syahid that was found is more than witness, but beyond its common knowledge that Syahid is the term of death’s category. “Syahid” meaning became shift from “witness” to “something that was closed and connected to the meaning of death”. From the analysis on mining of word frequency, the wrong collocations that are rapidly spreading on cyber media had been found. There is extremely contrast in increasing word collocation frequency of ‘Syahid and death’. **Contribution:** The research is needed because on a rapidly changing world situation like nowadays where the people of different cultural and linguistic backgrounds can access everything on internet, the wrong information about a concept that are rapidly spreading on society in the place that is closed to human life, the cyber media, especially for the concept that has social, religion and important values in society, can make a big impact through the misinterpretation on human life itself. The wrong interpretation on one of a noble concept in Islam which tends to be influenced by ideology not only impact to the forming of the wrong mindset in the society but also impact to a great result against Islamic's face itself in the eyes of the world where "syahid" term often used as a justify on performing an action that is close to terrorism.

Keywords: Syahid, meaning shift, collocation, globalization, cyber media

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1042

THE RELATION BETWEEN COHESIVENESS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF FISHERMEN (CORRELATIONAL STUDY QUALITY OF LIFE OF FISHERMEN IN PULAU HARAPAN, NORTH KEPULAUAN SERIBU DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE)

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Abstract

Introduction: *Community of fishermen is one of social segments who considered as having daily life worse than other social segments, such as farmers, factory labourers, etc. This research aim is to investigate quality of life of fishermen in Pulau Harapan, Kepulauan Seribu Regency, DKI Jakarta Province related with social cohesiveness and social justice from distributive justice and procedural justice perspectives. **Methodology:** A coefficient correlation calculation method was applied by involving n = 85 fishermen in Pulau Harapan which was selected by purposive and random sampling technique. Non test instrument and explanatory approach used to examine the relation. **Findings:** Research result revealed that quality of life of fishermen can be explained and enhanced by perspective of social cohesiveness and social justice (distributively and procedurally). It can be concluded that 1) social cohesiveness related with quality of life positively and significantly; 2) also there was positive and significant relation between social justice and quality of life; and 3) there were simultaneously positive and significant relation between social cohesiveness and social justice with quality of life of fishermen.*

Contribution: *I state that my proposed work is work and work on my own. As certain parts in this paper I quoted from books and other references that I have written the source is clearly in accordance with the norms and rules of scientific writing. There are two aspects contribution of this research, they are 1) for Fishermen, Provide a description of the quality of life of fishermen, and evaluate the improvement the quality of life aspects as happiness, life satisfaction, fraternity and equality in social justice, as well as provide data resources about the shape of the kinship group on the facts of social distributive justice and procedural impact on the quality of life of fishermen; 2) for the Government, as a data resources that can be used to develop an important policy to improve the quality of life of fishermen.*

Keywords: Quality of life, Cohesiveness, Social Justice, Distributive Justice, Procedural Justice, Fishermen

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1043

COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING CORRUPTION BETWEEN NIGERIA AND IRAQ

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Abstract

Introduction: *Corruption is the great ailment that disturbed most of the nation states across the globe, its predicament is worst in the developing states than developed one. The sinister of corrupt practices have attracted the attention of international community to designed some strategies for combating its menace, this has adversely makes the member states to masterminds their strategies or review the existent one for enhancing probity, accountability and national development. This study compares the strategies for combating corruption between Nigeria and Iraq. **Methodology:** The study employed qualitative techniques through interview method in obtaining data from the stakeholders, academics and politicians. The data was supported with existent literature from the secondary or content analysis in order to analyze the situation in conformity with previous studies in the area of agreement and otherwise. This would substantiates the positions of the informants in the area of the study. **Findings:** The study revealed that both Nigeria and Iraq have institutional strategies for fighting against grafts in their country. It was also revealed that the strategies are effective in Nigeria while they are ineffective in Iraq; it also pointed that all strategies were facing some challenges such as autonomy, political interference, and funding, inadequate staff among others. The paper recommends that the anti-grafts institutions should be strengthen, holistic approach, and enhancing political will towards discarding the above challenges facing the institutions. The role of the media and civil society should also be recognized in fighting against corruption in their respective states. **Contribution:** The study has contributed to the body of entire of knowledge due to the fact that, limited study was conducted on comparative analysis on strategies for combating corruption between Nigerian fourth republic and Iraq aftermath of Saddam regime. This would bring some impetus for the*

researchers to present new knowledge through comparing the strategies for fighting graft within two developing states of West Africa (Nigeria) and Middle East (Iraq).

Keywords: Comparative studies, Corruption, Strategies for combating corruption, anti-grafts institutions. Nigeria, Iraq

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1048

MODELING TEAM EFFECTIVENESS AND ITS DETERMINANTS AMONG MULTIDISCIPLINARY ENGINEERING STUDENTS: A CASE OF MALAYSIAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Team effectiveness depends on the performance of each team members. Success or failure of a team is highly rely on the level of member's interaction. Effective teamwork is a critical learning outcome for engineering students and it is one of the most desired skill required by employers. All engineering graduates must have the ability to function on multidisciplinary teams. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to propose a conceptual model by identifying its determinants that actively contribute to the effectiveness of teams.*

Methodology: *To explore determinants of team effectiveness among multidisciplinary engineering student teams this study analyses a wide range of published works in educational and organizational contexts. To identify previous articles which sufficiently focus on this topic, this study searched the full-text of articles within several academic databases such as Google Scholar, Emerald, ACM, Tandfonline, Science Direct, IEEE Explorer and Web of Science. The literature search starts with keywords and search terms. The following keywords and strings were used as single word or in combination: Factors AND team effectiveness*, Determinants AND team effectiveness*, factors AND team performance*, determinants AND team performance*, factors AND team performance AND engineering project*, factors AND team effectiveness AND engineering project*, "factors influencing team effectiveness", "factors affecting team performance" "critical success factors of team work", "team effectiveness model", "team performance model" and "multidisciplinary engineering student project".*

*After conducting an extensive literature review this in-progress study identified several factors that affect team effectiveness in educational and organizational contexts. This study also explores whether they are also relevant in higher education, in particular, multidisciplinary engineering education in the case of a Malaysian public university. Several models and theories were also reviewed in order to develop a conceptual model of team effectiveness. **Findings:** Prior studies found that many Malaysian employers agree Malaysian graduates' lack of team working skills which would risk the survival of the organization and in result developing low-level interpersonal skills which is equally necessary for working effectively in a team. However, in the engineering education literature most of the previous studies have focused on the area of professional environments. Very few studies have been conducted in the context of educational environments. Moreover, several internal and external factors also influence the outcomes of student team work and not each and every group is effective in their objectives, and numerous groups fail. This study is designed to identify the underlying factors that helps students developing their teamwork skills, thus improving team effectiveness. Hence, upon analyzing the articles found in this study nine (9) factors are found to have more impact based on their consensus that seem to be more relevant to team effectiveness in the context of this study. They are- Team Communication, Trust, Team Cohesion, Team Leadership, Team Coordination & Cooperation, Team Commitment, Team Performance, Team Satisfaction and Task Interdependence. In addition, a conceptual model is proposed that demonstrates relationship among identified factors. It asserts team performance and team satisfaction as the predictor of team effectiveness. **Contribution:** The study is a comprehensive review and the set of factors that identified in this study would be the basis of future studies in the area of effective teams. Higher institutes and instructors will be more aware to take into account these factors while designing teamwork as an educational technology which may significantly affect team effectiveness.*

Keywords: Team Effectiveness; Team Performance; Multidisciplinary; Engineering Education; Teamwork;

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PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF EMPLOYEES' READINESS TO CHANGE: MEDIATING ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study investigates predictors of employees' readiness to change namely; appropriateness of change, management support, change efficacy, individual spirituality and openness to experience. The present study also examined the role of organizational commitment in mediating the relationship between psychosocial predictors and employee readiness to change* **Methodology:** *428 random sampling of a Higher Learning Institution in Malaysia consisting 214 academic staff and 214 non-academic staff were participated in this study. Path analysis was use to analyze the data. Further analysis on the Sobel test also used to examine significant mediating analysis.* **Findings:** *Result indicated that organizational commitment significantly mediated the relationship between those predictors with employee readiness to change. However, organizational commitment only partially mediated not fully mediated the relationship between appropriateness of change, management support, openness to experience and individual spirituality with employee readiness. Therefore, result of mediating analysis suggest that appropriateness of change, management support, openness to experience and individual spirituality are significantly predict employee readiness if employee show commitment to the organization. Only individual change efficacy show direct relationship with employee readiness to change. Mediating role of organizational commitment is not significant in relationship between change efficacy and employee readiness to change.* **Contribution:** *provide the importance of ensuring employee commitment before entering change initiative. findings also can provide intervention in enhaning employee readiness to change* **Keywords:** *Psycho social Predictors, Organizational Commitment, Readiness to change, Mediating role.*

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1051

THE RELATION BETWEEN COHESIVENESS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH FISHERMEN'S QUALITY OF LIFE (A CORRELATIONAL STUDY AT HARAPAN ISLAND, KEPULAUAN SERIBU UTARA)

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Abstract

Introduction: *The fishermen's welfare at Jakarta were depended on their fishing result, although, they have a high level of life, satisfaction with relatively minimum income. When harvest season come, they do thanksgiving together, and when difficult season come they help each other. The government's roles for their economics' welfare were at medium level. They sold their fish to nearest fish auction site. They work in groups with different divisions of work that impacted to their income. They work follow the agreed rules. Research intended to investigate their quality of life related to social cohesiveness, social justice (procedurally and distributively).* **Methodology:** *Research designed to explain the relation between independent variables with dependent variable with coefficient correlation analysis. Explanatory research model used to examine the correlation between variables. Survey method conducted to gain the data. The research population was the fishermen at Kepulauan Seribu Utara. Sampling technique method used purposive and random sampling technique. So, as the sample were all fishermen at Pulau Harapan (n=85 fishermen) as the respondents. Research instrument used was non test instrument by using closed ended questionnaires .* **Findings:** *The result of the research described that 1) there was a significant positive relation between cohesiveness and quality of life; 2) there was a significant positive relation between social justice and quality of life; 3) there was significantly positively related between cohesiveness and social justice with quality of life.* *Research findings described that 1) quality of life can be determined by cohesiveness. When group's cohesiveness maintained, the quality of life will be developed; 2) the quality of life can be determined with social justice. So, if the distributive justice and procedural justice conducted in the community of fishermen, their quality of life will be enhanced and 3) cohesiveness and social justice simultaneously determined quality of life of fishermen. If both were better, their quality of life will be developed.* **Contribution:** *For fishermen community: Provide a description of the quality of life of the fishermen, and evaluate the improvement of their quality of life aspects as welfare, happiness, life satisfaction, brotherhood, equality from a social justice*

perspective. For Indonesian Government: As data resources that can be used as a policy to improve the quality of life of fishermen

Keywords: Fishermen, Quality of Life, Cohesiveness, Social Justice, Survey Method,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1053

THE PHENOMENON OF XENOPHOBIA VIOLENCE AND ITS IMPLICATION ON NIGERIA-SOUTH AFRICA RELATIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *The renewed xenophobia attacks in South Africa on Nigerians and other African is an ugly trend that raises serious concern among experts and analysts of foreign relations. The latest scenario in Pretoria has resulted to loss of innocent lives and valuable properties destroyed by some militants' youths in South Africa. According to the Nigeria's Foreign Affairs and Diaspora Advisor Abike Dabiri-Erewa, the country has lost about 116 nationals due to the unlawful acts by some hoodlums in South Africa. This remains a major setback and which poses a threat to the external relations of Nigeria and South Africa. **Methodology:** The research relies on secondary data, such as journals, books, internet materials, newspaper and official communications between South Africa and Nigeria. **Findings:** The ugly trend of xenophobic attack have resulted to a cold war between Nigeria and south Africa in their socio-economic and political relationship, however the paper infers that adequate actions are required to be taken to restore and guaranty peace for the immigrants residing in south Africa. Failure to curb the menace of xenophobic violence in South Africa might degenerate to regional conflict which invariable will affect the relationship between both nations in all ramifications. **Contribution:** The research contributes to existing literature on the issue of xenophobic attack and its impact foreign relations, it also gives insight on the recent xenophobic attack which occurred in 2017 and its impact on Nigeria and South Africa relations.*

Keywords: Relationship, Xenophobic, Violence, Apartheid, South Africa, and Nigeria

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1055

COMMUNICATION AMONG PERSONAL EDUCATORS IN DEVELOPING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' POTENTIAL FACING EXPERT CERTIFICATION IN ASEAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY ERA

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Abstract

Introduction: *ASEAN economic society is initiated to open trade cooperation among countries which also make the competition of human resources more competitive, so the competition of the expert is needed many. Universities as one of the creation of university student which have the competences in hard skill and soft skill. Academic program could not be separated from communication process among personals who are related to lecturer and student of university. University condition influencing to students'potential in preparation of ASEAN economic society Era. **Methodology:** In this research, data collecting was conducted by interviewing to students of university and lecturer and observation. Data collecting result is interpreted inn qualitative descriptive.*

Result of the research shows that communication behaviors between lecturer and students in openness, empathy, supportiveness and positives behavior,

Findings: *Interpretation result shows that communication between lecturer and students in developing human resource potential is still obstacles to paradigm of lecturer that functioned as the transformer of science related. Character education as the basic complementary is still rarely. University policy has not yet allocated certificate legally in complementary certificate then socialize seriously from university make the students' potential development is just by the awareness of them*

Only some of the lecturer having support and aware to give character building of students. The effort conducted are; activity guide and evaluation in weekly meeting, build discussion forum and give guide, build support in ever meeting, build the students' confidence by giving trust, advice is not blame in job description, then position self as good partner for students in creating graduation chartered and competence.

Contribution: *in this research give contribution for communication science in ASEAN economic Society*

Keywords: personal communication, university students' potential, expert certification, ASEAN Economic Society

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1059

LEGAL REGIME OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SAUDI ARABIA WITHIN 2008 – 2015

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Abstract

Introduction: *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is the money that is invested in companies, property or other assets by people or organizations from other countries. Foreign Direct Investment is an important tool in enhancing a country's economy. FDI plays a crucial role in Saudi Arabia's economy especially in oil-industry sector. In recent years, Saudi Arabia is liberating its dependence on oil by welcoming FDI to non-oil sectors due to the fact of recent world oil crisis. However, the Saudi Arabia's FDI record showed that it has been increasing gradually since 2000 to 2008 before it has experienced a steady decline in foreign direct investment since 2011 to date. Methodology:* *This research combines analytical and critical analysis, by looking at the nature and significant of the legal framework for the FDI in the KSA through the history of FDI in the KSA. Moreover, this research will examine jurisprudence concerning FDI in Kingdom of Saudi via sources such as Shari'a law, official regulations, published reports, texts of international treaties, books and online articles and journals. KSA faced particular challenges intrinsic in relationships that attempt to incorporate foreign investment policies into Islamic legal system, while attempting to safeguard the moral values and spiritual culture of the country. KSA enacted Foreign Investment Law in 2000 to replace Foreign Capital Investment Law of 1979, aiming to attract FDI into the country. This study examines significant of legal framework for FDI in KSA and critically analyse degree of effective of the KSA jurisprudence.*

Findings: *Based on Saudi Arabia's planned investment for 2030, there will be more business opportunity for foreign investors, thus the potential and opportunities of FDI in Saudi Arabia are reviewed as well as the laws itself been reviewed as legal protection to the investors. This paper examines legal regime of FDI in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, by analyzing the provision of the current Foreign Direct Investment law and finding the solution to the gaps and challenges that the law has not yet deliberately covered, for the implementation of FDI regulations in KSA which will be more attractive to the local and foreign investors. The research found among other thing, the FDI is not well protected in KSA and it might not be attractive to the investors if the law remain unamended. Contribution:* *This research is my original work as it has not been presented elsewhere. The opinion stated in the paper is taken from my ongoing Ph.D programme.*

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Legal Regimes, Regulations, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1061

KNOWLEDGE OF ADR AMONG MALAYSIAN PUBLIC: A CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR FOR EFFECTIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INITIATIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: *ADR refers to negotiation, conciliation, mediation, arbitration and adjudication. Governments in many countries have supported the use of mediation and arbitration over litigation to clear the serious backlog of cases which deny access of justice. The effective application of mediation by legal, commercial, family, community and political bodies led to higher recognition and acceptance of ADR. But the recognition and acceptance of ADR by the Malaysian general public is lacking due to the poor level of awareness and understanding of ADR. This research attempts to expose this state of affairs and the importance of ADR to the government and the general public. Methodology:* *This study examined the ADR knowledge among the Malaysian public. It employed a sequential mixed method of qualitative and quantitative methodology to arrive at the findings. The sample consisted of a total of 300 respondents, 150 professionals and 150 general public, residing in Kuala Lumpur. This sample was obtained by using a purposive random sampling. The data were collected using a self-developed ADR structured questionnaires which was administered online, i.e., WhatsApp and E-mail and in person, across the target population. The public is divided into: (1) professional public, i.e.*

legal practitioners (lawyers, judges, in-house counsels, law lecturers) and executives (managers, administrators, officials) and general public, i.e. educators (matriculation college, secondary and primary teachers) and working people (sole proprietors, self-employed and working people). The respondents were assessed on two types of ADR knowledge (i.e. perceived and objective knowledge). Perceived knowledge was assessed through respondents' self-rating on how much they knew about ADR on eight (8) Likert items (on a 5-point Likert scale-High, Quite High, Moderate, Low and None), while objective knowledge through seventeen (17) objective questions of True-False items. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistical analysis were applied, while independent-samples t-tests were used to analyse the data. **Findings:** Results show that some 80% of the sample from the general population reported having completely no knowledge about ADR and some 10% reported having low level of knowledge, while some 90% of the professional public have high knowledge of ADR. The results of the t-tests point to a no significance difference between educators and working people from the general public, but statistically significant difference between legal practitioners and executives from the professional public. The findings suggest the importance to conduct conscious public campaign and education in ADR knowledge to the raise levels of awareness and understanding of the general public's ADR knowledge to ensure effective application of ADR as the preferred alternative dispute resolution to access to affordable and effective justice. **Contribution:** This study is the first of its kind in Malaysia which seeks to expound the importance of ADR as an alternative dispute resolution over court litigation to address the serious issue of backlog of cases and access to justice. The success of the government initiative to introduce mediation and arbitration to improve the settlement of disputes among its citizenry depend on the public to have a high level of awareness and understanding in ADR and its processes. This research would contribute towards better understanding of ADR, especially in mediation and arbitration, to Malaysians in creating a harmonious society.

Keywords: ADR, negotiation, mediation, arbitration, litigation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1063

FROM MUSEUM FOR JAVA CULTURE (SYSTEM INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN ULLEN SENTALU MUSEUM YOGYAKARTA)

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Abstract

Introduction: Yogyakarta is one of the preferential region in Indonesia. This Province has been called learner/student city, culture city and history city. Many stories about Yogyakarta are related to the story of Indonesia founding. So that way, this city has many museum which show many collections from history, art, struggle, and culture. Ullen Sentalu museum is museum which shows art and java culture from Mataram Islamic kingdom. This museum is awarded as the best museum in Indonesia from national geography and trip advisor. This museum is founded with the purpose to show the tangible and intangible. One of the purposes is how the children of king live in palace in order to be good sample. **Methodology:** In this research the researcher will explain about information system management in ullen sentalu museum and become a model for all museum in Yogyakarta. This research use qualitative descriptive to collecting data such as observation and interview. **Findings:** From the result of the research shows that ullen sentanu museum has new paradigm as modern focusing to essential and purpose of java culture preservation. Decoration system is artistically dominated. Ullen sentanu museum shows the new concept of integrated information system from professional guide as the main source of information. The other complementary from preservation purpose is integrated information system management giving description related to facilities, collection and promotion, art hint, discussion research presentation about art and culture by their official website. **Contribution:** in this research give contribution for communication science and system information management in museum or tourism

Keywords: ullen sentalu museum, system information management, java culture

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DO NOT RESUSCITATE (DNR) ORDER IN MALAYSIA: A LEGAL UNDERSTANDING

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Abstract

Introduction: *A patient can also make an order refusing further treatment or any active medical intervention to prolong his life. Generally, the law permits such order to be made by the patient through an Advance Medical Directive (AMD). AMD is a document containing the wishes of a patient regarding his medical treatment, communicated in advance, in the event he had become incompetent to make medical decision. One type of order under AMD, which specifically permits patient to withhold cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is through 'Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) Order'. **Methodology:** Thus, this paper aims to analyze the current legal perspective regarding patients' rights in relation to a DNR order. At the same time, the relation of a DNR order to Advance Medical Directive (AMD) will also be discussed. This paper adopted a qualitative method in exploring the issues relating to DNR order. **Findings:** It has been found that DNR is a legal practice that protects the rights of the patients. To make it as a practice in Malaysian hospitals, it must be acknowledged under Malaysian law through the establishment of specific provisions in Act together with specific guidelines, whereby it contains the permissible rights and its limitation, to draw the demarcation line between the rights of patient and doctor. **Contribution:** The hope is that, as an original contribution, this article will identify ways to push ideas forward by providing new evidence and argumentation. The patient's right to autonomy embodies one of the fundamental principles of medical ethics. Should patients' rights be limited? Indeed, DNR can be considered as an important tool in the conduct of patient autonomy. While in Malaysia DNR is still relatively unknown and it lags behind the United Kingdom and United States of America. It cannot be denied that there are now patients who have awareness of the need to have a signed DNR.*

Keywords: Refusal of medical treatment; Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order; Advance Medical Directive (AMD); patients' rights; consent and autonomy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1071

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION FOR UNDOCUMENTED CHILDREN: AN INPUT EVALUATION

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study evaluated an alternative learning centre which caters to undocumented children in the state of Sabah, Malaysia. **Methodology:** The input evaluation was derived from the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) model. To evaluate the input of the centre, semi-structured interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders. The participants included the head of the village, members of the village security development committee, the teachers of the centre, and an officer from the government body responsible for the centre's management. The study collected data related to the strategies and activities and resources of the centre. **Findings:** The study revealed that the curriculum was brief, loosely prescribed, with no standardised assessment. Important resources were basic if not limited, and this accordingly restricted the centre from realising its full potential as an education provider for the community. Based on the findings of this study, recommendations to assist future planning and improve the centre were put forward. **Contribution:** Access to education for marginalised children remains a pressing issue in Malaysia. The findings of this study are key to identifying the features of the existing alternative education programme, and improving it so that the goal of Education for All (EFA) is achievable on the long run.*

Keywords: alternative education, evaluation, CIPP

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1073

UTHMAN BIN FODUYE AND IBN KHALDUN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEIR THOUGHTS ON THE DECLINE OF STATES/SOCIETIES AND DYNASTIES

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Abstract

Introduction: *It is a tradition of scholarship in which scholars at times shared and differed on a particular issue regardless of the variation of cultures, locations and generations. The example of this is what appeared between Uthman bin Foduye who lived from 1754-1817 in Hausaland (Northern Nigeria) and Ibn Khaldun 1332-1406 in North Africa. **Methodology:** This is historical-comparative research comparing and analysing the thought of two figures, particularly on the factors responsible for the decline of states/societies, and dynasties. It should be clear that documentary method was employed in conducting this study. Hence, data have been collected based on examining the the books written by Uthman bin Foduye, his brother, Abdullah, his son, Muhammad Bello on Muslim government, administration, rituals and society according to the Islamic perspectives. Similarly, since the study is based upon analysing Ibn Khaldun's thought on the decline of states/societies and dynasties, his magnum opus, *al-Muqaddimah* also served as a primary source for this study. **Findings:** Despite the differences that exist between Uthman bin Foduye and Ibn Khaldun, the findings demonstrate that both scholars shared the belief that corruption, injustice, imposing a heavy tax on the subjects, indulgence in a life of luxury and favouritism are among the negative factors responsible for the decline of states/societies and dynasties. **Contribution:** We declare that the work submitted for the conference and publication is original, previously unpublished in English or any other language(s), and not under consideration elsewhere. We also certify that all of us approve the paper for release and are in agreement with its content. It should be noted that research of this nature will be of great importance, this is because researchers may understand that what Uthman bin Foduye discussed in most of his writings pertaining to the decline of states/societies and dynasties was similar to what Ibn Khaldun did in his monumental work, the *Muqaddimah*. Hence, so long as the contemporary Muslims and their leaders to survive in peace and progress, they should avoid whatever lead to the decline of the spirit of their societies and leadership.*

Keywords: Dynasties, Ibn Khaldun, States/Societies, Uthman bin Foduye

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1076

THE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TOOLS FOR NUTRITIONAL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: *The advent of information technology has greatly affected many aspects of human life. Currently, e-government and e-business have been admired and operational in order to achieve complete optimization of services delivery. There has been growing nutritional problems in recent times, especially the younger generation or otherwise, the internet generation. Many nutritional deficiency related ailments such as obesity, high cholesterol level, etc have become more preva-lent. As a result, there has been growing concern among peo-ple as to how this issue can be lessened. This has led to emergence of many websites and IT tools offering to educate and assist in stemming the drift. Consequently, from the foregoing, the objectives of this research work are to investigate the utilization of internet for seeking nutritional information among internet users in Malaysia and their likely intention to use food choice recommender system for personal nutritional management. **Methodology:** CONTEXT OF STUDY, POPULATION, SAMPLE AND INSTRUMENT*
The instrument for data collection for this research was a survey questionnaire developed and validated. A five-point Likert scale was adopted for the items, where 5 represented "Strongly Agree" and 1 repre-sented strongly disagree responses. In ensuring relia-bility and validity of the present confirmatory study, the items were adapted based on acceptable Cronbach's alpha reliability score above 0.6 and valid-ity score above 0.7 in prior exploratory researches.

DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY

A total of 400 completed responses were recorded from the online questionnaire. To ensure successful responses, the lecturers for the courses clusters select-ed were contacted to solicit their supports in disseminating information about the survey. The copy of the online questionnaire was included for review by the lecturers so that they may have a full grasp of what the survey is all about. It was after gaining their approvals

and supports that the survey was posted in the online e-learning platforms. The average time needed to complete the survey is about 5mins. **Findings:** The demographic of the despondence that there are more female than male evinced that female are more interested in their health status compared to male. The age distribution of the correspondences shows that about half fall between 18 – 22 years while the least percentage was observed in the group that were less than 18 years. Further increase in age above 22 resulted in reduction in percentage of correspondents. The survey was almost evenly distributed between working and students. The purpose of using the devices varies among the correspondence where by slightly more than 90 % used it for social networking while searching for in-formation and learning were a little above 80%.

About 53% of the respondent strongly agreed that religious belief is most important in selecting dish in restaurant and another 32% of the respondents are choosing based on health reason. Nevertheless, taste and aroma had persuaded 29.5% of other respondent in deciding the menu. About 29% of the respondents still consider nutritional values are important of the dishes decide, while 28% of the respondent are likely to determine by the cost of the food.

Table 3 shows the use of IT for food related information. The respondents only sometimes receive the information on food health and food hazard which indicate 37.8% and 36% of respondents respectively. Only 2% and 2.5% of the respondents that never read information regarding food health and food hazard otherwise most of the respondents had read the information on food health. And a total 21.3% of respondent stated that they always watch video on how to prepare a meal and a total 18.5% of respondents always search ingredients or preparation method for dish. 30.3% respondents agreed to use internet food recipes during food preparation. Only about one-third or less of the respondents were aware of blog on food choice, health and hazard. Be-sides, 9.5% of respondents were extremely aware any blog discussing about food and health also for food hazard. Moreover, only 8.5% of respondent's aware applications that suggest food choice or eating habit. And a total of 8.8%, 13.3%, and 11.5% of them extremely used blog on food choosing, food and health, and food hazard.

Contribution: The respondents do realize the importance IT-enabled food choice system. Although, lack of awareness contributed to the reduced usage of food information from internet, the respondents express intention to use. Even the awareness of respondents about any blog on food choice is still average rate. Therefore users need awareness to read a blog as it works as an effective guideline in utilizing the apps services. Nutrition applications seeking to utilize internet tools in nutrition management should prioritize management tasks to empower users to use resources with more confidence. It is therefore recommended that the people should be reviewed or rather geared towards the use of multimedia and interactive approach.

Keywords: Food choice; Information; Management; Nutritional

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1082

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AMONGST TERTIARY STUDENTS IN MLEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction:

The relentless wave of using mobile device in Malaysia, as a tool of teaching and learning in educational setting is incontestable. Multitudinous tertiary institutions have adapted this technology in their academic system; due to its approach aids synchronous and asynchronous learning towards achieving educational outcomes. In spite of the rapid expansion medium employed of mobile learning (mLearning), students' communicative competence in academic context is a major concern. Especially, students are communicating in a not mother-tongue language or being a bilingual of English language. **Methodology:** Hence, this quantitative study looked upon 125 students' communication strategies in mLearning at tertiary level; on their attitude and the most frequency of the communication strategies used amongst them. **Findings:** The results revealed that students' communicative competence was positively associated with the use of mobile in their learning. It also indicated that students often employed achievement strategies as they deemed the imperative role of achievement strategies in communicating and least often employed the reduction strategies in this medium of learning. **Contribution:** This finding reflected an overview of students' interaction in mLearning setting; as it can be used to benefit academicians in assisting students on their communicative competence not only in- yet also out- of the mLearning process. Thus, several implications were discussed further in this study.

Keywords: Communication strategies, communicative competence, mLearning.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1098

THE EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION ON SOCIO - ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SOKOTO STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Introduction: *Much damage has been done to the environment by industrial pollution causing health hazards, soil infertility and environmental degradation. More than one billion people in the world are exposed to potentially health-damaging levels of air pollution. Unfortunately, in cities around the world, residents have come to accept smog and polluted air as normal. Air pollution in urban areas is caused primarily by emissions from automobiles and secondarily by emissions from electric power plants and heavy industries. Urban smog not only limits visibility, it can lead to health problems as uncomfortable as eye irritation and as deadly as lung cancer. Such problems are especially severe in developing countries. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that up to 700,000 premature deaths per year could be prevented if pollutants were brought down to safer levels (Carty 1999; world resources institutes, 1998). The main aim of the paper is to look into the effects of air pollution on socio – economic activities in Sokoto state of Nigeria, sensitize the populace on the dangers associated with environmental pollution and possibly proffer solutions to the problems.* **Methodology:** *Secondary data was used to systematically review the literature through narrative method. In order to address the issue of air pollution, Functionalist paradigm was used in this paper, in which Talcott Parsons 'AGIL' schema was relevant because it had shown how societal problems can be resolved especially those affecting the structures and institutions of the society.* **Findings:** *The findings revealed that although various pollutants have been identified by researchers in Environmental Sociology, some pollutants were, however, identified and widely associated with air pollution, especially with emissions from industrial activities, auto mobiles and other sources of pollutants that causes harm to both man and his environment. These pollutants include Sulphur dioxide, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, etc.*

The findings also revealed that although Sokoto Cement Company is supposed to be a source of development to Kalambaina community through job creation, providing cheaper building materials and other social amenities, however, it has negatively impacted the community to a large extent by endangering the health of the populace, thereby, stagnating their socio-economic development. **Contribution:** *Recommendations were made that the government should create policies that will make the Company responsible for the damages caused by pollution to the host community. They should provide tenure employment, social amenities and also be made to implement environment friendly policies that will limit the pollution caused by the activities of the Company on the community.*

Keywords: Air pollution, Pollutants, Environment, Socio – economic activities, Nigeria.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1103

CHINA FACTOR AND DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION: THE COLLAPSE OF KANO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Introduction: *In this paper, we investigated the huge textile exports from Kano to the outside world in the pre-colonial period. Moreover, we analysed the mass imports of smuggled large volume and value of China textile products through the Sahara into Kano market from 2000 to 2015.* **Methodology:** *The methodology utilizes a variety of sources consisting of primary and secondary data. The primary data is recovered through a qualitative interview with stakeholders, while the secondary data obtained from the document review follow a quantitative approach, which provides an opportunity to make a verifiable statistic and analysis of a decade and half trends, to substantiate the study results.* **Findings:** *The results indicated that China, with much higher shares in world exports of textiles using the trappings of globalization through smuggling, dominate the Kano textile market. Consequently, it displaces local manufacturers by redirecting the contemporary trans-Atlantic trade route to the Sahara. The China textile sector has aggressively moved into the Kano trade by exporting more affordable goods that outcompetes the locally produced goods in a most devastating manner. China's role in textile production pulls back Kano massive production and historical antecedent. Kano practically cannot compete with China considered as the enormous success of the contemporary globalisation.* **Contribution:** *Our*

study can be used by the policy makers in less developed textile economies to fashion institutional frameworks that can improve the patronage of the local textile industry.

Keywords: China, Kano, textile, imports, exports, sub-Saharan Africa

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1108

STUDENTS' INTENTION TO USE ANIMATION AND STORYTELLING HELPS TO UNLEASH THEIR CREATIVITY AT TERTIARY LEVEL

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims to assess the predictors that affect students' intention to use animation and storytelling to unleash their creativity at tertiary level by applying the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model as the guiding principle. **Methodology:** This research employed a quantitative research design via distribution of the self-administered questionnaire and 300 respondents provided a complete and usable response for data analysis. Data was analyzed using descriptive and correlation analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programme version 21.0. **Findings:** The results of correlation coefficients provided support for all of the predicted hypotheses, which partially support findings in UTAUT model. Specifically, social influence has the strongest correlation with students' behavioural intention to use animation and storytelling to unleash their creativity at tertiary level. Students' actions is influenced by people who are important to them including peers and academic supervisors. **Contribution:** The study results make evident strong confirmation of the impact of all predictors of UTAUT model on students' behavioural intention to use animation and storytelling.*

Keywords: Animation; Storytelling; Performance expectancy; Effort expectancy; Social influence; Facilitating condition

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1114

THE PRESENCE OF NATIONAL CRUCIAL ISSUES THROUGH THE LANGUAGE USED BY ONE OF INDONESIAN CENTRAL PUBLIC FIGURES, MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *Speech as one of communication forms which has formal characteristic, always has implicit meaning behind it. In January 2017, Megawati, the fifth president of Indonesia and as the leader of PDIP (Indonesia Struggle Democracy Party) had done an action that took public attention and became a crucial problem toward Indonesian people through her speech. National Issues like Pancasila and closed ideology that are presented in her speech, had triggered dissatisfaction effect to certain party, muslim society, where, in this case, muslim was harmed by the speech through language that was used by Megawati. Since Indonesia is one of the biggest countries with mostly muslim citizen, the speech had hurt all muslim in Indonesia and it will be a crucial issue for its citizen themselves **Methodology:** Two major issues of this article are (1) to see tendency of Megawati's Speech and (2) to show the implicit meaning of the speech. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis will be the approach to answer the issues above. By using CDA approach, the semantics and syntactic forms of the speech become the basic issue of analysis to see tendency of the speech itself. The paper tries to highlight the presence of Indonesia's crucial issues related to the speech of Megawati about the existence of Pancasila and closed ideology in Indonesia, and to see the tendency and implicit meaning in the speech itself. To see that tendency and meaning behind the words, critical discourse analysis approach are used to show and define the purpose of the speakers with their speeches and utterances **Findings:** The result of the research shows that the main tendency of Megawati's speech is to persuade Indonesian people to protect themselves from closed ideology by using Pancasila as the basic protection since closed ideology was tried to bring by some parties to separate Indonesia from unity. then, implicit meaning of Megawati's speech is sneering to muslim which had done peace demonstration related to Jakarta's governor election since one of the governor candidates, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama is not muslim. **Contribution:** People will have different interpretation towards language use depends on the context and situation happen through the language use itself. As mentioned in the introduction, speeches always have something behind words that will never be told directly. This research is needed to help*

people realize and aware in understanding the implicit meaning in speeches especially in Megawati's speech since controversy of this speech becomes viral among people in Indonesia.

Keywords: Implicit, speech, meaning, Megawati, CDA

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1119

A STUDY OF KL24: ZOMBIE'S ATTENTION

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Abstract

Introduction: Attention is something that we give to and pay for. Now, attention has a value and a real currency in business and individuals (Davenport & Beck, 2013). If one wants to be successful in the economy today, they have to be getting good attention (Thayne, 2012). Today, local film had faced hardships and hasn't been getting good feedback from the audience. A total of 46 local film been produced in the year 2016, and less than 10 films made a profit. For Malaysia films industry attention is very crucial and it literally means to have the audience watch the film. So, how attention play an important role in Malaysia film industry in order to have audience to watch the film. **Methodology:** An in depth interview with James Lee been conducted in this research paper. The interview questions will be semi constructed. The semi constructed questions allow the researcher covers the topics that are relevant, it also gives the interviewer more freedom to elaborate more. James Lee is one of the pioneer malaysian indie filmmakers. KL24: Zombie which directed by him and being the first malaysia film that crowdfunding by WEBE. WEBE is a Malaysian crowdfunding platform for people to showcase their ideas, if the project get sufficient people support, WEBE will fully fund the particular project. The KL24: Zombie was successfully caught 5000 supporter attention to support the idea on WEBE website before its production run and now the views in Youtube are more than 442 thousand. **Findings:** Social media plays a very important role on the beginning of the project KL24:Zombie. With close to no budget for KL24: Zombie, other than family and friends, the only way to get people to support are through social media. The director only spent around RM500 on buying Facebook ads. The job did not stop there after the project successfully. He use the currently trending in reddit "ask me anything" on YouTube to answer from the backers. Sometimes he use Video blog (Vlog) to update the audience such as how the casting goes, what kind of make up material, artist and etc. The production team are passionate on this project as well to promote the project on social media. These process really helps to build up more audience. Surprisingly based on the analytics on YouTube, the majority of the viewer for KL24: Zombie are from the United State. James Lee believes because of the name "Zombie" and English speaking which attracted the American audiences. The social media platform - YouTube allows him to keep track how long he manage to keep your audience attention. **Contribution:** Viral marketing is a strategy based on social networks to increase awareness about a brand, product, or an event before the item is launched- basically word-of-mouth marketing, but through social media (Anon, 2011). Malaysian film makers should start opting on imitating the similar process of marketing and start promoting their movies earlier. Although they might not have enough budget to produce a movie at that moment, making the public aware of their upcoming movie would grab the attention of not only the potential audiences but also potential investors that would want to invest their money to the movie.

Keywords: attention economy; social media; film promotion

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1120

EXISTING ISLAMIC FATWA'S AND GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE USAGE OF SUBJECT AND STYLE IN VISUAL ART: THE LITERATURE DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH GAP IDENTIFICATION

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Abstract

Introduction: There has been various research studies in Islamic art and Muslim art; however, the specific research on visual art from the perspective of Islamic law and principles (Shariah) through the usage of subject and style in visual art base on the Malaysian context still very limited. **Methodology:** Thus, this paper aims to review the existing Islamic fatwa's and guidelines pertaining to the usage of subject and style in visual art and to

identify the gap in visual art from the Islamic view-point research. **Findings:** The result shows that there are several deficiencies should be discover by other researcher which is; 1) visual art should be seen from the various types of subject (“the living” such as humans and animals; and the “non-livings” which are nature and man-made) and style (representational, stylization and abstraction), 2) base on the discussion of visual art ambiance, the new Islamic viewpoint should be discuss and collect from the Shariah’s experts. **Contribution:** Recommendation was given by using the qualitative approach for conducting further researches in this field of study.

Keywords: Islamic Fatwa, Visual Art, Subject, Style, Research Gap

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1123

A CHANGE TO CHANGE: SECURITY DILEMMA AND POLITICAL CULTURE IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Introduction: Diverse societies such as Nigeria in the quest for viable democracy needs a strong and capable governmental structure. A major element to realizing this is a proficient and efficient security sector. Both Political and public security establishments liable for the safety of the territorial integrity of the state and its populace against any form of external and internal violence. The Nigerian armed forces was among Africa’s backbone for regional diplomacy. But, this sector appears be-deviled by a number of challenges. Thus, this study examines the challenges of insecurity and its impacts on the political culture of Nigerians. **Methodology:** This study is a mixed mode one which utilizes questionnaires to collect data from Nigerians and from the world values survey. A stratified random sampling was used to obtain representative national samples. Statistical tools was used to analyze collected data. **Findings:** Findings from the studies shows that the armed forces’ remains poorly managed, and ineffectively funded, with relatively little budgets, given out infrequently. In 2000 and 2008, its budget stood less than 3 per cent of total government spending. By 2009 to 2014, it improved to an average of 7.2 per cent (\$5-\$6 billion). Corruption and poor upkeep leads to insufficient logistics. Ethno religious uprisings, unfairly and overstuffed personnel, poor financial management and weak auditing indicates that resources are siphoned. Ammunition are below average and scarce. Insufficient staffing exposes poor planning and a suspicious enrollment structure, training establishments and amenities remains obsolete and deficient. Staffs stays depressed as a result of poor salary pattern, deprived welfare entitlements and unwelcoming post service projections. This growing trends stands against the main task of defending the country and threatening to democratization process. This study further reveals that high level of insecurity drastically affects the political culture of Nigerians which hinders the achievement of good democratic processes. **Contribution:** Finally the study recommends a holistic approach to mitigating the challenges of insecurity thereby creating conducive atmosphere for national security and sound democratization processes in Nigeria. This study provides more awareness to policy makers , stakeholders, and the general public on well examined and argument-ed Approach to tackling the menace of insecurity in Nigeria which will pave the way for consolidation of sustainable democracy.

Keywords: Security Dilemma, Political culture, Democratization.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1124

ASSESSING CONSUMER’S RELIGIOUS CONCIOUSNESS ON THE MALAYSIAN’S GREEN PERSONAL CARE PRODUCT

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Abstract

Introduction: Malaysia’s Green Products are still very new for Malaysian Businesses; therefore there are few studies focus on green products and the consumer intention in buying. Green products are made from extract of herb as its ingredient, therefore as a Muslim consumer the tendency to buy green is high because of its green content. Although studies have recognized religious conscious is important in affecting the Muslim behaviour, there is less information about its effect on the consumer decision in buying green product. The objective of this study is to investigate the relative important of religious conscious on green purchase intention, as religious conscious has still not yet been extensively investigated, in explaining the consumer intention and behaviour

towards buying green product. **Methodology:** Result of structural analysis reveals the new model provides better fit and explain significantly. A survey has been conducted in a mall intercept with 350 female consumers using self-administrative questionnaires. **Findings:** Surprisingly, the result appeared to be insignificant. The finding provides evidence that consumers buying decision for green product is not influence by religious conscious. This article also includes discussion on its theoretical and management implications. **Contribution:** This study contributes to the improvement of our understanding of consumer's green decision making and the relevant marketing strategy for the local players in the market.

Keywords: attitude, purchase intention, religiosity consciousness, organic personal care product.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1131

CONSUMER PROTECTION THE TRANSACTIONS ON E-COMMERCE REVIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INDONESIA LAW IN ERA OF ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Introduction: E-commerce has changed the conventional business paradigm with growing up interaction models between consumer and producers in the virtual world. The characteristics of the e-commerce transaction, i.e. e-commerce transactions do not occur in a physical meeting between users with the salesperson, so the consumers have a much greater risk than sellers. Legal protection for consumers on e-commerce transactions could not be found in the Law of Information and ACT ON Electronic Transactions, and Law of Consumer Protection. This situation will further undermine the consumer's position especially in the era of AEC that accentuate the concept of free trade. The purpose of this study is to know the protection of consumer on e-commerce transactions according to the legislation in Indonesia especially to support the era of AEC

Methodology: The nature of this research is qualitative research, which purposes to the description and analyzes the phenomenon, events, social activity, attitudes and the minds of the individual or group. Therefore, this research was using the descriptive method which is intended to describe the actual phenomenon in the society especially the protection of consumers that will affect the legal certainty for consumers in the era of AEC. In achieving the purpose of this research, used the legislation approach regarding the form of consumer protection mentions the Consumer Protection Law Number 8 The year 1999 (UUPK) and Law of Information and Electronic Transaction Number 11, The year 2008 (UU ITE). Moreover, with the economic approach regarding the free trade through the e-commerce, which includes related to the election of the law, the risk divide was not balanced. The authority of the parties to the e-commerce transaction, the object of the e-commerce transaction, and the responsibility of the parties. This research has a scope on ASEAN countries who joined in the AEC as a form of the actualisation. **Findings:** To undertake trade era of AEC, Indonesia has issued the relevant regulation namely Law No. 7 The year 2014 about Trade, which introduced to the public as an Indonesia strategy to contain foreclosed the import products into Indonesia. This Law to set the general policy on the licensing for business players that involved in commercial activities to use the language of Indonesia in labeling and to increase the domestic product usage. Meanwhile, if reviewed from consumer protection, the Law of consumer protection still has the weakness that only reaches business players with limited scope in Indonesia, but the presence of the Law of Information and Electronic Transaction complement the weakness of the Law of consumer protection to legal protection for consumers. The Law of consumer protection and the Law of Information and Electronic Transaction have been able to provide sufficient legal protection for consumers to do the trade selling of goods through the e-commerce, legal protection recognized in terms of the Law of consumer protection and the Law of Information and Electronic Transaction where both the regulation has arranged regarding the use of personal data users, conditions the legality of an e-commerce transaction, usage Certification Authority, the problem clausal material and set the works that are forbidden for business players in the market and for produce the goods or services used as reference for the object in e-commerce transactions.

Contribution: The results of this research also show that the e-commerce is a form of free trade between buyers and sellers without direct interaction. The transaction of seller and buyers should refer to the Law of consumer protection and the Law of Information and Electronic Transaction. The particular product that entered into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must have Indonesian National Standards, that is the only national standards applicable in Indonesia. The seller has the right to obtain the payment from the buyer on prices of goods sold and also qualify for the protection of the purchaser intend was not good to implement the electronic trading transaction. Besides the buyers are entitled to a full information over to be purchased. And the customer will be eligible for the protection of the law for conducted the seller who intends was not good.

Keywords: e-commerce, protection, AEC

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1136

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Corresponding Author: a

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Co-Authors: a

Abstract

Introduction: a **Methodology:** a **Findings:** a **Contribution:** a

Keywords: a

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1138

THE IMPACT OF STAFF SATISFACTION ON TURNOVER INTENTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Staff satisfaction is gaining a lot of attention as it would lead to organisational performance and effectiveness. Universities as higher education institution (HEI) also cannot neglect the importance of their staff satisfaction in maintaining their competitiveness as compared with other institutions for the sake of producing a new generation with knowledge. The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the model of relationships between staff satisfaction on turnover intention in HEIs. The study employed a quantitative method using questionnaire that was adopted and adapted from previous study. **Methodology:** In addition, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) through Partial Least Squares (PLS) estimation is used for the analysis. The feedback from 1042 respondents was analysed using convenience sampling method, from which the modelling analysis for the antecedents of staff satisfaction (i.e. leadership, staff involvement, workload, self-development, working environment and communication) onto the overall satisfaction and its effect on the turnover intention is found. **Findings:** The findings found a significant relationship between each of the constructs studied on staff satisfaction and turnover intention as it was noted that the higher the staff satisfaction, the lower is the turnover intention **Contribution:** The conclusion that can be made from this study is that staff satisfaction in HEIs is a very crucial factor in a HEI and this finding can be used to further improve work conditions in a university in order to ensure that staff are satisfied in every aspect of university management.*

Keywords: job satisfaction, turnover intention, higher education institution

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1141

INTEGRATIVE SCHOOL LITERACY MOVEMENT MODEL BASED LITERATURE TO INCREASE READING SKILL AND READING INTERESTS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AT EARLY GRADE

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Abstract

Introduction: *For students of the lower grade, the reading skill and interest to read is the thing that must be developed from the beginning, because both of them is their capital base to continue to the next level, the teacher should be able to innovate for developing both of skills with appropriate learning to the development stage of students. Some problems occurred when the school finally provide such additional hour reading course, which makes the student tired, and this will only drop the reading interests of students. One model that can be developed is school literacy movement based literature that will improve reading skills and reading interest in a fun way according to the stages of child development. The purpose of this research is the creation of integrative school literacy movement model based literature to increase reading skills and reading interest of elementary school students at early grade. **Methodology:** The Method used in this research is literature study. Because this study is the conceptual study will be followed up in research and development for the dissertation **Findings:** The research finding showed that early grade students are very interested in literature, such as stories and fairy tales, this is when become habitual will be able to increase the reading interest, and literary reading habituation*

will also be able to improve the reading skill in low-grade elementary school students. But in its implementation, should be designed integrative school literacy movements, not only in the classroom learning but also cultural literacy in the school environment that is integrated with language learning. **Contribution:** In order to increase reading interest in the early grades student, government through the Ministry of Education and Culture develop the literary School Movement (LSM), As Stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 23 of 2015. But in its development LSM can not be applied to the maximum by the school because it has not been integrated and still using a common text which is not desirable students, and even some schools do not apply this policy, so that the objective of LSM not be achieved well. In this case, the literacy school movement must be developed become integrative literacy school movement model based literature that can be an alternative to optimize the reading interest and reading skill of student, because literature like stories and tales is a matter that is close to reading interest. The implementation of integrative literacy school movement model based literature must be integrated with language learning in class, and culture of literacy in schools. So that the integrative literacy school movement model based literature will increase the interest and reading skills of elementary school students in the early grades.

Keywords: integrative literacy school movement model based literature, reading interest, reading skill.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1145

READING CULTURE WITH MEDIUM GELIS TREE (SCHOOL LITERACY MOVEMENT) IN DEVELOP STUDENTS' CIVIC INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

Introduction: The objective of this research is to describe the development of students' competencies on civic intelligence as a result of reading culture using Gelis Tree (*Gerakan Literasi Sekolah (GLS) or School Literacy Movement*). School Literacy Movement was conducted based on regulation issued by Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 in 2015 on the Development of Virtuous Character, such as 15 minutes daily reading activity for student. Based on the previously described regulation, the effect of reading culture implementation on the development of students' competencies on civic intelligence is investigated.

Methodology: This research utilized descriptive analytical method with qualitative approach. A qualitative approach was chosen in this research because the theme in this studied is the social themes that the students' civic intelligence, and move from the existence of a social phenomenon that is the implementation of school literacy movement. While the descriptive method is used with the aim to describe how the implementation of a reading culture with medium Gelis Tree (*School Literacy Movement*) in SMP N 3 Subang, and then in depth analysis for know the causal of the effectiveness that Gelis Tree to the development or improvement students' civic intelligence. The subjects in this research were students of Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 3 (SMPN 3) or National Junior High School 3, Subang, as the pioneering and referenced school that implementing Gelis tree in GLS program. The participants in this research consisted of pioneering teachers, Civics teachers, class teachers, and students. Research instrument consisted of observation, interviews, study on documents, and questionnaire. Data processing was performed in three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and verification with decision making. **Findings:** School Literacy Movement with medium Gelis Trees has developed significantly competencies civic intelligence, which consists of aspects of intellectual quotation, emotional intelligence and moral intelligence of students. Aspects of intellectual quotation marked by: the development of (a) the insights and knowledge of students, (b) the ability to obtain and use information, (c) ability to make decisions, (d) the skills to think analytically, critically and creatively, (e) to build and comply with regulations, (f), improving democratic including good attitude communication, and (g) the ability to work together. Aspects of emotional intelligence is characterized by: the development of (a) skills in response to everything wisely, (b) concern for others, and (c) awareness of the responsibility. While the aspect of moral intelligence is characterized by: the development of (a) the ability to fortify themselves with a moral good act, (b) the ability to avoid moral behavior is bad, (c) a sense of empathy or concern for others and the environment, and (d) tolerance on the difference. Meantime aspects of spiritual intelligence does not show significant progress. Furthermore, reading culture with medium Gelis Tree has developed seven characters, namely increasing penchant to read, curious, active, creative, discipline, reward achievement, and communicative. **Contribution:** From the results it is shown that the implementation of reading culture with Gelis Trees enhanced developed the competencies of students' civic intelligence. The most developed aspects were intelligence quotient, emotional intelligence, and moral intelligence.

Keywords: School Literacy Movement, Civic Intelligence

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1155

EARLY DETECTION TO RECOGNIZE THE TENDENCY OF PORN ADDICTION AT THE CHILDREN IN WEST JAKARTA INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Pornography has been a lot of the consumption of the children, because the pornography industry has been targeting children who are not yet of legal age as the target. It is necessary for early detection in order to recognize the tendency of porn addiction in children. The purpose of this research is to find out a model of early detection to recognize the tendency of porn addiction **Methodology:** The research methods using a quasi-experimental. The experiments using Psychodrama and discussion with peers technique, and to measures the tendency of porn adiction used devices modified from standard measuring tools. Respondents came from three elementary schools of the State, Islamic Private and Christianity Private as much as 190 Students

Findings: The result find out that socialization approach puberty through psychodrama techniques and peer group discussions can used for early detection to recognize the tendency of porn addiction. The majority of students had seen pictures / scenes of pornography (86.3%), accidentally 73.2%, which is widely seen at home 28,42 %, and Internet cafes 22.1%, through hand phone and comics 39, 5% and games 37.4%.After seeing pornography, majority students feeling disgusted 46.4%, plain ordinary feelings 15.8%, and some have aroused 2.6%. The attitude after viewing pornography, student majority do not want see anymore 62.6%, but plain ordinary feelings 15.8%, even some who are addicted to 2.6%.The level of addiction tendencies tend to moderate, low 18.9% more than high 11.6%. There is a correlation between the tendency of addiction to the origin of the school **Contribution:** This research is original from investigators.

The contributions can be used to detect porn addiction on elementary students in any where

Keywords: Phorn adiction, Psychodrama, Peer Counseling

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1161

DOES ONLINE FORUM HELP STUDENTS TO SHARE IDEAS AND THOUGHTS

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Abstract

Introduction: To encourage the use of online forum in teaching and learning. **Methodology:** Qualitative research. The data was collected using students' reflection. **Findings:** Students stated that online forum is helpful in terms of sharing ideas and thoughts. **Contribution:** The research can promote the use of online forum which will enhance both teaching and learning.

Keywords: online forum, sharing ideas and thoughts

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1166

IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ATTITUDE ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Introduction: The indispensable role of Science and Mathematics to the scientific and technological development of any nation has gained the attention of science and mathematics educators. Therefore, this study aimed at investigating the impact of socio-economic status and attitude on the academic performance of science and mathematics secondary school students in Katsina state, Nigeria. **Methodology:** The study comprises of 260 secondary school II students and the use of survey design was employed. six secondary schools were selected through stratified random technique, three research questions and their corresponding hypotheses guided the study while self-constructed science and mathematics performance test (SMPT), socio-economic status questionnaire (SQ) and science and mathematics attitude questionnaire (SMAQ) were used as instrument for

data collection. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test analysis. **Findings:** The result revealed significant difference in the performance of students from high socio-economic status and those from low socio-economic status in favour of students from high socio-economic status. Also there was significant difference between in the performance of students with positive attitude and those with negative attitude towards science and mathematics in favour students with positive attitude. **Contribution:** This study contributes to the existing literature on the impact that socio-economic status and attitude has on students academic performance in science and mathematics in Katsina State, Nigeria. It provides science and mathematics teachers with explanations on how to encourage positive attitude in students and the government information on the need to improve the socio-economic status of people.

Keywords: Socio-economic status, Attitude, Performance in Science and Mathematics

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1167

ASSESSMENT OF DEPRESSION AND RESILIENCE LEVEL OF INDONESIA WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS USING SFBGT

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Abstract

Introduction: Introduction

Studies have shown that there are elevated levels of morbidity due to mental disorders among immigrants, particularly depression and anxiety. Some of these studies reveal that Migrants get mentally depressed because they are forced with '3D jobs'; dirty, dangerous and difficult. Women play an increasing role in international labour migration and currently constitute 49.6 percent of all labour migrants globally. In Indonesia, 69 percent of labour migrants in 2006 to 2007 were female. However, the domestic sector is often not covered by labour and industrial relations laws in the host countries, which makes this group of migrants particularly vulnerable to abuse.

Methodology: Design and Methodology

This research study makes use of Solution-focused brief group therapy (SFBGT), BDI, Beck depression inventory and the Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale techniques as tools in the quasi pre and post test. About 300 populations will be considered in order to give room for adequate 10% as a sample. A total minimum of 36 Indonesian women migrant workers will be selected out of all participants with moderate depression as the study group for sampling. Then this 36 workers will be separated into two major groups, 18 women in two SFBT group will be the experimental group on which intervention is applied while the other group will be a control group (n=18). The SFBGT was implemented by the researcher and two social workers. Both were national qualified counselors and had experience in working with SFBGT. The depression and resilience level were measured before and after intervention and then a follow up test after 1 month.

Findings: Results and Findings

The expected results of this intervention, SFBGT, will be to assess the depression level of all participants and thereafter the implementation of the interventions, make the assessment again. The result will be compared to the pre test result and analyse using SPSS to know the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing or minimizing the depression level by maximizing their resilient level.

Contribution: Originality and Contribution

The novelty of this research study lies in the application of the intervention tools which was to be used in this study to assess the Indonesian women migrant workers' depression and resilient level in Malaysia. Meanwhile, this study is necessary to benefit women migrant worker, most especially the Indonesian women migrant workers in Malaysia. It would also assist the counsellors and social workers. The more noteworthy significance is that, the study will not only influence the Malaysian government decision on migrant workers, it would also benefit the Indonesian government in policy formulation that has to do with the rationale for its citizens particularly to seek for greener pasture outside its shores.

Keywords: Depression, Resilient, Women migrant workers, Solution focused brief group therapy.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1169

CONSERVATION KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES BASE ON THE CULTURE OF SASI AT THE SOCIETY OF NEGERI WAAI MALUKU PROVINCE

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Abstract

Introduction: SASI is one of the conservation action base on culture which is using by the Maluku society in order to take care of natural resources sustainability. Negeri Waai is one of the society villages in Maluku Province. The research is aimed at finding out information about the level of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI. **Methodology:** Experiment Quasy method was applied by involving $n = 30$ people of Negeri Waai. Data collecting technique by applying an instrument of early test (Pre test) and final test (Post test) and were analyzed by applying T-test. **Findings:** The research results revealed that there was highly level of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI. It could be concluded that high conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI as a local wise in sustainability using of natural resources. It could be also concluded that improvement of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI as a social capital in keeping of natural resources sustainability. **Contribution:** I express in fact, that this research result is entirely really is result of my own work. As for parts of selected in this writing is I borrow ideas from result of others masterpiece and I have written down the source of him or his clearly as according to norm, method, and erudite writing ethics. This research result can be used as an effort in taking care of the availability of natural sea and coastal resources and forest resources as well for the shake of Negeri Waai society life and the society of Maluku province in general. This matter in line with the concept sustainable development in term of protection of natural ecosystem and ecology processes.

Keywords: Conservation knowledge, Natural resources, Culture of SASI.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1170

PUBLIC OPINION FORMATION: THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA PORTAL DURING CRISIS

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Abstract

Introduction: The changing media landscape, the fast paced social media networks and the rise online media, independent news portal and significant role play by individual strong opinion leader force for a more strategic detailed response in handling the online public opinion formation during crisis. A proactive communication plan designed needed to offer a balance perspective to various audiences, while, at the same time, not adding any fuel to the fire as public opinion started to form intensely online. Trends in social media had become an approach throughout the world nowadays in spreading an information to the crowd. However the questions asked, whether the information given by the independent news portal deem qualified source of information? And, how does this source of information managed to influence the formation of public opinion among social media users? This study aim to investigate the role of independent media portal in social media towards the public opinion formation development during Bersih 4.0 Rally. **Methodology:** Elements of examination includes the influence and the relevancy of independent source of information through the distribution of public opinion using comments made on selected Facebook's post. Content analysis on the extracted comments was carried out using the Application Programme Interface (API) webtools to categorize the sentiment polarity while SPSS version 20 to verify the association of the variables. The independent variables consist of independent portal sources, conventional media sources, public opinion sources and sources from monitoring agency while public opinion was taken as the dependent variable. **Findings:** Results showed the correlations and effect among the independent media portal in the social media towards the public opinion formation development. There were highest comments found on independent sources of information where it consists of highest positive and negative comments as well. There were association among the sources of information towards the formation of public opinion in social media, where results showed the $\chi^2 = 26.814$, $df = 6$ was significant at $p < 0.05$. **Contribution:** This study found that the independent media portal proved to be one of the most important source of information during crisis. A strategic use of independent media portal by the private and government agency during crisis may help for damage control and strengthen the organizational image

Keywords: Public Opinion, Viral Issues, Social Media Monitoring, Online Crisis Management Strategies

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1171

CONSERVATION KNOWLEDGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES BASE ON THE CULTURE OF SASI AT THE SOCIETY OF NEGERI WAAI MALUKU PROVINCE

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Abstract

Introduction: SASI is one of the conservation action base on culture which is using by the Maluku society in order to take care of natural resources sustainability. Negeri Waai is one of the society villages in Maluku Province. The research is aimed at finding out information about the level of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI. **Methodology:** Experiment Quasy method was applied by involving $n = 30$ people of Negeri Waai. Data collecting technique by applying an instrument of early test (Pre test) and final test (Post test) and were analyzed by applying T-test. **Findings:** The research results revealed that there was highly level of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI. It could be concluded that high conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI as a local wise in sustainability using of natural resources. It could be also concluded that improvement of conservation knowledge of Negeri Waai society based on the culture of SASI as a social capital in keeping of natural resources sustainability. **Contribution:** I express in fact, that this research result is entirely really is result of my own work. As for parts of selected in this writing is I borrow ideas from result of others masterpiece and I have written down the source of him or his clearly as according to norm, method, and erudite writing ethics. This research result can be used as an effort in taking care of the availability of natural sea and coastal resources and forest resources as well for the shake of Negeri Waai society life and the society of Maluku province in general. This matter in line with the concept sustainable development in term of protection of natural ecosystem and ecology processes.

Keywords: Conservation knowledge, Natural resources, Culture of SASI

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1183

STUDENTS' INTERPRETATION OF LETTERS AND SYMBOLS IN SOLVING ROUTINE ALGEBRAIC PROBLEMS

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Abstract

Introduction: In Mathematics, particularly Algebra, competency in interpreting and manipulating letters is essential. One of the fundamental problems in learning Algebra is making sense of letters. According to Usiskin (1988), letters can stand for functions, points, matrices and vectors. Therefore, letters have many different definitions and interpretations but very often students work with letters with minimal sense and logic. Letters are fundamental in generalized arithmetic, thus an understanding of letters forms the foundation for the transition from arithmetic to algebra (Schoenfeld & Arcavi;1988). Since letters play a very significant role in learning algebra, this study would investigate how students struggle with the interpretation of letters across tasks that require different levels of understanding. **Methodology:** This study employs a case study of qualitative nature as it requires analysis involving looking for patterns and themes in the data. It focused on one pencil and paper test, observation on the students when teaching was conducted and an in-depth interviews with nine year 7 (12 years old) students. The school was selected based on a random sampling of 55 schools while the student sample was based on the answers that they provide in the test. **Findings:** Three tentative themes from the paper and pencil test as well as two other themes were strengthened from interviews conducted. The themes that emerged from interviews showed students' interpretation of letters categorized as "combining" - which involved the combining of numbers during addition, "equating a letter as 1" - where any letter in an algebraic expression is considered to be equal to 1, "misconception of equal sign" - where students see equal sign as taking the value or the letter which is closest to the equal sign, "inconsistency with own rule" - where students made up their own misguided rules but utilize other rules for similar situation and finally, "seeing letters as an abbreviations for objects" - where students consider the letters representing objects. **Contribution:** This research was

conducted with students in Brunei Darussalam where studies of this nature is rare. The findings in this research confirms some of the other findings that were discovered and established around the world

Keywords: letter and symbols in algebra, students errors in algebra, misconception in algebra, Brunei Darussalam

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1186

STUDY OF DETERMINING QIBLA DIRECTION IN DURUSUL FALAKIYYAH

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Abstract

Introduction: *Durusul Falakiyyah is a book of astronomy written in Arabic by Muhammad Ma'shum bin Ali who discuss the direction of Qibla. This book includes a unique book because it uses Rubu Mujayyab as a tool in the calculation and measurement of the direction of Qibla. In addition, the book became a major reference in the Islamic boarding school to learn practical astronomy in Indonesia. Therefore it is very important if Durusul Falakiyyah to be studied in order to know the concept of determining qibla direction and its accuracy at this time.* **Methodology:** *By using qualitative methods of narrative, this article would like to know the extent to which applications use non-optical tool (Rubu Mujayyab) in determining the direction of Qibla. In addition, by using the comparative method will be known accuracy sexagesimal concept on the tool by trigonometry concepts in use today* **Findings:** *These results indicate that the calculation of the direction of Qibla in this book belong to hisab hakiki because it uses the trigonometric formulas even in sexagesimal concept. But in the calculation process still lacks the scale of less accurate data on the coordinates of Mecca. In addition it depends on how each individual user when they calculate and measure the direction of Qibla. Accuracy rubu mujayyab used in this book revolves around the number of minutes, in which the calculation results differ due to factors when calculating and errors in reading the data scale is too small.* **Contribution:** *The study of astronomy text of Islam in Indonesia is very rare and the results of this research as useful information related to the concept of determining the Qibla direction are covered in classical texts that circulated in Indonesia. Moreover, it can be taken into consideration and correction when using rubu mujayyab to determine the direction of Qibla.*

Keywords: qibla, durusul falakiyyah and accuracy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1187

THE EFFECT OF PEER FEEDBACK ON STUDENTS' ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

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Abstract

Introduction: *The aim of this research is to know whether peer feedback gives an influence on students' argumentative essay at the fifth semester of English Education Department in academic year 2016/2017. It was done from September until December 2016 (four months).* **Methodology:** *The subjects of the research were 44 students from two classes, 5 B as an experimental class and 5 C as a control class. A quantitative research by using a quasi experimental post test only control group design was used to implement the research and the sampling technique used was purpose sampling. The instrument was test in form of pretest and post test. Both students from the two classes were administered test of writing an argumentative essay. The data were analyzed by using T- Test.* **Findings:** *The mean score result of Pretest of class 5 C showed 72.32 , and mean score of class 5 B was 75.2. Then, the mean score result of post test of 5 C was 80.84, and for class 5 B was 78.04. Furthermore, based on the statistical calculation with the significance level of 5% and 1% , it showed that t - observation is higher than t - table that was $1.68 < 4.7 > 2.41$. It is important to describe that there is an effect of peer feedback towards students' argumentative essay. It is noted significantly that peer feedback has contributed a positive and valuable impact on students' learning argumentative essay. This also implies peer feedback gives a positive improvement on students' interest and motivation. Shortly, it builds students' self confidence and high social skill in their step by step learning to write an argumentative essay.* **Contribution:** *This research was original and far from plagiarism and it is very important to know that the result of this research can be applied in order to improve students' skill in writing argumentative essay.*

Keywords: Teaching Writing; Writing Argumentative Essay; Peer Feedback.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1189

IMPLEMENTATION OF BASED CHARACTER EDUCATION CURRICULUM 2013 IN ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS KUPANG CITY EAST NUSA TENGGARA INDONESIA 2015

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Abstract

Introduction: *This study aims to determine the general implementation of character education based on curriculum, 2013 in Kupang city East Nusa Tenggara. In particular, this study to look at the implementation of character education includes: (1) the competence of teachers in providing character education based on curriculum, 2013 and (2) the culture of the school in supporting the implementation of character education.*

Methodology: *The approach of the research is mixed method using survey and descriptive methods to obtain research data. The research was conducted in elementary and junior high schools in the city of Kupang, which includes: (1) Elementary School Osapa Small 2, (2) Elementary School Instruction Osapa, (3) primary schools Kelapa Lima 1, (4) Elementary school Don Bosco 2, (5) elementary school Don Bosco, (6) Junior High School 5 Kupang, and (7) Junior High School 8 Kupang. Research data were collected by using: (1) questionnaire, (2) documents, (3) interviews, and (4) observation.* **Findings:** *Results showed: (1) teachers who implement character education has been seen in lesson planning activities contained in Learning Implementation Plan (RPP), reflected in the objectives, materials, strategies (methods) media. Implementation of character education embedded values of character education. Implementation of the learning is done by teachers through giving perception that always enter positive values and educate students to always be eager and do better. (2) the culture of the school in supporting the implementation of character education: (a) discipline: visible 95% of students attend activities such as school attendance, flag ceremony, order / school rules, and others, (b) religious: through greeting, a smile, greetings, worship congregation, prayer together, and so on, (c) being true: through coaching to improve the fairness, learners, for example with their canteen honesty, honesty hours, and so on, (d) the school through education outreach program character, either orally or in writing, (e) a clean and healthy life in the form of concern for the cleanliness of the school environment, and (f) the culture of students queued through patience to queue up in the implementation of an activity.* **Contribution:** *This research is far from plagiarism and original. This research has contribution to education character for students and teachers in playing curriculum 2013*

Keywords: Character Education; Curriculum 2013

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1190

DOES ACADEMIC SEGREGATION AFFECT STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT?

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Abstract

Introduction: *Segregation in education has been discussed as one the contributors towards academic achievement. In the case of Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), pre-diploma and mainstream are the two categories of eligible students for diploma programmes' admission with different academic background. Currently, there is no specific mechanism to organize these students into groups during their enrolment. Thus, this study aimed to examine the segregation approach between mainstream and pre-diploma students as it is believed to affect students' performance.* **Methodology:** *For the purpose of this study, Statistical Software for The Social Science (SPSS) is being used to answer the research objective. Cluster sampling techniques was used and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of mainstream and pre-diploma students was the variable of interest for this study. All the data were approximately normally distributed ($p\text{-value} \geq \alpha$). The *t*-test of independent samples applied for testing means between two samples while Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) method used to analyse more than two samples.* **Findings:** *Interestingly, our findings demonstrate that there was no effect on mainstream and pre-diploma students' academic performance when segregation approach was implemented. However, being segregated or not, the academic performance of mainstream students was found better than pre-diploma students.* **Contribution:** *This paper adds to the education literature and provides insights to universities in students' group formation in achieving better academic performance.*

Keywords: Segregation, Academic Performance, Academic Background, Education

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1192

THE STUDY OF CONFLICT VICTIM AGGRESSION AT POSO CONFLICT REGION

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Abstract

Introduction: *The study of conflict victim aggression at Poso conflict region, Central Sulawesi Province studied the attack behaviour (attacking one another) among “actors-victims-new actors”. The underlying decision of victims to do the aggression or attack as the way to revenge, was to attract attention and demand justice from the government. In fact, it made the condition worse because the targeted object was often obscure and directed to the substitutive object as the substitution, which caused new victims as the actor candidates. This vicious circle complexity has become an important factor in protracted conflict at Poso conflict region.* **Methodology:** *The approach applied fulfills the need of descriptive analysis technique. The analysis technique applied is thought to have ability to explain in detail, because the study about the aggressive behavior has complex internal and external dimensions. This study therefore uses qualitative phenomenological approach leading to ethno-methodological approach. Besides, the study uses symbolic interaction (see Lincoln & Guba, 1985; Moleong, 2002; and Faisal, 2003). The judgments of the researcher about the aggression in this study are (1) as social fact of macro conflict evidence (society); (2) the conflict has resulted with many victims; and (3) the complex and long-way solution shows that the study deals with the authentic subjects, or nothing to do with the subjects in experiment studies. This is the reason why this study uses more than one approach.* **Findings:** *The research result discovered that (1) aversive phenomena experienced by the conflict victims at Poso from the most dominant at the first cycle successively (i) pain and suffer, (ii) injustice treatment, and (iii) aspiration failure. At the second cycle and so forth which then forming conflict-chain, more dominated successively by (i) deprivation, (ii) aspiration failure, and (iii) injustice; (2) unfavourable experience or aversive of conflict effect, had disturbed mental and psychological stability of victim families and/or relatives, that had potential to do aggression to the parties considered actors; (3) the potential of aggressive behaviour at each victim individual was inseparable from the social frame of the surrounding groups and communities; (4) the situational response constituted the aggressing factor (brutal) which was generally not directed to the targeted object, but targeted to the substitutive target which would emerge new victims and problems. The fall of new victims as substitutive victims, as the consequence of the main target missing, initiating the emergence of new problem. The parties (substitutive victims), then did the aggression as the form of revenge. Such bad situation became worse because there was no preventive protection and security from the local government. The basis forming the causality of conflict victims at Poso region became so complex and might occur up to now.* **Contribution:** *1. The aversive phenomena experienced by the conflict victims in Poso are presented according the degree of dominance in the first cycle are respectfully (1) feeling painful and suffer (2) injustice treatment, and (3) aspiration failure. Meanwhile, in the second cycle, and so on, it is dominated by respectfully (1) deprivation, (2) aspiration failure, and (3) injustice.*

2. *The inconvenient experience or the aversion because of conflict has disturbed stability of psychological mental of the close family or relatives of the victims, so the experience is potential to do aggressive actions towards sides or groups considered to have made the families or relatives victims.*

3. *The power of aggressive behaviors of every individual victim is inseparable from the structure of social groups and society. The situational responses are factors that sometimes trigger brutal aggression that many times cannot hit the targets except the substitutions that can lead to new victims and or new cases*

Keywords: Aggression – Poso Conflict

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1202

THE APPLICATION OF GIS TECHNOLOGY IN ASSISTING POTENTIAL BIDDERS TO PURCHASE AUCTION PROPERTY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Auction property is an interesting field because the auction property market usually offers properties that are priced below market value. Many people are starting to get involve in auction property market for many purposes such as for own use or investment. Other than that, people want to buy auction property because of the high price in primary and secondary market, the availability of loan, location and many*

more. This paper suggests that the use of GIS in the auction property market will be helpful for potential buyer in choosing the best property in a short period and also every information needed will be provided in the GIS system without having the potential buyer to do lots of work in obtaining the property information. **Methodology:** By using content analysis as most of the information provided in documents that are from lenders, authorities and financial institution. Furthermore, the potential buyer also must conduct a site visit to the property in order to check the current condition of the house and also to check the surroundings of the property. **Findings:** As a basic review information, this paper will help the lenders and auctioneers to provide much better information towards buyer and this will be a great marketing strategy for them to market the auction property. **Contribution:** this research introducing the benefit of GIS application in assisting potential bidder to purchase auction property.

Keywords: Auction, Property, GIS, Market Value, Housing

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1205

POTENTIAL OF ISLAMIC FILMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CREATIVE INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Introduction: This studies discusses the potential of Islamic films in the development of national creative industry. **Methodology:** This research is done by using the qualitative method such as library, observation, and content analysis of film's elements. **Findings:** The findings shows that integrated efforts to apply Islamic principles and values comprehensively in producing Islamic film products in Malaysia are expected to uphold the dignity of Islam and Malay culture values through film medias. Thus, Islamic film products are new and contemporary forms of preaching mediums suitable to current times and society. **Contribution:** Contribution to the knowledge of Islamic films studies in Malaysia.

Keywords: Islamic Film, National Creative Industry.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1206

CHALLENGES FACED BY IZALAH ORGANIZATION IN MINIMIZING MARRIAGE AND FAMILY 'URF IN GOMBE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Jamā'atu Izālatil Bid'ah wa Iqāmatis Sunnah* is a non-governmental Islamic organization working towards the reformation of the Muslim Ummah in compliance with the dictates of Islam. Since its inception in 1980s Izālah has been conducting da'awa among Muslims as well as non-Muslims. No matter how strong and persistent an organization is, there are some challenges that hinder the achievement of its objectives. This study, therefore, aims at assessing the factors that hinder the success of Izalah in minimizing adherence to marriage and family contradictory customs with Islam in Gombe metropolis of Northern Nigeria. **Methodology:** The research work is of qualitative in nature which entails several instruments of data collection. These include open-ended interview, questionnaire and content analysis. As the collection of data was thoroughly done, it employed sufficient evidence that are relevant for triangulation, hence obtained the data answering the research questions. Therefore, the questionnaire and in-depth interview were the techniques used to triangulate the data collected for this study. A total of only ten (10) participants were interviewed by the researcher. For a phenomenological study, the procedure involved with an in-depth interview with as many as ten persons. The researcher used an open-ended interview to be filled in by the interviewer in a face-to-face meeting with the interviewee. The population of the study is a combination of Izalah officials, members and non-affiliates within Gombe metropolis. It also comprises of both female and male of different social and age groups. This is to study and examines the strategies and tactics of Izalah organization in reforming the Hausa/Fulani family customs within Gombe metropolis. The main focus of this research is to understand, explain, explore, discover, and clarify situations, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, beliefs and experience of people on the activities of the Izalah as an organization. **Findings:** This study through interview survey of the Izalah affiliates and non-

affiliates found several reasons, some emanating from the organization itself, and others from the Muslim community which arose as hurdles in the path of social transformation which the Izalah intends to achieve. The findings show Misapplication of Divorce. The prevalent challenge facing the teachings and exhortations of the organization are the conditions laid down before divorce could take place, and the iddah period at the matrimonial home. Other challenges include: 1. Absence of Strong Islamic Values which leads to consulting sorcerer, fortune teller, diviner and the rest. 2. Contempt for the sanctity of marriage manifested in underground matrimonial violence and wife's humiliation without a shar'ī cause. 3. In modern days, priority is given to science and technology over other aspects of life, which lead to the degradation of moral ethical values. 4. There are internal hindrances that pose as obstacles toward achieving the Izalah aims and objective which includes: a. Financial constraints: The result of the interview reveals some financial hindrances in the organization. b. Limited Communication skills: The result of the data reveals the approach of the organization in preaching to people is unrefined manner, specifically to non-affiliate scholars. **Contribution:** This research is the result of the PhD thesis conducted in Gombe metropolis through assessing the achievement of Izalah organization in reforming the Muslim family. The research has contributed toward examining the role Izalah has played in enhancing the Muslim family through Islamic awareness on the importance of education. It has also disclosed how effective the activities of Da'wah by the Izalah in Gombe metropolis are. It has suggested how Izalah can improve its methods of da'wah in order to achieve its goals.

Keywords: Izalah, Reformation, Family, Challenges and Achievements

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1210

THE 5 ESSENTIAL SKILLS REQUIRED FOR THE FARMERS USING ORGANIC AGRICULTURE TO REQUEST THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE STANDARD (IFOAM)

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Abstract

Introduction: This abstract presents the essential skills that enable the success for the farmers using organic agriculture in obtaining certification from Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (ACT.) based on the international organic agriculture standard (IFOAM) **Methodology:** this article uses the qualitative research, data collection from examining the documents required for the certification, examining the agricultural plots of 11 certified farmers in the central part of Thailand, in-depth interview with these farmers, and focus group discussion with 2 scholars, 2 certification auditors and 2 agricultural extensionist. **Findings:** The outcome of the research reveals that the farmers using organic agriculture need the 5 essential skills which are (1) critical thinking skills - analyze the situation, gather new information and formulate a plan to solve the problem based on the organic agriculture principles, (2) business and marketing skills- record and report all farm plots activities and financial transition including purchase of fertilizer, etc., manage and balance the income vs. the expenses, and create product brand, (3) trustworthiness creation skills - create trustworthiness for the certification auditors, the customers, and consistently renew and retain the certification, (4) communication skills - self-thinking or intrapersonal communication regarding the target goals for organic agriculture, and interpersonal communication with A.C.T. , their own families, and their employed laborers, (5) collaboration skills - collaborate with relevant public and private sectors, relevant groups, and community based on that target goals.

Having these essential skills, the farmers are enabled to play roles and responsibility as modern farmers, entrepreneurs, researchers, and leaders of the community who develop the agriculture farm as sources of learning, agricultural tourist attractions, demonstration plots, as well as markets in front of the farms. To support the farmers' eligibility for the certificate, therefore, we must coach them more of these 5 essential skills than transferring knowledge/techniques of organic agriculture. **Contribution:** Heretofore, the support for farmers using organic agriculture is the only transferring of cropping techniques, making fertilizer, making pesticides, and procedures to request for the certificate. This research pinpoints that coaching these skills to the farmers is very important in order to obtain the certificate from Organic Agriculture Certification Thailand (A.C.T.) based on the international organic agriculture standard (IFOAM) and also serves as guidelines for curriculum design for subsequent training for them.

Keywords: organic agriculture ;organic agriculture standard;skills for the farmers

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1214

EMPATHY, COMMUNICATION COMPETENCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN YOUNG ADULTS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Young adults, often wedged in transition from being an adolescent to a capable adult, may experience tremendous amounts of stress of having to cope with high-self expectations and the demands of society, - often resulting in adjustment problems and physical and psychological distress. Empathy has been shown to be an extremely vital life skill that not only aids one in learning how to read and recognize another person's feelings but also plays a significant role in being proficient of expressing oneself. In addition, communication competence has long been denoted as an important component of one's psychological well-being.* **Methodology:** *This study proposes to examine the interacting relationships between communication competence and empathy to one's psychological well-being, among young adults in Malaysia. A range of 30-100 individuals aged between 18-30, will be administered the Communication Competence Scale (CCS), Emotional Quotient Scale (EQ) and Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales (PWB).* **Findings:** *It is hypothesized that results will indicate positive relationships between communication competence and empathy to psychological well - being. Future studies may further investigate the mediating role of empathy between communication competence and psychological well - being.* **Contribution:** *The findings attained from this study aim to pave pathways into improving communication skills in order to further enhance the overall well- being of today's youth. By recognising the importance of empathy in all facets of an individual's functioning, the study aims to create an awareness of its essentiality in one's overall well-being.*

Keywords: Empathy, Communication Competence, Psychological Well-being, Young Adults

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1215

POLITICAL INFORMATION SHARING PATTERN AND TREND AMONG STUDENTS IN THE ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL IN MADURA, INDONESIA: A NON-DIGITAL CHOICE?

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Abstract

Introduction: *Community engagement and citizen participation in political communication have long been important, especially with the advent of Internet. There is also strong trends in governance and political scenarios that the availability of improved communications technologies; push for the needs to share information in a way for responsibility sharing, resolving complex issues; and for the local politics to manage social perspectives and opinion in many aspects. Indonesia enacted Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning of public information in which support the idea toward a media-smart society. This research focused on the impact of Internet access towards the political formation sharing pattern and trend among students in the Islamic Banyuwanyar boarding school in Madura, Indonesia.* **Methodology:** *Observant participation method was used to collect the data between 2013 and 2014.* **Findings:** *The community at Banyuwanyar Boarding School responded to the existence (implementation) of the internet. However, in terms of digital divide arise from the policy of 'No Internet' during school introduced by the school management seems not a hindrance at all for the young students to learn their favourite political figures. Sharing of information at this level revealed a significant role played by the school leaders. Digital divide is not a choice but the situation allowed the students to learn by observing their environment. The students were particularly alert 'who is doing what' and 'what happened?' in terms of local politics. Words of mouth, face-to-face mode of communications took place and local elections were their best learning process when the Internet did not allow them to do so. Sharing of information has different characteristics that the digital natives. The digital divide pushed for a different mode of information sharing. Priorities went with local standing environment and local political images such as the 'Kabupaten' Election, where Islamic leaders or Kiai mostly stood as candidates.* **Contribution:** *Thus, it created a local political participation trends and patterns which is actually a start to an informal introduction to political participation among students and supports political literacy at a very young age.*

Keywords: Digital divide, Information, Implementation, synergy, media-literate

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1219

THE EFFECT OF GROUP LEVEL SAFETY CLIMATE ON SAFETY BEHAVIOUR AMONG PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MALAYSIA AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

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Abstract

Introduction: Safety climate has been topic of interest for the past 25 years as the predictor of safety behaviour outcomes. Besides being observe from single unit of level in organization, the effect of safety climate has an urge to be identify from multilevel perspective (e.g. group level and individual level). Grounded by social system theory, this study investigate the potential correlation between group level safety climate and safety behaviour.

Methodology: This study utilized a quantitative approach by using questionnaire to gather the data. The total respondent for this study was 239 production workers from 32 group from two automotive manufacturing plants. Both plants were located in Selangor, Malaysia as researcher intended to examine the topic from Malaysia perspective. Using Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) analysis, the effect of group level safety climate on individual level of safety compliance and safety participation being analysed. From the HLM analysis, the result of cross-level effect of group level safety climate was significant and positively related to both safety compliance and safety participation. **Findings:** From the HLM analysis, the result of cross-level effect of group level safety climate was significant and positively related to both safety compliance and safety participation. Thus, the result indicated that supervisors that supported and prioritized safety activities in the groups will lead to the positive effect of workers' safety behaviour. **Contribution:** This findings indicated that supervisors support on safety practices improve the group level safety climate which will give a positive effect on production workers' safety behaviour. By applying the multilevel analysis, the strategy to improve safety in organization can be encourage by the positive changes from group level.

Keywords: Group level safety climate, safety behaviour, multilevel study

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MULTIDISCIPLINARY ENGINEERING SERVICE IN COMMUNITY (MESIC): A PILOT STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: In engineering globalization, education is one of the key factors to determine good engineers. An innovation approaches in engineering education were emerging tremendously, including service learning. Multidisciplinary Engineering Service in Community (MESIC) is an engineering service learning program that was designed accordingly based on five principles (student centered, multidisciplinary, community served, engineering design, and partnership). This pilot study has involved undergraduate students and crafted by problem oriented project based learning (POPBL). MESIC aims to produce meaningful products at the end of learning and delivered it to the community served. This paper provides an overview of the MESIC program as well as the inclusion of the practices. Student outcomes of collaborative practice competency from the multidisciplinary nature are discussed. **Methodology:** Previous research stated service learning in fully integrated approach and embedded approach give a significant impact accordingly. Student centered, multidisciplinary, community served, engineering design, and, partnership be as important based to implement MESIC. These elements are chosen based on the review paper specifically in engineering service learning. There is an adaptation of the elements of the established service learning program, which is Engineering Projects In Community (EPICS). All the selected elements designed based on the suitability of activities and culture adaptation. These elements are presented in Figure 1 and Table 1. POPBL is chosen as approach in this study due to the activities and goal of this program. Theoretically, POPBL is defined as a systematic active teaching method that engages students in knowledge application, skills, and practical hands-on through an extended inquiry process structured, authentic questions, and designed tasks over a period of time, resulting in a product, presentation or performance within a timeline/milestone, and other aspects of formative evaluation as the project proceeds (Kjersdam & Enemark, 1994). The student outcomes were qualitatively analyzed using engineering competency from interprofessional collaborative practices competency. **Findings:** Past studies, showed service learning gives a positive impact and foster student's development (Warren, 2012; Efstratia, 2014; Paterson et al., 2014; Vanasupa & Schlemmer, 2014; Swan et al., 2014; Kruger and Pearl, 2016; Litchfield et al., 2016). In addition, student's hands-on, critical reflections, and community engagement also give a special

value which is experiential learning that closely bring students towards real working environment. Four themes of interprofessional collaborative practice competency are emerge after qualitatively analysis. There are values and ethics, team and teamwork, communication, and roles/responsibility. **Contribution:** This study, carried out experiential learning to students, researchers, and faculty about service learning implementation. Interprofessional collaborative practice competency is investigated accordingly.

Keywords: Service learning; Interprofessional Collaborative Practice; Engineering competency

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1233

PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICAMENTS OF ALMAJIRI STREET CHILDREN IN KANO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of the research is to find out the predicaments of Nigeria's street children with the view of finding lasting solution to the problem **Methodology:** Conceptual paper **Findings:** It is a welcome development to the intended group **Contribution:** The work is the first of its kind

Keywords: Predicaments Almajiris low self esteem

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1237

THE ROLE OF NIGERIA IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: As one of the important players in the international peacekeeping operations (PKOs), Nigeria has a long history since in the 1960. By 1970s, Nigeria gained a greater impetus when the country emerged victoriously from its internal civil war, resulting in an active and external participation of its armed forces in the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU) and the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of the West Africa – marked the increasing presence of Nigerian armed forces in the PKOs. However, given the amounted difficulties faced by the armed forces in various PKOs – either at the UN, AU or sub-regional level (ECOMOG) – there is a little theoretical discussion that frame the positionality of Nigeria (as one of the biggest contributors) in the global peacekeeping industry. **Methodology:** Using documentary and historical analysis, this paper seek to revisit the chronological development of Nigeria in PKOs, and provide some plausible theoretical explanations that tied Nigeria's military capability to the global needs of military resources at the UN level, as well as at the regional level – in term of explaining motivations for the Nigeria's involvements in the PKOs – either tied to its strategic calculations, or motivated by the post-Cold War's norms and liberal commitment of peace in Africa. **Findings:** In light of the primary focus of this paper which is on the historical involvement of Nigeria in the PKOs, findings will contribute to the existing debates on the motivations of the major actors in the African peace and security, as well as representations of the developing countries in the global peacekeeping industry. **Contribution:** The paper conclude with recommendations and potential prospects for Nigeria to achieve its foreign policy objectives via PKOs.

Keywords: Nigeria, Peacekeeping, UN, AU, ECOMOG, norms, strategic calculation, peacekeepers.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1244

MALAYSIANS' RELUCTANCE TO WORK IN LOCAL 3D SECTORS: A PRELIMINARY REVIEW

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Abstract

Introduction: The considerable high number of foreign workers in local 'dirty, dangerous, difficult' (3D's) sectors and its steady yearly increase raises speculation of lack of interest among Malaysians to take up the jobs.

Foreign workers are hired across all industries and existing literatures suggest that the escalation in the figure is influenced by the huge number of foreign workforce available to take the jobs anytime, their willingness to work extra hours, accept lower wages, work in hazardous working environment and the non-requirement of specific skills and high academic qualification. The aim of this article is to provide a general overview of the issues underlying Malaysians' reluctance to work in the 3D sectors. It accomplishes this by highlighting whether there are specific domestic laws, policies, and guidelines that are applicable to 3D sectors in Malaysia.

Methodology: In realising these objectives, the authors rely on qualitative library research which involves analysis of primary and secondary resources. **Findings:** The first part of this article defines the 3D sectors against the backdrop of Malaysia's developing economy. This is followed by analysis on the current trend among employers in 3D sectors in hiring foreign workers. This helps to identify the main reasons of very low number of Malaysians to work in local 3D sectors. **Contribution:** Based on the above information, this article suggests practical solutions that focus on the enhancement of human rights compliance by employers to attract more Malaysian workers. A better working condition may contribute towards the reduction of high dependency on foreign workers in the future.

Keywords: 3D sectors, working conditions, foreign workers, human rights at workplace

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1251

THE USE OF STORY TELLING IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' VOCABULARY.

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Abstract

Introduction: The objective of this study is to improve the students' vocabulary through storytelling at the eight grade students of SMP AL-FATH Tangerang Selatan. Besides, it also aimed to help the English teacher of the eight grade students of SMP AL-FATH to get new ways in teaching vocabulary. The subjects of the research consists of 28 students at the eight grade of SMP AL-FATH Tangerang Selatan, Indonesia. **Methodology:** The methodology was the Classroom Action Research (CAR). This study was conducted following Kemmis and Taggart CAR model. The research is conducted in two cycles, in which was conducted three meetings of each cycle. To collect and analyze the data, the researchers gained the information from interview, observation, field notes and the students' achievement of improving students' vocabulary through storytelling from pre-test, post-test 1 after cycle I and post-test 2 after cycle II. **Findings:** The result of this study shows that story telling can significantly improved students' vocabulary. The Minimum Mastery Criterion- Kriteria Ketuntasan Minimal (KKM) of English lesson in SMP AL-FATH is 78, means that students supposed to reach KKM at least 75% of total students in the classroom. From the tests conducted which are pre-test, post-test 1 and post-test 2. It showed the significant improvement. The average of pre-test score is 69.46 or 21,43 % of the total students could pass the KKM. The average of post-test 1 score is 76.61 or 50%. Then, the average of post-test 2 score is 83.75 or 85.71% students passed KKM. It can be concluded that students got better score and can know the meaning of vocabularies easily, the students were more enthusiastic and more motivated in learning vocabulary through storytelling. Besides, the English teacher and students gave a very positive response about improving students' vocabulary through storytelling. **Contribution:** The use of storytelling could increasingly help and make them participate to learn for better vocabulary competence. Thus, most of them gained good scores at the end of each cycle. The students' mean score in preliminary study was 69.64 in the first cycle the mean score was 76.61 and the mean score in the second cycle was 83.75. There was 10.01% of mean score improvement from students' score in preliminary study up to the first cycle, and there was 20.26% of mean score improvement from the students' score in the preliminary study up to the second cycle. All of the result of instruments after accomplishing the classroom action research revealed the great results from implementing of improving students' vocabulary through storytelling in two cycles. It proves that improving students' vocabulary through storytelling can be used or can be applied as the good technique in Junior High School level to improve not only English skills and competence but also improve students' motivation and confidence in learning English.

Keywords: Students' Vocabulary, Story telling

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1255

THE ROLES BETWEEN INDONESIAN DAYAK PRINCESS AND DISNEY'S POCAHONTAS IN ASEAN VIEWS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Woman representatives dominate in Hollywood film as a part of popular culture. The phenomenon arises when the roles of women are seemingly portrayed as masculinity. It is like Pocahontas as reflected in Disney Princess films. The uniqueness exists when Pocahontas is compared with Indonesian Dayak Princess. Both Pocahontas and Dayak Princess represents women in a sense of masculinity pictured strong, brave, and helpful. Indonesia also has the same portrait. In 2001, Megawati Soekarno Putri was appointed as the fifth president, a woman. This event brought issues of gender. Hence, this paper takes account on the roles of gender by comparing between America and Indonesia as well ASEAN. Methodology:* It is also under descriptively qualitative research supported by primary data from Walt Disney Princess films and Indonesian Dayak Princess along with relevant literatures as the secondary data. The theory of Liberal Feminism and Theory of Symbol are used to get a deep analysis of the women's roles in ASEAN. **Findings:** *Now Women seize the same chance for involving their roles in modern society. Women are not only in a domestic sense, but also in masculinity areas. This results depict in Dayak's Princess and Disney's Pocahontas. Contribution:* This research contributes to redefine the essence of beauty in women in ASEAN views, because as the matter of fact that at the moment, the definition of beauty is still under the nature of Westernized beauty standard. The Ethical code, and the cultures in both Dayak and Indian tribes reveal a new perspective of beauty which cons to the Western beauty.

Keywords: feminism, masculinity, Dayak, gender roles, Pocahontas

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RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF A MALAY VERSION OF THE LESSON STUDYSCALE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Lesson study is a collaborative teaching and learning practice that is gaining popularity in educational institutions. It is one of strategies used by School Improvement Specialist Coaches Plus (SISC+) in low performing schools to improve professional learning community practices. Lesson study is based on a systematic inquiry approach on instructional practice that includes the observation on teacher's teaching in the classroom. In this study, a Likert-type scale was adapted from Mostofo's (2013) study. This study explains the determination of the reliability and validity of the lesson study scale based on the implementation of a pilot study and the use of confirmatory factor analysis. Methodology:* A 15-item scale to measure lesson study was adapted from Mostofo (2013) who used the scale to determine lesson study practices among preservice secondary mathematics teachers. The original version consists of three dimensions: collaborative planning (5 items), debriefing session (5 items) and lesson revision (5 items). This pilot study was carried out to assess the validity and reliability of a Malay version of the scale which was back-to-back translated based on Brislin (1970) method. A total of 100 questionnaires were collected from 100 English teachers from several low performing schools in the West Coast areas of Sabah, Malaysia. Data from the questionnaire was used to perform confirmatory factor analysis using IBM SPSS 23.0 to determine the reliability and validity of the items in the scale. The reliability of the scale was determined based on internal consistency shown by Cronbach's Alpha. Bartlett's sphericity test was used to determine if there is a certain redundancy between the variables ($p < 0.05$ is considered acceptable). Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test was used to determine sampling adequacy ($KMO > 0.50$ is acceptable). Then, Principal Components Analysis with Varimax Rotation was used to determine the scale construct validity (items with factor loading less than 0.60 are deleted). **Findings:** *The original scale from Mostofo (2013) was translated into Malay language by a bilingual expert and blindly translated by a second bilingual expert. Two experts on SISC+ programs from the Education Department assessed the contents of the questionnaire to ensure that the terms and content relate to lesson study practice. These had contributed to the face and content validity of the scale. The Cronbach's Alpha of the scale is 0.784, showing acceptable internal consistency. There is adequacy of sampling ($KMO = 0.742$) and no presence of identity matrix (Bartlett's test of sphericity showed a significant value of 0.000). Cumulative extraction sums of squared loading for three items*

with Eigenvalues more than 1.00 is 55.966 percents, therefore, the scale can be divided into three dimensions. From the rotated component matrix, three items (L5, L6 and L15) were deleted. Four items (L1, L2, L3, L4) were accepted to represent collaborative planning, four items (L7, L8, L9, L10) to represent debriefing session, and four items (L11, L12, L13, L14) to represent lesson revision. Therefore, the adapted Lesson Study Scale has a revised 12-item in three dimensions, each with four items. **Contribution:** The pilot study concluded that the scale used for the actual study has high reliability and validity, thus ensuring that the result obtained will provide an accurate representation of the teachers' practice relating to lesson study. This validated scale can be used to collect of data for the final study, and therefore to provide larger coverage. This scale can therefore be used to assess lesson study practices used in SISC+ program as well as in other related field.

Keywords: Professional learning community, lesson study, SISC+ program, confirmatory factor analysis

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IMPROVE LANGUAGE SKILL STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT THROUGH VISUAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Introduction: This study aims to produce visual word form of media that can stimulate language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive elementary school. This study's background are the lack of language skills and communication students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in Jakarta, less pedagogical competence of teachers in recognizing the characteristics of students with hearing impairment, and the absence of a special media that is designed according to the learning needs of students with hearing impairment. **Methodology:**

This study uses research and development (R and D) Borg and Gall. In the first year carried out a preliminary study to obtain data on the ability of mastering vocabulary students with hearing impairment who attend inclusive elementary school in lower grade, grade 1,2, and 3. In second year developed words visual media that can stimulate students with hearing impairment language skills based on the results of the preliminary study in the first year. The development of words visual media before the field tests validated by media experts, subject of hearing impairment experts and Informatics and Technology experts. Based on research development steps Borg and Gall, and then tested one to one that is testing on words visual media to three students with hearing impairment, then conducted small group test and field test. In a field test on words visual media tested on 30 people of students with hearing impairment.

this medi designed for develop students with hearing impairments' language skills require special media designed specially according to their characteristics. Through the sense of sight then in the learning process teachers should use visual media to replace the sense of hearing that is not functioning. **Findings:** This research is using the Research and Development Borg and Gall begins with a needs analysis in the field through the initial research that produces findings vocabulary objects students with hearing impairment has just reached 53% and 47% still need to improve their language skills through specialized media in accordance with the characteristics and visual learning styles students with hearing impairment. The development of word visual media is designed in the form of word learning CD, which contains 60 nouns images and writings, which consists of 20 nouns in schools, 20 nouns in the house and 20 nouns in the environment around the child. Word visual media is equipped with words cards and books usage guidelines. After field trials showed that the word visual media can stimulate and improve the language skills of students with hearing impairment in inclusive primary school. Expected that through the use of words visual media students with hearing impairment can follow learning in inclusive schools and can communicate optimally. **Contribution:** Contribution this research is helping student with hearing impairment in improving their language ability so they can communicate well. The originality this research has never been done befor in Indonesia, the existed research which is word video is for students in general while this research is delveloped for student with hearing impairment.

Keywords: Word visual media, language skills, students with hearing impairment, and inclusive school

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LEVELS OF UNDERSTANDING AL-QURAN: THEORIES AND REALITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Al-Quran is to be read and understood. Only with good understanding can the teachings in the Quran be internalised and manifested by the believers. However, the concept of understanding is multi-tiered. Various theories are conflated to piece together the levels of understanding of the Quran among the believers. Current literature has presented 5 levels of understanding. Testing the waters, this study only looked at the first level of understanding which is meant for beginners where understanding evolves around the literal meaning of Quranic surahs and verses.* **Methodology:** *The study is exploratory in nature as it seeks to elucidate the reality of how much the beginners understand the Quran and what exactly do they understand. Thus, it employed qualitative approach with interview as the primary data collection method. The participants were selected based on purposive sampling as only those who fit into the criteria of a beginner were involved. Seven became the selected participants and they were asked about their understanding of one surah (Al-ikhlas) and a few verses (on basar) from the Quran. Their answers were transcribed and analysed via ATLAS.ti. To ensure the objectivity of the results, the findings were given to two inter-raters and a Cohen Kappa value was given.* **Findings:** *The results showed that there exists a mismatch between the existing theory and the actual reality. The theory on levels of understanding of the Quran highlights that as beginners they would be able to understand the literal meaning of the Quranic surahs and verses. Interestingly, the data revealed otherwise. 23.9% from their answers actually had wrong interpretation of the surah and verses. In greater detail, 12% from their answers had little understanding, 10.4% from their answers had wrong understanding and 1.5% from their answers admitted having no understanding at all. Additionally, there are more occurrences of wrong interpretation of the verses and less of the surah - 93.67% of the wrong interpretation was of the verses.* **Contribution:** *The theory states that beginners would understand the Quran in its literal meaning. In reality, the level of understanding of beginners is questionable as findings highlight their misunderstanding and misinterpretation instead. Thus, theoretically, results from this study could enhance the existing theory in which that in lieu of beginning with level 1, it should begin with level zero. With this understanding, more exploration can be conducted and initiatives can be developed to address the need of understanding the Quran.*

Keywords: al-Quran, theory, understanding,

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SLOW LEARNERS' EXPERIENCE OF TIME-OUT ROLE PLAY IN ESL CLASSROOM—AN INDUCTIVE APPROACH

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Abstract

Introduction: *The purpose of this study is to examine student's experience of "Time-Out" role play to enhance English Language oral proficiency in ESL classroom. The researcher decided to look beyond the conventional way that a role play activity can foster and facilitate students to be actively participate in speaking despite limited vocabulary level. "Time-Out" role play is designed by researchers to encourage weaker students to emulate the dialogues of their peers throughout the role play experiential learning.* **Methodology:** *In Vivo coding is employed to retrieve the emerging concepts, themes and categories from an open-ended questionnaire. Observation is important to examine the behavior and attitude of the samples.* **Findings:** *Findings indicate that the students had performed better when role play are associated with real-life like scenarios. The slow learners whose scores are between 40 – 49 marks (D and E) in SPM Grading system defended their self-pride in English language and showed perseverance and determination to perform the role play despite limited vocabulary. The study shows "Time-Out" role play is able to overcome most of the demotivating norms in slow learners' class by encouraging them to speak and interact bravely in front of the class. In conclusion, the results support Bandura theory's four sources on how to cultivate self-efficacy among slow learners. At the same time, the theory of Endowed Progress Effect proves useful to conquer their fear; having the whole class looking at them in role play speaking activities.* **Contribution:** *a new role play approach to help slow learners in ESL speaking*

Keywords: Time-Out role play, slow learners, motivation

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THE LEARNING MODEL DANCE & DRAMA FOR SHAPING THE STUDENT'S CHARACTER IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Indonesia is facing a problem about "moral crisis", therefore, the concept of national education curriculum contains the concept of education character. This is a new challenge for teachers to accordingly change their mindset in which, previously their teaching objective was only producing an intelligent human being, into producing a human being with a good character. This can be real by prioritizing their teaching in shaping the students' character.*

Dance and drama subjects have potential in shaping the character. Learners do not only receive knowledge, but they will exercise to sharpen their sense repeatedly through practice performances. Learners will have "permanent" habit as a result of accumulation of values in character education.

Methodology: *The aim of this study is to obtain a new product, namely 'learning model' that should be used by primary school teachers to teach dance and drama subjects that can shape the students' character. Therefore, this study used Research & Development method.*

This study was begun by finding the problems; most of teachers in primary schools still use conventional methods, they only involve knowledge (cognitive) in their teaching, without involving affective and psychomotor aspects. This is not in line with the concept of character education.

The next step is gathering information from the field and conducting a review of literature study used as material to make a product, a learning model design. Then, validation is required in order to assess the effectiveness of the design product. After that, design improvement was carried out. The next steps are product trials, product revision, and adoption test. The last stage is the learning model of dance and drama that can shape the character of primary school students was found and ready to be used by every teacher who teaches dance and drama in primary schools.

Findings: *The learning model to teach dance and drama subjects in national culture and character education-based primary school must refer to: (1) curriculum policy in 2013 (national curriculum); (2) learning models that should be prioritized in 2013 curriculum are project-based learning, problem based learning, discovery based learning, and inquiry based learning; (3) character policy concept and art education concept; and (4) data and facts learners and teachers' needs in school.*

Learning model to teach dance and drama subjects in national culture and character education-based primary school should undergo the following stages: preliminary, preparatory exercise for show performance, show performances and discussions, and closing. Matters that need to be emphasized in those stages are: (1) drama story should be based on the daily life problems that can be learnt by learners that will end up with the truth; (2) The multidirectional discussion that was conducted by students and other students and teachers, about the story that they had performed; and (3) the teacher must closely monitor individually to the learners who are doing artistic activity.

Contribution: *Up to now there is no special learning model that can be used for teaching a national culture and character education-based dance & drama subjects in primary schools. Therefore, it is expected that the teachers try to use the finding of this study.*

Before performing the learning process by using the above-mentioned learning model, it is necessary for the teacher to improve their competence, particularly to develop their knowledge of National Curriculum Concepts, Concepts and policy of character education, and the concept of art education.

Keywords: Character education, Dance & drama teaching

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1273

THE REAL WOMEN INSIDE THE GARDEN, A STUDY OF JOHN STEINBECK'S WOMEN IN "THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS" AND "THE WHITE QUAIL"

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Abstract

Introduction: John Steinbeck is a prolific author. In his writings, he poignantly elaborates human's intricacies and conflict. In "The Chrysanthemums" and "The White Quail," he concerns the imperfect, complex, and incomplete relationships in which people may involve with one another. The two stories share common themes and characters' type such as Elisa Allen, one of Steinbeck's most memorable female character who finds her "niche" at her garden and grows the biggest chrysanthemums; Mary Teller, a pretty young woman who exerts her beauty to get her dreamed garden. The purpose of this paper is to analyze those female identities portrayed in the two stories above. **Methodology:** The method used was descriptive qualitative method. In order to reveal the female identities, the study will focus not only on the female characters but also the male characters as well, analyzing the relationship between the couples. To enable the researcher to identify the portrayal of women in "The Chrysanthemums" and "The White Quail," textual and contextual analysis will be applied. Textual analysis is a type of qualitative research where question are under continual review and reformulation. The contextual analysis referring to the feminist theory and its influence on literary works. At the end this of paper how the females are similar and different in the two short stories were elucidated. **Findings:** Analyzing the female characters, we can find some similarities and differences among them. These women are excluded from what would seem to be men's world or capitalistic society. Elisa and Mary are housewives whose lives are certainly dependent upon their husbands' financial power. Moreover, Elisa and Mary are accepting their roles as housewives in a vain, sterile way. They remain childless and obviously have their own various problems with their husbands. We can also say that these women are very different in the way they attempt their own ideals. Elisa is portrayed as the less strong woman as she miserably has no other way than admitting her feminine weakness. She cannot help refusing a traditional role required for her as a housewife woman which in the end makes her cry weakly like an old woman. Mary is portrayed as a stronger woman. She outwardly conforms to the stereotype of feminine weakness however she is one of the most ruthless and egotistical of all Steinbeck's feminine characters. The contrived, artificial atmosphere in her garden of her own shows us Mary's attempting to exclude the natural phenomena. For Mary, the garden is an essence of herself, her beauty, her femininity and her sexuality. **Contribution:** This research hopefully is able to contribute a new insight for modern American literature, especially for the feminist study. Then, this research is expected to contribute a knowledge for women to concern on how literature and history view their existence and its contextual matter. Last, it is hoped to the beneficial of literary scholars who are concerned with women study. Moreover, scholars have been debating over Steinbeck's attitude toward the women for decades. This study focuses on the women portrayed in Steinbeck's short stories in terms of their similarities and differences which can be considered as the new way of looking at Steinbeck's women in the realm of literary studies.

Keywords: women, female, femininity, roles, identity

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CONCEPTUALIZING THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY VALUES ON CONSUMERS' INTENTION TO PURCHASE ORGANIC PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS

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Abstract

Introduction: This is a conceptual paper that aims to provide an overview of consumers' intention to purchase organic personal care products with the association of religiosity values (i.e. Islamic values). The paper reviews the application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and Islamic Ecological Paradigm (IEP) in building the conceptual arguments. **Methodology:** The authors focuses on secondary data from previous literature and proposed a conceptual framework to explore the influence of Islamic values in determining consumers' intention to engage in greener consumption of personal care products. **Findings:** The conceptual framework proposes that consumers' consumption can be moderated by Islamic values among consumers especially the Muslim consumers. It also explains the importance of attitude, health concern, and trust on labelling in determining consumers' intention to purchase organic personal care products. **Contribution:** This paper extends the

literature reviews on the consumer behavioural intention towards organic personal care products by including religiosity values which have been lacking in previous research papers and also provide another perspective of the role of halal and organic label in influencing consumers' interpretation of the products. Further empirical studies can be carried out to test the underlying relationships among the factors and uncover the viable model for future research.

Keywords: Organic, Personal care product, Green consumer, Religiosity values

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JUXTAPOSING THE PRIMARY SCHOOL ASSESSMENT CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES IN SINGAPORE AND MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *The assessment practices in Malaysia have moved from the traditional way of assessing students, which is too exam oriented and relies heavily on standardized exams, towards a more holistic assessment which involves the integration of Central Assessment and School-based Assessment. This paper aims to review the relevant studies on Formative Assessment (FA) and Assessment for Learning (AfL) in Singapore and Malaysia.*

Methodology: *The method in this study includes a qualitative document analysis of the theses and the articles regarding the implementation of FA and AfL in both countries. It begins with a brief history of assessment in Malaysia. Then, the classroom assessment in both countries by critically reviewing the concepts and studies of FA and AfL. **Findings:** From the review, some differences between the two educational systems particularly with regard to the implementation of classroom assessment are identified. These included (i) the medium of instruction, (ii) the assessment system and (ii) the average class size. Despite the challenges, School-based Assessment and Central Assessment should be duly implemented regardless of the medium of instruction, the assessment practices and the average class size. It is found that these factors do not deter the efforts in the practices of FA and AfL by the teachers. **Contribution:** This paper contributes to the research on the implementation of FA and AfL in the classrooms of the young English language learners.*

Keywords: English language assessment, assessment for learning, formative assessment, young language learners, school-based assessment.

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SLOW LEARNERS' EXPERIENCE OF TIME-OUT ROLE PLAY IN ESL CLASSROOM—AN INDUCTIVE APPROACH

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Abstract

Introduction: *The purpose of this study is to examine student's experience of "Time-Out" role play to enhance English Language oral proficiency in ESL classroom. The researcher decided to look beyond the conventional way that a role play activity can foster and facilitate students to be actively participate in speaking despite limited vocabulary level. "Time-Out" role play is designed by researchers to encourage weaker students to emulate the dialogues of their peers throughout the role play experiential learning. **Methodology:** In Vivo coding is employed to retrieve the emerging concepts, themes and categories from an open-ended questionnaire. Observation is important to examine the behavior and attitude of the samples. **Findings:** Findings indicate that the students had performed better when role play are associated with real-life like scenarios. The slow learners whose scores are between 40 – 49 marks (D and E) in SPM Grading system defended their self-pride in English language and showed perseverance and determination to perform the role play despite limited vocabulary. The study shows "Time-Out" role play is able to overcome most of the demotivating norms in slow learners' class by encouraging them to speak and interact bravely in front of the class. In conclusion, the results support Bandura theory's four sources on how to cultivate self-efficacy among slow learners. At the same time, the theory of Endowed Progress Effect proves useful to conquer their fear; having the whole class looking at them in role play speaking activities. **Contribution:** This study uses a new role play approach in ESL class to help slow learners in English language speaking skill. It suggests other ESL teachers to try this method especially in speaking skills development.*

Keywords: Time-Out role play, slow learners, motivation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1290

PARENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD VACCINE REFUSAL: A PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

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Abstract

Introduction: *Vaccination is the most useful and save method for immunization of children to prevent them from infectious diseases. Despite accepting its huge benefits for children's health and survival, the practices are getting low in developing countries in general. Immunization programs are considered as one of the most effective and safest of all health intervention, however their implementation faces several challenges. Recently in Malaysia, a number of people against vaccination have increased and they are putting other Malaysians at risk. The situation provoked an outcry among doctors as the diseases can be prevented by vaccines. The reasons behind parent's refusal to accept vaccination is not well documented and not supported by medical science. Therefore, this study is intended to examine the socio-cultural determinants of parental refusal for vaccination like perception, cultural practices, economic status, gender roles, religion and ethnicity which have influenced the uptake of vaccination. **Methodology:** The pilot study was conducted in Klang Valley. The study employed survey method. The sample of sixty parents including both mother and fathers who have children between the age of one to twelve years old were recruited. The sample consists of parents regardless of any age group, occupational and educational background as well as economic standing. The study participants were selected using the random sampling technique. The pre-designed questionnaire was distributed through online source of communication. The questionnaire is based on Likert-scale of 1-5 (1= Strongly Disagree and 5=Strongly Agree). There are 12 items to study parents' attitude towards vaccine refusal. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) by applying correlation and ANOVA test. **Findings:** The findings of the study indicates that although parents are aware about vaccine, they considered vaccines are unhealthy for their children. The findings also illustrated there is a significant of positive correlation between the education level of the parents and their attitude towards refusal of the vaccination. Furthermore, the results of one-way ANOVA test shows no significant mean difference in attitude scores existed among different age groups and employment status. The demographic variables also illustrated that the highest level of education among majority of the respondents was undergraduate, therefore lacking higher education might established their negative attitude towards vaccination. The highest mean found in the study was on the statement "too many vaccines" have prevented parents to complete vaccination schedule for their children; thus, making their attitude more negative towards vaccination. **Contribution:** This study will create awareness to the society on the importance of vaccine. Every social institution particularly the family institution must play their roles to ensure the health and well-being of their children. They must be well informed of the implications of getting vaccination for their children. Vaccines have proven to reduce the threat of diseases that were once widespread and often fatal. This study will also help Malaysian citizens in general to understand that vaccine help reduce healthcare costs to both patients, health agencies and the broader health care system. Compliance to recommended vaccination schedules will reduce cases of morbidity and mortality among the younger population, and save millions of Ringgit in direct and indirect costs to the healthcare system every year. As Malaysia is moving towards a developed nation, it will continuously invest in new vaccine technologies which is deem critical to address unmet medical needs.*

Keywords: children, health, immunization, vaccine, Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1292

CULTURE OF EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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iversity of unpad Indonesia

Co-Authors: Arif Rahman Hakim ; Nano Nurdiansah

Abstract

Introduction: *Abstract:*

Indonesia is a country which is rich in culture and ethnicity. This issue is absolutely influences on curriculum development and teaching learning practices in school. Due to the fact that there are many students' activities found at schools concerning behaviour, culture and statehood, the research focused on culture of education in indonesia. This study was intended to give contributions for government particularly schools in developing and revising future curriculum and teaching learning practices based on those three types of culture of education contextually and properly.

Methodology: *The research used qualitative method and ethnography (a case study) approach.* **Findings:** *Result of the study showed that there are three types of culture as foundations to develop education and teaching learning practice concepts in Indonesia; Religious behaviour culture, Local behaviour culture and National Indonesia behaviour culture.* **Contribution:** *This study was intended to give contributions for government particularly schools in developing and revising future curriculum and teaching learning practices based on those three types of culture of education contextually and properly.*

Keywords: culture, education, Indonesia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1295

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SPATIAL VISUALIZATION ABILITY AND THE QUANTIFICATION COURSE ACHIEVEMENTS: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

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Abstract

Introduction: *One of the most important skills of the potential quantity surveyor is technical estimation or quantification and costing of building works (Measurement of Construction Works). The performance among students who had passed the course is inconsistent. Spatial visualization ability is argued to have a significant practical application in various technical fields. The main purpose of this study is to identify whether spatial visualization ability test score is the possible predictors of students' technical estimations proficiency.*

Methodology: *Essentially, this research attempted to determine the degree of relationship between the spatial visualization ability achievement scores and the quantification course achievement among different cognitive and learning style students in Quantity Surveying Programme at Malaysian public university. To answer the research questions addressed, four instruments used namely, 1) demographic questionnaire, 2) Group Embedded Figures Test, 3) Spatial Visualization test, and 4) technical estimation pre and post-test.* **Findings:** *The expected result is hoped to suggest early remedies to the potential students who wish to enroll in the quantity surveying programme such as 1) incorporating personal interviews or any preliminary test (predictive ability) in the admission requirements, and 2) training in the spatial visualization ability at an early stage of their programme or before they join the faculty in order to improve their technical estimations proficiency.*

Contribution: *On top of that, integrating a new systematic teaching and learning adaptation (STLA) framework for different cognitive and learning style students could be an effective approach to deal with the effective teaching and learning issues in the classroom and achieve the aforementioned goals.*

Keywords: Spatial Visualization Ability, Measurement of Construction Works, Cognitive and Learning Style, Quantity Surveying, Systematic Teaching and Learning Adaptation.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1296

VISUAL FRAMING OF "LAHAD DATU" CONFLICT COVERAGE IN MALAYSIAN MAINSTREAM NEWSPAPERS

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Abstract

Introduction: *To examine visual portrayed in Lahad Datu conflict coverage in Malaysian mainstream newspapers* **Methodology:** *Quantitative content analysis* **Findings:** *With 466 news coverage (288 visuals), results revealed that, the most prominence frames covered by all the four dailies, namely Utusan Malaysia, The Star, Sin Chew and Nanban Daily were attribution of responsibility. In explaining the visual images, results noticed that images of militants and soldiers were portrayed more followed by images of decision makers. However, majority of the visual images message shown that visual portrayed a solution for an emergency situations and promoting particular parties or people.* **Contribution:** *Finding from this research contributed to explore more on the portrayal of news in newspapers during emergency/crisis situation*

Keywords: Crisis, Lahad Datu Conflict, Framing Theory, Visual Framing, Content Analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1298

INTEGRATING SPIRITUALITY AT WORK AS ANTECEDENT FOR JOB PERFORMANCE WITH WORK ENGAGEMENT AS MODERATOR

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Abstract

Introduction: Work engagement was considered one of the best explanations of the organization and individual performance of the organization. Considering to the theory of Resource (CoR), there were a lot of personal resources and other resources that can be used as a complement to the resources that can positively affect work engagement. One of that rarely gets attention is spirituality. Though many studies have shown that spirituality is closely related to performance. This study aims to integrated a theoretical model of the link between job demand, job resources, personal resources in influencing job performance through Work engagement. **Methodology:** Respondents were taken from 431 government officers. The variables included job performance, job demand, job resources, personal resources (self-esteem, psychological capital, and the spirituality of work). Job performance scale was adapted from task performance from Motowidlo (1997). All variables in the model is measured based on the aspects and dimensions developed by Bakker and Demerouti (2007). Spirituality at work was measured by using spirituality at work scale of Kinjerski (in Neil (2013). Test the validity of the scale using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) while data was analyzing by Path Analysis. **Findings:** The results showed that the modified model was fit and obtained Chi-Square value = 3.95, $df = 5$, $P\text{-value} = 0,556$, $RMSEA = 0,000$. So, he model can be accepted as predictor of the work engagement and performance. The results also showed that the original model was modified with the addition that optimism can affect the performance of the task either directly or through mediator work engagement is a model that is considered to be proven true. The spirituality of work can be integrated into models that affect performance through work engagement. **Contribution:** Implications of this study is that spirituality at work should be implemented in working area with taking into account local values and tradition. Personal resources are significantly affecting the performance of employee duties. However, optimism found that this aspect can directly affect the performance of employees, without intermediaries work engagement as a mediator. The employees who are optimistic about their ability to work in fact it can affect the high performance they will produce later. So was the case with work spirituality. In this position, the spirituality of work derived from inner self can be noted as personal resources.

Keywords: spirituality at work; personal resources; work engagement; job performance,

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1301

A MODEL FOR GOAL ORIENTATION AS PERCEPTION EFFECTS TO THE QUALITY SCHOOL OF LIFE AND IMPLICATIONS TO THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS OF ESA UNGGUL UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Introduction: The academic achievement is not only influenced by internal capabilities factors of students, but also can be affected by external factors that relating to the quality school of life. Quality school of life is the degree of satisfaction of students experiencing while on campus. The positive experience satisfying tend to make students enthusiastic, motivated, and directs behavior toward her/his goal orientation. There are students who try focusing on the mastery of the course in the best way without regard to the judgment of others on the performance itself (Task Involved). But on the other hand, there are also students who are focused on achieving high scores with various ways to get her/ his achievements and become the best winner (Ego Involved). **Methodology:** This study is a quantitative correlation, with a sample of 258 students Esa Unggul University, using purposive sampling with measuring instrumental for goal orientation (26 items valid) and quality of school life (41 valid item) in the form of Likert scale. Reliability coefficient (α) for variable 0.891 and 0.931 goal orientation to quality of school life. **Findings:** The results showed that the level of academic achievement is not affected by the positive or negative perception of the quality school of life. Even the type of goal orientation is assumed to be able to be a mediator driving students to get achievement as the effects of the perception of the quality school of life is not proven. From these findings we can conclude that there are internal factors also have a much contribution for academic achievement that is intelligence. **Contribution:** The purpose of this study is to

obtain a model for goal orientation as the perception effects of quality of school life and its implications for student achievement.

Keywords: Perception, Quality of School Life, Goal Orientation, Ego Involved, Task Involved

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1303

LEARNING STYLES AMONG ELEMENTARY STUDENTS PROMOTE PROJECT-BASED LEARNING APPROACH IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

Introduction: Elementary school teachers are exposed to children who have different ways of learning. To be the most effective, teachers need to be able to help various types of students get the most from their educational experience. Project-based learning is a student-centered learning and it works to fulfill the various learning styles. Previous studies also found that project-based learning can improve motivation and give students the opportunity to learn something more detailed. The purpose of this study was to identify the learning styles of Year 4 and Year 5 students in project-based learning. **Methodology:** The study was conducted in a elementary school in Malaysia and a survey questionnaires was distributed to 74 students from Year 4 and Year 5. The questionnaire was adapted from "Perceptual Learning Style Preference Questionnaire" by Joey Reid (1984). **Findings:** The findings indicated that students in primary schools preferred the use of the sense of touch (tactile) and movement (kinesthetic) in learning and they were less preferred to learn individually. **Contribution:** Learning will be more fun if they fit into the learning styles of the pupils. The concept of 'learning by doing' in this study is suitable for the nature of children.

Keywords: Project-based learning, Learning styles, Elementary students

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1313

MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER VIA COSMETIC USAGE: THE VOICES OF WORKING WOMEN

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Abstract

Introduction: Physical attractiveness and beauty are both socially and culturally constructed. It changes over time and differs from one culture to another. Each culture develops specific social ideals of human appearance which are transmitted through cultural channels, then internalized by individuals. Beauty and body obsession is cyclical which contributes to the widespread of cultural messages and norms. Beauty obsession is promoted by the popular culture. In searching for a beautiful body and face, human especially women are struggling in order to achieve the ideal image of beauty. Understanding what is beauty and how the beauty occurs is important. Cosmetics are expected to enhance a physical attractiveness among women. People use cosmetics in order to enhance their beauty. Cosmetics can be viewed as a kind of technology for making the face more attractive. This study explores the experience of using cosmetics among working women; taking into consideration social and cultural factors like education, occupation, economic status and gender role which influenced them to use cosmetics in order to appear youthful and beautiful. **Methodology:** This research employed qualitative design. Focus group interview (FGI) is used to obtain relevant data for the study. FGI is relevant for this study as it explores people thoughts, sentiments and inspiration about beauty and cosmetics related issues. FGI was conducted in three sessions with five participants for each session. The length of every session is between 1-2 hours. The sample in this study are married Malay women who use any brand of cosmetics in their daily lives. Participants are between 20 to 40 years old. This study involve 15 Malay women recruited via purposive sampling. All of them are working women. Other characteristics are having interest in cosmetics and beauty products as well as using cosmetics more than two years. This duration of using cosmetics is necessary to describe their experiences using cosmetics. Open-ended questions were designed to allow respondents to share their opinion freely. These questions appear spontaneous but are develop through considerable reflection and input. Participants were treated with snacks to thank them for taking time to participate in the FGIs. All data are analyzed using thematic analysis. **Findings:** This study found that cosmetic usage has a profound effects on two things, which are; (i) enhances marital relationship and (ii) increases self-control. One of the main reasons why

they use cosmetics (in this case applying make-up) on a daily basis is to enhance the husband and wife relationship. Most of the participants agreed that maintaining great physical appearance is one of the responsibilities of the wife. The practice of beautification, in this case using cosmetics is considered as an important effort in maintaining happiness and harmony in a marriage. The second finding reveals that having a sense of self-control is another positive outcome/experience due to cosmetic usage. The use of the cosmetics indeed, helps them to control their feelings and emotions at work. When they put on their make-up, they feel more in control, help them to achieve their professional and social goals at work as well as appear more visible at work.

Contribution: Little baseline studies specifically focusing on the social and cultural determinants on cosmetic preferences and usage among the Malays are conducted. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by studying the cosmetics preferences and usage among the Malays. This research can be utilized as a reference in order to understand the customer experience in beauty care/healthcare industry. Furthermore, this study is helpful to the global beauty industry. This research presents the consumers' attitudes/experiences towards beauty products. Cosmetic companies can use the findings of this research as a source to improve the beauty industry as well as to understand the need of the beauty shoppers. Finally, this research is practical because it contributes to the area of the development in marketing and advertising because this research reports the consumer preferences in selecting the products.

Keywords: beauty, body image, cosmetic, femininity, social order

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1314

TURN-TAKING STRATEGIES IN INTERACTION USED BY VENDOR AND CUSTOMER AT TRADITIONAL MARKET

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Abstract

Introduction: In the Interaction of communication between communicator and communicant, misunderstanding often occurs. The similar case also exists in the transaction of buying and selling in the traditional market since the interaction strategies used do not achieve the agreement between Vendor and Customer. One of the important factors in the interaction between Vendor and Customer is Turn-Taking Strategy. Turn-Taking is an important strategy needed for developing the ability to achieve cooperation in the conversation. As Goodwin declared in Gorjian & Habibi (2015) "conversations need to be organized, there are rules or principles for establishing who talks and then who talk next. This is called turn-taking. The aim of this research was to investigate the kinds of turn-taking and the aim of turn taking used in buying and selling interaction at Traditional Market of Parerejo, Gadingrejo, Pringsewu Rregency, Lampung Province of Indonesia

Methodology: This research used qualitative method that involved descriptive approach. **Findings:** The result of the research showed that there were three kinds of turn taking used in interaction, such as starting up strategy, taking over strategy and interrupting strategy. In this case, interrupting strategy mostly used since between Vendor and Customer bargain and refuse in buying and selling transaction. **Contribution:** This research described the interrupt character used by Vendor and Customer in traditional market in Parerejo, Pringsewu, Lampung Indonesia. it also enriches the Language and Cultural Understanding that each region have different conversational strategies influenced by the society culture and economic background.

Keywords: Turn-Taking, Vendor and Customer, Interaction

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1319

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MESSAGES IN THE ORAL TRADITION OF TALANG MAMAK INDIGENOUS TRIBE OF RIAU PROVINCE- INDONESIA

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Co-Authors: Herlina Agustine

Abstract

Introduction: Talang Mamak tribe (TMT) is an indigeous Malay tribe in Sumatera territory that is expelled from the land where they live. They live by going through the forest by farming. Their habit of moving to open more fertile new land makes them accused of being forest destroyers and lacking awareness about environmental preservation. **Methodology:** This research intends to find out whether it is true that STM has no

concept of forest conservation? Are there messages about forest sustainability in oral traditions that are a source of education among them? How do the messages govern their relationship to nature? Then can we claim that paremiologically they have awareness about sustainable development? This research was conducted by the method of paremiological analysis. Two manuscripts that describe Talang mamak are used as data sources.

Findings: The results concluded that; (1) Talang mamak people have a good awareness about environmental conservation; (2) they have messages concerning environmental sustainability embodied in the form of “tunjuk ajar” of Malay; (3) they bind relations with nature by viewing nature as their 'mother'; And 4) this group poses a great awareness of sustainable development embodied in the local terminology of ‘manjago rimbo manjago hidup’ (Keeping the Forests to Keep a Life)

Contribution: This research is original. I conducted the research for two months (January-February 2017) by using two books/manuscript as the data.

Keywords: Key words; Sustainable Development, talang mamak, indigeous knowledge, Local tradition, Paremiology.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1321

ASSESSING COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM PROJECTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES

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Abstract

Introduction: Community-Based Tourism is a tool to improve the quality of life by creating direct employment opportunities as well as increasing income levels and reducing the level of poverty in especially rural areas. This phenomenon has been addressed as the platform to support sustainability in tourism industry which focuses not only on building today using yesterday’s methods, but also requires build for tomorrow. The purpose of this study is to examine sustainability on selected CBT projects in Malaysia and overseas. **Methodology:** By reviewing related literatures and existing projects, this paper measures the sustainability on two different case studies by using the indicators. The 1st case study is a community project which offer homestay program in Kampung Paya Guring Perlis, Malaysia. The 2nd case study looked onto Kahawa Shamba, a very successful coffee farm visit in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. **Findings:** It finds out that Sustainable Community-Based Tourism (SCBT) has positive impacts to the communities regardless the social capital and empowerment, local economic development, community benefits, commercial viability, and conservation & environment. However, some difficulties have been found in term of less of management and marketing, lack of youth participation, funds, and natural resources problems. As the conclusion, the involvement of community is one of the main points to sustain tourism development. **Contribution:** This finding suggests planners and stakeholders to support and involve community in the earlier stage of planning and development of tourism industry.

Keywords: Sustainable Community-Based Tourism, sustainability, sustainability assessment.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1322

A THEORETICAL REVIEW OF PUSH AND PULL TRAVEL MOTIVATION INFLUENCING DIVE TOURIST

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Abstract

Introduction: The knowledge of people’s travel motivations and its association with a dive destination selection plays an important role in foreseen the future of the dive travel patterns. The purposes of this paper are to identify the travel motivation influencing the SCUBA divers. This paper is reviewed as the conceptual framework where the theoretical reviews from the other journal articles were compared and contrasted. **Methodology:** This paper will examine the ten (10) key motivational factors, examining the motivations of dive tourist which including travel motivations; novelty seeking; cultural experience; adventure tourism; social contact; escape; relaxation; attraction; travel satisfaction and revisit intention that has significant effects on dive destination choice. **Findings:** Consequently, the findings are to attempt and examines the theoretical and empirical evidence on a conceptual framework on the causal relationships among the push and pull motivations, to guide the

systematic review on push and pull travel motivation influencing dive tourist as well as to guide readers. **Contribution:** It believes that a successful matching of push and pull motives is essential for a marketing strategy of dive operators in destination areas itself, and the and not more than that, the motives are useful in segmenting markets, designing promotional programs, and decision-making about destination development. Besides, any tour companies, tourism and hospitality institutions and dive travel destinations will perform well and will attain that their goal of tourism sustainable development through the understanding travel motivations.

Keywords: Scuba Divers; Push and Pull factors; Travel Motivation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1323

THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF BICYCLE TOURISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SYDNEY AND KUALA LUMPUR

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Abstract

Introduction: Bicycle Tourism is an alternative of transportation used in travelling. It is one of the ways that can be used in order to sustain the environment of urban area that has been developed as a tourist destination. This activity also contributes to decrease the negative environmental impact and at the same time, create a healthy environment at the destination. The objective of this paper is to theoretically compare the factors that create a green practices of bicycle tourism in Sydney and Kuala Lumpur. This paper also will define the bicycle tourists, bicycle tourism and the impact of it toward the environment. **Methodology:** The method use is through an extensive literature review on cycle tourism and cycling impact with a focus on practice in Sydney and Kuala Lumpur. **Findings:** Based on a content analysis on the analyzed articles, it was find out that the urban area needs to apply the practices of Bicycle Tourism in order to contribute to the green practices and create healthy lifestyle. The urban area also have to focus on the need and preferences of bicycle tourists relating to the tourist destination in order to attract more people using bicycle as transport on tourism purpose. The using of bicycle can create a big gap on the impact towards the environmental. This research findings has thoroughly demonstrates the benefits of using bicycle for tourism development. **Contribution:** It's also contributes to the industry by identifying the potential of using bicycle tourism for the future research.

Keywords: Bicycle Tourism, Sustainability, Environmental Impact, Green Practices

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1324

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MESSAGES IN THE ORAL TRADITION OF 'TALANG MAMAK' INDIGEOUS TRIBE IN RIAU PROVINCE OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: The rate of forest destruction in Indonesia is the highest in the world. According to the Forest Watch Indonesia report the damage rate of forest during 2010- 2015 reached 1.1 million / year. Isolated tribes, including orang Petalangan (tribes) are often accused of being one of the perpetrators. Their way of life that often move in the forest to open new lands make them alleged as forest destruction and considered do not have an awareness of environmental preservation. .

Methodology: This study intends to find answers about the following questions; is it true that the Petalangan have no concept of forest sustainability? is there any messages about the preservation of forests in the oral tradition as a source of education among them? How the messages set their relationship with nature? Paremiologically then can we call them awareness about sustainable development? This research was conducted by using the paremiology method. Five documents including two books that discuss Petalangan tribe used as a data source **Findings:** The study concluded that; (1) the Petalangan and Rimba tribes had a concept of the division of forest land based on the preservation of the environment; (2) they have rules about utilization and environmental conservation are taught orally from generation to generation; (3) they build relationships and look at the forest as 'their mother'; and 4) of these people realize that the forest is their home, if forests are destroyed so they perished. Therefore the sustainability of the forests must be maintained. **Contribution:** This research is original. I conducted this research for two months (January-February 2017) with my colleague Herlina Agustin.

Keywords: Key words; Sustainable Development, talang mamak, indigeous knowledge, Local tradition, Paremiology.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1336

OTHER MOTIVES OF FACEBOOK USAGE AMONG ACADEMICIANS IN MALAYSIA.

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UTAR

Co-Authors: Pragash Muthurajan; Clarence Anthony Puspanathan; Charles Ramendran SPR

Abstract

Introduction: *The usage of Social Networking Site (SNSs) among academician is unavoidable. This is due to digital savvy has increased through time which resulted in the reduction of untrained technology users. The increased accessibly as well as affordability of internet connection in Malaysia has resulted in increased users of SNSs in. Moreover, the cost of purchasing hand-held gadgets has significantly motivated users to be connected to SNSs. This has motivated academicians and students to adopt SNSs as a new means of communication compared to the traditional method. **Methodology:** The research was conducted using a five point survey questionnaire which focused on four additional motives such as Social Comparison Motive, Information Seeking Motive, Inter-connections Motive and Sexual Attraction Motive. A pen and paper questionnaire was distributed to academician using purposive sampling technique. The respondents must fulfill two criteria's which is they must be a full-time academic staff of the university and uses Facebook as a medium of communication. Data was collected from 208 academicians at a private university at Selangor. Based on the four additional motives tested in this study the mean of each statement was calculated in order to obtain a general understanding. **Findings:** Based on the four additional motives tested in this study the mean of each statement was calculated in order to obtain a general understanding. Social Comparison Motive, Information Seeking Motive and Inter-connections Motive reported a higher frequency of respondents which were positively motivated. It was found that academician were not motivated to use Facebook for Sexual Attraction Motives. **Contribution:** Previous research conducted on the same samples was much focused on the gratification level of Users and Gratifications Theory. The other motives which played a significant influence on the usage of Facebook among academicians were not looked into. With this our study would like to shorten the gap by focusing on the other motives which have a significant influence in motivating users.*

Keywords: SNSs, Facebook, Motives and Academicians

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1339

PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT: EFFECT ON CULTURAL COPING INDONESIAN WOMEN MIGRANT WORKER

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Abstract

Introduction: *Women who work as domestic workers abroad face many difficulties and stress in handling the work and adaptation in different countries and culture. Difficulties and stress requires coping skills for dealing with a new environment, so their hopes and dreams of working abroad reached. Culturally, Javanese coping is done by approaching and engaging (mulur) or avoiding and collaborative coping (mungket). This study wanted to explore further the cultural coping run by Indonesian women migrant worker and the factors that influence it, including personality (extraversion, neuroticism and openness) and social support (family, friends and authorities). **Methodology:** This study included 212 Indonesian women migrant worker who worked as domestic workers in Taiwan and Hong Kong at least 3 years and by the time was in the dormitory shelterwaited for departure back to Taiwan and Hong Kong. The variables were measured by three scales. Coping cultural was measured by adapting cultural coping scale developed by Kuo (2006), Big Five Factors from Mc Rae and Costa (1997), whereas social support was measured with a scale from Doeglas, et.al. (1996). Data was analyzed using multiple regression to saw the influence of the independent variables and multiple regression with stepwise techniques to see the contribution of each aspects. **Findings:** Based on data found that the variables have a significant effect. This study showed that cultural coping of Indonesian women migrant working affected significantly by high extraversion personality, family support and friend support. The other aspect had no significant. **Contribution:** The implication of this research was important to the Government to develop a psychological selection system to find the competence of migrant worker, so that the placement of migrant workers is in accordance with the required work competence. In addition, the government needs to provide*

policies that favor prospective workers abroad. A training at the village is linked to healthy living/ hygienic lifestyle, social etiquette, household skills and various information regarding employment and legal issues. Agents also need to increase their role to women working abroad so that they can complete the contract works comfortably.

Keywords: migrant worker, subjective well-being, coping cultural, psychological capital, social support

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1344

AN ADOPTION OF EQUITY FINANCING MODEL IN ISLAMIC MICROFINANCE : PILOT STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Studies on Islamic Microfinance are less established particularly on the finding of what products could be offered for the poor. The current phenomena state that most of Microfinance institutions only providing debt-based financing as their finance products to the poor community. There is a need to identify other product of equity based financing as an alternative financing for the poor. Thus the microfinance sector will be more helpful to the poor and micro entrepreneur by extending the product list. This is where the needy can choose the financing that would improve their social life. This paper is a preliminary work which the objective is to construct a valid and reliable quantitative questionnaire on the micro entrepreneurs' perceptions regarding the adoption of equity based financing model. **Methodology:** Quantitative method has been undertaken. Questionnaires on the micro entrepreneurs' perceptions regarding the adoption of equity based financing model has been distributed to 60 respondents for a pilot study. **Findings:** The pilot protocol has been done where the developed questionnaire is tested to be valid and reliable. The initial data collected from 60 respondents showed that there are 49 items to be retained from initial 70 items. **Contribution:** The products of Microfinance are coming from the Islamic Finance. These products carry moral and ethical attributes. Equity financing of Mudharabah and Musharakah would have high potential to be the alternative products in Microfinance sector. The result would help the Microfinance Institutions to design the equity financing model based on the needs and situation of the Microentrepreneur.*

Keywords: Equity Financing Characteristics; Islamic Microfinance; Profit and Loss Sharing; Poverty Alleviation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1346

THE IMPACT OF AUTHENTIC LEARNING PRACTICE ON ENHANCING PROBLEM SOLVING COMPETENCY IN LEARNING CHEMISTRY

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Abstract

Introduction: *This paper discussed the impact of authentic learning practice as part of 21st Century classroom learning and facilitating activities. Transforming the conventional classroom in schools into authentic learning practice has the potential to enhance problem-solving competency among school students. A meaningful authentic learning practice is crucial in constructing a deep understanding needed to solve problems in chemistry. A case study was conducted to evaluate the impact of this authentic learning practice on problem-solving competency needed to solve open-ended problems associated with learning the objectives of understanding the manufacture process of sulphuric acid. **Methodology:** The study had utilized the quantitative method and involved 82 students studying chemistry in a secondary school. A two-week intervention program was then conducted on 41 students as an authentic group and the remaining students act as a control group. The participants in the authentic group were given the opportunity to pose and solve open-ended problems during the intervention in order to develop their problem-solving competency. During the first session, participants in the sub-authentic group were required to create three problems (open-ended). In the following session, the participants were collaboratively solving problems posed by other groups. A written test was administered to gather data on the impact of this learning practice. A semi-structured interview was conducted on seven top achievers in the test to identify factors in enhancing development of this problem solving competency. **Findings:** Findings from this study showed that implementation of this authentic learning practice had a significant impact*

on enhancing the problem-solving competency in students who were learning chemistry. The average mean score of participants in authentic group is greater than the average mean score in conventional group.

Contribution: Research was conducted on the in tact group in school during learning and facilitating process.

Keywords: Problem-solving competency, Authentic learning practice, Open-ended problem

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1357

CASE STUDY OF HERITAGE TOURISM IN GEORGIA, UNITED STATES AND MELAKA, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Architecture is an important element in shaping sustainable heritage tourism. Heritage tourism defines as travelling to experience the place, artifacts and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past. This paper will focus on how to determine a sustainable heritage tourism citing Georgia and Melaka as the study cases. **Methodology:** These case studies were selected theoretically based on their great achievement in the tourism industry. Georgia is among the top 10 states in the U.S country in heritage tourism visitation and Melaka as the historic city of Malaysia. Each country has unique architecture and has its own story. Cultural and natural recourses is required to make heritage tourism to grow successfully, other than that, historic and archaeological also become a part of tourist attraction such as museum, landmark state, parks, sculpture, monuments and others. This is where the importance of architecture must be preserved in order to maintain the identity of a region. **Findings:** The objective of this paper is to identify the awareness among resident and visitors on the importance of the historic, cultural and natural resources to be preserved. This study will help organization and individual to get true picture about developing heritage tourism plan and heritage tourism program. **Contribution:** It provides the analysis of heritage traveller and discusses the advantages resulting from successful heritage tourism. Architecture is also a powerful tool to bring economic development in Heritage Tourism. where it shaped the past and present and also influence the future development of its region in order to contribute to the stability, growth and economic development.

Keywords: Heritage tourism; heritage architecture; architecture in heritage tourism; sustainable heritage tourism.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1359

THE CONSTRUCTION AND TESTING OF PERSONALITY DISORDER INVENTORY (MYPDI)

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Abstract

Introduction: The current development in education which takes place immensely contributes to positive and negative effects on educators including lecturers, teachers and student teachers. While the positive effect brings greatness to the nation, the negative effect can be hazardous that can lead to various types of personal disorder and cause the downfall of the nation in the long run. Hence, there is a great need to address this issue as soon as possible to curb unwanted scenarios such as severe misunderstandings, suicidal thoughts and anti socialism.

Methodology: Since there is no substantial tool to measure the level of personal disorders for educators yet, this paper intends to report the niceties of the construction and testing of Personality Disorder Inventory (My PDI) in detail, which was used as an instrument to measure the essentials of personality disorder among the lecturers and student teachers in a teacher education institute in Malaysia. This study was conducted based on Humanistic Approach using a survey technique. **Findings:** The collected data was analyzed using Rasch Measurement Model. The result showed that Cronbach Alpha was 0.98, which was very high. The reliability for the person was 0.96 and item reliability was 0.95 where both the values were at high level. All items met the range of infit or outfit Mean Square and the range of infit or outfit z-standard. **Contribution:** Therefore, the reliability of the inventory was high and could be used as a valid tool to measure personality disorder issues among the educators. This inventory also is hoped to be able to provide great contribution in identifying one's personality disorder without having to seek consultation from the respective medical officers.

Keywords: personal disorder, humanistic approach, educators

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1363

RESTRICTIONS ON BANK SECRECY FOR TAX PURPOSES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (AEOI) IN INDONESIA

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Co-Authors: -

Abstract

Introduction: *This paper aims to analyze restriction on bank secrecy applied in Indonesia today and whether Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) can be applied in Indonesia banking sector. The second aim is to compare the difference restriction on bank secrecy which regulated generally in legislation with which regulated in Finance Minister Regulation Republic of Indonesia Number 125/PMK.010/2015 about Procedures for Exchange of Information. **Methodology:** This paper uses normative methodology by examining the library materials or secondary data as the main object. **Findings:** The result of this paper is, first, Indonesia regulates bank secrecy as relative provision, it is allowed to open customers information to an urgent needs, for instance, state interest especially for tax purposes. Although regulation gives the privilege on taxation field to open bank secrecy, the application is still cause various issues even when faced with the needs for cross-border information exchange in AEOI. Second, Indonesia as a country that is committed to apply AEOI in early 2018, published Finance Minister Regulation Republic of Indonesia Number 125/PMK.010/2015 as the first AEOI regulation in Indonesia prescribe unusual exchange system of customer information. Mechanisms of exchanging information which regulated on PMK-125/PMK.010/2015 are direct access by tax officials and customer permission.*

Contribution: *I am Ika Khairunnisa Simanjuntak as the undersigned author of the paper entitled "RESTRICTIONS ON BANK SECRECY FOR TAX PURPOSES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION (AEOI) IN INDONESIA," submitted to the AIMC-2017 for publication hereby attest and affirm that this paper is an original work that has not been submitted to nor published anywhere else.*

Keywords: Bank Secrecy, tax, AEOI.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1368

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT INDICATORS OF URBAN RIVERFRONT DEVELOPMENT (URD) IN MALAYSIA: AN INDUSTRIAL PLAYERS' PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Urban Riverfront Development (URD) is increasingly emphasized in Malaysia due to provides great benefits on socio-economic development within the riverfront area. In addition, the URD supports activities in regards social, economic and environment that presents sustainable agenda. However, the socio-economic sustainability assessment practice of URD in Malaysia is still not well-established due to lack of concentration of the socio-economic indicators and parameters which underpins of URD. Hence, this paper aim to determine the socio-economic sustainability assessment indicators of URD in Malaysia based on industrial players' perspective. **Methodology:** This study conducts a preliminary study to obtain the industrial players' opinion regarding socio-economic sustainability assessment indicators of URD in Malaysia. Fifty (50) sets of questionnaires have been distributed to the industrial players which are consisting of valuers, planners, developers, real estate agents as well as academicians. An eight (8) and twenty-nine (29) of socio-economic sustainability assessment indicators and its parameters which found from the literature review were surveyed respectively. The output from the survey has been analysed using descriptive analysis. **Findings:** The result indicates 70% of the respondents agreed that the socio-economic sustainability assessment indicators of URD affects the socio-economic development and thus, the parameters of socio-economic were also positively affects the socio-economic development within the neighbourhood area. **Contribution:** The identified indicators from the industrial players' perspective will be used as fundamental in the development of a full-scale research instrument's design. Besides, it is simultaneously uplift the future socio-economic sustainability assessment practice of URD in Malaysia.*

Keywords: Socio-economic Indicators, Sustainability Assessment, Urban Riverfront Development (URD)

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1389

SUCCESS FACTORS OF OUTSOURCING FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS OF MALAYSIA

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MARA University of Technology

Co-Authors: Abdul Hadi Nawawi; Norbaya Ab Rahim

Abstract

Introduction: Many countries have embraced the use of outsourcing as a way of providing public services for the public good, particularly in the healthcare sector. Public health care institutions are turning to outsourcing in an effort to maintain high standards of care and reduce the cost of health provision while addressing economic realities. In this same vein, the extent of use of outsourcing in health care has been widely investigated. From the review of literature, it was identified that health care organisations outsource a variety of services ranging from specialist services, logistics services and facilities management (FM) services. It was also discussed that major benefits from outsourcing of these services are improved performance, cost saving, increased focus on core business and improved quality of service. Very little research has been carried out on success factors of outsourcing in the private sector particularly in the healthcare sector. This paper reviews available literature on success factors of outsourcing in a number of sectors and attempts to describe the success factors in outsourcing FM services for the private healthcare sector. There are various factors that lead to the success of an outsourcing. However, the review of the literature also revealed that outsourcing relationship is the main factors to outsourcing success. A pilot study was carried out by distributing questionnaire to twelve (12) respondents consist of the facility managers and the service providers in private hospital of Klang Valley area. A pilot study identified that most of FM services in private hospitals outsourced to the service provider. In addition, it was also discovered that the most factor affecting the outsourcing relationship is coordination.

Methodology: A mixed methods approach is proposed as the research strategy. Survey and interviews will be adopted as the data collection technique for this research. **Findings:** A pilot study identified that most of FM services in private hospitals outsourced to the service provider. In addition, it was also discovered that the most factor affecting the outsourcing relationship is coordination. **Contribution:** Knowledge and theories from this research is purely new and pioneer in healthcare facilities management research and development. Its novelty is the framework of outsourcing relationship in determining outsourcing success of facilities management services in private hospitals of Malaysia that will beneficial to healthcare sectors and economic of the nation.

The findings will improve the policies and provide the strategies to promote Malaysia as the preferred healthcare destination among the tourists and Malaysian citizen through the quality of services. Generally, the proposed framework might also be applied to other advanced building assets in other business sectors such as office buildings, hotel, airport and higher education sector. Specifically, the applications will benefits for the following group:

- 1 Facilities management team of hospital – An improved guideline to achieve the business objectives of the hospitals since the facilities management team can better monitor on the outsourcing relationship.
- 2 Client and service providers- The propose framework will assist understanding of management of constructive relationship between client and service provider and it will be a guideline for the both parties to ensure success of outsourcing arrangement.
- 3 Internal users (medical officers and staff nurses) – They will receive facilities management services which have been designed according to their requirements and enable them to focus on their medical duties
- 4 External users (in-patients and out-patients) – The patients will experience a higher quality, continuous and non-failure facilities management services as their welfare as the ultimate customers of the hospital medical and health services.
- 5 The Facilities Management Industry- The improved user-and customer-focused outsourcing will develop the industry further since the philosophy of facilities management is achieving the organization's business objectives through meeting the users's need.

Keywords: facilities management services, healthcare, outsourcing, outsourcing relationship

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1394

IMPACT OF FAMILY BACKGROUND ON DROPOUT AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN SELECTED POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

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Co-Authors: SUMBAL KAYNAT

Abstract

Introduction: In Pakistan mostly family background effect does not very strongly for children of different underlying ability. In these families, children also play the role of breadwinner, children must work to support their families or their families can no longer afford to send them to school. Family background has a similar powerful impact on children educational out comes elementary or secondary school pupil who has been in member ship during the regular school term and who withdraws or is dropped from membership for any reason except death or transfer to another school before completing programmed of studies. **Methodology:** For this purpose descriptive method was used to approach or analysis something has enable us to research due and almost exact in our research, constitutes of questionnaire that was designed of 25 questions items for constructed after reviewing the related literature. Provided information about research methodology according to the nature of topic survey method was adopted and population of the study of dropout students from the district Bahawalpur of 100 teachers was selected as sample from the population. The test was distributed and administered personally. Data was analyzed by keeping in view the statistical method. On the basis of analysis of the data some finding and recommendations are made for majority of parents teachers agreed that education should be free cost and more facilities should be provide in school. **Findings:** The data were collected through the questionnaire (Liker Scale). Formula:

Mean Score= $(FSA \times 5 + Fa \times 4 + FuD \times 3 + FDA \times 2 + FSD \times 1)/N$

- 90% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Language is the basic problem of drop out.
- 90% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Stress is the one cause of dropout.
- 96% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Long distance of school effects on student's education.
- 88% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Teachers method affects on students educational and mental health.
- 78% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Deprived Environment effect on student's health so they drop out.
- 62% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that economic status effect on students education. • 46% of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that burden of subjects is one reason of dropout.
- 96% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that teacher do not check the regular performance of student in school.

Contribution: We have concluded our findings by calculating that parents encourage and provide good atmosphere and support to their children to get education. Unawareness, family tradition and economic status of parent's behavior influence the children education. Parents can't afford educational dues due to their less income they feel burden to provide education to their children. Large number of family members, long distance of school, and lack of experience, interest and confidence affects in children education. Furthermore tendency of tuition and wrong use of media technology lies in the main causes of dropout and co-education. Teaching method and language problem, lack of educational guidance and untrained, non-corporation and irresponsible teachers also plying a major role in the dropout of the children education.

Keywords: Dropout , Family background, Education ,Elementary level,Pakistan

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1395

CONFLICT OF INTEREST EXPLORATION MINE CEMENT BY PT. SEMEN INDONESIA IN REMBANG DISTRICT , CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract

Introduction: Mining conflict that occurs between actor concerned caused by mining cement in Rembang District. Conflict triggered the plan cement mining through the rising of permission to mining environment PT. Semen Gresik, Tbk / PT. Semen Indonesia from the governor Central Java in 2012 and renewed through SK No

660.1 / 30 2016. **Methodology:** *This research is the qualitative study with the design of explanation* **Findings:** *from the outcome of the findings and analysis of data in this study discovered that conflict mining caused by the interests of the control of natural resources created by the elite to profit economic and political with marginalizing the interests of local people who having dependence high on the condition ecology. In conflict mining it looks being debated interests between actor the state, local people, company and tissues activists environment. In the end, actors who has power and consolidated who profit of this conflict.* **Contribution:** *Never published / written by individual besides authors*

Keywords: Mining conflict, interests, marginalisasi, the elite, local people

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1398

RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS SOCIETY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *Structure of Indonesian society is variety and consists of many ethnic cultures. They have their own existence and organized by the nation law. Some conflicts occurred between ethnic and government law.*

Methodology: *This is qualitative research. Qualitative data was collected by literature review, interview, and observation. The data were analyzed by using interactive model of Miles & Huberman* **Findings:** *The result indicate that the right of indigenous people were protected, but practically government impose the law that harm them for reasons of national interest.* **Contribution:** *This study aim was to analyze the complexity protection of custom society and their right tradition, especially land conflicts.*

Keywords: Recognition, protection, indigenous society

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1400

IMPACT OF FAMILY BACKGROUND ON DROPOUT AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN SELECTED POPULATION OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Introduction: *In Pakistan mostly family background effect does not very strongly for children of different underlying ability. In these families, children also play the role of breadwinner, children must work to support their families or their families can no longer afford to send them to school. Family background has a similar powerful impact on children educational out comes elementary or secondary school pupil who has been in member ship during the regular school term and who withdraws or is dropped from membership for any reason except death or transfer to another school before completing programmed of studies.* **Methodology:** *For this purpose descriptive method was used to approach or analysis something has enable us to research due and almost exact in our research, constitutes of questionnaire that was designed of 25 questions items for constructed after reviewing the related literature. Provided information about research methodology according to the nature of topic survey method was adopted and population of the study of dropout students from the district Bahawalpur of 100 teachers was selected as sample from the population. The test was distributed and administered personally. Data was analyzed by keeping in view the statistical method. On the basis of analysis of the data some finding and recommendations are made for majority of parents teachers agreed that education should be free cost and more facilities should be provide in school.* **Findings:** *The data were collected through the questionnaire (Liker Scale). Formula:*

$Mean\ Score = (FSA \times 5 + Fa \times 4 + FuD \times 3 + FDA \times 2 + FSD \times 1) / N$

- 90% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Language is the basic problem of drop out.
- 90% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Stress is the one cause of dropout.
- 96% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that Long distance of school effects on student's education.
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- 62% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that economic status effect on students education.
- 46% of the respondents were disagreed with the statement that burden of subjects is one reason of dropout.
- 96% of the respondents were agreed with the statement that teacher do not check the regular performance of student in school.

Contribution: We have concluded our findings by calculating that parents encourage and provide good atmosphere and support to their children to get education. Unawareness, family tradition and economic status of parent's behavior influence the children education. Parents can't afford educational dues due to their less income they feel burden to provide education to their children. Large number of family members, long distance of school, and lack of experience, interest and confidence affects in children education. Furthermore tendency of tuition and wrong use of media technology lies in the main causes of dropout and co-education. Teaching method and language problem, lack of educational guidance and untrained, non-corporation and irresponsible teachers also plying a major role in the dropout of the children education.

Keywords: Family background, Dropout, Education, Elementary level student

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1401

WAR OF DISCOURSE ABOUT MILITARY POWER IN KAMEN RIDER AMAZONS

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Abstract

Introduction: After Japan is being defeated after the World War II, the discourse about military power became a polemic inside Japanese society. In article nine of Japanese constitution, it is said that "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized". This article then being interpreted by Japanese government that they can have a military power, for defence purpose only. But the debate about the interpretation of article nine was still continuously being a discussed in society. Including popular media. **Methodology:** Through this research author will analyze and deconstruct Kamen Rider Amazons series. Through this author could separate the idea of "power" in the series.

Findings: The debate of "power" in Japanese popular media, becoming a grand narration in popular media. The idea of power is being discussed in the series as war of discourse. **Contribution:** This research analyze the Kamen Rider Amazons series and the discourse of power, in Japanese popular media as a grand narration.

Keywords: Article nine, popular media, Japanese self defence force

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1402

ACCEPTANCE OF GAME BASED LEARNING FROM GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS' PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract

Introduction: Project manager is an individual who is responsible for the achievement of the project objectives, i.e. within time, cost, performance and meet the customer satisfaction. The department must ensure that the project manager has the required competency to meet the business goals. Project management learning via classroom training is insufficient as there is an issue of limited numbers of learners per class, dragging people from their works and does not give practical experience. How to get an effective project management learning which combines theoretical and applied knowledge in one training. This could be achieved using game based learning. **Methodology:** This is a pilot study to investigate on the acceptability of game based learning in project management by the project practitioners in construction industry. Game based learning is an online learning where the learners could access it anytime anywhere. As it is learner centred, the learner must have a motivation to drive the learning process. The respondents for this study are professionals of Malaysia's Government Technical Department. The Department's scopes of service are technical consultation, project management and maintenance management. A survey design is used to draw the conclusion on game based learning acceptability. Type of survey is questionnaire. The questionnaire comprises of four (4) sections, i.e. (1) respondent's background, (2) project management learning background, (3) project management learning

tendency, (4) game based learning acceptance and (5) existing learning approaches and recommendations. Section 2 and 3 have two (2) major sub-sections. While section 4 has three (3) major subsection. Section 5 consist of open end questions. Scale of measurement is using Likert Scale 1 to 5. Scale 1 equals to 'strongly disagree' and 5 refers to 'strongly agree'. **Findings:** The questionnaires were distributed to the professionals of Malaysia's Technical Department during a talk regarding the construction of Makkah Tower Clock. There was no real project management game presented to the respondents, only the concept description which is stated in the questionnaires.

61% respondents have given their feedbacks. The respondents' backgrounds are as follows:

- 51% are female officers;
- 23% of them are generation Y (20 - 31 years old), 56% generation X (32 - 49 years old) and 21% are categorized as baby boomers (50 years old and above) (Glass, 2007)

Descriptive analysis of the data resulted in:

- Reliability analysis is conducted on the given questions and Cronbach's Alpha of 0.871. Since the alpha value is more than 0.70, it indicates that the scale is reliable and has internal consistency (Santos, 1999).
- The result on the attitudes of respondents towards learning project management shows that 78.8% answered either agree or strongly agree.
- The calculated value for questions on desire to learn project management shows 47.6% answered either agree or strongly agree.
- In terms of game based learning acceptability, the agreed values are as below:
 - Perceived usefulness: 73.7%
 - Perceived ease of use: 58.4%
 - Intention to use: 64.4%

Contribution: The study opens an opportunity to create a need for project management game. It contributes to project management field from the aspect of project management learning and development. Thus, increase the competency of project managers. Having competent project manager equivalent to success. This is the first study conducted on project management game from the Government professionals' perspectives. Future venue to follow-up this study is the development of a real project management game and its acceptability.

Keywords: project management learning, game based learning, competency, acceptance

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1403

SCHOOL WELLBEING AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE : THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF EFFICACY

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Co-Authors: Adi Kristiawan

Abstract

Introduction: The progress of a country begins with superior human resources. University as the highest educational institution is expected to create superior human resources and achievement. Academic achievement is still a measure of student success in education. Academic achievement can be influenced by external factors, internal or interaction both. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of school wellbeing on academic achievement through self efficacy as a mediator variable. **Methodology:** This research uses quantitative approach. Respondents in this study were 128 students at one of the universities in Jakarta. Instruments in this study using psychological scale (school wellbeing scale and self efficacy scale) and documentation data (academic performance) **Findings:** Based on the results of data analysis using found that school wellbeing affect on academic performance through self efficacy **Contribution:** The paper's primary contribution is to develop relation model among factors affecting academic performance

Keywords: scholl wellbeing, academic performance, self efficacy

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1405

CAN TRUSTWORTHINESS, EXPERTISE AND AUTHENTICITY IN CELEBRITIES HELP IN CHANGING ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION?

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Co-Authors: Sharifah Nurafizah Syed Annuar; Associate Professor Dr Andreas Totu; Associate Prof Dr Geoffrey Tanakinjal and Associate Prof Dr Rayner Alfred

Abstract

Introduction: *Organ Procurement Officers (OPOs) are targeting the young adults to pledge as organ donors as they are young and healthy and are more receptive towards health issues. However, in Malaysia, the number of young Malaysians registered as organ pledges are still low. It was reported in a study that was conducted in 2010, the youth in Malaysia has negative attitude towards organ donation as they perceive that they are still young to talk about the issue despite having little knowledge about the importance of organ donation. The success of celebrity endorsements in changing attitude towards brands and advertisements has sparked OPOs to replicate the strategy.* **Methodology:** *Online questionnaire was used in this study to collect data. The targeted respondents was university students. There were 233 responses obtained during the data collection.* **Findings:** *Of the most important findings, this paper discovered that trustworthiness does not affect attitude but has a direct effect towards intention to pledge as organ donors. In addition, this paper found no empirical evidence to support the relationship between expertise and authenticity towards the attitude of organ donation registration.* **Contribution:** *This paper contributes to the body of literature by testing the effect of trustworthiness, expertise and authenticity in the organ donation context. While other celebrity studies focusing on the impact of celebrity endorser attributes in the profit marketing, this study discusses the effect of the celebrity endorsement in social marketing. The managerial implications of this study is also discussed in the paper.*

Keywords: Trustworthiness, Expertise, Authenticity, Celebrity Endorsement, Organ Donation

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1406

THE MARITAL SATISFACTION AMONG MALAYSIANS: IDENTIFICATION OF PREDICTING FACTORS AND MODEL TESTING

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Co-Authors: Rozaina Zainul Abidin; Sharifah Sariah Syed Hassan; Salmi Ahmad Sudan

Abstract

Introduction: *Marriage is a commitment made by a couple and this spousal relationship commonly leads to the development of a family. While it is acknowledged that a satisfying marriage is fundamental in building a stable and fully functioning family institution in any society, however, empirically supported theoretical understanding on marital satisfaction as a multidimensional construct in the context of a multicultural multireligious society such as Malaysia is found to be limited. With the alarming statistics of marital problems and divorce cases reported in Malaysia in the recent years, it is crucial that this subject matter is being investigated and understood. The main aim of the present study is to uncover the extent of marital satisfaction, identify its predicting factors, and develop conceptual model to explain the nature of marital satisfaction among married couples in Malaysia.* **Methodology:** *The actual study involves a survey to be conducted on 500 married respondents representing five zones in Malaysia (North, West, East, South and Sabah & Sarawak). Nevertheless, this paper focuses on identifying the predicting factors and validation of Marital Satisfaction Scale that is being developed for this study. Data is collected from 150 married respondents in Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. The scale, which includes 100 five-Likert scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree) items aiming to reveal couples' opinions about their marriages was designed based on extant literature and in parallel with similar scales developed abroad for similar purposes. The content was validated by 4 experts from the relevant fields. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA). Predictors were analysed using backward regression analysis to detect model development.* **Findings:** *The best predicted model indicated that 76.3% variance was explained by the marital satisfaction construct. Implication of the study is further discussed.* **Contribution:** *This research is a significant endeavour not only to support the development of family and marriage studies especially in the context of an Eastern multiracial and Muslim dominant society such as Malaysia, but it also aims to develop an assessment tool that can identify the extent of marital satisfaction of Malaysian married couples and provide the information about the dimensions or their areas of concerns in a short period of time. Finally, this project has implications for pre/post-marital education,*

marriage and family counseling as well as a basis to craft for a more appropriate intervention strategy that can be carried out to promote a more satisfying marital relationship and a stronger family institution.

Keywords: Marital Satisfaction, Marital Relationship, Married Couples, Marital Satisfaction Scale, Marriage

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1410

WELLBEING ON DOSEN REVIEWED FROM GRATITUDE AND RELIGIUSITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Lecturers are a noble and more promising job. Many young people want to become lecturers. Nevertheless, more and more demands in developing a lecturers career will have an impact on wellbeing of lecturers. The purpose of this research is to know the role of gratitude and religiosity towards wellbeing of lecturers. Methodology:* *The sample for this research is 123 lecturers from several universities in Jakarta. Data collection tools used in this study is the psychological scale of the scale of gratitude, the scale of religiosity and scale wellbeing. Hypothesis in this research is there is relationship of gratitude and religiosity to wellbeing. Analysis of this research is quantitative methode. Findings:* *The findings in this study is that there is a relationship of gratitude and religiosity to wellbeing. Contribution:* *This study has contributed to knowing predictors that affect wellbeing.*

Keywords: gratitude, religiosity, wellbeing

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1413

COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AMONG TERTIARY STUDENTS IN MLEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: *The relentless wave of using mobile device in Malaysia, as a tool for teaching and learning in educational setting is incontestable. Multitudinous tertiary institutions have adapted this technology in their academic system; due to its approach which aids synchronous and asynchronous learning towards achieving educational outcomes. In spite of the rapid expansion medium employed in mobile learning (mLearning), students' communicative competence in academic context is a major concern, especially when they are communicating in their native languages or being a bilingual user of the English language. Methodology:* *Hence, this paper addresses the communication strategies in mLearning among tertiary students based on a quantitative research design conducted at Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia. The data were gathered from 125 students using a questionnaire which measured the learners' frequency of the communication strategies used. Findings:* *Findings showed that the impact of mobile access optimized students' communications in an informal, formal, open, and online task. It also indicated that students employed varying degrees of communication strategies in mLearning. Contribution:* *The results reflected an overview of students' interaction in mLearning setting as it could be used to benefit academicians in assisting students with their communicative competence not only in- yet also out- of the mLearning context. Thus, several implications were discussed further in this study.*

Keywords: Communication strategies, communicative competence, mLearning.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1415

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS BY RURAL COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Introduction: *Solid waste management is a major problem faced by most cities in developing countries such as Malaysia. A systematic and efficient management by Local Authorities (LAs) is an important aspect in maintaining a clean and safe environment. In Malaysia, this scenario just concentrated in urban areas and neglecting the rural areas. Thus, this study focused on to review the methods that were used by rural communities in order to solid waste management. Methodology:* *A case study was implemented in Kota Tinggi*

District to assess the applicability of a 'zonal' system using Google Earth application and determined the road accessibility of the villages. Those 46 villages were identified by data from Kota Tinggi District. 'Zonal' system was implemented to categorized those villages in the district into two categories that are FELDA villages and traditional villages. **Findings:** So, analysis data shows that 52% of the villages categories in Zone A that can be accessed by collection truck for house-to-house collection. Then, the other 30% identified as Zone B that can be accessed by collection truck or bulk but not suitable for house-to-house collection. Meanwhile the rest about 11% of them were identified as Zone C that cannot be accessed by collection vehicles due to poor road condition or distance. **Contribution:** This study contributes important role towards achieving the government's aspiration to become a developed country without leaving aspects of sustainable development of rural areas

Keywords: Solid Waste Management, Rural Communities

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1417

DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN SKILLS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS USING FUZZY DELPHI METHOD

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Abstract

Introduction: This concept paper focuses on methods used to develop and validate the green skills instrument among students in Diploma Technology Industrial at the Manpower Department Training Institution to meet industry needs. This quantitative descriptive survey which using Fuzzy Delphi approach involving 15 experts. Those experts categorized by two criteria which are lecturers and industry experts. Fuzzy Delphi method used to determine green skills item ranking based on important criteria by experts in this survey. The questionnaire uses 5 fuzzy scale and all data analyzed using triangular fuzzy number. Overall, the expected finding will create an instrument based on experts consensus to measure the level of student's green skills. Impact resulting from the development of these instruments will assist lecturers and employer to measure the level of green skills of students or graduate for work preparations. **Methodology:** Researchers conducted three phases in the development of the instrument. In this paper, the researchers focuses on Phase II involving Fuzzy Delphi technique in instrument development. Instruments in this phase based on elements and sub-elements that have been identified from literature review. The instrument built to undergo the validity from 14 experts will carry out a review and validation of instruments that have been developed. The views and consensus of experts were necessary to determine elements of student's green skills. According to Jones and Twiss (1978) the number of experts participation in research using Fuzzy Delphi technique is a total of 10 to 50 experts. If the deal of experts are high, the number of specialists who are allowed are 10 to 15 experts as described by Adler and Ziglo (1996). This reseach involved a total of 14 experts and expert criteria were teachers and employers who have served more than 5 years. This is in line with Swanson and Falkman (1997) which states that a person who has more than five years service shall be declared as an expert in their field of work and also received a certificate from a colleague or organization that is conveniently served. All of the experts were directly involved in the supervision of students either at the institute or in industry. **Findings:** Pye & Evans (2010) reported that green skills are skills for the future and its implementation in the country requires extensive cooperation between local government and the industrial sector and the national level. The lack of skilled workers in particular requires the provision of green skills development and training to address skill gaps existing green skills. Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) plays an important role in producing skilled workers who are able to use technology in the green industry and the skills to be an urgent need in the job market and need to be controlled by the teachers and workers, Strietska-Ilina et al., (2011) , TVET institutions by Yufeng (2014) are also involved in the development of green skills and the need to give immediate attention to take steps to develop expertise and conduct a review of the curriculum related field. **Contribution:** This study proposal is focused on students in the Diploma in ILJTM based on the percentage of unemployed which more higher on diploma program rather than student in certificate programs as described in Survey Report Tracer 2016 of Manpower Department Training Institutions. ILJTM goal is to produce skilled and semi-skilled and skilled green skills is reasonably practical as it is seen as the country's long-term needs of the industry will be a key requirement as stated in the report ODEP (2011). By researchers literature review , green skill level instructors and students perceived to be a benefit in the present. With this research is expected to help the institute to measure the level of green skills ILJTM students to explore how far this green skills must be integrated into TVET institutions. This study is also expected to help the institutions to implement elements of green skills into the curriculum structure

ILJTM to produce graduates who are able to compete in the job market for green skills are the skills that are increasingly needed in the job market.

Keywords: instrument, green skills, industry, student

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1420

HOW CHILDREN USE AND VIEW THEIR MOSQUE

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Abstract

Introduction: *Masjid or mosques are built for the use of all people in community including children. Yet, children are often neglected in many aspect of mosque development especially built environment. There are few studies related to children and mosque in the topic of religious study, but yet to discover on how children interact with physical environment in mosque complexes. This study investigates on how children uses and perceive the physical environment in Masjid At-Taqwa, Taman Kota Masai, Masai Johor. **Methodology:** The study approach includes observation, behaviour mapping and focus group guided by the theory of affordance. Forty four (44) boys have responded in this pilot study with age range from 9 to 17 years old. **Findings:** Findings indicate different uses of spaces in the mosque are related to children age. Children's perception on preference and ideal mosque can be divided to several categories namely landscape, facilities, comfort and access. **Contribution:** This study could contribute on new insight of mosque design through behaviour of children in mosque. It is hoped that the findings could facilitate guideline to design mosque that are more children friendly in the future.*

Keywords: masjid; mosque design; children friendly environment; behaviour environment

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1426

EMPLOYMENT AMONG DISABILITIES IN MALAYSIA

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Co-Authors: Azlan Abdul Latib; Nor Fadila Amin; Yusri Kamin; Muhammad Sukri Saud

Abstract

Introduction: *Employment among Disabilities in Malaysia*

This paper examines employment among people with disabilities in Malaysia. Using data from the Malaysia Welfare Department for the period 2011 until 2016, for 14 Malaysian states found that people with disabilities were more likely to be unemployed than people without disabilities. This study attempts to identify the drivers and inhibitors of employment for people with disabilities in Malaysia. It explores the skills and psychological traits needed by people with disabilities in order to get jobs and the barriers to their employment. In summary, the unemployment issue face by people with disabilities is a multi-faceted problem attributed by various factors. For instance, job-related skills, particularly vocational skills, are prerequisites for people with disabilities to get employment A holistic approach that involves various stakeholders, such as people with disabilities, parents, educators, counselors, job coaches, employers, government agencies, and media is needed to enhance the employment rate of people with disabilities in Malaysia.

Methodology: *Books, papers and journals review. **Findings:** The unemployment issue face by people with disabilities is a multi-faceted problem attributed by various factors. For instance, job-related skills, particularly vocational skills, are prerequisites for people with disabilities to get employment . **Contribution:** A holistic approach that involves various stakeholders, such as people with disabilities, parents, educators, counselors, job coaches, employers, government agencies, and media is needed to enhance the employment rate of people with disabilities in Malaysia.*

Keywords: Employment, Disability, Vocational.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1430

HEALTH POLITICS COMMUNICATION AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NO. 18 OF 2016 ON THE GOVERNANCE OF REGIONAL APPARATUS

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research will talk about Political Communication Health after the enforcement of Presidential Regulation No. 18 of 2016 which is the latest government regulation governing local governance, the Government Regulation is derived from Law number 23 of 2014. Article 43 in Government Regulation Number 18 Year 2016 mentioned that the Regional Hospital as a Functional organization unit that works professionally. The basic theory of hospital management states that the Hospital is a unique organization and very specific as an agency. Not only the profession of doctors are there and working in the hospital, there are many other professions who work in hospitals such as pharmacists, nurse analysts and others. **Methodology:** In this study, researchers used qualitative method with Case Study approach which is a qualitative method. Researchers think this method is very appropriate to be a way that can describe the phenomenon in the study of political communication health post-application PP No. 18 of 2016. As described (Geertz, 1988), Thick description, about complex processes and their influence in a particular context. The ability to provide rich portraits in this way is a key benefit of case studies. Your research reader should be made to feel as if they were there with you in your research, see what you see, summarize what you have concluded. (Daymon & Holloway, 174: 2002) **Findings:** This research was conducted in District General Hospital Karawang regency. RSUD Karawang is Type B Hospital owned by Karawang regency, RSUD Karawang is also one of Regional Referral Hospital in West Java. Changes in the Status of Hospitals that were formerly regional technical institutions to Regional Technical Implementing Units were contradictory to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 61 of 2007 on technical guidelines for the management of regional public service bodies where the Hospital has special authority in the management of its financial operators. Hospital structural changes that were in line with the Health Department resulted in the distribution of power that occurred in the hospital, before this Presidential Regulation was applied, the Director of the Hospital had the same and parallel Echelon. Article 43 of Government Regulation number 18 of 2016 states that the Hospital is professionally carried out by the Hospital Functional, so that the Director of the Hospital can be run by the Doctor's functional personnel at the Hospital. The article also stated that the Director of the Hospital is a general functional Doctor who must prioritize the service while the task of leading the Hospital as a Director is only an additional task. This will certainly be very influential to the division of labor and the implementation of the basic tasks and functions of a director who certainly is not easy to manage the Hospital that has a variety of activities. **Contribution:** This research is expected to give birth to a scientific study that contribute to the academic realm and become one of the reference materials for the study of communication science in terms of Communication Studies Political health. This research is also expected to be a contribution of information and study materials for stakeholders or policy makers, especially the government in creating patterns of political health communication in West Java*

Keywords: political communication Health, political communications, political health, communication health

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1434

HONORIFIC TITLE AND POWER DISTANCE AT JAPANESE COMPANY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Introduction: *This research comes from the phenomenon founding by the writer that the way of greeting in the Japanese companies has many differences. The purpose of this research is to find out whether all the companies belong the surrounding areas will call their supervisors, managers, or directors with the word ~san or they call their bosses by using their positions as well. The writer also will find out how a power distance can effect whether an employee greets his/her boss by using word ~san or he/she greets his/her boss by using the boss position. **Methodology:** This method which has been used in this research is by using the analytic descriptive method. The writer distributed questionnaires to collect the data, which were analyzed based on the types of industry, company, greeting way, and how close the employees interacts with their supervisors, managers, or directors. **Findings:** The result how that most of the respondents have closed relation with their bosses. Therefore, they call their bosses by using their family names added with ~san. This way happens as their bosses*

do not make this greeting way to become an issue. **Contribution:** The aim of this research is to find out how the relation between using of honorific title and distance of power between superior and subordinates, especially in Japanese companies in Indonesia

Keywords: Honorific title, power distance, Japanese company, Indonesia, superior, subordinates

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1436

“SHE IS A SPINSTER”: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON PERCEPTION TOWARD SINGLE WOMEN

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Abstract

Introduction: Aim of this research is to explore perception toward single women according participants from 4 different groups, i.e. single females, single males, married females, and married males. **Methodology:** Participants in this study are single or married males and females aged 25-70 years who live in several towns in Indonesia with educational background as low as high school. Participants were gathered through purposive incidental sampling (N = 128) and consisted of 42 single women, 49 married women, 13 single men, and 25 married men. Open-ended questionnaires were used as measurement tool. Participants were tasked to mention positive and negative impression toward single women which they perceived. Data gathered from respondents underwent two analysis stages. First part is descriptive content analysis whom authors scrutinized and made ranks based on list of positive and negative responses given by those four groups of participants. Next stage is descriptive statistical analysis compare means one-way Anova. **Findings:** Results show there are negative perceptions toward single women such as ‘perawan tua’ (old hag), ‘aneh’ (weirdo), ‘antik’ (ancient), materialistic, ‘tidak laku’ (hard to sell or forever alone), cold, traumatic, and can be the ‘third person’. Positive perception includes independent, emphasised on freedom, hardiness, focus on career, enjoying life, hard worker, modern, etc. Statistical analysis shows significant result (averagely $p < .05$) when comparing mean of positive and negative perception based on their demographic statistics such as age group, educational background, and religion. However, inconclusive findings were found based on respondents’ marital status and work background. Various negative perception toward single women are explored through this research and its implication is outlined further. **Contribution:** How to understand the stigma toward single women would influence psychological well-being single women

Keywords: perception, single women, descriptive content analysis

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1438

WHAT EMPLOYERS SAYS ABOUT WORK-BASED LEARNING

Corresponding Author: Yusri Kamin

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Abstract

Introduction: Rapid changes in technology and markets have created new demands for vocational education and training organizations to provide graduates who are globally competitive. Debates about the most appropriate forms of training to meet these demands are concerned not only with curricula and resources within TVE organizations, but also with the most effective strategies for improving collaboration with industry. WBL is a “different approach than the traditional teaching and learning method in the classroom - the learning process involved direct to the workplace learning environment”. **Methodology:** This paper looks at employers’ perspective on collaboration between training institute and the automotive industry. These stakeholders include training partners and employers collaborating in a work-based learning (WBL) program for diploma in automotive engineering students. Using semi-structured interviews, stakeholders’ evaluations of the WBL program are analysed. The analysis includes, problems and successes in collaboration with industry, adaptations to the working environment, and anticipated technological changes in the automotive industry **Findings:** In general, respondents praised the WBL program for increasing students’ knowledge of technology changes and enhancing their skills with equipment and tools, working procedures and techniques, and customer service. However, there are some critical issues that need to be addressed; particularly in regards to the students’ logistics, accommodation, issues of security and the focus of the WBL program in the single industry context. **Contribution:** This article suggests that the WBL program may be utilized in preparing students for the

workplace in certain courses at local training institution and, with modifications in a variety of training programs in Malaysia.

Keywords: work-based learning, working environment, collaboration

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1439

JURIDICAL REVIEWS ON BRANCHLESS BANKING TOWARD THE POTENTIAL OF FRAUD DUE TO THE USING OF AGENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Branchless banking is a new system which is implemented by banks in Indonesia with aims to provide services to rural communities in order to access banking services such as lending or deposit money in the bank through an intermediary agent. At first the rural communities are hard to obtain banking facilities such as micro-credit whereas economic activities are largely actuated by lower-class sector therefore the Financial Services Authority or Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) issued the regulation number. 19/POJK.03/2014 to face it. In this regulation, there are several things that need to be reviewed such assessment accountability arrangements of agent as a third party who is not clearly regulated whereas according to some research there are some risk like as fraud that done by the agent as a third party. This paper discusses two main issues: the first, how is protection afforded to customers against potential of fraud due to the using of agent in the branchless banking system? The second, how is the agency's accountability when she or he did fraud resulting bank and customers suffered losses? **Methodology:** The method used in this paper is literature study towards secondary data such as books, journals, theses, dissertations, legal sources and some references. **Findings:** The results of this research are: The first: the protection provided to the customer against the risk of fraud in the branchless banking system is entirely left to the bank. Banks in this case are required to apply the principle of consumer protection and apply risk management also prudential principles. While the agent is not required to provide protection to customers under the provisions of OJK. The second: An agent's liability in the cases of fraud resulting the bank and the customer losing is fully delegated to the bank organizing in the agreement. If the bank does not specify the agent's responsibility in the agreement then it is prevail Article 1367 of the Civil Code and the bank shall be liable for everything did by the agent. **Contribution:** This research is the first research on agent accountability and customer protection in branchless banking after the issuance of OJK regulation. Furthermore this research will give benefit to banking law in Indonesia. This is because the implementation of branchless banking is very vulnerable to fraud crimes but this has not been regulated in OJK regulations.

Keywords: Branchless Banking, Agent, Fraud

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1441

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF QUANTITY SURVEYING UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH PROJECTS IN A MALAYSIAN PRIVATE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Introduction: Vast research opportunities had been made available for quantity surveying undergraduates in a Malaysian private university. Nevertheless, the quality of quantity surveying undergraduate research projects (QSURPs) in that university had not achieved to a satisfactory level. This study identified the ways the quality of QSURPs could be improved. **Methodology:** Ten lecturers each had supervised the QSURPs for the past five years provided the required data through a focus group discussion. **Findings:** The results and discussions were categorised into three themes: research preparedness among the final year students, supervision and evaluation processes, and the quality of researches produced. Although the students were already in their final year of the bachelor degree programme, they had been found to be over-relying on their supervisors in making progresses in the research works and thus failed to work responsibly and proactively. Students were therefore advised to work on research projects that could produce outcomes which would have practical values to them or to the practitioners in order to keep themselves highly motivated throughout the whole research period. The research participants were satisfied with the standard of supervision and evaluation processes that the university had but

suggested to extend the duration for final year project (FYP) part one from the existing ten weeks to twelve weeks and that a research proposal presentation was to be made compulsory so that the feasibility of the research projects proposed could be assessed. It was suggested that researches related to quantity surveying core courses should be conducted more than researches related to topics from other management fields. Proofreading services could be acquired so as to improve the quality of the written research reports. **Contribution:** The findings of this study would be useful for the management to develop strategic plans for improving the quality of QSURPs in the university.

Keywords: Quantity surveying undergraduates, undergraduate research projects, final year project, final year students, Malaysian private university

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1444

THE MARITAL SATISFACTION, COPING STRATEGY AND COMMUNICATION AMONG MALAYSIAN MARRIED COUPLES: PREDICTING FACTORS AND MODEL TESTING

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Abstract

Introduction: A successful marriage is grounded from both husband and wife in making commitments for a strong and healthy spousal relationship. However, the empirical evidences to determine the factors that drive the marital satisfaction, coping strategy and communication in a marriage are found to be limited. In this study, attempt has been made to investigate the extent of marital satisfaction, coping and communication among Malaysian married couples. This research also predicted three models to hypothesize factors in influencing i. marital satisfaction ii. coping strategy iii. communication in a marriage. **Methodology:** Using a cross sectional survey, 150 married respondents from Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur have been randomly selected. Using 5 Likert scale agreement, the instrument has been constructed as Marital Satisfaction Scale. The instrument has been validated for content, face and construct validity. The researcher adopted descriptive statistics to address the first purpose of the study. Secondly, the backward Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) was used to ensure the models were estimated based on the contributions from each predictor. **Findings:** The results have shown that the best predicted model of marital satisfaction are explained from 76.3% of variance. The prediction of coping strategy and communication is explained by 30% to 36%. Implications of the study are further discussed. **Contribution:** This research is a significant endeavour not only to support the development of family and marriage studies especially in the context of an Eastern multiracial and Muslim dominant society such as Malaysia, but it also aims to develop an assessment tool that can identify the extent of marital satisfaction of Malaysian married couples and provide the information about the dimensions or their areas of concerns in a short period of time.

Keywords: Marital Satisfaction, Marital Relationship, Married Couples, Marital Satisfaction Scale, Marriage

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1448

COUNTER DISCOURSE OF ISLAMIC EPISTEMOLOGY IN NON-FORMAL ISLAMIC LEARNING IN MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Introduction: This paper is aimed to reveal the emergence of counter-discourse against the mainstream trend of Islamic education in Malaysia, through an anthropological observation of some non-governmental and non-formal places of Islamic learning. **Methodology:** This paper focuses on the ideas within such communities counter-discourse to highlight the transformation and variety of Islamic epistemology in the era of modernization and globalization. The data for this study is collected mainly through anthropological observation of educational practice as well as through interviews at some non-formal institutions of Islamic learning in Malaysia. In Malaysia, the majority of religious schools are already integrated into the national school system and follow the national curriculum besides the religious curriculum developed based on that of al-Azhar. The majority of Muslim parents and students who wish to be specialized in the religious matters choose

this kind of school in order to achieve religious knowledge while seeking for formal certificates. However, there are a not large but significant number of "schools" or places or learning that oppose the idea of learning in those schools and try to preserve or revive "traditional" concept of learning. **Findings:** The study found that the "traditional" ideas of knowledge and learning mentioned in non-formal institutions are constructed in contrast to the Islamic education in the national school system. Contemporary Muslims' idea of "learning Islam" is not static or unified, but continuously constructed in the interaction between the mainstream discourse and counter-discourse. **Contribution:** While previous studies have discussed the "real" epistemology from each point of view, the process of debate and transformation of ideas have rarely been focused. This study aims to fill the gap by analyzing the interaction of mainstream discourse and counter-discourse in the case of Malaysia.

Keywords: Islamic Learning, Epistemology, Counter-discourse, Construction, Anthropology

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1450

COMMUNICATION RISK RELATED TO RABIES INFORMATION

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Abstract

Introduction: Human life can not be separated from animals, whether used as pets, food sources, or other activities related to animals. Animals are also one of the sources of disease transmission. Rabies is one of the diseases spread through animals, one of them through Dogs. Compared to other animals that cause rabies such as cats, monkeys or other animals, dogs are known as animals that often transmit the disease. Rabies is a world problem because it can not be solved completely and annually there is an increase in cases due to rabies.

Methodology: This research uses qualitative research method with literature study approach. The study of literature is a method that is expected to be able to answer questions in research, especially about risk communication related information of rabies through tracing the sources of writing related to risk communication and rabies as well as finding reference to relevant theories with the cases or problems found. The theoretical references obtained serve as the basic foundation and the main tool for later research practice. The sources that will be used as research literature derived from books related to risk communication, accredited scientific journals, as well as essay, thesis, and dissertation related to risk communication and rabies.

The method by comparing the existing literature and is expected to make updates on risk communication, especially related to information of rabies. **Findings:** The results of this study indicate that the presence of risk communication related to information of rabies is expected to reduce the high cases of rabies, other that can raise awareness to the public about the importance of keeping pets, especially dogs. This research is also able to provide understanding and learning for the related parties, such as: coordination ministry of community and cultural development empowerment, health service as well as livestock and animal health service. This comprehensive rabies information can be disseminated through social media or directly by socialization. Coupled with the current era of globalization where any information can be spread easily and quickly only by using mobile phones, related information of rabies is expected to quickly spread evenly to the public.

Contribution: This study is expected to contribute to the community, especially about risk communication related to rabies information. From this contribution is able to reduce the number of deaths caused by rabies, in addition to the contribution to the government is to prevent the establishment of special officers in dealing with rabies and also encourage the central and local governments to be more vigilant in this case. As for contributions to the community, can provide an understanding of the importance of keeping pets especially dogs well, regularly vaccinating as well as updated to new information related to rabies.

Keywords: risk communication, information, rabies

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1457

USES OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS ELLECTONICALLY MEDIATED INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION (EMIC) ON COMMUTER MARRIAGE FAMILY (PENOMENOLOGY STUDIES ON MARRIED DOCTORATE WOMEN STUDENT IN ABROAD)

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Co-Authors: Jenny Ratna Suminar

Abstract

Introduction: *Self actualization, career and professional demands sometimes require a person to pursue further studies at a higher level for both men and women. A woman who is married and has children and studying a doctorate abroad, certainly faces a complicated situation relating to eastern and patrilineal cultures that are identical to the roles and responsibilities of mothers in domestic affairs and parenting. In carrying out the role, required high quality communication by media with spouses and children when being separated residence during a relatively long study and with a long distance location. The aimed of this study was to know how the uses of social media as ellectonically mediated interpersonal communication (EMIC) on commuter marriage family at Doctoral Women Student in Aboard. Methodology: This study qualitative approach with phenomenology studies. Study done by depth interview by interview guide. Subject of this study was 4 (four) respondents whose marriage, have children and studied doctorate at Aboard, in Australia, America, and Europe Findings: The result of this study was found that the respondent used Social Media to Comonicate with their family, especially by WhatsApp, line, facebook and skype. The most of respondents has enough skills of both sender and reveiver for electonic message. The most of responden also has enough of communication richness, communication speed and presence. Social media also augment family communication by providing opportunities for social support beyond family members. The responden also could kept maintaining the role of a mother and reduce the loneliness feeling and also guilty feeling by video call and social media chatting. Contribution: The contribution of this study was to gave recomendation to some mother whose in commuter marriage to escalate the skills of familly communication trough social media so they could still run the role of mother and wife as much as they could.*

Keywords: Social Media, Ellectonically Mediated Interpersonal Communication (EMIC), Commuter Marriage, Family Communication, Parenting, Penomenology.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1462

INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (IEP) PAPERWORK : A NARRATIVE REVIEW

Corresponding Author: Aniva Kartika

University of Surabaya

Co-Authors: Dewi Retno Suminar; Mareyke M.W. Tairas; Wiwin Hendriani

Abstract

Introduction: *The Individual Education Program (IEP) is a statement of a set of educational goals for students with special needs. These goals are individual and contains a description of the support services that students will obtain to achieve their educational goals. Although teachers understand the benefits of IEP, teachers consider the preparation of IEP as a burden of administrative duties. The purpose of this narrative review is to describe the quantity of time teachers use to carry out administrative tasks related to IEP, to explain why the compilation and implementation of IEP is viewed by the teacher as a burden, and to describe the strategies to minimize obstacles related to the administrative burden of IEP. Methodology: The narrative review procedure includes several stages. First, the authors searched and selected relevant studies on the topic, i.e. studies on the administrative burden of IEP paperwork. Secondly, the journals used in this review are based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria of primary studies, and on the outline analysis of the relevant research results related to the administrative burden of the IEP. Furthermore, the authors select and classify the journals based on 3 categories to answer the three research questions. Primary studies (i.e. journals reviewed in this paper) are traced through e-journal databases, using the keyword 'IEP' (Individual Education Plan / Program), 'paperwork' or 'administrative tasks / duties'. Findings: The result of this review shows that special needs teachers taking up more than 10% of working time just to fulfill administrative duties. They spend more time doing IEP administrative tasks than assessing students' assignments, communicating with parents, sharing and discussing with colleagues. The time spent working on IEP paperwork equals the time spent preparing for teaching. There are several reasons why teachers perceive the IEP as having high administrative burdens, partly because of the large number of IEP forms and details, the*

multiple IEP service lines, the lack of knowledge and skills of the personnels relating to the preparation or implementation of IEPs, the lack of assistance of administrative staff to complete the IEP paperwork, and the short / limited deadlines for administrative duties of IEP. Strategies to minimize the administrative burden of the IEP as revealed from this narrative review are improving appropriate technology, streamlining the contents of IEP forms, group IEP and increase the IEP administrative skills of the teachers. **Contribution:** These schemes can be followed up in the implementation of IEP in schools, so that IEP can be used to fulfill its function as a guideline in optimizing the potency with special needs students and not just a mere administrative fulfillment requirement.

Keywords: Narrative review, IEP, paperwork, burden of administrative tasks

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1464

THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC LEGAL EDUCATION IN MALAYSIA IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABILITY

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Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

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Abstract

Introduction: ABSTRACT

The growing success of the law schools operated by universities in offering and integrating Shariah law courses with their academic programmes manage to produce graduates with skills and tools both on secular and Islamic legal studies. Islamic legal education becomes a dynamic profession devoted not only for teaching the knowledge but also in developing interdisciplinary research with distinct advantages on economic development. Its global sustainability can be seen when the local and international commercial market accommodate the fundamental principles of Shariah that governs the Islamic bank and finance. The rapid growth of the Islamic legal education can be traced in some colleges and universities in Malaysia in producing marketable graduates employed by competitive public and private sectors, international business and commerce, large and small firms.

Methodology: *The study will be conducted in qualitative method by using the available materials gathered from the library and internet sources. Both primary and secondary sources will be consulted such as legislation, Islamic sources, gazette, journals, periodical and other references.* **Findings:** *Its global sustainability can be seen when the local and international commercial market accommodate the fundamental principles of Shariah that governs the Islamic bank and finance. The rapid growth of the Islamic legal education can be traced in some colleges and universities in Malaysia in producing marketable graduates employed by competitive public and private sectors, international business and commerce, large and small firms.* **Contribution:** *This paper is the product of the researches' work and ideas. It shows the more effective resources which the Islamic legal education in Malaysia needs to equip the students and the Muslim Ummah for sustainable educational development.*

Keywords: Islamic legal education, sustainability, academic programme, Malaysian law schools

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1475

IMPLICATIONS OF MALAYSIAN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRANSFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATIONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD STUDIES IN VOCATIONAL COLLEGES

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Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Co-Authors: Muhammad Sukri Saud; Yusri Kamin; Azlan Abdul Latib; *Adibah Abdul Latif; Haslina Sulfani Mohd. Hanapiah

Abstract

Introduction: *This study examines the implications of the transformation of Vocational Education (VE) on Early Childhood Studies (ECS) course in vocational college (VC) in the contexts of curriculum, assessment, institutional and industrial relations. In addition, this study also aims to examine the challenges of the transformation towards workload and professional development of ECS lecturers.* **Methodology:** *The researcher has used a mixed method approach of quantitative and qualitative studies with the parallel, convergent model. The respondents comprised of administrators and ECS lecturers in VC nationwide determined through a non-random sampling procedure according to criteria determined by the researcher. The instruments consisted of a questionnaire and an interview protocol. Cohen's kappa coefficient, k is obtained*

between 0.72 and 0.76 determined that the content validity of the questionnaire and interview protocol are good. A pilot study was conducted to determine the construct validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The researcher used Rasch measurement model approach to determine the reliability values of individual and item as well as the construct validity. The findings of the pilot study showed that the reliability of individual items is in the range of .93 and .89 which are good and acceptable. While the index of separation for both individual and item are 3.70 and 2.92 respectively. Thus, the items in this instrument are able to measure what they supposed to measure in the actual study. Thematic analysis approach has been conducted on interview transcript of the pilot study. The actual study was conducted on 16 respondents to obtain feedbacks on the interview protocol while 20 respondents answered the questionnaire **Findings:** The results of quantitative and qualitative data proved that the implication of the transformation of VE on the curriculum, assessment, institutional and industrial relations occurs in the ECS course and thus increase the workload of the lecturers. However, the professional development of ECS lecturers has also been increased due to the pressure to improve their knowledge and skills in teaching. **Contribution:** Major changes occurred in the institutional demands of all parties in the ecosystem to adapt well. Therefore, the Ministry of Education through the Department of Technical and Vocational Education need to provide the infrastructure and skills to help colleges and teachers address challenges more effectively

Keywords: Malaysian Technical and Vocational Education Transformation; Early childhood Studies, vocational colleges

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1480

PHENOMENON AND DETERMINAN OF UNDERPRICING, FLIPPING ACTIVITY AND LONG RUN PERFORMANCE : AN EMPERICAL INVESTIGATION OF IPO SHARIAH IN INDONESIA

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Co-Authors: Rama Febriyanti

Abstract

Introduction: This study aims to examine the phenomenon of underpricing, flipping activity and long-term performance of initial public offering (IPO) Shariah at the Islamic Securities in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2010-2014. In this study also examine the factors that affect underpricing, flipping activity and performance during the IPO period. Previous research about IPO, as like Reilly and Hatfield (1969), McDonald and Fisher (1972), Bear and Curley (1975), Ibbotson (1975), Block and Stanley (1980), Rock (1986), Chalk and Peavy (1987), Tinic (1988), Allen and Faulhaber (1989), Grinblatt and Hwang (1989), Welch (1989), Chemmanur (1993), Loughran et al. (1994), Booth and Chua (1996), and Hameed and Lim (1998) indicated the phenomenon underpricing.

Methodology: The analysis of the data used one sample t-test and Generalized Least Square. Different with previous research used OLS method or SUR (Seemingly unrelated regression). Purposive sampling method, the sample used 59 companies listed in the List of Islamic Securities. **Findings:** The results of one sample t-test showed that there had been underpricing and flipping activity during the IPO Shariah on the List of Islamic Securities in Indonesia Stock Exchange. While not happen long-term performance is declining (underperformance) during the IPO Shariah on the List of Islamic Securities. The test results Generalized Least Squares for the Link variables indicate that the level underpricing no significant effect on the flipping activity, but underpricing and flipping activity significantly influence the underperformance on the List of Islamic Securities in the Indonesia Stock Exchange. **Contribution:** We found that there are anomaly Initial Public Offering (IPO) Shariah in the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This is new research about IPO Shariah, as specially flipping activity and long-term performance

Keywords: Anomaly IPO, Underpricing, flipping activity, and underperformance.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1482

THE IMPACT OF CSR (CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY) ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AMONG DOMESTIC-OWNED MALAYSIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Co-Authors: KHARTIC RAO MANOKARAN, SURESH A/L RAMAKRISHNAN

Abstract

Introduction: *The field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been growing very exponentially over the past decade. There are continuous opposing views of the role of the firms in society and disagreements as to whether wealth maximization should be the sole goal of any corporations out there.* **Methodology:** *Using an extensive content analysis method on Annual*

Reports from Malaysian Insurance companies over the past 9 years (2008-2017), this study aimed at proving the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and financial performance. The relationship between CSR and ROA, ROE and EPS tested using correlation analysis. **Findings:** *The result indicates significant relationship between CSR and ROA while ROE imposes non-significant relationship followed by EPS –negative relationship. This study suggests and indicates that insurance companies in Malaysia ought to carry out efforts continually in a bigger scale so that their CSR activities are more aligned with the reporting regulatory standards as well as to bring a positive impact in the current prospect.* **Contribution:** *The study can be used by the government and the insurance sector CSR managers to understand the level of CSR in Malaysian insurance sector*

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Insurance sector, Malaysia

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1483

A STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF STRESS AND THEIR COPING STRATEGIES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

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MAHSA university, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Co-Authors: Heethal Jaiprakash, Jaiprakash Mohanraj, Jayanthi Shanker, Suresh A/L Ramakrishnan

Abstract

Introduction: *The competitive environment in the universities has made the strategies to cope with students stress all the more important. The aim of the present study is to study the prevalence of stress and their coping strategies among university students.* **Methodology:** *The study is a cross sectional study and the respondents were from social science, engineering and medical faculty. The respondents were university students studying in Malaysia. The data collection was done using a questionnaire which had two sections; the first section was the demographics questions and the second section was the DAAS 21 questions.* **Findings:** *The results of the study will help the educators to understand the prevalence of stress, anxiety and depression and their associated factors among university students which in turn will help them to device a strategies to cope with the stress.* **Contribution:** *The research gives an insight into the students stress and their strategies to deal with these stress.*

Keywords: DAAS 21, Stress, Anxiety, Depression

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1485

GUEST AND ACADEMICIAN PERCEPTION OF COMMENT CARDS DESIGN AN EVIDENCE FROM FOUR STAR HOTEL IN PADANG CITY

Corresponding Author: Y.H. Yeni

Andalas University,

Co-Authors: V.M. Sari, L.Y. Hastini, N. Hastini

Abstract

Introduction: *The objective of guest comment cards is to evaluate the performance of quality service timely. Based on interview the respond rate of four star hotel guest comment card only 5%-10%. Most reasons (90%) to respond the comment cards is dissatisfaction toward the service. On the other hand, satisfied guests tend to do not fill in the comment cards. Therefore, comment cards as a tool to measure guest satisfaction is not optimal. Study of Bartkus, Howell, Hills and Blackham (2009), Bartkus, Mills and Olsen (2015), Wisner and Corney (1997) in US found some area improve of poorly designed. Improving the quality design of card expected can increase the respond rate. Recently all star Hotels in Padang provide manual comment card or in paper form.*

This study expected contributes to improve quality design of both comment cards in term of paper/manual and electronic one in future. **Methodology:** The qualitative approach is considered to examine the quality of comment cards design. Since one four star hotel did not allow this research, five guests from three hotel namely: Bumi Minang, Grand Inna Muara and Pangeran Beach Hotel, were selected as informants by using convenience sampling. A structure interview to 15 informants was conducted. This research also employed 3 academicians perceptions to enhance the discussion of finding. They are marketing lecturers that have good understanding about research topic. The interviewing to two type of informant lasted from 20 to 30 minutes. They are asked to explain their opinions and comments toward 20 questions. The interview guide was developed based on the study of Bartkus, Howell, Hills and Blackham (2009) which consist of 8 elements: 1). return method, 2). introductory statements 3). contact information, 4). number of question, 5). space for open comments, 6). number of responds categories for close ended questions, 7). balance versus unbalanced response categories for closed ended questions, 8) questions wording. One additional question of 9). attachment of gift as suggested by Wisner and Corney (1997). Then recorded interview was transcribed and analysed based on theme. **Findings:** The result showed guests prefer to fill the simple procedure and design of comment cards such as in term of return method they prefer to give to front desk. Meanwhile one hotel use drop box to return it. Then, g uests favor the simple sentence or statement, detail identity information, close ended questions and balanced response categories. Most guests disagree with attached gift. On the other hands, the academicians suggest using an email is a good method to return the comment cards and prefer drop box as place to return it. In term of introductory statement, lecturers prefer four sentences and put detail identity information of guess. More over they suggest 5-10 open ended questions and there are a variety opinion about unbalance response issue. All of them are disagree with attached gift. **Contribution:** In US, Bartkus, Howell, Hills, and Balckham (2009) and Bartkus, Mills and Olsen (2015), Keith and Simmers (2013) examined the the related issue in Lodging and suggest the improvement. Previously, Wisner and Corney (1997) also evaluate the comment card quality and design characteristics in US. All research supported that guest comment cards is a tool to get customer feed back. However, in Indonesia the utilization of the card for measure customer feed back still limited. Recently, a published literature in Indonesia context does not find. The purpose of this qualitative study is to provide evidence from Indonesia perspective by using guest and academicians and then the result will provide the contribution to Hotel industry in measuring guest satisfaction.

Keywords: comment card, quality, design, guest perception, guest feedback, and four star hotel

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1487

LOCAL PRODUCT BRAND IMAGE: A CASE STUDY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN MUAR, JOHOR.

Corresponding Author: Hasmah Zanuddin

University of Malaya

Co-Authors: Norrosellah Mukhtar

Abstract

Introduction: Malaysia, which has a variety of races and cultures is booming with commercial activity. Currently, the small and medium enterprises in Malaysia has received increasing attention from the public and government. Today, brand play important roles which it improve consumers' lives and enhance the financial values of firms. It also can differentiate companies' product with competitors product. Strong brands don't just happen. They are usually the results of a long-term strategy that guides how a company does business and is tightly bound to its understanding of customer needs. **Methodology:** The focus of this research is an examination of brand and branding of local products produced by the small, medium enterprises of local people at Bandar Muar, Johor. Branding theory signifies three important framework for this study, namely symbol, communication and behavior. Overall, branding benefited in terms of customer recognition. The brand image play an important role when a customer decided to buy one product over another. Usually well-established brands have a good reputation and can immediately recognizable to the consumer. **Findings:** Almost 86 % per cent of customers interviewed preferred good and attractive packaging, which reflected in symbol framework. Customers demanded around 82% that communication elements uses all format of communication for wider reach. The most preferred product branding behavior by local customers and local product is equivalent competitive standing for local and foreign products. **Contribution:** Basically, well known brands are likely to be purchased rather than those brands that are unknown. People often trust what they know and distrust or at least feel suspicious with unknown brands.

Keywords: Branding, Small and Medium Enterprises, bumiputera.

Abstract ID: AIMC-2017-SSH-1489

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLYING MIND MAPPING STRATEGY ON STUDENT SPEAKING ABILITY (THE QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO SIX GRADES STUDENT IN CIKANDE 1 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL – SERANG)

Corresponding Author: Ida Nuraida

Banten Jaya University

Co-Authors: ignore

Abstract

Introduction: *The writer assumes that speaking is essential thing in our daily life because, it has many advantages such as building social interaction misunderstanding, reducing and sharing the information. From the advantages above, speaking ability is significant to be analyzed and this research focus on Mind Mapping strategy in learning English. To success the teaching for improving the students to speak English in a second language classroom, there is a material for speaking practice created by the writer namely mind mapping strategy, and the mind mapping diagram used to represent word, ideas, tasks, or other items linked to and arranged around a central key word or idea. **Methodology:** The respondent of this study are several students of Cikande 1 Elementary School especially at six grades. These are consisting two groups, experimental group consist of 40 students and control group consist of 40 students. The writer used queasy experimental design in this research. The Data of students speaking ability were gathered from pre test and post test result. In practice, then was done by non Equivalent control group Design. The writer took two classes as experimental group and control group. The students were given pre test in form of speaking followed by mind mapping as treatment and the post test administered to know the students speaking ability after treatments. The design was taken from Sugiono (2009: 116), and it would be as follow*

The diagram of non Equivalent control group design

Notes:

O1: The Students were given the pre test

O2 : The Students were given the posttest

Concerning this test, the writer was know the result of students speaking abilty with applying mind mapping strategy is better than without applying mind mapping strategy. To test hypotesis, the writer use t-test (9n righr side) in exeprimental class and control class.

Findings:

The data of the effectiveness of applying mind mapping strategy mind mapping strategy in speaking subject has taken from the result of the pre test and post test in experimental class and control class. There are on the table.

The Averages Score of speaking Ability

Student' score The averages of pretest The average of posttest

Control Class 64.750 74.875

Experiment Class 66.625 79.625

On the table, the averages score of students' speaking ability is still low for the control class, they are 64.750 and for the experiment class is 66.625. it showing that the student is still did not understand the material with a maximal and still not effective, but after the researcher gave the treatment, the result of the speaking ability is increasing. Then if the averages score of post test is compared, for experiment class is 79.625 and for the control class is 74.875, the writer take the averages score of posttest is higher than the averages score of pretest. So, based on the data, they are the effectiveness of applying mind mapping strategy after the researcher apply it and the achievement of the students is increase.

Contribution:

Having experimented the effectiveness of applying mind mapping strategy on students speaking abilty in Cikande 1 Elementary School Serang, the writer would like to make some following suggestion that would be helpful and useful for all students, all components of Cikande 1 Elementary school, especially for all people who are involved and cared about education:

- 1. Giving materials should be appropriate with students' need.*
- 2. Creating the comfortable atmosfere to get accustomed to communicative in English Class.*
- 3. The applying Mind Mapping Strategy has to be invroved to increasing students speak*

Keywords: The effectiveness, Student Speaking Abilty, Mind Mapping Strategy

FUTURE CONFERENCES

3rd ASIA International Conference 2017 (AIC-2017)

Venue: Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Date: 16-17 December 2017

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International Conference on Management, Accounting, Business and Entrepreneurship (ICMABE 2017)

Venue: Jakarta, Indonesia

Date: 15-18 October 2017

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FUTURE WORKSHOPS

Certification on Statistics and Data Analysis (Weekly Programme)

Date: 23 June 2017 (8weeks)

Venue: Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

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Workshop on Systematic Literature Review and Meta-Analysis

Date: 20 May 2017

Venue: Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

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Workshop on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Using AMOS

Date: 18-19 June 2017

Venue: UTM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Workshop on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Using AMOS

Date: 24 July 2017

Venue: Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

Workshop on Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Using Smart PLS

Date: 25 August 2017

Venue: Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

Workshop on Qualitative Data Analysis using NVIVO

Date: 22 September 2017

Venue: Innovation and Commercialisation Centre, Industry Centre, Technovation Park, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81300 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia.

Individual Education Program (IEP) Paperwork : A Narrative Review

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Abstract

The Individual Education Program (IEP) is a statement of a set of educational goals for students with special needs, which contains description of the support services obtained by the students to achieve their educational goals. Although teachers understand the benefits of IEP, teachers consider the preparation of IEP as a burden of administrative duties. The purpose of this narrative review is to illustrate how long the teacher completed the IEP administrative tasks, to explain why the compilation and implementation of IEP is viewed by the teacher as a burden, and to describe the strategies to minimize obstacles related to the administrative burden of IEP. The narrative review procedure includes several stages. First, journals reviewed in this paper are traced through e-journal databases, using the certain keywords. Secondly, the journals used in this review are based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Then, the authors searched and selected relevant studies on the topic, i.e. studies on the administrative burden of IEP paperwork. The result of this review shows that special needs teachers spend more time doing IEP administrative tasks than assessing students' assignments, communicating with parents, sharing and discussing with colleagues. IEP paperwork takes up more than 10% of working time. The reasons why teachers perceive the IEP paperwork as burdens, are because of the large number of IEP forms and details, the multiple IEP service lines, the lack of knowledge and skills of the personnels relating to the preparation or implementation of IEPs, the lack of assistance of administrative staff to complete the IEP paperwork, and the short / limited deadlines for administrative duties of IEP. The proposed strategies to minimize the administrative burden of IEP are improving appropriate technology, streamlining the contents of IEP forms, group IEP and increase the IEP administrative skills of the teachers.

Keywords: Narrative Review, IEP, Paperwork, Burden of Administrative Tasks

1. Introduction

Individual Education Program (IEP) or Individual Education Program (IEP) is an inevitable part of education for children with special needs. IEP is a term whose scope is broad enough, not just as an individual teaching strategy. IEP is an illustration of the student's condition (strengths, weaknesses and learning needs), the learning plan, along with the accommodation required by the student, monitoring and means of communicating and documenting student progress^{16,51}.

Meanwhile, the definition proposed by Dempsey¹² emphasizes more on the aspect of individual goals in the IEP. It is a statement about a series of educational goals for students that are individual and contains a description of support services that will be obtained by students to achieve the objectives of his/her education.

The primary benefit of Individualised Education Program (IEP) is the fulfillment of individual learning needs for students with special needs^{16,51}. Furthermore, Elliot et al.¹⁵ explains that the IEP is able to meet the needs of

students with special needs due to an assessment of the strategies required based on the individual student condition (describing the baseline data / students profile) and the material, methods will be accordingly accommodated or modified. All of these aspects are written in the IEP. Gartin and Murdick²⁰, add that Individual Education Program (IEP) in the United States, is an essential component in the provision of appropriate for individuals with special needs, as the IEP will guide the implementation of the education service. IEP can provide services in accordance with the conditions of students with special needs, because with the design of individual education programs, students can learn according to ability and speed of learning individually, so he/she is expected to be able to master the targeted material.

In addition to providing benefits to students, IEP also benefits teachers and parents. The benefits of IEP for teachers is to support the preparation of daily teaching plans, as well as an assessment tool to monitor whether students achieve learning objectives or not, and to improve communication and teamwork of IEPs. While the IEP benefits for the family is the parent will understand the characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of children, present level of child's ability and interests of the children. Parents' expectation will be more appropriate, since it is based on that IEP information. Parents also gain knowledge about the modification of child behavior and are able to monitor child development⁴⁰.

Given the benefits of IEPs in the optimization of potential students with special needs, there is a need to implement IEPs in providing this specialized educational service. This, in some countries, is supported by the legality aspect, by issuing laws, such as the Individual with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in the United States^{45,12}. The existence of this legality requires that educational institutions develop IEPs because there are legal sanctions if it is not

implemented⁵⁰. In the UK, the legality of children's education services with special needs is guaranteed through the Education Act 1996 and the Education Regulations 2001, which are then accompanied by guidance for implementation through the SENCo Code of Practice. The SENCo Code of Practice recommends the preparation of IEPs for students with special needs¹³. The similar education provision / service to students with special needs by providing IEP is also conducted in Portugal¹¹, Turkey⁴⁰, and Malaysia³.

In Indonesia, inclusion education is supported by Law no. 20 of 2003 on the National Education System which reads "that every citizen has equal education opportunity". In addition, the implementation of inclusive education is also supported by the Minister of National Education Regulation No. 70 of 2009 on Inclusive Education for learners who have disabilities and gifted/talented. Details of the IEP as one of the necessary steps to implement the rule are described in the supplement of Inclusive Education - The IEP Model¹⁴.

On the other hand, even though teachers understand the benefits of IEP^{3,40}, however teachers consider the preparation of the IEP or IEP paperwork as an administrative burden^{48,3}. If it is used as intended, IEP can guarantee the provision of educational services to suit the needs of the students, however teacher complain about administrative paperwork that accompanies the IEP⁵⁰. Professional paperwork is defined as the documents, reports, brochures, and the like that are filled out, distributed, or submitted by school personnel or parents to meet procedural requirements of federal, state, or local special education law or regulations, according to Study of State and Local Implementation and Impact of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act²⁸. Examples include individual education plans (IEPs), behavioral plans, manifestation determination review

materials, annual goals and objectives, and student re-evaluation forms.

The existence of the legal basis for IEP development also does not always guarantee the smooth implementation. In the United States, Margolis & Truesdell²⁵ found that teachers who did not develop IEP, regarded the IEP as a legal requirement rather than as a direction for planning instructional instruction. Nance & Calabrese³³ also revealed that special needs teachers feel overwhelmed with the administrative workload associated with the legal rules on the preparation and execution of IEPs. These teachers perceive that the time spent in performing the administrative tasks reduces the time to attend special needs students. Teachers of special needs who are new to teaching and have not much experience also report similar things on the administrative burden of IEP⁵.

Liem, Panjaitan and Kartika²⁴ showed that there were still weaknesses in the implementation of IEP in a private elementary school. Teacher explained it because teaching of students with special needs took a lot of time so that administrative tasks (including compiling a complete IEP) was seen as a time-consuming and less noticeable duties.

IEPs are an unattached aspect in the educational services of students with special needs, but their preparation tends to be considered as administratively burdensome to teachers. Therefore, a systematic investigation / review of research articles on IEP administrative burden / IEP paperwork is deemed necessary.

The purpose of the Narrative Review in this paper is to answer the research questions as follows: (a) How does the quantity of time teacher deploys for the paperwork associated with IEP? (b) Why the compilation and implementation of IEP paperwork viewed is by teachers as a constraint / burden? (c) How can school or teacher minimize the constraints associated with IEP paperwork burdens?

2. Methodology

This paper uses the method of Narrative Review. Narrative Review is different from Narrative Synthesis (or commonly referred to as qualitative meta analysis) is as follows: Narrative Review is commonly used to describe general literature reviews, and is usually less systematic or less transparent about how researchers conduct synthesis processes from various research results. Narrative review is usually a description of the various related research results³⁶. In contrast, narrative synthesis is a part of a broader review process, which includes a systematic approach in tracking related research reports / journals, and an assessment of the quality of the studies (primary studies) of the journals used.

The approaches to review literature are: narrative reviews and systematic reviews. Narrative reviews are the traditional approach and usually do not include a section describing the methods used in the review. On the other hands, systematic reviews (or overviews) are syntheses of primary research studies that describe specific, explicit and therefore reproducible methodological strategies to collect, classify, critically evaluate and synthesize all relevant issues on a specific topic⁷.

However, narrative review has its own advantages, they are as follows: it is a useful educational article since it hold information together into a readable format. It present a broad perspective on a specific topic and often describe the history or development of a problem or its management. Narrative overviews can function to incite thought and debates. Some journals are not keen of narrative reviews since they lack of systematic methods that should be employed to construct them²¹. Narrative reviews can address one or more questions and the selection criteria for inclusion of the articles may not be specified explicitly.

2.1. Narrative Review Procedure

There are several stages in doing this narrative review. First, the authors searched and selected relevant studies on the topic. In addition to being based on the inclusion criteria and exclusion of primary studies, the selection of the article is also based on an outline analysis of the results of the study. There are a lot of articles obtained from the database, but not all of the research findings are relevant to answer research questions about IEP paperwork. Furthermore, the authors sift through and classify the articles to answer the three research questions.

Narrative reviews can address one or more questions and the selection criteria for inclusion of the articles may not be specified explicitly. Subjectivity in study selection is the main weakness ascribed to narrative reviews that potentially leads to biases¹⁷. Selection bias also need to be considered in narrative reviews. Selection bias is a systematic bias in the selection of primary research studies that are included in the review. For example, a reviewer may only select those studies that support his prior beliefs. However, this bias may also be due to “publication bias” (the tendency of investigators, reviewers and editors to submit or accept articles for publication based on the direction or strength of the study results)⁷.

Ferrari¹⁷ explains that the quality of a narrative review may be improved by borrowing from the systematic review methodologies that are aimed at reducing bias in the selection of articles for review and employing an effective bibliographic research strategy. As yet there is no consensus on the standard structure of narrative review, then the preferred format is the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion). In order to enhance the quality of narrative reviews, Green, et.al²¹ employed a narrative review rating scale and Academic Nutrition on Dietic¹ provide checklist to ensure a qualified narrative review. In order to minimize the systematic bias in narrative reviews, this

paper use the Narrative Review checklist from Academic Nutrition on Dietic.

2.2. Primary Studies selection

Primary Studies (articles reviewed in this paper) are traced through e-journal databases: ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Sage Journal Online, Proquest, EBSCO, and Emerald. Keywords used to search the studies are: 'IEP' (Individual Education Plan or Program), 'paperwork' and 'administrative / administration'. The author does not limit the published issue of research journals. In the next sub-section will be discussed inclusion criteria and exclusion of the studies being used.

2.3. Inclusion Criteria

Articles (primary studies) used in this narrative review include: (a) Studies generated from IEP + administration keyword, (b) Studies generated from IEP + paperwork keywords, (c) The studies used are not distinguished based on the methodological approach, so this narrative review is also based on the results of quantitative research, not only qualitative ones, (d) Monthly reports or annual reports on IEP paperwork / administration from sub-units of the Ministry of Education or related formal institutions, (e) Periodic bulletins containing IEP paperwork / administration topics, published by formal educational institutions or professional institutions, (f) unpublished dissertation.

2.4. Exclusion criteria

Research which not used in this narrative review are: (a) Studies related to IEP on physical education, (b) Studies related to IEP in children with special needs with health problems, such as orthopedic impairment, (c) Studies related to IEP on early childhood education, (d) Studies on the topic of IEP administrative or IEP paperwork in foreign languages other than English.

3. Results

A total of 32 primary studies on IEP paperwork had been identified that met the

criteria for inclusion in this review and suitable to answer the research questions.

Tabel 1. Articles included in the narrative review

Author	Year of publications	Aspect of IEP Paperwork
Carlson, et.al	2003	Time spent on IEP paperwork
SpENSE	2003	Time spent on IEP paperwork
Klein	2004	Time spent on IEP paperwork
Suter & Giangreco	2009	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Katz, et.al	2010	Time spent on IEP paperwork
Vannest & Hagan-Burke	2010	Time spent on IEP paperwork
Moore	2012	Time spent on IEP paperwork
Cooper	1996	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Tod	1999	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
The Council of Exceptional Children	2000	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Mastropieri	2001	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Coskun	2010	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Ahearn	2011	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Bandu & Jelas	2012	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Sahin	2012	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'

Author	Year of publications	Aspect of IEP Paperwork
Mehrenberg	2013	Reason perceived IEP paperwork as administrative 'burden'
Minick & School	1982	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Ryan & Rucker	1986	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
French	1998	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Miller	2000	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Margolis & Free	2001	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Fonssagrives	2003	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Cirrin	2004	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Paschall	2004	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Boswell	2005	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Gartin & Murdick	2005	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Smith	2005	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Wilson, Michaels, Margolis	2005	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
O'Donovan	2006	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Morgan	2013	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Rudebusch & Weichmann	2013	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork
Staffordshire LEA	2014	Strategies to minimize IEP paperwork

Review will be presented in the following three sub-chapters, each to answer the three research questions.

3.1. Quantity of time used by the teacher or related professionals to perform IEP paperwork / administrative duties

Paperwork can be an extremely time consuming and labor intensive activity. It is estimated that the average special education teacher spends five hours per week on paperwork⁴⁴. Furthermore, educators spend more time on completing paperwork than grading papers, communicating with parents, sharing expertise with colleagues, supervising paraprofessionals, and attending IEP meetings combined⁶.

In addition to planning and teaching, assessing tasks, scheduling and attending IEP meetings, special needs teachers spend more than 10% of their working time just to fulfill administrative tasks, such as: printing and reproducing special needs, notices to parents, collecting administrative tasks from other teachers, evaluating student progress and planning student transition from school activities to activities that lead to their independence²³. Furthermore, Klein²³ also cites that only 50% of teachers with special needs students receive assistance from administrative or secretarial personnel perform such administrative duties. Meanwhile, in addition to the time spent on academic instruction and mentoring, the administrative activity of the special needs teacher takes up the third largest portion of 12%⁴⁹. In line with the above conditions, the SPeNSE⁴² report describes that the average special needs teacher spends 5 hours per week to complete the forms and perform the IEP administrative tasks. They spend more time doing the IEP administrative tasks than assessing assignments, communicating with parents, sharing and discussing with colleagues, and attending IEP meetings. The time spent working on IEP paperwork equals the time spent preparing for learning. In fact, more importantly, 53% of special needs teachers in primary and secondary schools report that these routine and administrative tasks interfere with their

teaching duties⁴². The similar condition applied for other professionals dealing with students with special needs. From the survey of professionals dealing with special needs education (eg, speech language pathologist), the main challenge they face is the high number of administrative tasks, ie about 60% of the administrative burden they have to perform²² and in the year of 2001 to 2010, the percentage were higher, about 80-88%³².

3.2. The reasons why teachers perceive the IEP paperwork as administrative “burdens”

If the IEP is not done correctly, then IEP will only fulfill mere administrative functions but are less able to be a valuable tool to facilitate the advancement of students with special needs⁹. In line with Cooper⁹, Tod⁴⁸ suggests that IEPs are not always applicable because teachers state that many administrative tasks load in planning and implementation of IEP. Difficulties in implementing and monitoring these IEPs may result in IEP being simplified but if so, then the benefits will also be questioned.

The following will explain some of the reasons why teachers view the IEP as having high administrative burdens.

- a. Too many contents and details in IEP forms and paperwork

The Council of Exceptional Education⁴⁶ reports that the IEP paperwork is considered the number one constraint that disrupts teaching. Teachers understand the importance of the IEP only they complain about the complexity of the procedures to be followed before making a decision.

Ahearn² revealed in his research report that the most common source of paperwork is: (a) the administrative task of the IEP has a long and varied flow of forms, ranging from the pre-referral stage to the IEP evaluation stage, (b)

Less alignment of data obtained from the education assessment report form with assessment reporting requirements for Department of Education, (c) Fulfillment of documentation requirements for non-infringing procedures, (d) Recording of student progress / process according to legal requirements, (e) Number of duplicates on the IEP reporting requirements, both on hard copy and soft copy, and on reporting to various related parties, with different forms, (f) Data collected for various indicators seems only to fulfill the reporting function, less significant for the learning process.

- b. IEP service flow that involves many parties / personnels

Ahearn² discloses that the process of preparing the IEP which has a long flow and demanding excessive administration. The legal rule also demands a rigorous tracking or monitoring process, which can not be separated from administrative work. In addition, in the IEP process, monitoring of intervention agreements involving various parties is also required. Parents are also expected to be involved in the process of preparing and implementing the IEP, but from the findings of Ahearn², it appears that many parents do not have access to technology so that surveys conducted on parents are still traditional, which will also bring its own complexity.

- c. Teachers' negative belief on IEP administrative duties

Special Education Teachers often negatively view professional paperwork. The most common critiques are that it is time consuming and that it has limited perceived value²⁸. Mastropieri²⁷ also recognised that for novice

special education teacher, paperwork task is overwhelming. In his study, Mehrenberg²⁸ reveals that novice special education teachers had a negative opinion of IEP paperwork based on its lengthiness and perceived irrelevancy to instruction.

Kargin, Acarlar, Sucuoglu⁴⁰ revealed that 80% of teachers did not prepare the IEP. The reason for this behavior is rooted in the teacher's view of the 'paperwork' burden in the preparation and implementation of the IEP. Teachers tend to view the IEP only from the administrative matter, so the IEP have not been used as a guide. Teachers in Malaysia also tend to perceive the preparation of IEP as an administrative burden, given the large number of paperwork³.

- d. Lack of knowledge and skills of the parties/ personnel related to the preparation or implementation of IEP

Coskun's¹⁰ study of school counselors in Turkey, found that counselors tend to judge themselves less knowledgeable in IEP applications. The counselor also appraise that teachers' knowledge of the inclusion education was less accurate, as well as the limited number of staffs. Meanwhile, the booklet prepared by the Ministry of National Education on the IEP lacks the appropriate and valid information for teachers.

- e. Lack of administrative staff assistance to complete the IEP paperwork

Ahearn² mentions that the conversion of traditional administrative tasks (eg for IEP recording) to computerized, led to staff reductions, whereas administrative tasks that are

computerized also suck up high enough teachers' time and energy.

f. Short deadline for IEP administrative duties

Often the time for IEP evaluation is at the end of the semester, which often coinciding with national holidays (eg Christmas, New Year and Eid, for example), so the deadline for administrative settlement is limited².

3.3. Strategies to minimize the administrative "burden" of IEP

The process of preparing the IEP is often considered difficult because it requires knowledge of pedagogy, curriculum, instruction and regulation to be met (e.g. if in the United States is IDEA), it also takes intensive time and energy to do so. What can be done so that the IEP administrative tasks which originally viewed as "burdens" can be perceived as "support"? The following research presented results that can provide ideas about which administration of IEP are considered effective.

Klein²³ demonstrates four ways in which principals and classroom teachers can help ease the administrative burden of teachers for students with special needs. These are:

- a. Providing sufficient time for completion of administrative tasks
- b. Limiting the number of students assigned to teachers who served as 'case managers'
- c. Increasing administrative assistance (assistant) to teachers of special needs in the IEP process
- d. Only complete the IEP administrative tasks on areas that will really help teachers and students.

In addition to the strategies Klein²³ discloses above, the other strategies to reduce the administrative burden of IEP are as follows:

- a. Sophisticated IEP administrative technology

In order to lessen teacher administrative burden, there are

actually techniques / methods that facilitate administrative tasks in the preparation of IEP. One of them is by using software that can ease the paperwork's task. Fonsagrives¹⁹ states that IEP software programs, both computer-generated and Internet-based, can help reduce the administrative burden of IEP development and implementation. Wilson, Michaels & Margolis⁵² explains that from the examples of IEP softwares being investigated, the software is able to help simplifying the process and to improve the efficiency of IEP development. The consideration of IEP software's precision are based on 'form' or 'function'. What is meant by the accuracy of the form is a document that meets the rules / regulations while the functions associated with the benefits that can be obtained from the meaning of education resulting from the document. While this software has a lot of help in the IEP development process, teachers should have the knowledge and ability to develop a good IEP, keeping in mind the standard of regulation^{52,34}.

Another related problem with IEP paperwork is the time-consuming task of IEP development. When IEPs are developed with a paper-based system, teachers spend hours to copy goals, objectives, materials and resources onto the IEP form. Ryan & Rucker³⁹ examine the implementation of compatible software system to develop IEPs. The results are teachers or staff members use this system to develop IEP, for example creating goals and objectives, storing students data, transcribing, and record keeping. Ryan and Rucker³⁹ indicated that teachers who used computerized

IEP systems spent less time writing IEPs and had a more favorable attitude toward the IEP for instructional planning than did teachers using noncomputerized IEP systems.

Paschall³⁵ who study teachers view on electronic performance support system on IEP, found that teachers made substantial changes in the method they used to produce an IEP, i.e. changes in data entry, manipulation of data, and printing. Teachers perceived that the software is a good tool to use, so they thought that it is worth the time and effort put in to learning how to use it.

Teachers in most states in the United States stated that they felt helped by technological advances in IEP administration. Examples include the increased opportunities to access student data, web sites and electronic communication (email) reduces paper usage for copy and makes it easy to disseminate information, and computerization also facilitates IEP monitoring system².

Further more, Margolis and Free²⁶ added that utilising of such software, however, does not automatically guarantee good outcomes. The quality of IEP software varies greatly, and inadequate training of staff might hamper the results. If the IEP computerised program is used effectively, however, the best of these programs may not only increase efficiency in special education service delivery, but also increase the quality of IEPs produced. One still has to consider their advantages and disadvantages. Consideration upon pro and contra of the software and hardware requirement, whether it will be a stand alone, distributed network or

centralised network system, should be taken into account.

The quality of IEP often depended on teacher expertise, so it will be difficult for novice teachers. Computerization of this process can be an efficient and effective way to help the teacher. Teachers who plan to use computers to speed and maximize the IEP process have to consider the educational design (i.e. Curriculum Analysis, diagnostic testing, and user as architect program) prior to system development³⁰. They also might consider these following areas when implementing a computerized IEP system, i.e. (1) The physical format of the IEP, (2) IEP updates and how they will be implemented, (3) How computerization will meet organizational service needs, (4) The computer system will also serve as a lesson-planning/resource retrieval system.

In addition to the software, Morgan³¹ proposes the use of forms / forms placed in Google Docs so easy to use them at any time. He revealed that administrative tasks can not be separated from the preparation of IEP. The important thing is how to get around it through the use of technology, so it does not become a burden (or Morgan term: nightmare) for related professionals.

- b. Improving the efficiency of IEP forms and the flow chart of special needs education services
In simplifying the IEP model, Ahearn² proposes recommendations for reducing the amount of time administrative tasks and improving efficiency, including simplifying and shortening the IEP report (by omitting some indicators), and changing the reporting period to bi-annual (not every academic year, or even every

semester). All forms of reports should be relevant to improve student learning outcomes / abilities, not just for administrative purposes. Another recommendation comes from Cirrin⁸ which suggests that the administrative burden of IEP evaluation may be reduced by setting a longer period of IEP evaluation (more than 1 year).

- c. IEP services do not have to be individual

Rudebusch & Wiechmann³⁸ offer solutions that services provided to students with special needs should not always be one on one but may take the form of scheduling in activity blocks, longer interval sessions but less often and flexible. Similar to what Rudebusch & Wiechmann says, the IEP is not necessarily one on one (one IEP for one student with special needs). As noted by the Straffordshire, UK Office of Education, when there are special needs students in one class with the same baseline ability so that the learning objectives are the same, a Group Education Plan can be drawn up instead of preparing the IEP for each student⁴³.

- d. Increase the numbers and skills of special education teachers and administrative staff of IEP

Miller²⁹ stated that there are many paperwork demands on special education teachers. Meanwhile, in teacher training, there are less time devoted to IEP paperwork and emphasizes more on communication issues. Therefore in teacher training programs for preparing future teachers is to shift focus from communication modality and devote more time to issues, such as IEP preparation. French¹⁸ states that paraeducators can assist teachers, not only when giving instruction, but

paraeducators can also assist students with special needs, so that teachers have more time to handle their administrative tasks. In addition, Ahearn² proposes to provide additional resources to support training of local LEA staff related to IEP reporting tasks.

- e. Revising the legal rules related to administrative burden

Several studies^{4,20} suggest that the 2004 IDEA revision includes the reduction of IEP / Paperwork administration, simplification of forms and the development of the IEP process, for example if there is parental disapproval of the IEP, no need to coordinate an IEP meeting involving the entire team, just to discuss with the related teachers. Smith⁴¹ also stated that the IDEA revision in 2004 appears to streamline the flow of IEP compilation and content and reduce the involvement of many parties in the determination of educational services listed in the IEP.

4. Conclusion

The administrative task of the IEP is actually important to be a valuable tool for facilitating the advancement of learning of students with special needs. Unfortunately on the implementation, various research results reported that the IEP only fulfills administrative functions alone. The teacher's IEP paperwork seized more than 10% of working time. The administrative activity of the special needs teacher takes up the third largest portion of 12%. Hence, teachers view the IEP administration / IEP paperwork as a burden.

Given the high quantity of time that special needs teachers, as well as related professionals, need to perform the various IEP administrative tasks, it is worth examining further the reasons why teachers consider the IEP administration as an expense. Various reasons why the IEP is perceived as bringing administrative

burdens to teachers, ranging from individual reasons such as teachers' negative beliefs on IEP to technical causes such as overload IEP forms and inappropriate use of technology.

Therefore, strategies to minimize the IEP administrative tasks burden as revealed from this narrative review (e.g.: improving appropriate technology related to IEP, streamlining IEP form, etc.) can be followed up in the practice of IEP implementation in school so that IEP can be used to fulfill its function as a guideline in optimizing the potential of students with special needs and not just mere administrative fulfillment requirements.

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VIRTUAL
PRESENTATION

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Individual Education Program (IEP) Paperwork: A Narrative Review

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ASIA
ACADEMIA SOCIETY & INDUSTRY ALLIANCE

Introduction

VIRTUAL
PRESENTATION

- Individual Education Program (IEP) → a statement of a set of educational goals for students with special needs, which contains description of the support services obtained by the students to achieve their educational goals.
- The primary benefit of IEP → fulfillment of individual learning needs for students with disabilities (Mercer, 1983; Hallahan & Kauffman, 1994; Ontario Ministry of Education, 1998; Farrel, 2003; Wearmouth, 2009).
- There is an obligation to apply the IEP in providing this specialized educational service. This is supported by the legality aspect, for example: in the United States (Telzrow, 1999, Dempsey, 2012), in the UK (Department of Education and Skills, 2014), in Portugal (Miranda-Correia, 2010), in Turkey (Sahin, 2012) and in Malaysia (Bandu and Jelas, 2012).
- In Indonesia, inclusion education is supported by Law no. 20/2003 on National Education System, and Minister of National Education Regulation No. 70/2009 on Inclusive Education for students with special needs. Details of the IEP as one of the necessary steps to implement the rule are described in the supplement of Inclusive Education - The IEP Model (Ministry of National Education, 2007)



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Introduction

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- Although teachers understand the benefits of IEP (Bandu & Jelas, 2012, Sahin, 2012, MacKenzie, 2012), teachers still consider the preparation of IEP as a burden of administrative duties (Tod, 1999; Vogel, 2006; Bandu & Jelas, 2012).
- The existence of the legal basis for IEP development also does not always guarantee the smooth implementation. Margolis & Truesdell (1987) found that teachers who did not set up IEP, viewed the IEP more as a legal requirement, rather than as a direction for planning instructional activities.
- Liem, Panjaitan and Kartika (2013) showed that there are still weaknesses in the preparation and implementation of IEP, since teachers perceived IEP paperwork is viewed as a time-consuming and becoming less a priority than any other task.
- The IEP is an important aspect in the educational services of students with special needs, but it tends to be considered as “administrative burden” on teachers. Therefore, a systematic investigation / review of research journals on IEP paperwork is deemed necessary

Introduction

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- The purpose of this Narrative Review is to answer the research questions, as follows:
 - a. How does the quantity of time teacher deploys for the administrative tasks associated with IEP?
 - b. Why the preparation and implementation of IEP paperwork is perceived by the teachers as constraint / burden?
 - c. How can school or teacher minimize the constraints associated with IEP administrative burdens?

Methodology

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- The narrative review procedure includes several stages.
- Studies reviewed in this paper are traced through e-journal databases, using the certain keywords.
- Primary Studies (journals / studies reviewed in this paper) are traced through e-journal databases: ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Sage Journal Online, Proquest, EBSCO, and Emerald.
- Keywords used to search the studies / journals are: 'IEP' (Individual Education Plan or Program), 'paperwork' and 'administrative / administration'.
- The author does not limit the year of journal publications.

Methodology

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- Journals / studies used in this review are based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- The inclusion criteria are as follows:
 - Studies generated from “IEP and paperwork” or “ IEP and administration” keywords
 - The studies being used are not distinguished based on the methodological approach, so the review includes both studies with qualitative and quantitative research.
 - Monthly reports or annual reports on IEP paperwork / administration from sub-units of the Ministry of Education or related formal institutions
 - Periodic bulletins containing IEP paperwork / administration topics, published by formal educational institutions or professional institutions

Methodology

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- Exclusion criteria are as follows:
 - Studies related to IEP on physical education
 - Studies related to IEP in children with special needs with health problems, such as orthopedic impairment
 - Studies related to IEP on early childhood education.
 - Studies on IEP administrative or IEP paperwork in foreign languages other than English
- Then, the authors selected relevant studies to answer the research questions.

Results

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a. Quantity of time used by teachers or related professionals to perform administrative tasks of IEP

- Special needs teachers spend more time doing IEP administrative tasks than assessing students' assignments, communicating with parents, sharing and discussing with colleagues.
- IEP paperwork takes up more than 10% of working time (Klein, 2004). The administrative activity of the special needs teacher takes up the third largest portion of 12% (Vannest & Hagan-Burke, 2010).
- SPeNSE report (2013) → the average special needs teacher spends 5 hours/week → to complete the forms and perform the administrative tasks of the IEP
- 53% of special needs teachers in primary and secondary schools report that these routine and administrative tasks interfere with their teaching duties (SPeNSE, 2013)



Results

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PRESENTATION

b. The reasons why teachers perceive the IEP paperwork as burdens, are because of:

- Too many contents and details in IEP forms and paperwork (The Council of Exceptional Education , 2000; Ahearn, 2011)
- IEP service involves too many personels (Ahearn, 2011)
- Improper use of technology (Ahearn, 2011).
- Teachers' belief of IEP administrative duties as a burden (Sahin, 2012; Bandu & Jelas, 2012)
- Lack of knowledge and skills of the personnels related to the preparation or implementation of IEP (Coskun, 2010; Ahearn, 2011)
- Lack of administrative staff assistance to complete the IEP paperwork (Ahearn, 2011)
- Short/limited deadline for administrative duties of IEP (Ahearn, 2011)

Results

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- c. The proposed strategies to minimize the administrative burden of IEP are:
- To improve appropriate administrative technology for IEP paperwork (Fonssagrives, 2003; Wilson, Michaels & Margolis, 2005; O'Donovan, 2006; Ahearn, 2011; Morgan, 2013)
 - Streamlining the details and contents of IEP forms (Klein, 2004; Cirrin, 2004; Gartin & Murdick 2005; Smith, 2005; Ahearn, 2011)
 - IEP services should not always be individualized, or providing group IEP as alternative (Rudebusch & Wiechmann, 2013; Straffordshire LEA, 2014)
 - Increase the IEP administrative skills of the teachers (French, 1998; Ahearn, 2011)
 - Revising legal rules related to administrative “burdens” (Boswell, 2005; Gartin & Murdick, 2005; Smith, 2005)

Conclusion

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- Various research results reported that the IEP only fulfills administrative functions alone. Special needs teachers spent high quantity of time to perform the various IEP administrative tasks
- Several reasons why IEPs are perceived as bringing administrative burdens to teachers, ranging from individual reasons (such as teachers' negative belief towards IEPs) to technical causes (such as IEP overload forms and inappropriate use of technology).
- Strategies to minimize the administrative burden of IEP as revealed from this narrative review (eg: improving appropriate technology, streamlining IEP form content etc) can be followed up in practice of IEP implementation
- Therefore, IEP can be used to fulfill its function as a guideline in optimizing the potential of students with special needs, rather than just administrative fulfillment requirements.