

E-PROCEEDING POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH CONFERENCE PRC2023

“Sustainable Education & Human Well-Being”

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PREFACE

Postgraduate Research Conference (PRC2023) is organized by Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). The theme for PRC2023 is "Sustainable Education & Human Well-being". This conference encouraged postgraduate students in improving and upgrading their knowledge as well as information towards completing their studies. It also aims to assist and guide the postgraduate students in producing high-impact research as well as to share the results and findings of the research to the public. This proceeding compiled all extended abstract from various disciplines including the fields of social science and education, counselling psychology and human development, media and communication, Islamic studies, history and civilization, as well as leadership and management.

With ongoing Industrial Revolution (IR5.0), a lot of challenges & problems arise from various aspects of life. These issues need to be recognised and researched to produce novel findings for community wellbeing. Therefore, the success of PRC2023 and the publication of this e-proceeding is one of the evidences of hard and persistent efforts of students assisted by lecturers, in generating new ideas, facts, and approaches resulted from writing in the form of concepts and research. Indirectly, this will enable the PRC2023 to fulfil the gaps and needs in our community. It is hoped that it will become a reference and source for all students, academicians and researchers.

PRC2023 Committee

FOREWORD



Assalamualaikum wbkh,

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to Allah swt, our merciful god, for the blessing and the courage that enable us to organize the conference of Postgraduate Research Conference 2023 successfully up until the end. Next, I would like to thank Dr. Abdul Rashid as the Program Director, Assoc Prof Dr. Mohd Rosmizi, Dr Roslizawati, committee members and the faculty for assisting this conference until it successfully completed. Not to forget, I am also thankful to the postgraduate Masters and PhD students who have been seriously involved in presenting in the conference be it through hibrid platform or face to face presentation.

At a glance, USIM's Faculty of Leadership and Management has various fields of study programs such as subjects related with da'wah, aqidah, counseling, communication and most recently is the tourism course. PRC 2023 is a platform for students to present their research findings by presenting their research methodology and results obtained from their research. In this 21st century, I believe there are many new presenting issues that needs to be studied and thus there is the importance of the researchers consisting of students and lecturers to work hand in hand to produce new discoveries.

As the Dean of the Faculty, I am honored to be able to host the opening ceremony which has over 100 participants and presenters. This marks an extraordinary celebration even though it was organized on a small scale. With the theme of 'Sustainable Education and Human Well-being', which emphasizes lifelong education and life-work balance, I believe this conference is a benchmark for all of us to take care of our health and stay fit to ensure the quality of society's thinking is competitive and advanced. Finally, I thank to those who have attended the conference and shared your experience around the table. It has been an engaging, fruitful, constructive and and a good exchange of ideas amongst the postgraduate students in these two days of conference. May Allah swt bless you all. Wassalam.

Prof. Dr. Mohd Yahya Mohamed Ariffin
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Chapter 1:

Social Sciences & Education

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES IN SHAPING ATTITUDE AND MOTIVATION TOWARDS ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING IN BANGLADESH

Pengaruh Isu Sosio-Ekonomi dalam Membentuk Sikap dan Motivasi Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris di Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Attitude and motivation are two abstract concepts of the human mind. These two aspects primarily play a significant role in determining students' learning success. The current study is qualitative in nature and aims to explore the influence of secondary level Bangladeshi students' socio-economic conditions in shaping their attitude and motivation towards English language learning. Data was collected from 15 secondary school students. The interview questions inquire of their family background, parental occupation, family income, their attitudes towards the English language and culture, and their motivation for learning the language. The findings denote that learners have a positive attitude towards the target language, and they are both intrinsically and extrinsically motivated to learn it. The implication of the study is that the findings may provide a remarkable insight into students' language learning issues, which may be useful for secondary level teachers and policymakers in designing a curriculum, lesson plan, and teaching pedagogy to divert students' psychology towards positive motivation and attitude towards the target language.

Keywords- English Language, attitude, motivation, socio-economic condition, Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Attitude and motivation are two fundamental psychological factors that play a vital role in determining the success of language acquisition, whether second or foreign. In second or foreign language learning, learners' attitudes towards the target language have a significant influence on their learning outcomes and patterns. The study conducted by Anokye (2022) in Ghana revealed a significant correlation between learners' motivation, attitudes towards the English language, and their academic success. However, the formulation of attitudes is a complicated process where various factors are involved, including media exposure, learners' familial issues, educational background, societal influences, etc. Subakhtiasih and Putri (2020) state that motivation can be described as the aspiration and determination to achieve success and prevent failure in various aspects of life. In simpler terms, motivation represents the journey towards attaining a specific objective.

This study aims to explore the socio-economic issues of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners in Bangladesh that influence their attitude and motivation towards English language learning. In this connection, the first objective of this study is to investigate the learners' attitudes and perceptions toward the English language and English culture. This objective seeks to comprehend how students' sociolect-economic condition influences their attitude toward the target language. The

second objective of the study is to investigate the pertaining socioeconomic issues of secondary level students in Bangladesh in shaping their motivation to learn English as a foreign language.

As per Bangladesh Education Statistics 2022 (2023), there are a total of 18907 secondary-level institutions. In all secondary level institutions, English is a compulsory subject that carries 200 marks from grades 6 to 12. According to available data, the allocation for education in Bangladesh has exhibited a downward trend, with budgetary figures of 2.09% in 2021, 2.08% in 2022, and 1.83% in 2023. The present research problem relates to the challenging educational investment in Bangladesh, including socioeconomic inequalities, insufficient household earnings, and the comparatively poorer socio-economic standing of the students residing in the area. This study aims to provide an exploration of the various ways in which socio-economic problems influence students' attitudes and motivations towards English language learning.

Al-Muslimawi and Al-Shamarti's (2023) quantitative study with 120 college students at the English Department at the Faculty of Arts, University of Kufa, finds that students' age and year of study influence their attitude towards the English language. Gender, year of study, and age affect learners' attitudes. Considering attitude as one of the influencing factors, Herwiana and Laili's (2021) qualitative study in Jombang elementary schools explores that most of the students have a positive attitude towards the English language. Alharbi (2022) investigates Saudi Health Track students' attitudes towards learning English for specific purposes. The findings show that students have a moderately positive attitude towards the English language. A recent study conducted by Khan et al. (2023) shows that the primary factor contributing to the positive attitudes of agriculture students towards the English language is its instrumental function, namely its role in facilitating employment opportunities in both domestic and global markets. In the Bangladesh context, Alam's (2017) quantitative study explores Bangladeshi college students' behavioral and emotional attitudes towards EFL learning. Samples for the study consisted of fifty 12th grade students from five colleges situated in the Jhenaidah district of Bangladesh. The research reveals that the students have a positive attitude, and there are no statistically significant differences between the attitude levels of males and females.

Islam and Akter (2021) survey the motivation of 222 undergraduate students from 11 noteworthy public and private universities in Bangladesh. This study also examines the teachers' role in motivating the students. According to the study, students are motivated by instrumental and integrative factors. It is instinctive motivation, not instrumental motivation, that motivates them to study in the English department. The survey also reveals that their teachers played an important role in their studies. The descriptive statistics and content analysis study conducted by Imsa-Ard (2020) with a sample consisting of 640 secondary school students from various regions of Thailand to examine the motivation and attitudes of Thai secondary school students studying English as a foreign language. The results of the study indicate that Thai students have strong positive motivation and a genuine desire to enhance their English language skills. Joydhar's (2021) qualitative, multiple-case study with five secondary and higher secondary students from a rural area of Gopalganj, Bangladesh, revealed that some issues, including learners' socio-economic background, their personalities, and the learning environment, influence individuals' motivation to learn the English language.

METHODOLOGY

The research has been conducted utilizing qualitative research methodology. A purposive selection of participants was utilized to gather qualitative data through semi-structured interviews. A total of fifteen 10th grade students from TSP Complex Secondary School and Ahmed Miah City Corp. Girls'

High School, Chittagong, Bangladesh, were the participants. The rationale for employing purposeful selection lies in the researcher's convenient access to both institutions and the participants, assisted by the two instructors from the schools. Among the participants, there were 8 female students and 7 male students. To collect data, a semi-structured interview was conducted in Bengali, the participants' mother tongue. Each session lasted between 10 and 12 minutes and aimed to ascertain the participants' attitudes and motivations towards the English language and culture. The interviews were conducted through both online and in-person modalities. The interviews were accurately recorded using mobile phone audio and transcribed verbatim, and later, they were translated into English.

FINDINGS

Attitude Towards the English Language

The findings indicate that most of the participants have a positive attitude towards the English language and culture. The participants admit that they use mobile phones, watch cable television, and have access to the internet. Consequently, getting the English version of online contents such as advertisements, documentaries, films, and dramas is easy and entertaining for them. Moreover, from an early age, they have been exposed to cartoons, English rhymes, and other forms of media, which might have contributed to their positive attitude toward the English language and culture. On the other hand, a substantial proportion of participants exhibited negative attitudes toward the culture of English-speaking countries, particularly regarding their open culture.

Motivation to Learn English

There are many different motivations for students to study English, including both intrinsic and extrinsic ones. In this study it is found that participants' motivations to learn English are primarily associated with the chance of economic gains, career prospects, the pursuit of higher education, and the possibility of living in English-speaking countries to take advantage of the social and financial opportunities available there. Many of them think that if they learn English, it will help them to be settled there. They regarded it as a valuable tool for communication, personal development, and career advancement.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The findings offer a psychological perspective on students acquiring English as a foreign language. It is anticipated that most of the participants hold a positive attitude towards the English language, while only a smaller portion of the participants have a negative view of the culture of the English people. Their primary motivation for learning the language is instrumental in nature. In this respect, Akter's (2020) study in Bangladesh regarding Korean pop culture that exhibits a fondness for Korean pop culture and dramas by a portion of the young generation is related to the current study. Akter's (2020) study exhibits that 66% of the respondents have a positive attitude towards learning Korean, and their main learning interests are mostly communication, literature and culture studies, career goals, and Korean economic sectors. Teachers at the secondary level and policymakers can greatly benefit from these insights, as they can be used to design curriculum, lesson plans, and teaching pedagogy to meet the needs of students and their motivations for learning a foreign language. By considering these issues, we can improve and support language learners more effectively, which will ultimately result in higher student outcomes.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF EMPOWERING POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR MALAYSIAN YOUTHS' HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Memahami Kepentingan Pemerkasaan Pendidikan Politik untuk Pembangunan Insan Belia Malaysia

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Abstract

This is an extended abstract of a journal extracted from a comprehensive thesis in understanding the importance of implementation and dissemination of political education on social media for youths' political literacy, political socialization, and human development through empowered version of education, which is through civic and political education. With the youthification of democratic duty in Malaysia through the parliament-unanimous passing of Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019 on article 119(1)(a) and article 119(4)(b) of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, Malaysia becomes the ninth ASEAN country to minimize voting age to eighteen, allowing youths barely reaching legal age to participate in electoral duty, making political education much more needed for Malaysian youths' political literacy, in order to allow them to make rational political decisions and contribute to nation's political security, which is a vital element of human security and human development as advocated by the United Nations. The results concluded that political education in Malaysia is allegedly inadequate in national education levels, thus the lack of formal platforms for such education allows social media platforms to become alternative and predominant resources of political education, knowledge, information and socialization for youths' consumption and perception making. This journal discusses the plausible impacts of youths' human development with apparent awareness and literacy in politics towards society and nation, attained from in-depth interview on top-down perspectives with subject-matter experts.

Keywords: (*Political education; political literacy; political security; human development; Malaysian youths*).

INTRODUCTION

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (1994) stated that education is an important contributing factor in improving human security and human development. According to Martin (2023), human security ensures individuals' safety and security from the threats of fear, want and indignity, and hence, education is an important empowerment tool to safekeep individuals from socio-economic and political threats, which include illiteracy, indignity, state of impoverish, oppression and despair,

among others. In retrospect, the availability of education and access to it indicate that a society is in a secured and stable state of living. On the contrary, Drew (2023) stated that the limitation or absence of education in a community is a telltale sign of oppression, exploitation, inequality and degenerating livelihood and freedom, which hold lifelong implications on individuals and members of a community. These factors contribute to better human development aspiration in societies.

Political education includes political security as one of the important aspects to understand the status of human development in certain countries, however Kazemi et al. (2020) stated that the education is debatably controversial, radical, provocative and progressive, and is only often taught as a tertiary education in many countries. Political education can be seen as the empowered education through social constructivism understanding of learning by undergoing processes of collaboration and communication within and outside of ethnicity, culture and society as suggested by Hirtle (1996), in which individuals can be made political literate, aware and empowered through political education to understand the mechanisms of national and world politics, and subsequently fostering political stability, which is one of the seven main elements of human security – in their respective nations. Therefore, Syed Arabi et al. (2021) and Norminaliza (2018) explained that many European countries have looked to increase political literacy and participation among their youths as early as age eighteen for electoral and democratic duties.

Buchanan (2019) stated that through the amendment of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, the minimum voting age in Malaysia is lowered to eighteen from twenty-one to uphold the spirit of democracy, however Adesta (2020) and Tarmizi (2019) revealed that political education in Malaysia is heavily filtered as civic education promoting nation-identity building, national integration, good citizenship, loyalty and other related genres, whilst excluding the knowledge on politics, political systems and other crucial subjects that are needed in order to understand the globalized world. Taib and Vivian (2022) informed that social media is an active agent in shaping political changes in Malaysia, from race-based politics to a more liberal democratic political understanding. The Star (2022) reported that the lack of provision on political education in the formal setting had led youths to rely on social media platforms, whilst McLeod et al. (1999) informed that media is viewed as suitable and popular among youths as political education tool.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Wan Rohila et al. (2021) acknowledged the absence of political education as a formal and teachable subject in national education levels, Rodrigo (2021) acknowledged the low interest and engagement among youths towards political socialization, whilst Tarmizi (2019) and Adesta (2020) revealed that said education is heavily camouflaged through more palatable subjects. This provides a growing dilemma among various stakeholders in the political landscape that the number of voters is increasing yearly due to the amendment of Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019, yet there is no formal and integrated platform to teach political education for youths to enhance political literacy. Free Malaysia Today (2022) reported that the notion of political education to be taught at nationwide schools had gained traction, however, was met with mixed responses by all sides of stakeholders, such as the socio-political entities, education policy implementers, education institutions, parents and students alike, due to the controversial nature of the term “political education”, whilst Malaysiakini (2023) revealed that policymakers are seemingly indifferent in addressing the matter. Therefore, where Malaysian formal education setting is unable to provide integrated political education, social media landscape in Malaysia takes over the role of liberally disseminating political education for

youths with little to no censorship and restriction, and in turn, youths are relying significantly on the platform for political education and knowledge, especially during electoral seasons. Due to this, the researcher is motivated to explore and document the understanding of the importance of disseminating political education through social media platforms for youths' political literacy, by conducting in-depth interviews with subject-matter experts as attempt to analyze the current state and plausible potentials of Malaysian political education, the roles and functions of social media as tool for political education and engagement and the importance of political literacy towards youths' human development in Malaysia. The researcher opines that this study is crucial to be conducted because political literacy among youths is important today as the nation's democratic duty has been youthified after the amendment of forementioned Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019, and that low political literacy or misplaced sense of political literacy among youths can negatively implicate a nation's political stability, which can be a threat to a nation's human security and hinder human development.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Strategic research objective has been formed to guide the research, as follows:

1. To explore the importance of dissemination of political education on social media for youths' political literacy.

METHODOLOGY

This research has applied qualitative methodology with the understanding of interpretivism paradigm. Therefore, the primary research method for this research is in-depth interview with six expert informants, selected through purposive sampling, as suggested by Creswell and Creswell (2018). The in-depth interview questions are built by using the success-contributing factors in Sabatier and Mazmanian's Implementation theory to understand the capabilities, capacities, challenges, constraints, contributions and potentials of enhancing political education for youths' political literacy and human development in the context of Malaysian youths, through the perspectives of experts. The expert informants are subject-matter experts in the fields of communication, education, politics and public policy. The research's data analysis process utilizes Braun and Clarke's thematic analysis, with researcher as the key instrument in collecting, processing and interpreting data from the in-depth interviews. After the data collection and analysis processes are completed, the findings revealed six main themes on the relationship between political education in enhancing youths' political literacy for youths' human development, elaborated extensively in the journal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings have revealed that the capabilities and capacities of political education in Malaysia are limited, and the constrains and challenges in implementing the respective education are numerous. The findings also have obtained an intervening factor of solution or recommendation to overcome the current state of national political education. It is also revealed that the capabilities and capacities of social media platforms are expandable and significant, however social media platforms are also susceptible to risks of compromising the quality of political information. Nonetheless, social media platforms actively contribute to youths' political literacy and there are more potentials than setbacks

to the roles of social media platforms in the future. The findings also revealed that youths' political literacy in Malaysia is viewed to be relatively low and unpredictable due to the absence of formal political education, rather than the youths' lack of interest in political engagement and participation. Due to this, political literacy among youths in Malaysia has the potentials to improve. The findings obtained from the in-depth interviews with the expert informants also revealed to provide peripheral solutions or suggestions for improvement, which can potentially be expanded into cognitive and systematic solutions for various stakeholders. Lastly, it can be observed that the political education, social media and youths' political literacy are mutually inclusive, interconnected and multilateral in the process of dissemination of political education, therefore suggesting that learning political education is not unilinear but rather interactive, an element of social constructivism important in developing human development capital for sustainable political, national and human security.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research has provided valuable insights and understanding on the interpretivism of the top-down perspectives of the dissemination and utilization of political education on social media platforms and vice versa, and on the importance of dissemination of information towards youths' political literacy. This study has analyzed the capabilities, capacities, constraints, challenges, contributions and potentials of political education in Malaysia, social media as political education tool, and youths' political literacy, as well as coming up with solutions to the challenges faced by various stakeholders related. This journal further discusses on relating the findings of the research with human development and human security aspects as advocated by the United Nations, for the sustainable human development of Malaysian youths through empowered political education. However, the research is limited to the understanding from top-down perspectives, therefore, it is recommended that future research will be conducted at mid-level and grassroots level of implementation understandings, in order to further explore the success-contributing factors of political education implementation on policy implementers such as the curriculum educators, teachers, and educational institutions, as well as on the end-users or youths and students levels. It is also recommended that quantitative research design is conducted on youths' perception on the capacities of political education and its dissemination on social media platforms to enhance their political literacy to contribute to youths' human development. Content analysis is also recommendable to be conducted in future research in order to analyze the primary and secondary schools' textbooks for any element of political education in national curriculum. The study of political education implementation in national education curriculum in order to enhance youths' political literacy and ultimately contribute to youths' human development in Malaysia is significant as youths' political literacy and human development can implicate the sustainability of nation's political stability and human security, in which the researcher has extensively reflected in the journal's literature review. As mentioned in the journal, political participation and socialization without political literacy, or worse, with misplaced sense of political literacy can cause harm in a nation's democracy and increase political instability, uncertainty and insecurity in a nation, as can be witnessed in the Arab Spring in 2011 (Abdel Salam, 2015) and Hong Kong's Umbrella movements in 2014 and 2019 (BBC, 2019), to name a few notable events.

RELIGIOSITY INDICATOR AS PART OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING FOR MUSLIM MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA OIL PALM PLANTATION

Petunjuk Keagamaan Sebagai Sebahagian Kesejahteraan Subjektif Pekerja Migran Muslim di Ladang Kelapa Sawit Malaysia

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Abstract

Palm oil is one of the largest contributors to Malaysia's economy and accounts for 8.5% of global oil and fat production. Despite being a renowned palm oil producer, this sector is highly dependent on migrant workers. There are several issues beleaguering this sector, particularly labor, that disrupt their well-being. Among the common labor issues are labor exploitation, debt bondage, abuse of vulnerability, deception, and restriction of movement. These issues are commonly associated with the well-being of workers. Therefore, the primary objective of this study is to explore the indicators of Islamic well-being among Muslim migrant workers in oil palm plantation in Malaysia. The study adopts a qualitative approach in exploring the relationship between migrant workers and their well-being. In this study, semi-structured interview is used as data collection. Among the findings from this study suggested that religiosity indicator play a vital role in influencing the well-being of the Muslim migrant workers. Therefore, the emergence of religiosity indicator may provide a more comprehensive evaluation of well-being from different perspectives and relevant to the actual situation.

Key words – *indicator; migrant worker; oil palm; well-being*

INTRODUCTION

There are a total of 273,079 migrant workers with Visitor's Pass (Temporary Employment) working in the oil palm plantation in Malaysia as of 30 June 2019 (Immigration Department of Malaysia, 2021). The majority of them are from Indonesia and Bangladesh, Muslim-majority countries. The influx of migrant workers is greatly contributed by the perception of local workers that this sector is 3D - Dirty, Dangerous, and Difficult (Kamaruddin et al., 2018). Despite gaining economic benefits to motivate them, recent reports by several international organizations have alleged that this sector engaged in labor exploitation. According to study by Williams & Horodnic (2018) suggested that migrant workers tend to be the subject of extra work compared to local workers in order to keep their work contract. Furthermore, migrant workers have a tendency to be exposed to exploitation, abuse and discrimination situation because of their vulnerability condition (Global Migration Group, 2013). Until today there is limited study on the well-being of migrant workers in oil palm plantation in Malaysia. Currently, the conventional method used to analyze well-being such as Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) framework of well-being

indicate that the key dimensions encompass 11 indicators such as income, social connection, and subjective well-being (OECD, 2011). Despite the progress made to ensure that these indicators are valid and significant to the public, there is still room for improvement, particularly in the area of subjective well-being. In this aspect, *Maqasid Al-Shari'ah* has outlined a model that can be associated with well-being. *Maqasid Al-Shari'ah* model comprise of 5 dimensions which are Religion (*al-Din*), Intellect or Mind (*al-'Aql*), Economic/Wealth (*al-Mal*), Posterity (*al-Nasl*) and Life/Health (*al-Nafs*) (Abdul Rasool et al., 2020); (Kader, 2020) and (Kamali, 2018). Among the crucial elements that differentiate between these two models is religion. Study by Van Cappellen et al. (2016); Ivtzan et al. (2013) and Tiliouine et al. (2009) have highlighted the role of religiosity and spirituality in creating positive emotion, influence life satisfaction and well-being. Therefore, the primary objective of the article is to explore the indicators of Islamic well-being among Muslim migrant workers in oil palm plantation in Malaysia and to develop an integrated model Islamic well-being for the purpose of understanding quality of life among Muslim migrant workers in oil palm plantation in Malaysia.

METHODOLOGY

This study is using a qualitative approach for exploring the relationship between migrant worker and well-being. This study engaged a few reputable experts in various fields to gather their opinions regarding migrant workers and well-being. Later the input from the experts is used to develop a more concise questionnaire for the purpose of in-depth interview with the migrant workers. The location of the study is conducted in oil palm estate in peninsular Malaysia. The target population for this study is the migrant workers in oil palm estate. The list of companies is acquired from the directory of oil palm estates in Malaysia by MPOB (Malaysian Palm Oil Board, 2021). A total of 20 companies from 4 regions (North, South, East and Center) Peninsular Malaysia would be invited to participate in this study. The migrant worker in this subject is referring to foreign workers who fall under these oil palm occupations that are based on Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2020.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings highlighted that besides the typical indicators that influence their well-being such as income, health, housing and amenities, there were other additional indicators that are equally important to them. The additional indicators were religiosity, workers' rights – freedom of movement and freedom of association and welfare – treatment of workers and financial aid. However, this article focuses on the religiosity aspects. From the dimension of subjective well-being, most of the migrant workers indicated that religion plays a vital role in creating positive affect, gaining life satisfaction, and elevating happiness. This finding was in line with the principle of happiness by Al-Ghazali and Al-Farabi that indicated true happiness could be discovered when turning to Allah (Al-Ghazzali, 1909) and (Mahdi, 1962). These positive traits would lead to better performance and competencies of the workers which would contribute towards the productivity of the organization (DiMaria et al., 2020); (Dijkhuizen et al., 2018) and (Bryson et al., 2017).

CONCLUSION

The outcome of the study has discovered a few interesting findings that support religiosity as a vital indicator for subjective well-being. Empirical data has presented evidence that Islam is the way of life for Muslim migrant. From the subjective well-being dimension, the indicators life satisfaction, positive affection, and happiness contained elements of Islam to the migrant workers. The whole

concept of well-being is invigorating on the idea of religiosity is part of their life and they use it daily through religious activities such as praying, fasting and *zakat* (charity). Therefore, it is crucial that religiosity is to be part of the whole assessment of subjective well-being.

**EMPOWERING WOMEN IN KWARA STATE: RESILIENCE AMIDST FARMER-
HERDER CONFLICTS IN OKE ERO LGA AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES**
*Memperkuatkan Wanita di Negeri Kwara: Daya Tahan di Tengah Konflik Petani-Peternak di
Oke Ero Lga dan Cabaran Sosioekonomi*

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Abstract

In Kwara State, Nigeria, women's empowerment in the face of farmer-herder conflicts and socioeconomic challenges is a pressing issue. This study delves into the resilience strategies adopted by women in conflict-affected areas, examining the effectiveness of existing empowerment programs. Employing a mixed-methods approach, quantitative data were gathered through survey questionnaires and secondary data analysis, while qualitative insights were derived from in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. The findings illuminate the diverse coping mechanisms employed by women, encompassing income diversification and the reliance on social support networks. However, persistent challenges hinder their empowerment, emphasizing the need for tailored interventions. Existing policies and programs exhibit both strengths and weaknesses in addressing women's needs within this context. To effectively empower women in Kwara State, a comprehensive approach is required. This approach should acknowledge the variety of resilience strategies women employ, bolster economic opportunities, and tackle the root causes of conflicts. Tailored interventions that consider the unique challenges of conflict-affected regions will be instrumental in fostering sustainable development and advancing gender equality.

Keywords: Women's empowerment; resilience; farmer-herder conflicts; socioeconomic development; Kwara State.

INTRODUCTION

Between 2017 and 2 May 2020, there were 654 attacks carried out by Fulani herdsmen, which resulted in 2,539 fatalities and 253 kidnappings in Nigeria's conflict between farmers and herders. Additionally, several people were relocated during the procedure with faced has State Kwara(ThisDay 2020). Kwara State has faced with persistent issues stemming from conflicts between farmers and herders. These conflicts have presented substantial barriers to the advancement of socioeconomic development in the region. These conflicts, rooted in competition over resources such as land and water, have profound and multifaceted effects on Kwara State's social fabric and economic progress. The conflicts disrupt agricultural activities, lead to community displacement, and tragically result in loss of life and property. Furthermore, they exacerbate the existing socioeconomic challenges faced by the state's population (Ibrahim, 2021).

This study focuses on understanding the intricate dynamics between empowering women, mitigating farmer-herder conflicts, and addressing socioeconomic challenges in Kwara State. It delves into the multifaceted impact of these conflicts on the empowerment of women, not only within the economic

context but also in terms of social cohesion and overall well-being. By investigating these interconnections, this research aims to provide insights that can guide policies and interventions, ultimately fostering sustainable socioeconomic development and gender equity in Kwara State.

Kwara State, like many regions in Nigeria, grapples with recurring farmer-herder conflicts that have far-reaching consequences for its residents. Among the vulnerable populations affected by these conflicts, women stand out as a particularly marginalized group facing multifaceted challenges. The sustained conflicts have disrupted women's lives, hindering their access to resources, diminishing their economic opportunities, and limiting their participation in decision-making processes (Olademo et al., 2021). As these conflicts persist, it is imperative to investigate the impact on women's socioeconomic empowerment and resilience, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs and policies aimed at ameliorating their conditions. This research seeks to shed light on these critical issues in order to inform evidence-based strategies for empowering women and fostering sustainable development in Kwara State.

The study aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, development practitioners, and community leaders seeking sustainable solutions to the complex challenges faced by women in Kwara State. The first objective of this study is to assess the impact of farmer-herder conflicts on women's socioeconomic empowerment in Kwara State, with a focus on dimensions such as income generation, resource access, and participation in decision-making processes. The second objective is to explore women's coping strategies and resilience amidst conflict-induced socioeconomic challenges, aiming to identify the mechanisms and community-based initiatives they employ. The third objective evaluates the effectiveness of empowerment programs and policy interventions in Kwara State in enhancing women's resilience and socioeconomic status, with a critical examination of the strengths and weaknesses of these interventions.

METHODOLOGY

This research follows a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative methods to comprehensively explore the impact of farmer-herder conflicts on women's socioeconomic empowerment in Kwara State. The study is primarily descriptive and analytical, aiming to provide a detailed understanding of the research objectives. It includes cross-sectional surveys, semi-structured interviews, and focus group discussions. The target population comprises women residing in Kwara State who have been directly or indirectly affected by farmer-herder conflicts. A multi-stage sampling technique will be employed to ensure representation. The initial stage involves random selection of affected areas in Oke Ero, Kwara State. Subsequently, within each area, communities will be randomly selected. Finally, participants will be chosen using random sampling methods. The study will be conducted in various communities across Oke Ero LGA, Kwara State, Nigeria, which have experienced farmer-herder conflicts in recent years. A structured questionnaire will be administered to collect quantitative data. The questionnaire will include sections on demographics, conflict exposure, socioeconomic status, and empowerment indicators. In-depth interviews will be conducted with a select group of participants to gain deeper insights into their experiences and coping strategies. Focus group discussions will involve women from different communities, allowing for the exploration of shared experiences, challenges, and resilience mechanisms. Quantitative data will be analyzed using statistical software (e.g., SPSS) to assess the relationships between conflict exposure, socioeconomic indicators, and empowerment outcomes.

Qualitative data from interviews and focus group discussions will be thematically analyzed to identify patterns and themes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Oke Ero LGA, Kwara State, the study is anticipated to reveal that farmer-herder conflicts have a negative impact on a number of dimensions of women's socioeconomic empowerment. This may include less chances for women to generate income, restricted access to resources like land and water, and decreased involvement in local decision-making processes. The study is anticipated to shed light on a variety of coping methods and resilience mechanisms used by women in response to the difficulties brought on by farmer-herder conflicts. To safeguard their financial security and the financial security of their families, women may engage in alternate forms of revenue generation, create support networks, and adjust to changing conditions.

IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY AMONG LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Meningkatkan Kecekapan Tenaga dalam Kalangan Isi Rumah Berpendapatan Rendah di United Kingdom

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Abstract

Background: 7.4 million or about one-third of the households in the UK were predicted to be in energy poverty by the end of 2022¹. In the UK, the average annual energy bills hit a record high in 2022 of £2,316 for gas and electricity, and the 2022 energy prices were the largest annual increase recorded since 1970². This was ultimately an impact of various global events which led to a rise in energy prices worldwide, the effect of which is worst felt by low-income people and increased the estimated numbers of people falling into energy poverty.

Abstract: This research uses a qualitative interview with 15 individuals with relevant experience in the energy industry to explore the growing issues of energy poverty in the UK. The results highlight the importance of improving energy efficiency for low-income households which could reduce energy poverty and to an extent, reduce carbon emissions. In addition, the barriers to energy efficiency among low-income households in the UK were identified as the barriers to knowledge, housing conditions, landlord-tenant dilemma and energy policies. This study also found that behaviour and technology without the support of external grants are not as effective in helping low-income households to improve energy efficiency and save energy.

Conclusion: The implications of this research are significant as an increasing number of people go into energy poverty each year. By identifying the importance and barriers to energy efficiency among low-income households in the UK, this study highlights the need for improved support for low-income households in improving household energy efficiency in going through the increasing energy prices, especially going into winter.

Keywords: *energy poverty; energy price; low-income households*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Issue: Increasing numbers of people falling into energy poverty in the UK due to increasing energy prices around the world.

The Real Problem/ Issues: Problems faced by low-income households in improving their energy efficiency to save energy.

Objectives

1. To present an up-to-date context of the events that led to the rise of energy poverty in the UK.

2. To understand the importance of supporting low-income households in improving their energy efficiency.
3. To highlight the key barriers faced by low-income households in the UK to improve their energy efficiency.
4. To create a framework on how behaviour and technology could improve energy efficiency in the UK.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative interviews with 15 high-level energy stakeholders from four different categories: city councils, academics, institutions, and industry experts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The increasing energy poverty numbers are a result of the increasing global energy prices from three main events, which were the centrality of energy to the economy, climate change disruptions to the energy supply and the COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022.
2. It is imperative to improve energy efficiency among low-income households to improve the poverty cycle and, to a certain extent, contribute to net zero goals.
3. The key barriers to energy efficiency among low-income households are the barriers to knowledge, housing conditions, landlord-tenant dilemma and energy policies.
4. Behaviours and technology may save energy costs up to £313 per year. Heat-related energy-saving behaviours are more impactful in saving energy than non-heat-related behaviours, such as switching lights off.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this research add to the existing study on energy poverty in the UK while helping low-income families improve their household energy efficiency and save money on energy bills, especially in the upcoming winter.

THE PROCESS OF CLAIMING ASSET IN BAHAGIAN PEMBAHAGIAN PUSAKA (BPP)

Proses Tuntutan Aset Dalam Bahagian Pembahagian Pusaka (BPP)

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Abstract

As of year 2020, Malaysia's frozen assets were MYR70 billion. Numerous challenges and issues are raised by this phenomenon, and it becomes incredibly challenging to solve. There are many agencies and bodies that handle the claims, queries and applications related to estate administration in Malaysia, for instance, the Department of Director General of Lands and Mines (JKPTG) through the Bahagian Pembahagian Pusaka (BPP), Amanah Raya Berhad (ARB), and The High Court (HC). However, more than 70 % of these claim applications were received and conducted by the Bahagian Pembahagian Pusaka (BPP). Thus, this study aims to investigate the process of claiming asset specifically in (BPP). This research is a qualitative research, through reviewing and identifying on existing related literatures in inheritance asset in Malaysia, and also websites from JKPTG to understand the processes. This study acknowledges several reasons that cause heirs unable to proceed with their claim of the assets which cause the increasing number of unclaimed assets. The distribution process will move swiftly once people understand how the BPP claims process operates.

Keywords: *Frozen Asset; Islamic estate planning; Islamic inheritance; qualitative.*

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Issue

Muslims in Malaysia are now more aware of the *faraid*, however the numbers of unclaimed assets keep on rising each year. As reported by Harian Metro (2020), the unclaimed assets in which the majority belongs to Malays has increased from MYR60 billion in year 2016 to MYR70 billion in four-year time. Moreover, an estimated 10.9 million members out of a total of 14.5 million registered members were not nominated, according to the Employee's Provident Fund, EPF (Kosmo, 2016). The total value of deposit contributors who do not make this nomination is around MYR232.7 billion (Shafie et al., 2016).

2. The Real Problem/Issues

Applications involving estate distribution and management lose effectiveness because users occasionally are not sure where they should start with it (Noordin et al., 2012; Kamarudin & Muhamad, 2018; Chew, 2018; Abdullah et al., 2020). As a result, estate management systems and distributed applications lose some of their effectiveness because users are occasionally uncertain of where to begin an application. Much of the current literatures on estate planning pay particular attention to the fundamental, managerial, and Islamic perspective of estate planning instruments such as those by Alma'amun (2008) and Kamarudin et al. (2015). Most studies focus on the viewpoints of the heirs in general but none on the institutions or agencies responsible for handling Islamic inheritance matters (Shafie et al., 2016; Abdullah et al., 2020; Abd Wahab et al., 2021).

3. Objectives

This study aims to contribute to this growing area of research by exploring the processes involved in the claim of assets at targeted agency where statistics have indicated that more than 70 per cent of the distribution of claim applications were received and conducted by the Bahagian Pembahagian Pusaka (BPP), JKPTG (Chew, 2018). The distribution process will move swiftly once people understand how the BPP claims process operates.

METHODOLOGY

A research methodology for this paper is through reviewing existing related literatures in inheritance asset and also websites from the Bahagian Pembahagian Pusaka, Department of General of Lands and Mines, JPKTG which is a department that manages administration and distribution of a small estate (pusaka kecil) in Malaysia. In addition, the author reviewed earlier studies on managing inherited assets in Malaysia from a variety of perspectives, encompassing legal, Islamic, and conventional studies.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Several processes have been dictated for the heir to claim their estate starting from the online application, submission of related form in BPP until the hearing or trial session. There also prevail an effective mechanism or tool to be practice by the heir in order to distribute the inheritance properties wisely after the death.

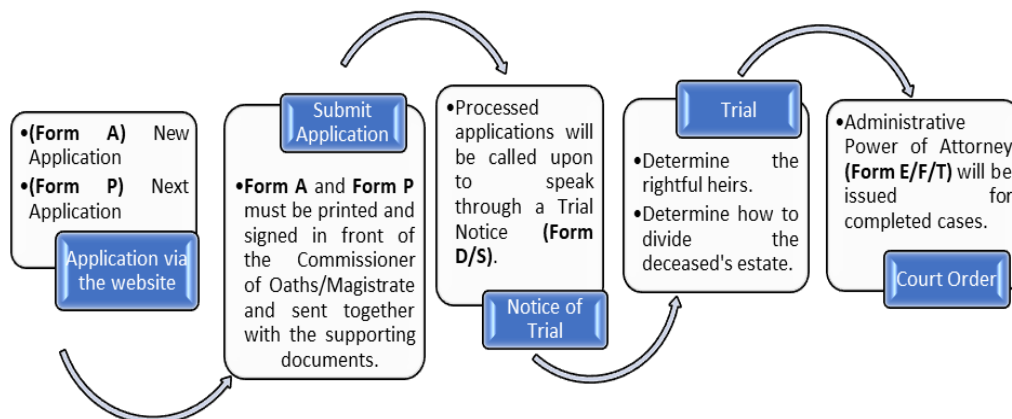


Figure 1.1: The Claim Process of Small Estates
(Source: JKPTG, n.d.)

CONCLUSION

The problems with frozen assets brought on by heirs are a result of their attitude, including their lack of time for estate management, ignorance of the administration and distribution processes, and many other things. The property accumulated has to be managed properly, and inheritance planning for their beloved beneficiary or beneficiaries should be done in advance to avoid any problems arising after

the death of the property owner Kamarudin & Muhamad (2018). Although there are some challenges in the process of claiming asset in BPP, the claimant or the rightful heirs may overcome it with constructive planning ahead. This study also shed some light on the reasons that cause heirs unable to proceed with their claim of the assets. With the comprehension of the claiming process in BPP will speed up the process of distribution.

RECOGNITION

This research is sponsored by Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) (FRGS/1/2021/SS01/USIM/02/6) from the Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia.

A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISING ANALYTICS 2.0 ON MARKETERS' BEHAVIOR AND HOW IT HAS EVOLVED IN THE FIELD OF ADVERTISING

Tinjauan Literatur Sistematis Mengenai Impak Analitik Pengiklanan 2.0 Terhadap Tingkah Laku Pemasaran dan Bagaimana Ia Telah Berkembang dalam Bidang Pengiklanan

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INTRODUCTION

Advertising Analytics 2.0 has revolutionized how marketers work by offering real time data, advanced analytics techniques, and predictive modeling capabilities. This enables marketers to better target audiences, improve campaign efficiency, and accurately measure performance. The review highlights the importance of data analysis, visualization, and interpretation skills, as well as the integration of AI and machine learning for analysing large datasets and personalizing messages. To remain competitive, marketers should embrace Advertising Analytics 2.0, invest in acquiring these skills, and adopt advanced tools.

1. Definition and Overview of Advertising Analytics 2.0

Advertising Analytics 2.0 is a modern and data-driven approach to analysing advertising campaigns and consumer behavior in the digital era (Sharma et al., 2022). It uses real-time data collection, advanced analytics techniques, cross-channel integration, and attribution modeling. The advancements in Advertising Analytics 2.0 have transformed how marketers make decisions and take action by allowing personalized targeting, real-time campaign optimization, and data-driven decision-making (Maseeh et al., 2021).

2. Evolution of Advertising Analytics in the Digital Age

The digital age has brought about Advertising Analytics 2.0, a more advanced and data-driven way of analysing how effective advertisements are (Lütjens et al., 2022). This evolution is driven by factors such as the rise of digital advertising channels (Sharma et al., 2022), the growing complexity of consumer behavior, the demand for personalized advertising, and the need for making real-time decisions (Ghazie & Dolah, 2019). However, marketers face challenges in adopting Advertising Analytics 2.0, including integrating data, developing necessary skills, considering privacy concerns, and having the right technology infrastructure (Maseeh et al., 2021).

3. Impact of Advertising Analytics 2.0 on Marketers' Behavior

Advertising Analytics 2.0 has transformed how marketers make decisions by using data to drive their strategies (Sharma et al., 2022). It allows for audience segmentation, optimizing campaigns in real-time, predictive modeling, measuring performance, and continuous learning. Marketers can now

effectively target audiences, make real-time campaign adjustments, and accurately measure the impact of their advertising efforts (Sama, 2019).

4. Evolution of Roles and Skills in Advertising Analytics 2.0

The development of Advertising Analytics 2.0 has changed the roles and skills needed in the field. Marketers now require advanced skills in analysing, visualizing, and understanding data. Technical proficiency, including programming and analytics platforms, is essential. New positions like data scientists and marketing technologists have emerged. Collaboration and cross-functional skills are also important (Hanaysha, 2022). By embracing these changes, marketers can use Advertising Analytics 2.0 to create effective advertising strategies in the digital era (Lütjens et al., 2022).

5. Ethical Considerations in Advertising Analytics 2.0

Ethical considerations are extremely important when using Advertising Analytics 2.0. Marketers should focus on protecting data privacy, getting consent from consumers, using data responsibly, being transparent, considering the impact on consumer behavior, and reducing algorithmic bias (Sama, 2019). By addressing these considerations, marketers can establish trust and ensure the responsible and ethical use of data in advertising analytics (White & Boatwright, 2020).

6. Current Trends and Future Directions in Advertising Analytics 2.0:

Advertising Analytics 2.0 is evolving with the use of emerging technologies and changing consumer behaviours (Maseeh et al., 2021). Important trends include the use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning for analysing and personalizing data, integrating multiple channels to understand consumer behavior, using real-time analytics for quick decision-making, predicting market trends, ensuring privacy and data governance, and considering ethical practices in advertising (White & Boatwright, 2020). Marketers should embrace these trends to improve their advertising strategies and deliver personalized and impactful messages to consumers (Arya, 2021).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the literature review discusses the impact of emerging technologies like AI and ML on Advertising Analytics 2.0 (Sama, 2019). It highlights how these technologies can analyze data, improve targeting capabilities, and enhance campaign performance. Important trends include cross-channel integration, real-time analytics, and predictive analytics (Arya, 2021). Privacy, data governance, and ethical considerations are also crucial.

Future research should explore the applications of AI and ML, ethical implications, and the effectiveness of cross-channel integration and real-time analytics. Marketers should embrace Advertising Analytics 2.0, prioritize privacy and data governance, and use emerging technologies for personalized and effective advertising campaigns.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE, STRESS COPING STRATEGIES AND MENTAL WELL-BEING AMONG MALAYSIAN JUVENILES

Ketahanan Psikologi, Strategi Menangani Stress Dan Kesejahteraan Mental Dalam Kalangan Juvana Malaysia

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Abstract

The study is to determine the psychological resilience as a mediating factor between stress coping strategies and mental well-being among Malaysian juveniles. The research samples comprised juveniles in Malaysia Henry Gurney School at Melaka, Sabah, and Sarawak. Based on previous literature and underpinning models and theory, this study proposed a framework relating to mental well-being. Subsequently, the independent variables, namely stress coping strategies, were employed, followed by a mediating variable, psychological resilience. Accordingly, these variables are associated with positive or negative mental well-being. Four hypotheses were eventually proposed based on the outlined conceptual framework.

Keywords: *Psychological resilience; Stress coping strategies Mental well-being; Juvenile; Henry Gurney*

INTRODUCTION

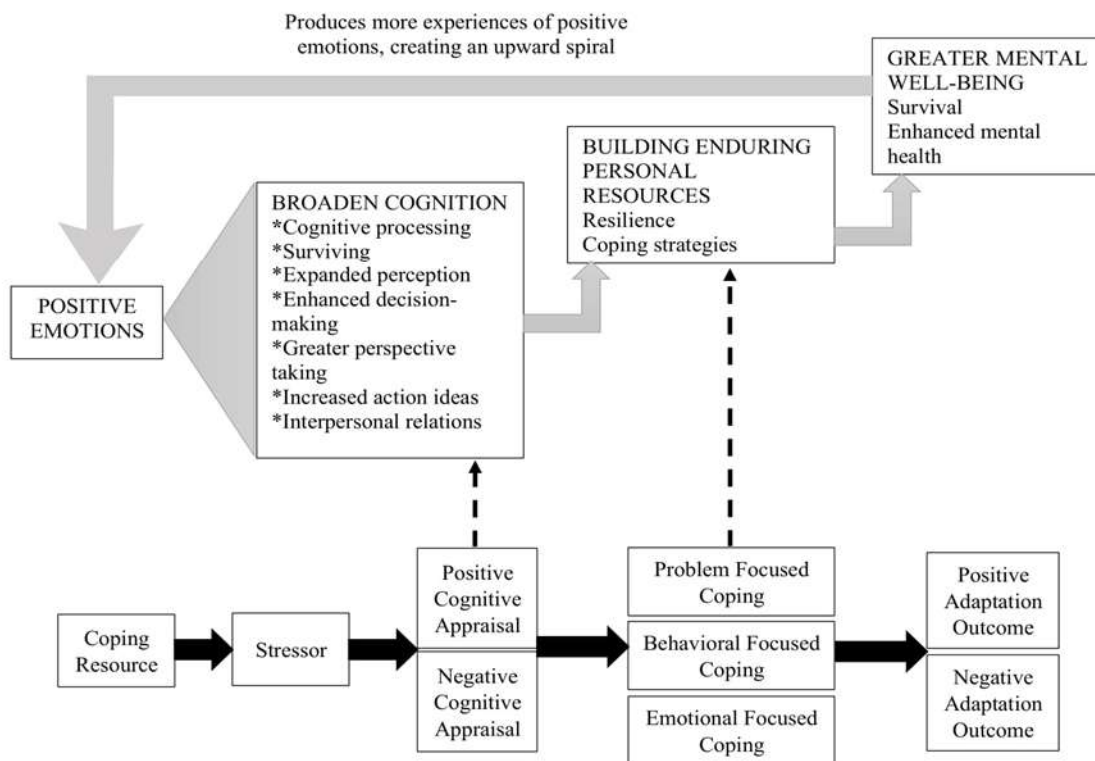
Juvenile delinquency has become a significant social, economic, and individual challenge in our country and around the world. Juveniles in the justice system have an unusually high rate of mental health problems. As a result, health care providers' awareness of delinquent juveniles' mental, physical, and social difficulties can make a significant contribution to prevention and rehabilitation efforts (Golzari et al., 2006). Assault, theft, rape, and the sale and purchase of substances are the most common reasons for arrest. In Turkey, for example, police arrest over 100,000 children each year. Instead of punishing juveniles, the juvenile justice system emphasises rehabilitation and prevention measures (Mears et al., 2014).

Research with juvenile offenders also tends to focus on problems, with little emphasis on resilience or protective factors, but despite chronic exposure to childhood adversity, many youths are resilient and develop into healthy adults. The importance of understanding how and why some youth can overcome adversity is emphasised by resilience theory, which has important implications for strength-based approaches that build relationships, opportunities, and support systems that can help prevent behavioural health problems. Positive school environments are important in promoting both academic achievement and emotional health resilience in the face of early adversity (Khambati et al., 2018).

Too much research on this approach focuses on how to reduce or eliminate negative mental health conditions like maladaptation, depression, and suicidal ideation. According to Konaszewski et al., (2021), when investigating individual and environmental links to juvenile delinquency, they frequently focus on risk factors. As a result, the number of studies on juvenile offenders' mental health is limited, and such research has typically focused on negative indicators.

PROPOSED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the literature review, we propose a conceptual framework in Schedule 3. The variable that we will employ is stress coping strategies as independent variable. Meanwhile, psychological resilience is considered the mediator and mental well-being as the dependent variable.



Schedule 2.1: Conceptual Framework

H1:

Stress coping strategies significantly influence the mental well-being among Malaysian juveniles.

H2:

Stress coping strategies significantly influence the psychological resilience among Malaysian juveniles.

H3:

Psychological resilience significantly influences the mental well-being among Malaysian juveniles.

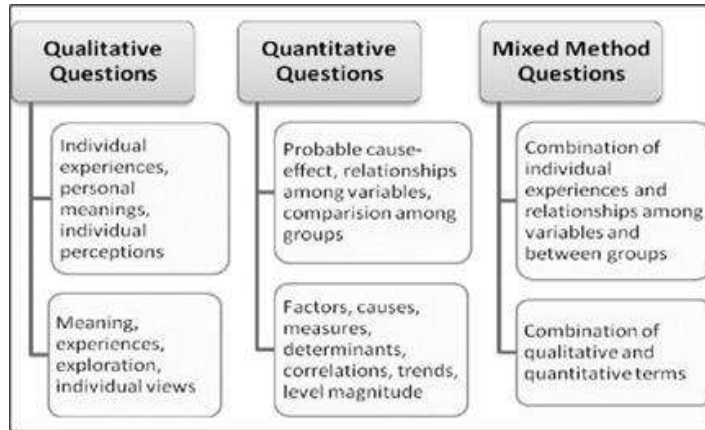
H4:

Psychological resilience mediates the relationship between stress coping strategies with mental well-being among Malaysian juveniles.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research will be conducted using quantitative research to test the objective theory by measuring the relationship of the variables.



Schedule 2.3: Strategies to Choose the Research Design

This study will be conducted using questionnaires among Malaysian juveniles in Malaysia Henry Gurney School. Subsequently, the researchers will choose simple random through face-to-face survey because of the high risk of administrating and higher chance of reaching a larger population. A population can be defined as a group which interests the researcher, and the study results will be generalized ideally. Additionally, this method is advantageous for experience, timesaving, and convenience in reaching specific populations.

Research Instrument

The questionnaires are divided into four sections, where Section A comprises demographic profile questions. Meanwhile, Section B consists of the mediating variable of psychological resilience. Finally, Section C encompasses their stress coping strategies as the independent variable, and Section D includes the condition of their mental well-being.

Table 1.1: Research Instrument

Variable	Questionnaire	Number of Item	Source of Questionnaire's items
Respondent Background	Section A	5	-
Psychological Resilience	Section B	14	Resilience Scale (RS-14)
Stress Coping Strategies	Section C	28	The Brief-COPE Questionnaires

Mental Well-Being	Section D	14	Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale
Total		56	

CONCLUSION

The study attempts to examine the condition of mental well-being among juveniles in the Henry Gurney School in Malaysia. A conceptual framework is proposed with Psychological Resilience, Stress Coping Strategies and Mental Well-Being as variables of this study. Furthermore, the results are expected to be consistent with previous research and will be the aim of the research output. However, certain limitations become a potential challenge to this type of research, i.e., the cooperation among juveniles. Overall, this study contributes to the well-being of juveniles in the Henry Gurney School in Malaysia. The findings from this study can serve as a reference among practitioners in the juvenile system in order to further understand that the effective action a social rehabilitation centre should take is to diagnose and identify a wide range of juveniles, followed by the development of an appropriate intervention programme based on the information obtained in this research.

**KESEJAHTERAAN DIRI:
TINJAUAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK TERHADAP TEKANAN PEKERJA SEKTOR
AWAM DI MALAYSIA**

*Personal Well-Being: A Systematic Literature Review on the Stress among Public Sector Workers
in Malaysia*

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Abstrak

Kesejahteraan diri adalah aspek penting yang menentukan kebahagiaan dan kesihatan mental individu lebih-lebih lagi dalam kalangan pekerja sektor awam. Kajian tinjauan literatur sistematik ini dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti tekanan terhadap pekerja sektor awam. Kajian ini menerapkan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (SLR) yang merangkumi latar belakang, permasalahan, metod dan definisi kajian. Metod kajian ini dijalankan dengan cara mencari artikel yang berkaitan dengan objektif kajian, artikel telah disusun secara bersistematik. Terdapat 39 buah artikel yang didapati dalam carian dengan menggunakan kata kunci yang telah ditetapkan. Setelah penilaian dilakukan terhadap tajuk dan abstrak, terdapat 23 artikel yang diterima. Walau bagaimanapun, penilaian dan perincian lanjut telah dijalankan terhadap 23 buah artikel tersebut dan kajian mendapati hanya 8 buah artikel yang akan digunakan bagi penyelidikan ini. Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengenalpasti faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada tekanan pekerja sektor awam. Dapatan kajian mendapati faktor yang menyumbang kepada tekanan pekerja sektor awam adalah faktor persekitaran pekerja, tekanan kerja, organisasi, dan tahap jawatan penjawat. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini dapat meningkatkan kesedaran tentang faktor, tahap tekanan dan kesejahteraan pekerja tersebut. Serta dapat memberi panduan kepada organisasi untuk menangani isu tekanan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: *Tekanan, Organisasi, Sektor awam,*

PENGENALAN

Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia atau *World Health Organization* (WHO) mentakrifkan tekanan sebagai keadaan bimbang atau ketegangan mental yang disebabkan oleh situasi yang sukar (WHO, 2023). Tekanan juga adalah tindak balas yang semula jadi manusia yang mendorong seseorang untuk menangani cabaran dan ancaman dalam kehidupan. Tekanan juga dikenali sebagai stres, istilah yang lebih sinonim digunakan pada masa kini. Setiap individu akan mengalami tekanan pada tahap tertentu, sebab tertentu dan situasi tertentu. Namun, bagaimana cara manusia bertindak balas terhadap tekanan, adalah sesuatu yang memberi perbezaan besar kepada keseluruhan kesejahteraan hidup (Ghani, 2013). Menurut Sinar harian (2019) lebih dari 400,000 penjawat awam tertekan dengan kerja sehingga ada yang memiliki kad rawatan psikiatri. Lebih merisaukan lagi, sebanyak 25 hingga 30 peratus daripada

1.67 juta penjawat awam mengalami tekanan dan trend tersebut tidak menunjukkan sebarang penurunan sejak beberapa tahun lepas. Kos sara hidup dan waktu bekerja yang panjang antara indikator utama tekanan. Stres yang berpunca dari bebanan kerja yang banyak, masalah peribadi dan keadaan tempat kerja yang tidak selesa (Bakar, 2019 dan Ibrahim, et. al., 2021). Stres adalah perkara yang perlu dipandang sangat serius kerana ianya boleh menyumbang kepada kemurungan dan mampu memberi kesan negatif yang lain kepada individu yang mengalaminya. Stres juga mempengaruhi tahap kesihatan mental penjawat awam dan seterusnya menyumbang kepada penurunan produktiviti kerja sekali gus memberi kesan kepada tuntutan rakyat.

Tekanan yang melampau telah mempengaruhi segelintir penjawat awam yang mana memilih untuk bersara awal dari usia persaraan sebenar, dan berhenti. Rentetan dari itu ianya menjadi faktor tekanan kepada kakitangan yang sedia ada. Faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada tekanan adalah bebanan kerja dari kakitangan yang telah bersara, berhenti, dipindahkan, tidak diganti, dan tiada pengambilan baharu.

Persekitaran tempat kerja juga memainkan peranan dalam situasi ini, yang mana pekerja yang kurang selesa dengan persekitaran tempat kerja menjadi salah satu faktor utama tekanan. Kesan daripada itu dapat mempengaruhi kualiti kerja yang dilakukan menjadi kurang memuaskan (Patro et al., 2019). Oleh yang demikian, satu kajian literatur bersistematik dilakukan bertujuan untuk mengkaji faktor berlakunya tekanan dalam kalangan penjawat awam di Malaysia. Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah seperti berikut;

1. Mengenalpasti faktor-faktor yang memberi tekanan kepada penjawat awam.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (*systematic literature review*) atau SLR. Metod ini akan menganalisis secara sistematik kajian terdahulu untuk mengenal pasti isu-isu yang memberikan tekanan kepada penjawat awam berdasarkan objektif kajian. Oleh itu, sumber literatur yang diperolehi terbatas. Kajian ini menerapkan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (SLR) yang merangkumi latar belakang, permasalahan, metod dan definisi kajian. Setiap literatur yang dipilih akan disusun berdasarkan isu tekanan. Oleh itu, selain daripada perkara yang tidak berkaitan dengan persoalan dan objektif kajian tidak akan dimasukkan ke dalam tinjauan literatur sistematik (SLR). Dalam kajian ini kata kunci yang digunakan tekanan pekerja awam, stres pekerja awam dan Malaysia, digunakan bagi mendapatkan data kajian. Carian artikel adalah menggunakan pangkalan data google scholar, researchgate, dan semantic scholar. Isu tekanan kerja yang dihadapi oleh penjawat awam di Malaysia merupakan kriteria utama dalam analisis kajian ini. Kajian telah mendapati terdapat 39 buah artikel yang didapati dalam carian dengan menggunakan kata kunci yang telah ditetapkan. Setelah pemeriksaan dilakukan terhadap tajuk dan abstrak, terdapat 23 artikel yang diterima. Walau bagaimanapun, penilaian dan perincian lanjut telah dijalankan terhadap 23 buah artikel tersebut dan kajian mendapati hanya terdapat 8 buah artikel yang akan digunakan bagi penyelidikan ini.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Dapatan kajian ini mempunyai 8 kajian yang berkait dengan tema tekanan terhadap penjawat awam. Kesemua kajian tersebut masing-masing membincangkan tentang faktor-faktor yang mendorong kepada tekanan kepada penjawat awam. Terdapat 4 elemen penting yang perlu diubah dalam sesuatu organisasi untuk mengelakkan atau mengurangkan tekanan kepada penjawat awam, bagi melahirkan penjawat awam yang bermotivasi, dan berkualiti. Empat elemen tersebut ialah terdiri daripada aspek persekitaran, tekanan kerja, organisasi dan tahap jawatan.

Pertama, sekali aspek persekitaran, persekitaran kerja dikatakan mempunyai kesan yang tinggi ke atas komitmen pekerja. Kajian terdahulu mendapati komitmen pekerja yang rendah akan mempengaruhi prestasi pekerja dan mendatangkan masalah seperti ketidakhadiran kerja, tekanan, kemalangan di tempat kerja dan seterusnya mengganggu kesejahteraan pekerja. Persekitaran kerja yang kondusif dilihat dapat mewujudkan inovasi yang baik dalam sesebuah organisasi. Oleh itu, perubahan aspek persekitaran kerja yang lebih baik terutama melibatkan aspek persekitaran fizikal seperti kecekapan pekerja, hubungan pekerjaan yang baik di tempat kerja, melaksanakan aspek keselamatan dan kesihatan pekerjaan, wujudkan budaya kerja yang selamat, pasti akan menjamin komitmen pekerja. Akhirnya, persekitaran kerja yang baik dapat melahirkan pekerja yang sejahtera (Rahman,2020).

Kedua, dari aspek tekanan kerja. Tekanan kerja adalah fenomena yang kritikal dalam pembangunan sumber manusia. Tekanan kerja yang tidak diuruskan secara teratur akan meningkatkan stres kepada pekerja dan mengganggu kesejahteraan pekerja dan keluarga (Ismail, et al., 2022).

Ketiga, aspek organisasi, ianya merujuk kepada pengurusan sesebuah organisasi. Jika pengurusan sesebuah organisasi teratur, tidak ada pilih kasih ianya akan memberi kepuasan kerja. Kepuasan kerja di nilai dari keberadaan pekerja dalam sesebuah organisasi yang gembira. Kepuasan merupakan penilaian yang menggambarkan perasaan sikap seseorang, gembira atau tidak gembira, puas atau tidak puas di tempat kerja. Menurut Sari (2019), setiap individu akan mempunyai tahap kepuasan yang berbeza bergantung kepada penilaian individu terhadap aspek pekerjaan seperti gaji, kenaikan pangkat, keadaan bekerja, rakan sekerja, dan penyeliaan yang dirasakan sesuai dengan kehendak individu.

Elemen yang terakhir adalah tahap jawatan. Tahap jawatan juga memberi tekanan kepada seseorang, di mana semakin tinggi jawatan yang disandang oleh seseorang maka semakin tinggilah tekanan yang dihadapinya (Rosidah Ramli, 2016)

KESIMPULAN

Tekanan merupakan perkara yang sangat signifikan dalam kalangan warga kerja. Terdapat banyak kajian dan penyelidikan yang dijalankan mengenai faktor tekanan dan kesannya kepada kesejahteraan pekerja tersebut, namun kajian yang didapati kini hanyalah spesifik kepada satu organisasi. Sehingga kini tiada lagi kajian yang menyeluruh yang dibuat untuk keseluruhan penjawat awam di Malaysia. Kajian juga boleh dijalankan dalam skop yang meluas bagi mengenal pasti faktor tekanan dan kesejahteraan penjawat awam. Ini kerana kajian seperti ini dapat meningkatkan kesedaran tentang faktor, tahap tekanan dan kesejahteraan pekerja tersebut serta dapat memberi panduan kepada organisasi untuk menangani isu tekanan tersebut.

TINJAUAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK TERHADAP MODEL PENGURUSAN KRISIS RUMAHTANGGA

Systematic Literature Review on the Marriage Crisis Management Model

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Abstrak

Keharmonian dalam rumahtangga penting bagi menjamin kesejahteraan keluarga dan melahirkan masyarakat yang sejahtera. Namun, saban hari isu yang membabitkan permasalahan institusi kekeluargaan semakin meningkat di Malaysia. Kes perceraian, keganasan rumah tangga, dan penderaan kanak-kanak menunjukkan peningkatan angka yang luar biasa pada 2020. Pelbagai usaha dan kajian juga telah dilakukan bagi mengatasi isu konflik rumahtangga ini. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjalankan tinjauan literatur sistematik terhadap model pengurusan krisis rumahtangga. Proses kajian merangkumi lima langkah metodologi utama, iaitu berpandukan protokol tinjauan, pembentukan persoalan kajian, strategi pencarian sistematik berdasarkan mengenalpasti kata kunci (*identification*), saringan (*screening*), dan kelayakan (*eligibility*) pada beberapa pangkalan data yang telah ditetapkan seperti Scopus, Science Direct, ResearchGate, dan Google Scholar, diikuti dengan penilaian kualiti artikel, serta pengekstrakan dan analisis data. Lima tema utama telah dikeluarkan melalui kaedah analisis tematik: (1) interpersonal; (2) sendiri; (3) emosi; (4) keagamaan; (5) kewangan dan kerjaya. Lima tema utama ini dibahagikan kepada 10 sub-tema.

Kata kunci: tinjauan literatur sistematik; krisis rumahtangga; model pengurusan

PENGENALAN

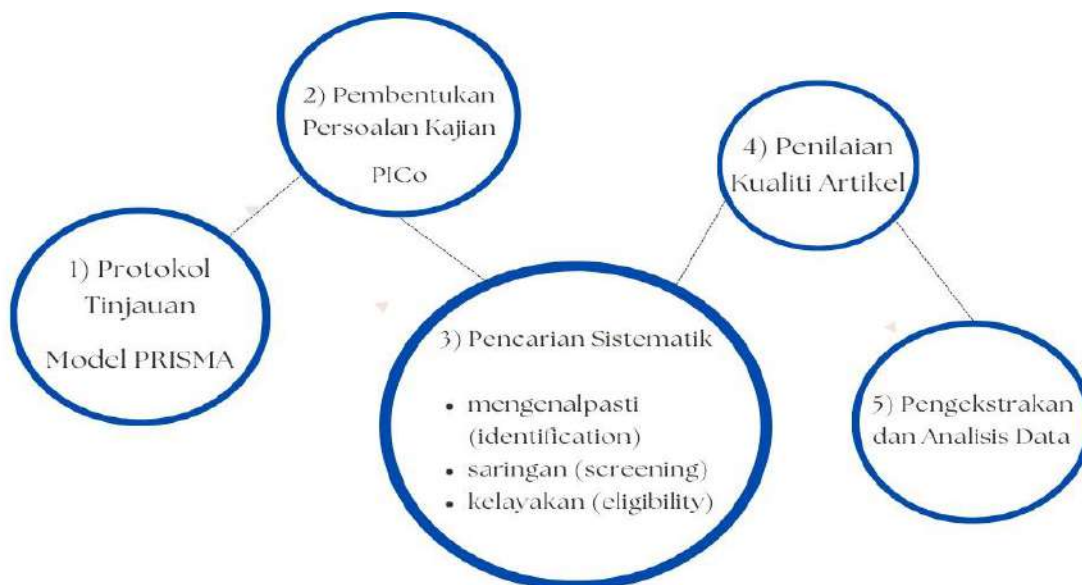
Kesejahteraan seseorang individu bermula dari rumah, iaitu bermula dari institusi kekeluargaan. Keluarga dan perkahwinan telah menjadi asas dalam perkembangan sosiologi serta berperanan sebagai sokongan emosi dan fizikal (Rumaya, Hanina & Sa'odah, 2013). Secara fitrahnya, setiap individu mendambakan keluarga yang bahagia dan sejahtera. Namun, setiap rumah tangga yang dibina pasti akan berdepan dengan konflik. Konflik yang berlaku dalam sesebuah rumahtangga dapat memberi kebaikan dari segi mengajar erti kerjasama di samping mengasah kreativiti dalam mengurus rumahtangga. Namun, konflik yang dibiarkan berpanjangan dan tidak diurus dengan baik akan menghasilkan kesan yang buruk sehingga dapat menyebabkan perceraian. Justeru, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjalankan tinjauan literatur sistematik terhadap model pengurusan krisis rumahtangga. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk melihat kaedah-kaedah kajian dan dapatan kajian yang telah dijalankan oleh pengkaji terdahulu dalam aspek model pengurusan krisis rumahtangga.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif yang menggunakan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (*systematic literature review*) atau SLR. Proses kajian merangkumi lima langkah metodologi utama,

iaitu (1) berpandukan protokol tinjauan. Pengkaji menjalankan kajian dengan merujuk model PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses*). Menurut Sierra-Correa dan Cantera Kintz (2015), ia menawarkan tiga kelebihan unik iaitu; 1) mentakrifkan soalan kajian yang jelas yang membenarkan kajian bersistematik, 2) ia mengenal pasti kriteria kemasukan dan pengecualian dan 3) dapat untuk memeriksa pangkalan data kesusasteraan saintifik yang besar dalam masa yang ditetapkan. (2) Pembentukan persoalan kajian. Dalam membentuk persoalan kajian, pengkaji menggunakan PICO yang merujuk ‘P’ (*Population or Problem*), ‘I’ (*interest*) dan ‘Co’ (*Context*), (Lockwood et al., 2015). Seterusnya (3) strategi pencarian sistematik berdasarkan mengenalpasti kata kunci (*identification*), saringan (*screening*), dan kelayakan (*eligibility*) pada beberapa pangkalan data yang telah ditetapkan seperti Scopus, Science Direct, ResearchGate, dan Google Scholar. Diikuti dengan (4) penilaian kualiti artikel, serta (5) pengekstrakan dan analisis data.

Rajah 3.1: Proses Metodologi Utama



HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Data-data dipilih berdasarkan tahun kajian dan dapatan daripada model yang telah dibina oleh pengkaji yang lepas. Pada peringkat awal, 7484 artikel telah ditemui dengan kata kunci carian ‘*family AND conflict*’. Namun setelah dibuat saringan (*screening*) berdasarkan tahun penerbitan, jenis penerbitan, dan berdasarkan objektif kajian, sebanyak 28 artikel yang layak untuk menjalani data analisis. Berdasarkan artikel yang dipilih, pengkaji telah mengeluarkan 5 tema utama iaitu interpersonal, sendiri, emosi, keagamaan, serta kewangan dan kerjaya. Setiap tema mempunyai dua sub tema yang merangkumi komunikasi berkesan, hubungan sosial, kepercayaan, komitmen, regulasi emosi, hubungan positif, pengamalan agama, akhlak, ekonomi keluarga, dan keseimbangan kehidupan-kerjaya. Hampir setiap kajian lepas menyebut bahawa komunikasi berkesan dapat mengekalkan kebahagiaan sesebuah pasangan bahkan dapat menyelesaikan krisis yang berlaku dengan baik.

KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhannya, tinjauan literatur sistematik ini dijalankan bagi meninjau dapatan kajian lepas berkaitan model pengurusan krisis rumahtangga. Hasil daripada kajian ini, pengkaji dapat meneroka model-model yang telah dikeluarkan sekaligus melihat kelompongan daripada kajian sedia ada. Meskipun terdapat beberapa kajian yang mempunyai titik persamaan, namun kajian berkaitan pengurusan krisis rumahtangga ini tidak boleh dihentikan. Kajian pengurusan krisis rumahtangga haruslah sentiasa dijalankan agar dapat disesuaikan dengan keadaan semasa.

PENGIKTIRAFAN

Sekalung penghargaan ditujukan kepada Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi atas pembiayaan Skim Geran Penyelidikan Fundamental (FRGS) dengan kod (FRGS/1/2021/SS0/USIM/02/3) yang bertajuk 'Model Baharu Pengurusan Krisis Rumahtangga Keluarga B40 dalam Memacu Kesejahteraan Holistik'.

KOMBINASI TEORI AUSUBEL DAN INDIKATOR FAHAM ILMU BAYAN (TA+IFIB) UNTUK PEMBELAJARAN ILMU BALAGHAH BAGI PELAJAR BUKAN PENUTUR JATI BAHASA ARAB

A Combination Of Ausubel Theory and the Indicators Of Bayan Sciences Compression (AT+IBSiC) in Learning Balaghah Sciences for Non-Native Arabic Speaking Students

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Abstrak

Pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab memberi gambaran bahawa mereka memerlukan bantuan dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab. Terutamanya ilmu Balaghah yang kompleks dan berlapis makna semantik. Terdapat kriteria Teori Ausubel menyatakan tentang proses menggabungkan dan mengaitkan maklumat semasa dengan pengetahuan sedia ada yang telah dimiliki oleh pelajar. Justeru, teori ini dapat menggalakkan pelajar memikirkan ilmu sedia ada iaitu Nahu, Saraf dan Dalalat yang dipelajari dan seterusnya menggunakan semula maklumat tersebut semasa aktiviti pembelajaran ilmu Balaghah. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menjawab persoalan dan masalah pelajar yang masih lemah untuk memahami ilmu Balaghah.

Objektif kajian adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) untuk pembelajaran ilmu balaghah bagi pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab. Seterusnya membina kerangka Kombinasi Teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) untuk pembelajaran ilmu balaghah bagi pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab. Metodologi kajian kualitatif adalah melalui analisis dokumen. Dapatan kajian menjelaskan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang jelas terjalin antara teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) sebagai usaha membantu pembelajaran ilmu Balaghah bagi pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab. Kerangka Kombinasi Teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) memperlihatkan aplikasi teori kepada penggunaan ilmu yang penting iaitu Nahu, Saraf dan Dalalat untuk menguasai ilmu Balaghah. Kajian merumuskan bahawa ulamak terdahulu menyimpulkan satu situasi yang mapan dalam ilmu. Manakala pakar pendidikan mutakhir menghasilkan dapatan teori daripada ilmu-ilmu yang telah disimpulkan oleh para ulamak terdahulu. Kajian ini berharap dapat membantu pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab untuk lebih bersemangat dalam penguasaan ilmu Balaghah.

Kata kunci: *kombinasi; Ausubel; indikator; faham; ilmu Bayan*

PENGENALAN

Tenaga pengajar perlu terus mengkaji inisiatif yang terbaik demi membantu pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab untuk menguasai ilmu Balaghah. Teori pakar dari Barat yang relevan boleh dijalinkan dengan dapatan pakar ilmu bahasa Arab agar implimentasi ilmu tampak matang dan segar. Oleh itu

kajian ini berusaha untuk menghubungkan jalin teori Ausubel dan indikator atau elemen penting untuk memahami ilmu Bayan.

1. Latar belakang Isu

Isu kelemahan pelajar mengingati dan minat ilmu Balaghah merupakan permasalahan kajian yang perlu dicari jalan penyelesaian yang berkesan. Pensyarah haruslah sentiasa mengkaji dan melihat keadaan pelajar dalam proses pembelajaran agar mereka memperoleh ilmu.

2. Permasalahan/ isu sebenar

Antara permasalahan kajian ialah tahap penguasaan pelajar terlalu lemah dan pembelajaran berorientasikan kepada hafalan contoh dan kaedah tanpa penekanan kepada aspek kefahaman dan aplikasi. Pengajaran ilmu Balaghah memerlukan kaedah dan teknik yang menjana motivasi pelajar dan mendorong aspek sendiri. Selain ketiadaan modul yang relevan. Manakala tahap keberkesanan kaedah yang digunapakai masih rendah.

3. Objektif

1. Mengkaji hubungan teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) untuk pembelajaran ilmu balaghah bagi pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab.
2. Membina kerangka Kombinasi Teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan (TA+IFIB) untuk pembelajaran ilmu balaghah bagi pelajar bukan penutur jati bahasa Arab.

METODOLOGI

Analisis dokumen yang berkaitan teori Ausubel dan indikator untuk memahami ilmu Balaghah dikaji dan disimpulkan untuk menghasilkan titik kombinasi teori ini dan indikator untuk memahami ilmu Bayan. Ilmu Bayan adalah salah satu cabang ilmu Balaghah.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Rajah 2.1 Kombinasi Teori Ausubel dan Indikator Faham Ilmu Bayan

Kombinasi Teori Ausubel		TA
Faham maklumat sedia ada	Untuk kaitkan dengan ilmu emas	+
Nahu, Saraf, Dalalah	Ilmu Balaghah (Kaedah ilmu Bayan)	
Indikator Faham Ilmu Bayan		IFIB

KESIMPULAN

Kajian memperlihatkan hubungjalin yang terkait antara kombinasi teori Ausubel dan indikator faham ilmu Bayan. Maklumat ini amat menyokong dapatan analisis dokumen.

**PERLAKSANAAN PROGRAM TARBIYAH DAN HUBUNGANNYA DALAM
PEMBENTUKAN EMOSI DAN SPIRITUAL PELAJAR:
KAJIAN DI SEKOLAH MENENGAH AGAMA BANTUAN KERAJAAN (SABK) NEGERI
JOHOR**

*The Implementation of Educational Program and Its Relationship in the Shaping Of Students'
Emotional and Spiritual:*

Study At: Sekolah Menengah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (Sabk) Negeri Johor

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Abstrak

Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) adalah sekolah-sekolah yang menerima kelebihan yang sama seperti sekolah-sekolah di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia. Sebagai institusi pendidikan formal, Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) sangat berperanan dalam memastikan kandungan pembelajaran pendidikan Islam disampaikan secara berkesan melalui program pendidikan Islam formal dan non-formal menerusi setiap program-program tarbiyah seperti yang dihasratkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) dan Falsafah Pendidikan Kebangsaan (FPK) iaitu melahirkan insan yang cemerlang dari Jasmani, Emosi, Rohani, Intelektual dan Sahsiah. Sehubungan itu, objektif utama kajian ini ialah mengenalpasti elemen - elemen keberkesanan program tarbiyah dalam pembentukan emosi dan spiritual pelajar. Secara khusus, kajian ini berbentuk analisis dokumen iaitu menyelidik menganalisis dapatan- dapatan kajian lepas dan terkini bagi membangunkan kerangka konseptual kajian ini. Dapatan awal kajian ini menunjukkan terdapat tiga faktor utama yang mempengaruhi keadaan tersebut iaitu Manhaj tarbiyah, Konsistensi program tarbiyah, Penglibatan guru sebagai murabbi program.

Kata kunci: *SABK, Program Tarbiyyah, Pembentukan Emosi dan Spritual*

PENGENALAN

Sebagai Sekolah Menengah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) yang mementingkan aspek pembangunan sahsiah dan akhlak pelajar, maka program tarbiyah dianggap sebagai program pendidikan Islam non-formal yang penting dalam usaha memenuhi aspirasi kerajaan memperkasakan sekolah-sekolah agama di Malaysia. Antara program pengukuhan keagamaan yang telah dilaksanakan adalah pelaksanaan modul Sahsiah Unggul Murid (SUMUR) dan objektif utama modul ini adalah untuk melahirkan murid yang memiliki personaliti terpuji dan boleh dicontohi oleh murid-murid lain, sentiasa memburu ilmu untuk kebahagiaan di dunia dan akhirat, mempraktikkan amalan penjagaan kesihatan yang cemerlang dalam kehidupan seharian, mempunyai ketahanan diri dalam menghadapi cabaran hidup serta berusaha meningkatkan daya kepimpinan dan bersemangat patriotisma (Noranisa Musa et al, 2021).

Maka bertepatan dengan hasrat di atas, sekolah- sekolah Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) dan Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama (SMKA) di Malaysia melaksanakan semua modul SUMUR untuk melahirkan dan membentuk akhlak pelajar ke arah yang lebih mantap dengan ilmu yang sedia ada kerana bangsa yang hebat bukan dilihat pada kekuatan fizikal tetapi dilihat daripada kualiti rohaninya (Tajul Ariffin Noordin, 1993). Dalam konteks ini, kajian ini telah mengambil inisiatif untuk mengkaji dan menilai keberkesanaan program tarbiyah yang dilaksanakan di sekolah-

sekolah Sekolah Agama Bantuan Kerajaan (SABK) di negeri Johor berdasarkan modul Sahsiah Unggul Murid (SUMUR) dalam aspek Pembentukan Emosi dan Spiritual Pelajar.

PERMASALAHAN KAJIAN

Pembangunan remaja sekolah dalam konteks Pendidikan Islam adalah menjurus kepada satu hasrat utama iaitu pembentukan keperibadian Islam yang unggul sebagaimana yang digariskan di dalam al-Quran. Allah SWT berfirman:

“Al-Quran ini menjadi panduan-panduan yang membuka mata hati manusia dan menjadi hidayah petunjuk serta membawa rahmat bagi kaum yang meyakini (kebenarannya).”

(al-Jathiyah: 20).

Justeru, bagi memenuhi hasrat ini, pelbagai bentuk program pendidikan Islam formal dan non formal dapat dilaksanakan oleh pihak sekolah termasuklah sekolah-sekolah SABK bagi mencapai maksud menjadikan pelajar-pelajar yang cemerlang akademik serta cemerlang akhlaknya. Kepentingan pelaksanaan program tarbiah sebagai program pendidikan Islam non- formal adalah penting iaitu dalam proses pembentukan emosi dan spiritual yang stabil. Program – program ini sangat penting bagi membangunkan diri remaja yang mempunyai daya diri yang mantap dalam kedua- dua aspek tersebut (Mohd Suhardi & Mohd Sharif, 2018). Sungguh pun program tarbiah dapat dilaksanakan, isu yang menjadi tanda tanya pengkaji ialah sejauhmana keberkesanan program tarbiah tersebut dijalankan dalam pembentukan emosi dan spiritual pelajar.

Isu dan permasalahan yang dinyatakan ini dapat dilihat melalui isu masalah sosial pelajar dengan merujuk kenyataan akhbar melalui Sinar Harian Online iaitu kejadian empat (4) remaja pelajar di sebuah sekolah agama telah direman dua hari gara-gara membuli dan memeras ugut sebanyak RM5 terhadap seorang pelajar sekolah agama (Syarif. et al. 2021). Selain itu terdapat laporan statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh Malaysia Youth Data Bank System berkaitan Statistik Penglibatan Juvana dalam Jenayah Indeks Malaysia bagi Tahun 2016-2022 melaporkan terdapat kenaikan kes Juvana tahun 2021 sebanyak 1196 kes kepada 1399 kes pada 2022 dan ia dimonopoli oleh etnik Melayu sejumlah 23, 569 juvana berbanding etnik lain dibawah 5000 kes.

Ini membuktikan pengurusan emosi semakin sukar diuruskan dengan baik zaman kini. Ia dilihat kurang dirapikan oleh seseorang individu terutamanya pelajar. Antara simptom-sintom yang dapat dilihat ialah tiadanya empati dalam kalangan sesetengah remaja sekolah iaitu kurang memahami orang lain secara mendalam, mengungkapkan dan memahami perasaan, mengendalikan amarah, kemampuan untuk memecahkan atau menghilangkan masalah antara mereka yang berada disekeliling dan sebagainya. (Syed Ismail Syed Mustapa, Ahmad Subki Miskon, 2013). Melihat kepada permasalahan di atas, maka program tarbiah yang dilaksanakan di sekolah- sekolah seharusnya dapat menyelesaikan konflik dalaman yang berlaku kepada remaja iaitu konflik spiritual dan emosi. Dari sini, pengkaji cuba merungkaikan elemen- elemen pelaksanaan program tarbiah yang dapat memberi kesan terhadap Pembentukan Emosi Dan Spiritual Pelajar.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN:

1. Mengenalpasti elemen - elemen keberkesanan program tarbiyah dalam pembentukan emosi dan spiritual pelajar.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini melibatkan metodologi kajian secara kualitatif iaitu analisis kandungan di mana kajian komprehensif telah dilakukan terhadap pelbagai penulisan terdahulu dan terkini dalam usaha mengenalpasti elemen- elemen keberkesanan pelaksanaan program tarbiyah dan proses Pembentukan Emosi Dan Spiritual Pelajar. Dokumen utama analisis kandungan adalah modul Sahsiah Unggul Murid (SUMUR), KPM. Seterusnya, elemen-elemen keberkesanaan yang telah dikenal pasti melalui sorotan kajian - kajian lepas dan terkini telah dijadikan sebagai landasan teori kajian ini.

DAPATAN KAJIAN

Berdasarkan hasil dapatan dan sokongan kajian-kajian lepas didapati faktor-faktor seperti manhaj pentarbiahan, konsistensi program tarbiyah serta komitmen guru sebagai murabbi sangat mempengaruhi dalam pembentukan emosi dan spiritual pelajar sehinggakan pelbagai program tarbiyah seperti Sahsiah Unggul Murid (SUMUR) menjadi satu program yang mampu memperkukuhkan program-program sahsiah pelajar yang telah sedia ada. Bagi melahirkan kemenjadian murid pihak sekolah perlulah sama-sama berusaha melaksanakan program-program tarbiyah tersebut secara berterusan, bersama-sama serta benar-benar meneliti manhaj yang dilaksanakan agar benar-benar dilaksanakan dengan sebaiknya mengikut panduan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) agar tidak berlakunya masalah-masalah sahsiah pelajar sedangkan banyak program-program tarbiyah telak dilaksanakan. Melihat kepada hasrat pelbagai pihak, ini menunjukkan terdapat elemen-elemen yang ditampilkan oleh pengkaji di atas benar-benar perlu dititik beratkan bagi memastikan emosi dan spiritual benar-benar terkesan dengan program-program yang telah dilaksanakan. Fakhrul Adabi et al. (2010) mendapati semua program-program yang mendidik jiwa benar-benar penting dan wajar dilaksanakan kerana ia benar-benar telah memenuhi hasrat kerajaan dan merealisasikan pembangunan modal insan terutamanya akhlak serta keperibadian diri dalam masyarakat. Berdasarkan kandungan diatas bagi memastikan keberkesanan setiap program itu benar-benar berkesan, sangat penting bagi pihak yang bertanggungjawab menambahbaik program-program yang telah dilaksanakan dengan menekankan elemen-elemen yang telah ditampilkan oleh pengkaji.

KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhannya kajian ini memberi sumbangan kepada masyarakat, institusi-institusi pendidikan serta jabatan-jabatan yang berkaitan agar memberi perhatian ke atas faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi emosi dan spiritual pelajar-pelajar khususnya pelajar-pelajar disekolah- sekolah agama. Oleh itu program-program tarbiyah yang telah dijalankan sangat memerlukan manhaj yang jelas, komitmen guru dan konsistensi program secara berterusan agar emosi dan spiritual pelajar-pelajar dapat dibentuk dan mantapkan dan dijadikan sebagai landasan teori dalam kajian ini.

**PEMBANGUNAN APLIKASI *DiD-ART* SEBAGAI PENAMBAHBAIKAN KAEDAH
PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN UNTUK SENI LUKISAN SEKOLAH
MENENGAH**

*Development Of Did-ART Applications As An Improvement Of Teaching And Learning Methods
For Secondary School Drawing Arts*

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Abstrak

Penyampaian pengajaran menggunakan kaedah konvensional dianggap sudah tidak sesuai dengan keperluan murid generasi Z, dan ia tidak memadai untuk membekalkan mereka dengan kemahiran yang diperlukan dalam pendidikan abad ke-21. Saat ini, komputer, perisian, dan layar elektronik mampu meningkatkan kaedah penghasilan karya seni. Melalui integrasi seni dengan teknologi terkini, kita dapat mencipta pelbagai disiplin seni yang memberikan pelbagai pilihan kepada generasi akan datang. Penggunaan teknologi dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran kini dapat mendorong murid untuk menjadi lebih aktif dan kreatif. Seni lukisan memegang peranan penting sebagai landasan dalam pelbagai disiplin seni seperti seni bina, seni arca, seni catan, dan seni cetakan. Objektif kertas konsep ini adalah untuk mengkaji pembangunan aplikasi berasaskan *android* dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran (PdP) Pendidikan Seni Visual, dengan tumpuan khusus pada topik Seni Lukisan sebagai satu alat yang menyokong inovasi dalam PdP. Kajian ini akan melibatkan kaedah Penyelidikan Reka bentuk dan Pembangunan (PRP). Dalam fasa analisis keperluan, kaedah tinjauan menggunakan instrumen soal selidik akan digunakan. Manakala dalam fasa reka bentuk dan pembangunan, pengkaji akan memanfaatkan Kaedah Analisis Kandungan dalam fasa reka bentuk, dan Kaedah Fuzzy Delphi dalam fasa pembangunan. Selanjutnya, dalam fasa penilaian, kaedah temu bual separa berstruktur dengan pengguna akan digunakan. Dapatan fasa 1 menunjukkan terdapat keperluan membangunkan aplikasi untuk Seni Lukisan. Aplikasi yang sedang dibangunkan ini akan membantu mencapai tujuan KPM untuk menghasilkan individu yang berdaya saing, kreatif, dan inovatif sejajar dengan perkembangan industri 4.0. Selain itu, aplikasi ini akan menjadi landasan teknologi yang memfasilitasi pertumbuhan ilmu pengetahuan dalam era ke-21 ini.

Kata kunci: *Penyelidikan reka bentuk dan pembangunan (PRP), pembangunan aplikasi, Pendidikan Seni Visual (PSV), seni lukisan*

PENGENALAN

Penyampaian pengajaran menggunakan kaedah konvensional dianggap sudah tidak sesuai dengan keperluan murid generasi Z, dan ia tidak memadai untuk membekalkan mereka dengan kemahiran yang diperlukan dalam pendidikan abad ke-21 (PAK 21) (Institut Aminudin Baki, 2017). Oleh itu, penyediaan bahan pembelajaran yang sesuai dengan zaman digital ini sangat diutamakan. Beberapa cabaran yang telah dikenal pasti dalam PAK 21 adalah cabaran yang melibatkan kesediaan guru, kesediaan pelajar, kemudahan infrastruktur, kemudahan BBM, kemudahan sumber rujukan tambahan, aplikasi teknologi dan akses internet (Mashira et al., 2019). Pengajaran dan pembelajaran tidak terbatas pada lokasi atau waktu tertentu, tetapi boleh dilaksanakan secara fleksibel di mana-mana tempat dan pada bila-bila masa (Kumar & Chand, 2019). Lukisan digital ialah seni lukisan yang dihasilkan menggunakan perisian komputer dan alatan grafik digital pada komputer untuk mencipta karya lukisan (Cui, 2017). Lukisan digital adalah salah satu seni kontemporari yang mengambil alih penampilan baharu dengan pertumbuhan pesat teknologi digital hari ini.

Pendidikan Seni Visual (PSV) di sekolah menengah arus perdana telah diperkenalkan sejak tingkatan satu. Ini merujuk kepada Dokumen Standard Kurikulum dan Pentaksiran Tingkatan 3 dalam Kurikulum Standard Sekolah Menengah (KSSM) yang dimulai pada tahun 2017. (Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia, 2017). Perdana Menteri Malaysia mendorong KPM untuk terus memperkuat pendigitalan dalam pendidikan (Perdana Menteri Malaysia, 2020). Integrasi multimedia dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran dapat meningkatkan pemahaman, mengurangkan salah tanggapan, meningkatkan minat belajar, dan meningkatkan mutu pembelajaran secara keseluruhan (Che Suriani et al., 2020). Analisis keperluan yang dijalankan menunjukkan terdapat keperluan membangunkan aplikasi untuk seni lukisan di sekolah menengah (Maznah et al., 2023).

Objektif kertas konsep ini adalah untuk mengkaji pembangunan aplikasi berasaskan *android* dalam Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran (PdP) Pendidikan Seni Visual, dengan tumpuan khusus pada topik Seni Lukisan sebagai satu alat yang menyokong inovasi dalam PdP. Objektif kajian khususnya adalah mengidentifikasi keperluan aplikasi untuk topik Seni Lukisan dan mengembangkan aplikasi bernama *DiD-Art* untuk topik ini. Kajian ini penting kerana mencadangkan alternatif atau variasi kepada pendekatan pengajaran konvensional yang biasa digunakan di sekolah.

METODOLOGI

Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam pembangunan aplikasi ini adalah Penyelidikan Reka Bentuk dan Pembangunan (PRP), yang merupakan satu proses sistematik untuk mencipta produk instruksional dan alat yang berkualiti (Richey & Klein, 2014). Kajian akan dijalankan secara berfasa, dimana Fasa 1 ini melibatkan Fasa Analisis Keperluan, fasa 2, Fasa Reka bentuk dan Pembangunan dan Fasa 3 merupakan fasa Penilaian produk (Muhammad Nidzam, 2016). Setiap fasa mempunyai objektif dan teknik pengumpulan datanya sendiri (Saedah et al., 2020). Dalam fasa analisis keperluan, kaedah tinjauan menggunakan instrumen soal selidik akan digunakan ke atas pengguna iaitu guru sebagai sampel kajian. Data secara deskriptif akan dianalisis menggunakan perisian *SPSS*. Manakala dalam fasa reka bentuk dan pembangunan, pengkaji akan memanfaatkan Kaedah Analisis Kandungan dalam fasa reka bentuk konstruk dalam aplikasi, dan Kaedah *Fuzzy Delphi* (FDM) dalam fasa pembangunan melibatkan persetujuan pakar menggunakan analisis skala *Fuzzy*. Selanjutnya, dalam fasa penilaian kebolegunaan, protokol temubual separa berstruktur ke atas guru sebagai pengguna akan dijalankan.

KESIMPULAN

DiD-Art merupakan aplikasi berasaskan *android* yang diharapkan dapat menjadi alternatif kaedah pengajaran guru di era digital khususnya dalam menyokong pembelajaran generasi Z. Aplikasi mudah alih ini boleh diakses dari pelbagai lokasi, memberikan kelonggaran kepada pelajar untuk belajar tanpa terikat dengan masa dan tempat (Noor Muslieah et al., 2021). Selain itu, aplikasi ini juga akan memasukkan elemen pentaksiran yang akan membantu guru melaksanakan Pentaksiran Bilik Darjah (PBD) dengan lebih mudah. Guru bukan hanya sebagai fasilitator dalam pendidikan abad ke-21, tetapi juga pendorong utama dalam aktiviti pengajaran dan pembelajaran di bilik darjah (Ching & Abd Rahim Hazura, 2020). Kajian ini bertujuan untuk memperkenalkan guru kepada aktiviti seni lukis, termasuk yang melibatkan kaedah digital, sebagai pelengkap kepada pengajaran tradisional (Azimah, 2016). Penggunaan teknologi dalam seni lukis juga dianggap sebagai cara untuk meningkatkan kemahiran seni. Peralatan yang terhad tidak boleh menjadi alasan untuk tidak berkarya. Selain itu, guru juga perlu membimbing pelajar dalam menggunakan peranti elektronik dengan produktif untuk menjaga kelangsungan pendidikan yang relevan dengan abad ke-21 (Norhayati, 2022).

PENGUJIAN KESAHAN MODUL PENCEGAHAN PENYALAHGUNAAN INHALAN

Validity Testing of Inhalation Abuse Prevention Module

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Abstrak

Perbuatan atau tabiat menghidu atau menghisap sesuatu bahan meruap seperti wap atau bau yang mengandungi aerosol sehingga menyebabkan ketagihan merupakan suatu bentuk ancaman yang bahaya bagi setiap golongan terhadap penyalahgunaan inhalan. Pembinaan modul yang bagus membantu dalam mengatasi masalah ketagihan penyalahgunaan inhalan ini dengan mendapatkan kesahan daripada panel yang mempunyai kepakaran mereka dalam pembinaan modul serta program yang melibatkan ketagihan. Kesahan ini didasari oleh ahli panel yang dipilih berdasarkan latar belakang dan pengalaman mereka terhadap pencegahan dadah atau inhalan dengan penilaian kandungan item yang disediakan oleh pengkaji.

Kata kunci: *Inhalan, Pengujian, Kesahan*

PENGENALAN

Melihat dari pelbagai kesan produk ini, terdapat sebilangan pengguna telah menyalahgunakan inhalan sehingga menyebabkan ketagihan. Pembinaan modul ini berdasarkan isu yang berlaku terhadap penyalahgunaan inhalan dalam kalangan pelajar sekolah bagi membantu mereka mendapat kesedaran awal tentang masalah penyalahgunaan inhalan ini. Pengujian kesahan modul pencegahan penyalahgunaan inhalan ini adalah untuk mendapatkan kesahan terhadap modul yang dibangunkan. Pengujian kesahan ini berpandukan dapatan hasil yang diterima daripada panel yang terlibat di dalam mendapatkan kesahan terhadap modul yang dibina. Modul ini dibangunkan dengan mendapatkan pengujian kesahan melalui 3 orang pakar dalam bidang kepakaran mereka tersendiri yang terdiri daripada seorang doktor perubatan yang mempunyai pengalaman dalam program pencegahan dadah, seorang pakar intervensi dan pencegahan dadah di peringkat sekolah serta seorang pensyarah universiti awam yang merupakan bekas kaunselor di hospital kerajaan. Kajian ini bertujuan bagi mengenalpasti pengujian kesahan modul pencegahan penyalahgunaan inhalan. Objektif ini bagi mendapatkan dapatan dan hasil yang jelas sebelum modul ini dapat digunakan kepada orang ramai.

METODOLOGI

Pengujian kesahan ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif. Pengujian kesahan modul ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif intervensi berdasarkan item yang terdapat didalam borang kesahan kandungan modul intervensi yang telah disediakan. Berdasarkan kaedah ini, penyelidik telah memilih beberapa sumber rujukan kajian lepas bagi menjalankan kajian ini. Malah, kaedah ini juga lebih merupakan kaedah reka bentuk subjek tunggal yang tergolong dalam kaedah kajian kuantitatif. Panel tersebut haruslah mempunyai pengalaman serta pengetahuan yang baik

terhadap modul yang dibangunkan ini. Di dalam kaedah ini, pengkaji akan memberikan panduan dan borang soal selidik yang merujuk kepada aktiviti yang terkandung didalam modul. Borang tersebut akan diberikan kepada panel lebih awal agar panel faham kandungan kehendak borang tersebut yang terdiri daripada 2 bahagian iaitu Bahagian A dan Bahagian B.

DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Cohen et al. (2016) menyatakan kesahan adalah suatu penilaian untuk melihat hasil ujian itu berfungsi terhadap suatu konteks. Terdapat pelbagai fungsi kesahan dalam bidang penyelidikan. Salah satu adalah usaha untuk kesahan kandungan bagi suatu modul. Muhammad Saiful Bahri (2019) menyatakan terdapat 6 langkah dalam prosedur kesahan kandungan iaitu penyediaan borang soal selidik, pemilihan panel, menjalankan kesahan kandungan, analisis domain dan item, merencana skor dan pengiraan. Kajian ini akan membuat laporan sepanjang prosedur pengesahan kandungan modul yang telah dijalankan berlandaskan tatacara yang disebutkan.

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan hasil dapatan yang diperoleh, pengujian kesahan ini menunjukkan nilai yang baik apabila mendapatkan skala yang agak tinggi bagi keseluruhan kandungan item yang diberikan oleh panel. Melalui hasil ini, ia menunjukkan bahawa modul ini sesuai digunapakai bagi pengguna lain dalam menghasilkan program pencegahan atau panduan kepada kajian akan datang. Cadangan dan penambahbaikan yang dinyatakan oleh panel dalam pengujian ini juga akan dinilai semula untuk penambahbaikan aktiviti didalam modul ini agar pengguna lebih faham dan jelas cara pengendalian modul ini kepada target sasaran yang terlibat. Pengujian ini juga mendapat kesahan yang jelas dan mungkin boleh ditambahbaik lagi sekiranya panel yang terlibat turut sama melihat cara pengaplikasian modul ini apabila dijalankan. Secara umumnya, modul ini mendapat perhatian baik oleh panel melalui dapatan yang diperoleh.

Chapter 2:
Human Development & Psychology
Counselling

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES: DEFINITION, DIMENSIONS, AND LONG-TERM EFFECT

Pengalaman Buruk Zaman Kanak-kanak: Definisi, Dimensi, dan Kesan Jangka Panjang

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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), dimensions, and long-term impacts experienced by survivors of adverse childhood experiences. ACEs as traumatic and potentially dangerous experiences that occur intensively and frequently in the 0-17 years or before age 18 years. Traumatic experiences or stressful experiences that are classified under ACE include (but are not limited to) abuse (emotional, physical, sexual abuse); abandonment (emotional, physical neglect); and growing up in a dysfunctional household. These dysfunctions include being a witness to violence in another household, a family member engaging in alcohol or drug abuse, the family suffering from mental illness or being involved in suicide, there being relational stress (such as separation or divorce), or a family member exhibiting criminal behavior. Studies have proven that ACEs have long-lasting impacts on survivors. Among these impacts are emotional, social-behavioral, cognitive, neurodevelopmental, mental health, and disease. A basic understanding of the definition, dimensions, and long-term impact of ACEs has the potential to open up broader research and exploration in various fields as a main step in making prevention policies in the future.

Keywords: Adverse Childhood Experience, Dimension of ACEs, Dimension of ACEs, Long-Term Effect of ACEs

INTRODUCTION

Each of us expects good growth and development. Unfortunately, some of us go through childhood with sad memories and disappointing experiences. Even some of us deal with complicated trauma growing up. Many terms refer to trauma experienced in childhood. Among them are early life stress (Smith & Pollak, 2020), childhood adversity or early adversity (Pearce et al., 2019), traumatic childhood experience (Greeson et al., 2014b), abused child syndrome or battered child syndrome (Kempe, 1962), childhood trauma (Spalletta et al., 2020), childhood trauma experience (CTE) (Huang et al., 2012a, 2012b), childhood trauma exposures (CTEs) (Berhe et al., 2023), and Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs (CDC, 2021b; Felitti et al., 1998; Greeson et al., 2014a; SAMHSA, 2018; WHO, 2020). Currently, the term ACEs is more widely used to refer to childhood trauma experiences because it is supported by extensive research.

METHODOLOGY

The approach used in writing this article is a narrative review. Narrative review is the most common type of approach to understanding a topic or issue (Demiris et al., 2019). The purpose of a narrative review is to identify previous research or get an over-view related to the issue of interest (Demiris et al., 2019; Hempel, 2020), which provides data that is interesting to follow up on. Narrative reviews are not structured systematically, so they do not have predetermined research questions or specific

search strategies (Demiris et al., 2019). However, narrative reviews only stick to topics of interest that are formulated through free search keywords. What differentiates narrative review from SLR and Meta-analysis, is the absence of systematic rules and the absence of certain established protocols. In other words, there is no particular standard or protocol that guides this review. Although a narrative review will study existing problems, it will not arrive at a comprehensive understanding of the state of science related to these problems (Demiris et al., 2019).

DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTIC OF ACEs

We can also draw several characteristics of ACEs based on existing definitions, namely (1) ACEs are experiences of trauma or stressful events and potentially harmful, (2) these experiences occur in the range of 0-17 years or before the age of 18 years, (3) occur intensively and frequently. To harmonize these definitions, we can define ACEs as traumatic and potentially dangerous experiences that occur intensively and frequently in the 0-17 years or before age 18. A summary of definitions based on characteristic features is depicted in table 1.

TYPE AND DIMENSION OF ACEs

WHO has taken on a role by developing a questionnaire to assess ACE from a global perspective. This effort was made to expand research on ACE and as an effort to understand ACE in the context of various cultures. This instrument is the Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire (ACE-IQ) (WHO, 2020). The ACE-IQ includes nine of the ten original ACEs dimensions developed by the CDC-Kaiser. Nonetheless, dimensions of childhood adversity and emotional neglect were assessed limitedly (Asmundson & Afifi, 2019). ACE-IQ has also expanded the dimensions by adding dimensions of peer violence or bullying, witnessing community violence, and exposure to war or collective violence. In addition, the item that asks about the death of a parent(s) has been added under the household dysfunction dimension. Meanwhile, questions about marriage have been added as preliminary (Asmundson & Afifi, 2019). Consequently, diction has also changed from the original ACE questionnaire form. Interestingly, ACE-IQ has been briefly developed. However, it has received recommendations for integration into more health surveys around the world (Asmundson & Afifi, 2019; WHO, 2020). The development and evolution of the ACEs dimensions are described in table 2.

LONG-TERM EFFECT OF ACEs

As a traumatic experience, ACEs tremendously impact survivors' lives (Asmundson & Afifi, 2019; Brewer-Smyth, 2022). In summary, it has been documented that there is a significant relationship between ACE exposure and impaired physical, emotional and cognitive development of individuals during adolescence (Flaherty et al., 2013; Gajos et al., 2022). Moreover, these adverse impacts can persist into adulthood, leading to an increased risk of mental and physical illness later in life (Hughes et al., 2017; Lin et al., 2021, 2022). The following pyramid depicts A summary of ACEs' long-term effects. A summary of the impacts of ACEs on life is depicted in table 3.

CONCLUSION

To follow up on broader ACEs exploration efforts, whether in the research process, developing policies to prevent or overcome the impacts that arise, an understanding of ACEs is necessary. A basic understanding of the definition, dimensions, and long-term impact of ACEs as recognition of ACEs is an important key. Understanding these three aspects can potentially open broader research and exploration in various fields as a main step in making prevention policies in the future.

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ASSESSING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ASSESSMENT FAMILY ADAPTABILITY AND COHESION EVALUATION SCALE (FACES IV)

Menilai Kesahan dan Kebolehppercayaan Pentaksiran Sosiobudaya Skala Kebolehsuaian Keluarga dan Kesepaduan

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INTRODUCTION

Specific theoretical models for conceptualizing family functioning are critical for the development of evidence based, family-oriented clinical approaches. Providing clear pathways by which unique constructs within family processes impact one another to create specific patterns of family functioning is necessary to guide therapeutic intervention and scientific enquiry (Priest et al, 2020). The assessment of family dynamics and processes presents a challenge, not only to daily clinical practice but also to research endeavors aimed at understanding the impact of family functioning on development. Both settings, thus require well-validated and robust standardized psychometric requirements (Sequeira et al, 2021). The family is a key social institution in all societies, which makes it a cultural universal. Similarly, values and norms surrounding marriage are found all over the world in every culture, so marriage and family are both cultural universals. A family is a socially recognized group (usually joined by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption) that forms an emotional connection among its members and that serves as an economic unit of society.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Research by (Chin Wen Cong et al, 2022) found that almost half of the FACES III items were unable to capture the meaning of family functioning among Malaysian adolescents.

OBJECTIVES

This study aimed to discover the family adaptability and cohesion among students who are pursuing Islamic studies in Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia and how satisfied are they with the communication among their family members.

LITERATURE REVIEW

“Sociocultural” refers to a wide array of societal and cultural influences that impact thoughts, feelings, behaviors, and ultimately health outcomes. Sociocultural determinants of health and illness encompass socioeconomic status (SES) factors (traditionally assessed by income, education, occupation) and cultural factors. There are several dimensions encompassed by the term, which can include race, ethnicity, ethnic identity, sex, acculturation, language, beliefs and value systems, attitudes, and religion (Gonzalez & Birnbaum Weitzman, 2020). The environment that an individual is surrounded by tends to determine how they act, and how they react to certain situations in life.

Examples of sociocultural factors of a positive nature are a strong sense of family and community support and mentorship, good education and health care, availability of recreational facilities, and exposure to the arts. Examples of a negative nature are slum conditions, poverty, extreme or restrictive occupational pressures, lack of good medical care, and inadequate educational opportunities.

METHODOLOGY

This is a quantitative study. It involved the internal consistency test and the test-retest method which were applied in the reliability analysis. Before analyzing the internal consistency validity and reliability, a descriptive analysis was conducted, including the normality assessment of the variables. The data was collected from year 3 students of the Quranic and Multimedia course in Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia using a random sampling method. This study involved 44 participants aged 23-26 years old. With majority are full-time students who are staying in a rental house with their friends. Some mentioned that their parents are still together, divorced, and a widow. This research specifically focused on students taking Islamic course and how satisfied are they with their family's relationship. The assessment should be administrated by a counselor with at least qualification in professional training degree minimum of master's in psychology or similar area and time taken for respondents to complete the 62 questionnaires is approximately 15 minutes. In the instrument's manual, it also discusses how to do the scoring and plotting. A lot of calculation and converting to percentage is required too. The results at the end will able the researcher to plot the dimension scores onto the circumplex model and thus based on that model, the respondent can fall into one of the following six family types which are balanced, rigidly cohesive, midrange, flexibly unbalanced, chaotically disengaged, and unbalanced.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Family Adaptability and Cohesion Evaluation Scales (FACES) is an assessment instrument made by Olson. This instrument is subdivided into six subscales, allowing an assessment of the balanced and dysfunctional levels (extremely low and extremely high) of the dimensions of family cohesion and flexibility. The FACES IV Package also includes two scales that evaluate family communication and satisfaction. It is a self-reporting type which can be answered by anyone above the age of 12 by choosing the scale between 1 to 5. From the data collected, the family type can be seen in one of the 6 family types which are balanced, rigidly cohesive, midrange, flexibly unbalanced, chaotically disengaged, and unbalanced. The interpretation of the scores can be tedious work whereby the percentile scores can be used for research and clinical work. The ratio scores are generally used for research, but the dimension scores should not be used for research. The reliability of this test was said to have a minimum of 0.65 and maximum 0.81. For a retest, the time interval should be done after 21 days. The content validity, construct validity, criterion validity of FACES has been evaluated. The translated version of this instrument has also achieved acceptable reliability such as the ones that have been translated into Spanish, Italian, Greek, and Hungarian. Through Cronbach Alpha, the survey has received a very good reliability analysis which is 0.94. The limitations could be that the researcher was not able to fully understand how to interpret the scoring to decide the category of the family type of each respondent.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, family culture influences the way each family member thinks, feels, and acts daily. It influences things like moral compass, beliefs, values, and traditions. A healthy family culture highlights the importance of family values that are shared amongst the group. Those who veer away

from the family culture may encounter culture and family issues. Trying to understand another family's behavior, function and development is tough unless we try to understand their interactions with their ecological contexts—the influences of extended family, neighborhood, social institutions, culture, society, and large-scale political, economic, and historical trends. There are many factors that contribute to a difference in a family.

THE DRUG MULE EXPERIENCE: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY OF MALAYSIAN CASES

Pengalaman Keldai Dadah: Satu Kajian Fenomenologi Ke Atas Kes-Kes di Malaysia

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Abstract

The identification of drug mules by drug dealers was established over 30 years ago, with notable cases of women playing leading roles in this crime. This trend has garnered attention not only in Malaysia but also in many other countries. This qualitative phenomenological study was conducted to gain a better understanding of the risk factors associated with recruitment as a drug mule, the motivations driving individuals to get involved in drug smuggling, and the physical and emotional impact of drug smuggling on these individuals. This study collected data from inmates at Sungai Buloh Prison, Selangor. As part of a qualitative research strategy, one-on-one semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants. The sample consisted of five inmates with diverse criminal backgrounds, all housed in Sungai Buloh Prison, Selangor. Thematic analysis, coding, and categorization were employed to examine the information gathered during the interviews. The overall findings of the study indicate that female drug couriers in Malaysia often engage in this activity out of a strong desire to support their families. Additionally, this study has revealed that the precarious financial situations of women make them particularly vulnerable to recruitment as drug mules. The study delves into the historical and current circumstances of female drug couriers. By doing so, society can gain a deeper understanding of the factors that increase the risk of individuals becoming drug mules or motivate them to participate in drug smuggling. Consequently, this study has the potential to contribute to the development of early detection, education, and awareness campaigns focused on the dangers of drug smuggling via the drug mule method.

Keywords: *drug mule, drug smuggling and trafficking, woman drug mules*

INTRODUCTION

The threat posed by international drug trafficking and organized crime is a serious concern for national and international security. Understanding this phenomenon requires considering its political and economic context on a global scale (Bailey, 2013). Global narcotics trafficking encompasses the manufacturing and distribution of psychoactive substances that are prohibited at international, regional, and national levels due to their adverse effects on public health, criminal behavior, and government policies (UNODC, 2017). In addition to traditional drugs like LSD, cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and ecstasy, the market has seen the emergence of a variety of synthetic drugs (Kan, 2016). Synthetic drugs are chemically created substances that are not derived from natural sources. They are produced by modifying existing compounds or developing new ones and serve various purposes, including medicinal, recreational, and research uses.

BACKGROUND OF STUDY AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Malaysia has become a prime target for drug trafficking due to its strategic location and easily navigable land and sea borders. Despite various programs, laws, and regional efforts to combat drug-related crimes, Malaysia continues to face challenges in addressing the issue effectively (Maysam & Mohsen Mehrara, 2014). The use of individuals as "drug mules" has further complicated the drug trade, as smugglers employ various tactics to transport illegal drugs across international borders (Wotherspoon, 2016). Drug mules are individuals who transport illegal drugs on behalf of others, often belonging to illegal groups involved in drug trafficking (Zarina Othman, Nor Azizan Idris, and Mohamad Daud Druis, 2015). These individuals are typically recruited due to their low education levels, willingness to work for low pay, and lower likelihood of being caught.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The qualitative research design employed in this study is phenomenological research. Phenomenological studies focus on the accounts of real individuals and their actual experiences, aiming to understand the significance of these experiences from the perspective of the individual subject. This approach is commonly used when exploring previously unexplored topics. In this study, participants were asked to describe their experiences through interviews, allowing the researcher to gain insight into their lived experiences. The researcher also employed the technique of bracketing, setting aside their own assumptions to see the phenomenon through the eyes of the participants. The sample size was selective, aiming to gather data that illuminates the essential qualities of the phenomenon under investigation.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This research study presents the findings and discussion of qualitative phenomenological research, which aimed to explore and understand the lived experiences of individuals who have undergone experience as drug mules. Phenomenological research focuses on capturing the essence and meaning of human experiences, allowing for a deep exploration of the subjective perspectives and interpretations of participants.

Family System Dynamics

The descriptions provided by the participants shed light on the influence of family dynamics on their involvement in drug smuggling. Farrington & Welsh (2010) suggests that various familial factors can predict criminal behavior, including aggressive or antisocial behavior by parents, lack of parental supervision, parental conflict, and unstable families.

Motivating Factors for Drug Smuggling

The findings of this qualitative research study shed light on the motivating factors behind drug smuggling. Respondents revealed that they engaged in drug smuggling due to financial pressures, dishonesty, and coercion. Most participants reported that financial difficulties were the primary motivation for their involvement in drug smuggling. They explained that they made impulsive decisions driven by the need for cash to support their children and families.

Disadvantaged Socio-Economic Backgrounds

The findings of this study shed light on the significant impact of disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds and poverty on women's involvement in drug smuggling. Most participants

were born into impoverished households and faced numerous challenges during their childhood. Some participants initially had stable middle-class upbringings but experienced financial struggles as adults. These women turned to drug smuggling due to their low socioeconomic status, driven by various reasons, as outlined below.

Employment and Financial Status

According to Montilla's (2019) qualitative research findings, individuals from low-income communities face significant challenges in meeting their basic needs compared to those who experience financial improvement over time. Out of the surveyed participants, some reported coming from financially unstable households where their parents were unable to provide for their essential requirements. Conversely, the remaining participants came from stable homes where their parents could meet their needs. However, some of these individuals mentioned falling into poverty or near-poverty later in life due to unforeseen circumstances like unemployment. Unfortunately, those who experienced poverty during childhood did not have the opportunity to build a better future through avenues such as education or employment.

Involvement by Deception

The study also explored the phenomenon of involvement in drug smuggling, with a particular focus on the role of deception. Five participants that were interviewed asserted that all of whom acknowledged dishonesty as a significant factor in their engagement. These findings support Fleetwood's (2014) assertion that drug mules are enticed into trafficking illegal substances through deceptive means. However, claims of being "set up" were met with skepticism due to the difficulty of providing legal proof (Fleetwood, 2014).

Recruitment Process

The recruitment process for drug mules varies, involving different methods and instructions given by recruiters. In this study, participants shared their experiences, shedding light on how they were recruited. Participants 1, 2, and 4 mentioned being offered fake jobs, while Participants 3 and 5 were deceived into thinking they were going abroad for business when they were being recruited for drug smuggling.

Risk Factors as a Drug Mule

The research conducted by Fleetwood (2014) in Ecuador reveals that recruiters often target poor and impressionable women. Heaven (2009) supports this finding, stating that women are more likely to be recruited as drug mules due to their role as primary caretakers in their households. This vulnerability makes them an easy target, as they face the difficult decision of providing for their children or sending them to school. Postmodern feminist theory suggests that women are exploited because they fit the stereotype of being emotionally fragile, physically weak, and socially.

The Effects of Drug Smuggling on Offenders and Their Families

The impact of drug smuggling on offenders and their families is a complex issue that requires attention and support from various sources. Several studies, including those by Murhula and Singh (2019), Khwela (2015), and Lekalakala (2016), highlight the importance of a strong support system from family, the community, and correctional centers in helping ex-offenders reintegrate into society successfully. This article aims to explore the effects of drug smuggling on offenders and their families, particularly focusing on the psychological and emotional consequences of incarceration.

LIMITATION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study found that the participants faced significant financial challenges and struggled to find sufficient funds to meet their basic needs. Consequently, becoming drug mules seemed like the easiest way to acquire the necessary money. Many participants came from impoverished households and encountered numerous obstacles during their childhood. Some participants had relatively stable upbringings but experienced financial difficulties as adults. Their low socio-economic status ultimately drove them to engage in drug smuggling.

COMBATING DRUG ISSUE IN MALAYSIA: CASE STUDY AMONG ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE ANTI NARCOTIC PERSONNEL

Menangani Isu Dadah di Malaysia: Kajian Kes dalam Kalangan Anggota Anti Narkotik Polis Diraja Malaysia

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Abstract

The Narcotics Crime Investigation Department (NCID) of the Royal Malaysia Police (RMP) is responsible for combating drug-related issues in Malaysia. Despite numerous eradication initiatives, Malaysia's drug problem continues to worsen. This study aims to investigate the challenges faced in Malaysia's efforts to eradicate drugs issues in Malaysia via the experience of Royal Malaysia Police Anti Narcotic Personnel. This study investigated the challenges faced in Malaysia's efforts to eradicate drugs by gathering primary data through interviews and secondary data from literature research. The primary data was collected using qualitative methodology through interviews with personnel from the NCID Selangor and Police Contingent Headquarters, Bukit Aman. The study objective is to analyze the drug situation in Malaysia from the NCID's perspective. The findings indicated that Malaysia's drug situation had become a security threat, influenced by legal and legislative factors, drug possession, smuggling, and distribution. However, all respondents agreed that the NCID was committed to its mission and had demonstrated success in several instances. Respondents discussed internal factors, such as the quality of human resources, integrity, and infrastructure and logistics growth, which posed barriers to drug combating efforts in Malaysia based on their personal experiences. External factors included geographic challenges, virtual threats, the presence of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), modus operandi, drug mules, and legal issues. The study concludes that the NCID remains crucial in combating drugs, but with the collaboration of all stakeholders, the highlighted concerns can be addressed, and prompt actions can be taken towards comprehensive eradication.

Keywords: *drug-related issues; drug situation in Malaysia; Royal Malaysia Police Anti Narcotic.*

INTRODUCTION

The drug problem is considered a global issue faced by all countries, with negative consequences for national security and well-being. This phenomenon is no exception in Malaysia. Despite the efforts of authorities, including the government, to coordinate various preventive measures, the drug problem in Malaysia remains unresolved. In Malaysia, drug trafficking, smuggling, addiction, and drug abuse have become significant issues that threaten national security. The success of syndicates in crossing borders poses a threat to the integrity of Malaysia's borders. The illicit smuggling into Malaysia is seen as tarnishing the country's credibility, as its borders cannot be effectively secured (Bakri & Zarina, 2015).

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Drugs are a sensitive issue in terms of enforcement for countries, and solving this problem is perceived as complicated in some Southeast Asian countries (William & Wiencek, 2000; Bakri Mat & Zarina Othman, 2014). The UNDC (2011) reports that the net profit from drug sales in the Asian region alone was USD 7 billion in 2009, indicating that illegal drug activities are widespread in the region. Some countries in Southeast Asia believe that the drug issue exists due to government policies that neglect drug eradication and fail to address new security threats. Collins (2007) adds that political will plays a significant role in addressing this issue. Brownfield (2011) share the same view, stating that the failure of a country is the main reason for the increasing prevalence of drugs. The term "drugs" has multiple meanings, and in some countries, certain drugs are not considered illegal commodities, especially in the health field. Brownfield (2011) also emphasizes the need for strict control over drug abuse. Local scholars also highlight the seriousness of the drug problem (Abdullah al Hadi et al., 1997; Ismail Hj Ahmad, 2001; Mimi Kamariah, 1995; Yusramizza Yusuf, 2007).

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this paper, we adopted a case study design. According to Stakes (1995), case studies are a research strategy where the researcher thoroughly explores a process, event, program, activity, or one or several individuals. Cases are bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using various data collection procedures over a sustained period. Creswell (2009) describes case study as a research design that allows the researcher to use a comprehensive method by combining various strategies to collect and analyze data (Yin, 1994). Yin suggests that this research design is suitable for studying phenomena that are closely tied to their environmental context.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

After collecting data from all respondents, the following themes and sub-themes were obtained. The findings were based on the analysis of the respondents' experiences through coding. Several codes of experience emerged from the interviews with all, or most respondents are presented in this part. As individuals involved in the drug enforcement department, it is their duty to stay informed about the current drug situation to effectively combat drug abuse and trafficking. All respondents were able to provide their views on the drug situation in Malaysia based on their experiences, which can be categorized into two major themes: the drug threat trend and the NCID's focus on combating drugs in Malaysia. These major themes further revealed several sub-themes that shed light on the context of the drug situation in Malaysia.

Table 3.1: Themes and subthemes derived from interview transcripts based on Research Question

What is the drug situation in Malaysia in terms of the Narcotic Crime Investigation Department's focus?		
Theme	Sub themes	
Drug threat trend	a)	Threat of smuggling/trafficking
	b)	
	c)	Threat of drug possession
		Threat of drug law
NCID's focus on combatting drugs	a)	Against drug smuggling
	b)	

	c)	Restricting the supply of drug
	d)	Intensifying national and international network
	e)	Strengthening and enhancing the implementation of forfeiture of property
		To be a partner in rehabilitation

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The respondents in this study expressed their concern about the increasing drug problem in Malaysia, which poses a threat to the country's security. The first theme that emerged from the study was the threat posed by drugs. Drugs are considered a threat because they have caused harm to individuals, families, communities, and nations, negatively impacting the overall quality of life.

In conclusion, this study highlighted the concerns of respondents regarding the drug problem in Malaysia and its impact on the country's security. The threats posed by drugs were categorized into three sub-themes: drug smuggling/trafficking, drug possession, and drug law/legal issues. The NCID's focus areas on combating drugs were also discussed, including efforts to combat drug smuggling, restrict the supply of drugs, strengthen national and international networks, enhance property-related actions, and support rehabilitation efforts. Overall, respondents agreed that the NCID's focus areas remain relevant and that the agency has implemented them effectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF A GERONTOLOGY COUNSELING COMPETENCY MODEL FOR COUNSELORS: A DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

Pembangunan Model Kompetensi Kaunseling Gerontologi untuk Kaunselor: Satu Kajian Reka Bentuk dan Pembangunan

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Abstract

This paper aims to propose the development of a gerontology counseling competency model that empowers counselors to effectively engage with elderly clients. This model plays a crucial role in cultivating a holistic environment that is essential for the well-being and realization of the social rights of older adults, in accordance with the Malaysian National Policy for Older Persons 2011. To achieve this goal, a three-phase Design and Development Research (DDR) approach will be employed, employing diverse research methods and instruments. Involvement of expert and user groups is essential to ensuring the model's suitability in the Malaysian context. The proposed gerontology counseling competency model holds significant potential for enhancing counseling services' quality for elderly clients and strengthening the counseling profession in Malaysia. Its development corresponds with the values inherent in Islamic teachings, further underscoring its importance in promoting the well-being of the elderly population.

Keyword: *gerontology counseling; design and development research; competency; competency model; older adults*

INTRODUCTION

The projection points towards a significant increase in Malaysia's population of individuals aged 60 and above, anticipated to comprise 14.5% of the total populace by 2040 (Department of Statistics, Malaysia, 2016). This aging demographic is susceptible to a spectrum of physical and mental health challenges (Ashaari et al., 2022). The escalating prevalence of mental disorders accentuates the pressing need for enhanced access to effective mental healthcare services (Raaj et al., 2021). In line with Malaysia's National Policy for Older Persons 2011, which recognizes the crucial role of older adults, creating a gerontology competency model for counselors is vital. It enables them to enhance their professionalism, boost mental well-being, and improve the quality of life for their elderly clients.

Among the mental health challenges faced by older adults are depression, anxiety, feelings of isolation, and social loneliness (Lee et al., 2020). Gerontology counseling covers essential activities like intervention, consultation, and tailored education for older adults (Bar Tur, 2021), and is crafted to meet the unique needs of older adults with multi-cultural backgrounds (Vasquez & Johnson, 2022).

Experienced counselors prioritize age-related education (Schmidt & Steffen, 2022) to support seniors and families' well-being (Dev & Narayan, 2021). Competency assessments are crucial where a lack of evidence-based guidelines could harm seniors, families, and society (Cohen et al., 2018). The creation and utilization of competency models yield a range of advantages, ultimately contributing to the enhancement and optimization of the system evaluation process (Staškeviča, & Aija, 2019).

Generalist practitioners often struggle to address cognitive issues and depression symptoms in older adults (Segal et al., 2020). Specialized training in geriatric mental health care is vital (Blando, 2014) for effectively engaging with older adults (Schmidt et al., 2022). This emphasizes the need to enhance the competence of generalist practitioners overseeing older adults' well-being, highlighting the urgency for proficiency in this domain.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs the design and development research (DDR) approach, as outlined by Richey and Klein (2007), which emphasizes a systematic and organized process for developmental studies. DDR serves as a valuable tool to test theories and assess the practical applicability of models or products. Richey and Klein (2007) elaborate that research utilizing the DDR approach entails a progression through four comprehensive study phases, as follows: i. Need analysis phase (first phase)

- ii. Design phase (second phase)
- iii. Development phase (third phase), and
- iv. Evaluation of usability phase (fourth phase)

However, this study deviates in its execution, adopting a modified structure that condenses the second and third phases into a unified phase, aligning with the approach endorsed by Saedah et al. (2021), thereby referred to as DDR modification. Importantly, this adaptation maintains the integrity of the original procedure and the number of phases proposed by Richey and Klein (2007). The design process for the development of the gerontology counseling competency model can be visualized in Table 1 below:

Table 4.1: Research design based on phases.

Research Phase	Research Instrument	Data analysis	Expected results
First Phase: Need analysis	Interview Protocol	Verbatim transcript analysis	Conclusion on the need for model development
Second Phase: Model Design and Development	Fuzzy Delphi Method (FDM) FDM1 - Construct validation FDM2 - Element validation	Threshold (d) ≤ 0.2 Percentage of experts consensus $\geq 75\%$ and $\alpha \geq 0.5$	Prototype of design and development model based on constructs and elements of experts consensus
Third Phase: Model evaluation	Survey- Research Questionnaires	Fitness indexes based on Structural Equation Modelling (SEM)	Final model that fit field data

CONCLUSION

The development study of the gerontology counseling competency model conducted aligns with the current needs of counselors working with the elderly population. Simultaneously, the DDR approach can enhance and refine existing knowledge (Richey & Klein, 2007) across various disciplines under study. This model's development also takes into account the cultural diversity within the Malaysian context. Competencies in gerontology counseling empower counselors to comprehensively grasp and effectively tackle challenges tied to aspects like life situations, social interactions, cognitive changes, and the physical constraints faced by their older adult clients (Nik Jaafar, Pau Kee, & Aslina, 2023). The development of this model aligns with the values embedded in Islamic teachings, further underscoring its importance in promoting the well-being of the elderly population.

DOES WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON RECALLING SPOKEN AND WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS?

Adakah Kapasiti Ingatan Kerja Mempunyai Kesan yang Signifikan Terhadap Keupayaan Mengingati Semula Arahan Lisan dan Bertulis?

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Abstract

Past studies reported mixed results on the role of working memory capacity (WMC) in following instructions, based on different methodologies and contexts. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the role of WMC in following spoken and written instructions, through verbal and action recall based on the total correct recall. Fifty-one (51) participants were involved in this experiment. Twenty-five (25) participants were classified into the high working memory capacity (WMC) group, and n=26 under the low WMC group based on the score of the verbal and visuospatial working memory tasks. The spoken instructions required the participant to perform verbal and action recall, and the same goes for the written instructions. The findings of the study revealed that there are significant effects of the WMC, types of instructions, and types of recall on the total correct recall. This study contributes additional findings related to the WMC and following instructions in the local context, methodology, and body of knowledge in the field of cognitive psychology.

Keywords: (*Working memory capacity; following instructions; verbal instructions; spoken instructions*)

INTRODUCTION

Working memory is a storage system with limited capacity, which manipulates and retains information temporarily (Baddeley, 2010), and is activated with the presence of attention (Miyake, & Shah, 1999). The role of working memory in following instructions allows individuals to perform daily tasks such as executing the sequence of steps (Jaroslawska, Gathercole, Allen, & Holmes, 2016a), completing learning activities (Gathercole et al., 2006), and combining different objects and components (Allen, Waterman, Yang, & Jaroslawska, 2022). Individual abilities are different depending on cognitive processing and how they can retain the information of the instructions in their working memory system (Engle, Carullo, & Collins, 1991; Yang, Allen, Yu, & Chan, 2015). The instructions also must have a proper sequence, indicate clear meanings (Tindall-Ford, & Sweller, 2006; Amerine, & Bilmes, 1988), and have an appropriate length (Dunham, Lee, & Persky, 2020). Past studies reported that WM has an impact on following spoken instructions (Yang, Allen, & Gathercole, 2016; Waterman et al., 2017; Jaroslawska et al., 2016b), and both spoken and written instructions with demonstration (Yang, Allen, Yu, & Chan, 2015). Participants also performed better in action recall as compared to verbal recall (Yang, Allen, & Gathercole, 2016; Yang, Gathercole, & Allen, 2014). Buszard et al. (2017) reported that the high-WMC group outperformed the low-span group in responding to multiple instructions. Past studies reported on the significant role of working memory, but less emphasis on the role of WMC in following instructions, including the methodology. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the role of WMC in following spoken and written instructions, through verbal and action recall based on the total correct recall.

METHODOLOGY

Participant and Design: This study involved 51 participants (aged 18-26) and they were divided into high (n=25) and low (n=26) WMC based on the performance of the reading and rotation span task. This study employed the mixed factorial experimental design; 2 (high and low WMC) x 2 (spoken and written instructions) x 2 (verbal and action recall) and used the purposive sampling technique.

Instruments and Tools:**1-WMC tasks:** These tasks employed reading (verbal) and rotation span (visuospatial) tasks to classify the participants between high and low WMC. **2-Spoken and written instructions tasks:** There are two tasks for the spoken instructions and another two tasks for the written instructions. The spoken instructions required the participant to perform verbal and action recall, and the same goes for the written instructions. Each task has a different arrangement and sequence of instructions, which consists of 4 blocks and 3 trials for each block (12 trials for each task). The number of instructions in each trial ranged from 2 – 5 sentences of instructions. The sentences for each trial consisted of three elements: movement, object, and color. For instance, the two sentences of instructions are like this: “*sentuh pinggan kuning, ketuk penyepit hijau*”. The word *sentuh, ketuk* represents movement, the word *pinggan, penyepit* represents object, and the word *kuning, hijau* represents color. The spoken instructions were played using computer audio, and the written instructions were displayed on the computer screen. The whole experiment including the tasks was conducted using the Malay language.

Procedure and Data Analyses: Firstly, the participant was tested with reading and rotation span task to assess their verbal and visuospatial performance. The score from these two tasks was used to analyse and categorise the high and low WMC groups. Secondly, the participant was tested on the spoken instructions task, and they had to recall in the form of verbal and action recall. The same procedures were executed for the written instructions’ tasks. The presentation of all tasks employed a counterbalanced approach. All materials were displayed on the table for the whole experiment, and the experimenter explained the procedure and introduced to them six different movements, objects, and colors. (**Movements:** *ketuk, sentuh, angkat, pusing, tolak, tarik*. **Objects:** *pinggan, pensil, pen, kain, penyepit, sudu*. **Colors:** *kuning, hijau, biru, jingga, hitam, merah*)

The analyses for this study used descriptive analysis to report the mean, and standard deviation of the total correct recall, and the three-way mixed factorial ANOVA analysis to test the following hypotheses: 1- there is a significant effect of the WMC, types of instructions, and types of recall on the total correct recall, 2- there is a significant interaction between WMC, types of instructions, and types of recall.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The descriptive findings (refer to Table 1) showed that there were differences between the means and standard deviations of the total correct recall for both groups, including the instruction and recall types.

Table 5.1 Means and standard deviations for the high and low working memory capacity (WMC) group based on total correct recall.

Group	Instruction Type	Recall Type	Mean	Standard Deviation
High WMC	Spoken	Verbal	24.44	6.34
		Action	26.16	5.68
	Written	Verbal	18.16	3.89
		Action	18.52	4.54
Low WMC	Spoken	Verbal	17.73	5.55
		Action	22.23	4.50
	Written	Verbal	17.46	2.89
		Action	17.54	3.40

The result of the mixed factorial ANOVA analysis showed there was a significant main effect of the WMC (high and low group), $F(1,49)=12.22, p=.001, \eta^2 = 0.20$, types of instructions $F(1,49)=54.35, p<.001, \eta^2 = 0.53$, and types of recall $F(1,49)=11.32, p=.001, \eta^2 = 0.19$, on the total correct recall. In terms of the interactions, the results reported there was a significant interaction between the type of instructions and WMC whether high or low group, $F(1,49)=12.23, p=.001, \eta^2 = 0.20$, and significant interaction between the type of instructions and types of recall $F(1,49)=6.51, p=.014, \eta^2 = 0.12$. However, the results did not support interaction between types of recall and WMC whether high or low group $F(1,49)=1.59, p=.213, \eta^2 = 0.031$, and interactions between the types of instructions, the way instructions were recalled, and whether they were from the high or low WMC group, $F(1,49)=12.22, p=.183, \eta^2 = 0.04$. Overall, the results fully supported hypothesis 1 and showed mixed results for hypothesis 2. The findings of this study supported previous studies on the effect of WMC (Buszard et al., 2017), types of instructions (Yang et al., 2015), and types of recall (Yang et al., 2016; Yang, et al. 2014).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study contributes to the research circle related to the role of WMC in following instructions, and the novelty of the research design where the whole experiment was implemented in the Malay language. Additionally, this research also gives new insights related to individual differences and practices related to instruction delivery.

THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD LABOUR: LEGAL AND SYARIAH PERSPECTIVE

Fenomena Buruh Kanak-Kanak: Perspektif Undang-Undang dan Syariah

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Abstract

Child labour is a global issue affecting children's rights and welfare. Millions of children worldwide struggle to support themselves or their families, often engaging in hazardous occupations like armed forces, drug trafficking, and sexual exploitation. These activities violate children's rights to kindness, care, health, and education. This paper analysis a legal and syariah perspective that may offer to further protect children from labor and what are the factor and the effect if the child labor happens. It examines the law related to combating child labour and its impact on children's psychosocial development. The analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal and syariah perspectives in combating child labour. The phenomenon of child labour demands a multifaceted response that respects both legal frameworks and Shariah principles. By aligning efforts to combat child labour with the shared goal of protecting children's rights and dignity, we can make significant strides towards eradicating this grave violation of human rights and ensuring a brighter future for the children.

Keywords: Child labour, Legal perspective, Syariah perspective, Child's Rights

INTRODUCTION

Child labor is a global issue that is prevalent throughout the world. Research stated that about ninety percent of child employment can be categorized as a child labour (Faraaz Siddiqi and Harry Anthony Patrinos, 1995). According to the International Labour Organization stated that in 2020 about 160 million children age from five to 17 – 63 million from it are girls and 97 million boys – are engaged in child labour. In Malaysia, child labour isn't just only children ploughing on the fields and carrying heavy loads of palm fruits. Children also can be found by selling tissues on the streets for a few ringgits or sitting on the ground with a metal-bowl as they wait for passers-by to drop down some extra coins. Despite laws against child labour in industrial countries, it is still widely used in both developed and underdeveloped countries, often in hazardous and cruel environments. Thus, this paper aims to analyse the legal and syariah perspective that may offer to further protect children from labour.

METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative study using doctrinal approach. Document analyses were done by reviewing existing literature, including academic research, reports from international organizations, legal documents, and scholarly articles. The International labour laws and conventions related to child labour, such as the ILO conventions on minimum age and the worst forms of child labour were also examined in analysing how these conventions are implemented and enforced at the national level in various countries. Besides that, Islamic principles related to child welfare, labour, and ethics were also investigated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

THE LEGAL PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD LABOUR IN MALAYSIA

In Malaysia, children are protected regarding their legal standing when it comes to employment. However, the legislation has complexities and gaps that enable it to be ignored and as a result, enable child labour to take place.

Children And Young Person (Employment) Act 1966 (ACT 350) (CYPEA)

CYPEA regulates the employment of children and young people, ensuring their safety and well-being. However, the Act lacks provisions for basic protections like medical and social welfare services. Child labour is often exploited due to unorganized workers, low wages, poor working conditions, and job insecurity. The Act was amended in 2019 to comply with ILO standards.

Education Act 1966

The Education Act 1966 was amended in 2002 to include a new section, which is section 29A. Section 29A among others provides that parents were bound to make sure that their children who turn six on the first January should be registered in the primary school and attend for the duration of the compulsory education semester. Thus, there is responsibility for the parents to ensure that their children are given education and not involving in child labour.

CHILD LABOUR: ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

The Quran and Hadith, the primary sources of Islamic Law, do not explicitly prohibit child labour or employment that does not affect their welfare. However, several hadiths suggest that discerning children may provide certain services to assist their in-need parents. These hadiths, translated by the fuqaha as the age of discernment (i.e., 7 years old), suggest that children may choose between their father and mother when they can deliver a certain service. However, further research may show that service provided by a child may not always be guaranteed wages. Islamic law permits a child to work to assist their family and alleviating poverty or destitution, in line with the international definition of child labour. Two terms are used to describe child labour: Umaalah and tashgheel. Umaalah refers to exploitative labour, such as using children in industries with severe manual work and health risks. On the other hand, tashgheel refers to jobs that benefit a child or contribute to their life skills, such as orphan children finding employment and making money. However, in Islam, children have the special status and rights, so harmful and unlawful works can be considered as prohibited in Islam.

CONCLUSION

Islamic views on child labour are similar to legal views, treating hazardous child labour as harmful and prohibited. Islamic teachings support equal responsibility for individuals, families, and employers in addressing societal issues, including child labour. The Covenants of Child Rights in Islam support this idea, opposing abuse of children for any cause, including child labour. Children should not be given employment that might hurt them, and even if a parent has passed away, the family and close friends should support them. If a child is orphan, parentless, or without a guardian, the government and community have a duty to care for them.

ASSESSING VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF INFIDELITY BEHAVIOURAL QUESTIONNAIRE (IBQ) IN NIGERIA

Menilai Kesahihan Dan Kebolehpercayaan Soal Selidik 'Infidelity Behavioural Questionnaire' (IBQ) Di Nigeria

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Abstract

The current study attempts to determine the validity and reliability of the factor that causes infidelity using the IBQ questionnaire in Nigeria. Infidelity is the action or state of being unfaithful to a spouse or other sexual partner. Study shows that infidelity is not limited to any demographic or culture but across various societies, ages, and relationships. Reasons behind infidelity are diverse and can range from dissatisfaction in the current relationship, desire for novelty or excitement, emotional or sexual needs not being met, to personal insecurities or a lack of commitment. Currently, about 40 to 60% couples engages in infidelity due to financial reasons. However, a study carried out in Nigeria and Ghana finds that more women involve in infidelity than their men counterpart. Similarly, their Ghanaian counterpart result was in the same direction. But many of the men and women who engages in infidelity were people without any religion affiliation. Furthermore, the study showed that many of the couples who were cheated upon has severe consequences, ranges from psychological damage, low/lack sexual confidence, personal confidence, and other post-traumatic stress disorder. Therefore, there is an eminent need to determine factors that could reduce or eliminate infidelity in the Nigerian society.

Keywords: *Infidelity; IBQ Questionnaire; Reliability; Validity.*

LITERATURE REVIEW

Infidelity has been seen to increase among couples over time. Many studies showed that it occurs due to financial (Dew et al., 2022), religion affiliation (Wusu, 2022) and domestic violence (Agboola and Ojo, 2022). Many couples have experience lack cohesion and peaceful coexistence resulting from partner infidelity. Conversely, past studies have provided solutions and recommendations towards reducing infidelity in societies using questionnaire (Scheeren et al., 2018). However, some of the questionnaire proved not to be valid or reliable resulting from the method used. On the other hand, content validity refers to the extent to which a questionnaire or measurement instrument adequately covers the full range of content within the construct it aims to measure. It assesses whether the items included in the questionnaire represent the relevant and important aspects of the construct being measured. Previous study use of IBQ study was conducted following the guidelines for research with human subjects in accordance with Resolution 196/1996 of the National Health Council and Resolution 16/2012 of the Federal Council of Psychology but without proper content analysis. Meanwhile, construct validity is an assessment of the extent to which a questionnaire measures a target construct, thus the adopted IBQ seems to also lack this validity measure. As such, the recommended IBQ could be said to be inconsistent, hence required an empirical method as the current study.

METHODOLOGY

The present study employs a quantitative study involving the internal consistency test and method which were applied in the reliability and validity analysis. The data were collected from the participants from Nigeria using adopted questionnaire from past study and a random sampling method (Schreen, 2016). Survey questionnaire was distributed randomly to respondents and a return of 50 responses was received and used for data analysis. Before analysing the variable relationship, the study checks the internal consistency validity as well as the normality assessment of the variables. Thereafter a reliability analysis was conducted to determine the validity and reliability of the factor that causes infidelity using the IBQ questionnaire in Nigeria.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study aimed to determine the validity and reliability of the factor that causes infidelity using the IBQ questionnaire in Nigeria. Based on this, the current study validated the IBQ questionnaire through 1 academician from a Malaysian public University who is an expert in the infidelity research area to get feedback on the IBQ. After response was received from the expert and corrections were made, further reliability test was carried out on the IBQ questionnaire.

Table 6.1: Cronbach's Alpha of Construct

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.944	28

Table 6.2: Cronbach's Alpha of Subconstruct

Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α) Values
How much do you talk about the topic of fidelity/infidelity with your partner?	.948
How much do you and your partner agree on what it is to be unfaithful?	.948
Do you and your partner have an agreement by which you can engage emotionally/sexually with others?	.947
Frequency that you are/were unfaithful to your partner.	.956
Exchanging sexual caresses with the person.	.941
Being in love with the person.	.942
Exchanging erotic and sensual photos and/or videos with the person you correspond with	.941
Starting to work later to stay longer in the company of a co-worker	.941
Stop doing something with your partner to spend more time with the person.	.940

Using apps or social network sites to find other people	.943
In moments of leisure with your partner, being occupied talking on the phone or exchanging messages with the person	.940
Not revealing being in a serious relationship to another person you have met.	.942
Expressing sexual attraction for the person and not for your partner	.939
Exchanging messages of sexual content with the person over the internet	.938
Seeking to do activities to spend more time in the presence of the person.	.939
Flirting with the person	.939
Walking hand in hand with the person	.939
Getting dressed up and wearing nice clothes to meet the person.	.940
Giving the person presents without your partner knowing	.938
Performing activities with the person that you previously did only with your partner	.939
Going to a strip club without your partner knowing	.942
Having sex with the person	.940
Deleting messages of sexual content that you have exchanged with the person	.938
Kissing the person on the mouth	.938
Masturbating in the presence of the person through the internet	.941
Hiding from your partner the messages you exchanged with the person	.938
Having virtual sex with the person.	.941

Findings from the data analysis when considering all the item reliability of the IBQ questionnaire as shown in Table 4.1 and 4.2 respectively reveal a higher internal consistency of all items measured. This means all variables items used in this study are highly correlated as the Cronbach alpha values showed 0.94 of the total item value and above 0.9 for all subconstructs values. As such, it is pertinent to say that IBQ questionnaire (Schreen, 2016) adopted for the current study is reliable.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, infidelity is a sexual or emotional act by a person who is in a relationship of commitment, with this act occurring outside the primary relationship and constituting a breach of trust or violation of the rules agreed by the couple, by one or both individuals in an emotionally and/or sexually exclusive relationship (Schreen, 2016). However, the current study objective has

been achieved to show that the IBQ questionnaire reliability test is important to determine how consistent the items were to each other which was not established in previous study (Schreen, 2016). This can be seen as novelty of the current study and contribute to the body of infidelity knowledge through the IBQ questionnaire.

UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN DIMENSION AND AWARENESS OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN MALYSIAN ARMY

Memahami Hubungan Diantara Dimensi Kemanusiaan dan Kesedaran Sosial Media Di Dalam Tentera Darat

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Abstract

Understanding the human dimension in developing awareness of social media among military personnel. The qualitative approach has been used to identifying the behaviour of military personnel in develop their awareness of social media. The behaviour including attitude, subjective norm and perceive behaviour control towards awareness of social media. Development of the behaviour in Malaysian Army was using the Theory of Planned Behavior Model, Theory Reasoned Action and Technology Acceptance Model.

Keywords: attitude, subjective norm, perceive behaviour control and awareness of social media.

INTRODUCTION

The changing of human to technology was create employee turnover and express human dimension to rely on technology performance. The working process also was change including communication between internal and external parties. This environment was changing the social culture which develop in a rapid mode through information communication technology (ICT) (Leott, 2019). In the modern era, the development of ICT like smartphone was increased the communication activity through various software such as WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and snapchat that required a comprehensive action by organization in ensuring the ICT using are able to maintain organization integrity and honour.

BACKGROUND OF THE ISSUE

Research about Malaysia social media user in year 2022 by OOSGA identify the youth age between 18-34 years old is the most active social media use. The survey by Suruhanjaya Komunikasi Malaysia al also identify the percentage of internet users reading online publications has risen from 56.3% in 2018 to 68.3% in 2020 (MCMC, 2020). However, the abuse of social media by individuals is driven by a multitude of variables that eventually result in detrimental effects on the operational efficiency of organizations, including the military.

THE ISSUES

In the military context, social and personality problems must be managed effectively in order to sustain the organization's performance and obtain a competitive edge. Various social media violations might result in disciplinary actions at the individual level, including instances of image misbehaviour and engagement in online gambling activities. Nevertheless, certain

misuses of social media can have significant consequences for the broader populace, including instances of extramarital affairs and the disruption of family relationships. If leader is left unregulated and unchecked, the abuse of social media can potentially harm the reputation of the Malaysian Arm Forces (MAF) organization and undermine public faith in its role as a disciplined and integrity-driven entity responsible for safeguarding national security and sovereignty.

OBJECTIVES

- . To examine the understanding of awareness of social media among Malaysian Army personnel.
- . To examine the effectiveness of social media awareness program conducted by the Malaysian Army.
- . To establish the most significant factors contributing to the awareness of social media among the Malaysian Army personnel.

METHODOLOGY

Type of research conduct using qualitative method to explain the human dimension towards awareness of social media among military personnel. The study design is descriptive study and population is Malaysian Army.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The utilization of social media has emerged as a prevalent means of communication in contemporary society, prompting discussions over its implications, both advantageous and detrimental. Research by Ricciardelli et. al. (2021) was explained social media is important medium for the leader to examine individual behaviors pertaining to the utilization of social media, with the objective of enhancing the productivity of employees towards greater profitability. Ercantan & Eyupoglu (2022) mention human resource management and technology must work in tandem to identify the human factor in order to improve an organization's performance. Therefore, the understanding of human behavior is important in developing the awareness among the employee in order to utilize the social media use for organization benefit.

CONCLUSION

There is various previous study about the behavior. Theory of Planned Behavior Model (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975), Theory Reasoned Action (Fishbein, 1979) and Technology Acceptance Model (Davis, 1986) is appropriate in identifying the behavior of military personnel towards behavior awareness of social media. The theory of planned behavior is the individual's *intention* to perform a given behavior.

STRATEGI DAYA TINDAK, EFIKASI KENDIRI DAN KESIHATAN MENTAL DALAM KALANGAN GURU BIMBINGAN DAN KAUNSELING SEKOLAH MENENGAH DI MALAYSIA

Coping strategies, self-efficacy and psychological well-being among Guidance and Counselling Teachers in Malaysia

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Abstrak

Guru bimbingan dan kaunseling yang dilantik sepenuh masa bertanggungjawab melaksanakan tugasnya dengan efisien bagi memastikan perkhidmatan bimbingan dan kaunseling di sekolah dapat dimanfaatkan secara optimum. Pelbagai aspek penting yang mempengaruhi guru bimbingan dan kaunseling dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya sebagai seorang tenaga pengajar termasuk efikasi sendiri, kesihatan mental dan strategi daya tindak yang diamalkan. Kertas kerja ini bertujuan untuk membincangkan mengenai efikasi sendiri, strategi daya tindak dan kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling sekolah menengah. Objektif penulisan ini adalah untuk membincangkan kajian-kajian lepas berkaitan dengan efikasi sendiri, tahap kesihatan mental dan strategi daya tindak. Justeru, kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling adalah penting diurus dengan baik sebagai persediaan untuk menghadapi pelbagai cabaran sebagai pendidik.

Kata kunci: *Strategi daya tindak; efikasi sendiri; kesihatan mental; Guru Bimbingan dan Kaunseling*

PENGENALAN

Dewasa ini, profesion keguruan dilihat antara bidang kerjaya berisiko mengalami tekanan kerja dan masalah kesihatan mental apabila seringkali berhadapan dengan pelbagai perubahan dan cabaran semasa dunia pendidikan termasuk perubahan dalam dasar kurikulum kebangsaan, pentaksiran dan penilaian, teknologi maklumat, bebanan tugas, tingkah laku pelajar, kekangan masa dan pelbagai masalah dalam persekitaran organisasi (Kamarudin et. al, 2020). *The American Institute of Stress* pada tahun 2019 membuktikan bahawa profesion sebagai guru adalah profesion yang paling tertekan dengan pelbagai cabaran semasa sehingga membawa kepada risiko masalah kesihatan yang serius (Kamarudin et al, 2020). Statistik yang dikeluarkan oleh pihak KPM menunjukkan 2123 (4.4%) daripada 48,258 pendidik mengalami tekanan kerja pada tahap sederhana dan tinggi (Berita Harian, 2018). Sehubungan dengan itu, warga pendidik termasuk guru bimbingan dan kaunseling perlu meningkatkan efikasi sendiri dan strategi daya tindak dalam menangani isu kesihatan mental.

Efikasi sendiri merujuk kepada kepercayaan seseorang terhadap keupayaan diri untuk menggunakan sumber kognitif, motivasi dan kaedah yang dikira sesuai dengan keperluan tugas (Bandura, 2000). Elemen efikasi sendiri guru bimbingan dan kaunseling

diperlukan kerana ia menjadi penentu kepada keberkesanan perkhidmatan sesi kaunseling yang telah

dijalankan. Ini adalah kerana perkhidmatan bimbingan & kaunseling di sekolah telah mengalami pelbagai revolusi dalam pendidikan. Mereka perlu sentiasa bersedia dalam pelbagai aspek pengetahuan serta kemahiran dalam menghadapi cabaran generasi era millenium di abad ke 21. Di sinilah elemen efikasi sendiri guru bimbingan dan kaunseling diperlukan. Corey (2005) menyatakan "*the most important instruments you have to work with as a counselor is yourself as a person*". Apabila seseorang guru mempunyai efikasi sendiri yang tinggi, kemungkinan mereka mampu mengurus tugas yang diberikan dengan baik dan seterusnya menyumbang kepada kesihatan mental.

Selain itu, peranan strategi daya tindak adalah penting bagi menjamin kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling, khususnya. Lazarus dan Folkman (1984) mengklasifikasikan strategi daya tindak kepada 2 iaitu strategi berfokuskan masalah dan strategi berfokuskan emosi. Strategi berfokuskan masalah ditakrifkan sebagai strategi yang melibatkan tingkah laku yang merangkumi strategi seperti mendapatkan bantuan dan mengambil tindakan langsung terhadap situasi yang mencabar. Strategi berfokuskan emosi adalah proses kognitif yang terdiri dari pemikiran positif dan ekspresi emosi yang bertujuan untuk beradaptasi dengan keadaan yang tertekan. Secara keseluruhan, artikel ini membincangkan tentang kajian lepas berkaitan efikasi sendiri, strategi daya tindak dan kesihatan mental. Perbincangan kajian lepas berkaitan dan implikasi kepada kajian akan datang turut diketengahkan dalam artikel ini.

PERMASALAHAN KAJIAN

Berdasarkan kajian-kajian lepas menunjukkan guru bimbingan dan kaunseling perlu meningkatkan efikasi sendiri ketika menjalankan tugas di sekolah. Komitmen dan motivasi organisasi memantapkan sepenuhnya hubungan antara efikasi sendiri guru dan penglibatan pekerjaan (Selcuk, 2020). Huang (2016) menyebut efikasi sendiri adalah hasil interaksi antara lingkungan luaran, mekanisme penyesuaian diri serta kemampuan personal, pengalaman dan pendidikan. Gasparini, Yussyuk, Ortega dan Biase (2018) juga menjelaskan bahawa faktor tugas yang tidak berkaitan dengan kaunseling dan masa yang terhad bertemu dengan pelajar adalah faktor utama yang memberi kesan kepada rendahnya tahap efikasi sendiri guru bimbingan dan kaunseling di sekolah.

Selain itu, kesejahteraan psikologi mempengaruhi tahap efikasi dan kepuasan kerja yang baik (Çimen & Ozgan, 2018). Kim, Nayoung, Lambie dan Glenn (2018) menyatakan bahawa guru bimbingan dan kaunseling sekolah perlu bertanggungjawab untuk menjaga kesihatan mereka, baik dari segi fizikal dan emosi, agar perkhidmatan yang diberikan oleh mereka lebih berkesan. Malah, Kamal Azmi et al. (2021) juga menegaskan kesihatan mental boleh mempengaruhi kesihatan fizikal, kualiti hidup dan produktiviti seseorang.

Seterusnya, kajian-kajian lepas membuktikan strategi daya tindak digunakan bagi mengurus isu kesihatan mental. Mohamed et al. (2019) menegaskan bahawa guru bimbingan dan kaunseling perlu mempersiapkan diri dengan strategi daya tindak untuk mengekalkan kesejahteraan psikologi yang merupakan aspek penting untuk pengembangan perkhidmatan yang ditawarkan. Menurut Oyonase (2015) guru bimbingan dan kaunseling yang santai dalam mengendalikan kaunseling dapat mengatasi tekanan dengan baik.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Objektif utama kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk melakukan tinjauan sistematik terhadap kajian yang dijalankan bagi mengenal pasti tahap efikasi sendiri, strategi daya tindak dan kesihatan mental. Hasil daripada penelitian secara terperinci, pengkaji mendapati bahawa tahap efikasi sendiri sememangnya mempengaruhi strategi daya tindak guru. Guru bimbingan dan kaunseling yang percaya dan yakin bahawa dirinya mampu untuk melaksanakan tugas melaksanakan sesi kaunseling dengan baik dapat meningkatkan tahap kepuasan kerja mereka.

Efikasi sendiri seseorang individu dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor seperti faktor dalaman dan faktor luaran. Antara faktor dalaman yang mempengaruhi efikasi sendiri guru adalah kecerdasan emosi, dan kecerdasan spiritual. Manakala faktor luaran termasuklah sokongan sosial (Salleh, 2022), gaya kepimpinan pengetua, keadaan sekolah dipercayai turut menyumbang kepada efikasi sendiri (Cansoy & Parlar, 2018; Mohd Norakmar et.al., 2019). Sokongan sosial yang baik di tempat kerja turut mempengaruhi efikasi sendiri guru. Pemimpin sekolah yang hebat akan meningkatkan efikasi guru yang dipimpin. Guru akan berasa gembira dan seronok melaksanakan tanggungjawab yang diberikan, walaupun dalam situasi yang mencabar.

Strategi daya tindak telah dikenalpasti membantu dalam mengurangkan tekanan dalam kalangan mereka yang berada dalam profesion membantu seperti psikologis dan kaunselor (Jones et al, 2016). Namun begitu, kebanyakan kajian lepas menyatakan strategi daya tindak berfokuskan emosi dilihat sebagai pendekatan yang kurang efektif jika dibandingkan dengan strategi daya tindak berfokuskan masalah (Desmond, 2007). Ini adalah kerana strategi daya tindak berfokuskan emosi mempunyai hubungan dengan gangguan psikologi seperti kebimbangan, dan kemurungan (Mahomed, N., Johari, K. & Mahmud, M. (2019). Sebaliknya, strategi daya tindak berfokuskan masalah seperti penilaian semula kognitif dilihat sebagai kaedah yang berkesan bagi mengawal tekanan (Freire, et. al., 2020). Walau bagaimanapun, Folkman dan Lazarus (1986) menekankan bahawa keberkesanan sesuatu strategi daya tindak adalah bergantung kepada keadaan. Strategi daya tindak yang berfokuskan emosi lebih berkemungkinan berkesan dalam jangka pendek. Sebagai contoh, apabila individu terdedah kepada bahaya, melarikan diri atau mengelak adalah lebih berkesan. Manakala, strategi daya tindak berfokuskan masalah pula sesuai untuk jangka panjang. Sebagai contoh, ia mungkin berkesan semasa membuat penilaian sesi dan program. Sebagai kesimpulan, strategi daya tindak boleh membantu guru bimbingan dan kaunseling dalam menguruskan tekanan dan meningkatkan kesihatan mental guru.

Kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling adalah penting bagi memastikan mereka dapat melaksanakan tugas dengan baik. Malangnya, guru bimbingan dan kaunseling terdedah kepada burnout kerana tekanan kerja yang terlalu banyak. Antara kesan keletihan emosi dan keletihan fizikal atau burnout ini membawa kepada peningkatan ketidakhadiran ke sekolah, pengurangan komitmen dalam melaksanakan tugas dan seterusnya boleh membawa kepada ketidakpuasan hati klien. Dalam erti kata lain, kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling yang terjejas boleh mempengaruhi efikasi sendiri guru.

IMPLIKASI KAJIAN

Guru bimbingan dan kaunseling memainkan peranan dalam membantu murid menangani kesan psikososial pada era ini. Oleh itu, artikel ini menekankan kepentingan bagi guru untuk menyediakan diri dari segi fizikal, mental, intelek, rohani dan sosial melalui pemeraksanaan efikasi sendiri dan strategi daya tindak yang adaptif. Kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling perlu diberi penekanan oleh pihak Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia bagi memastikan hasrat kemenjadian dapat direalisasikan.

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini sangat penting bagi mengetahui dengan lebih terperinci berkaitan efikasi sendiri, kesihatan mental guru bimbingan dan kaunseling dan strategi daya tindak yang diamalkan. Melalui kajian ini juga, diharapkan agar kajian ini dapat dijadikan panduan dan sumber rujukan kepada warga pendidik khususnya para guru dan pensyarah akan pentingnya memiliki kesihatan mental yang baik. Sungguhpun begitu, satu kajian lanjutan yang lebih spesifik perlu dijalankan pada masa hadapan bagi mengenal pasti faktor penyumbang kepada stres akademik dalam kalangan pelajar dan kepentingannya dalam aspek kognitif dan pembangunan diri dan sahsiah pelajar.

PENGIKTIRAFAN

Kertas kerja ini disokong oleh Bahagian Tajaan dan Biasiswa, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Bahagian Perancangan dan Penyelidikan Dasar Pendidikan, Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia.

**PENGGUNAAN ALAT EMWAVE BIOFEEDBACK UNTUK MENGUKUR KESAN
PENGGUNAAN MODUL KAUNSELING KELOMPOK MENGGUNAKAN
PENDEKATAN AL QURAN (SURAH LUKMAN, AYAT 12 - 19) TERHADAP
MURID SEKOLAH MENENGAH**

*Application Of The Emwave Biofeedback To Measure The Effect Of a Group Counseling
Module Based on the Technique of Surah Lukman (verses 12 to 19) in Secondary School
Students*

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Abstrak: Alat emWave biofeedback merupakan instrumen untuk mengukur perubahan diri individu. Perubahan menggunakan alat emWave biofeedback diukur melalui perubahan komponen psikologi yang terhasil daripada rangsangan fisiologi yang berlaku dalam diri setiap individu. Pendekatan menggunakan Modul Kaunseling Kelompok Menggunakan Pendekatan al Quran (Surah Lukman, ayat 12 - 19) mengandungi 8 komponen utama. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk melihat dan mengukur kesan aktiviti modul yang digunakan untuk membantu murid bagi meningkatkan prestasi skor koheran dan kesedaran motivasi dalam diri untuk berusaha mengubah tingkah laku positif. Sampel kajian ini terdiri daripada 20 orang murid SMK Perwira Jaya. Mereka dipilih secara rawak dan dibahagikan sebagai Kumpulan Latihan (n = 10 dan Kumpulan Kawalan (n = 10). Data kajian dikumpul secara kuantitatif melalui bacaan Heart Rate Variability (HRV) yang di rekod menggunakan alat emWave biofeedback. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan penggunaan modul ini dapat membantu murid untuk mencapai skor koheran dan meningkatkan motivasi diri untuk melakukan perubahan positif.

Kata kunci: emWave Biofeedback, Modul Kaunseling Kelompok, Surah Lukman, Perubahan Hati

PENGENALAN

Peranan Guru Bimbingan dan Kaunseling dalam menerapkan nilai-nilai murni yang selaras dengan agama amat penting dalam memberikan impak optimum ke arah kemenjadian pelajar di sekolah. kaunselor sekolah adalah pendidik professional yang mempunyai perspektif kesihatan mental seiring dengan keperluan pelajar masa kini (Siti Fadhlina Mustapa Kamal., et.al 2021). Penerapan nilai-nilai murni amat penting bagi meningkatkan kualiti akhlak yang mulia dalam kalangan pelajar (Sapie Sabilan dan Mohamad Fuad, 2018). Perubahan diri pelajar ke arah kemenjadian positif merupakan salah satu agenda utama pendidikan negara. Ujian yang paling dahsyat adalah lupa mengingati Allah s.w.t sekaligus melanggar segala amanat dan nikmat yang diberikan oleh-Nya (Febriani, 2020). Konsep hubungan manusia dengan Allah s.w.t adalah pengabdian atau ibadah dan konsep hubungan Allah s.w.t dengan manusia adalah peraturan, iaitu perintah dan larangan (Mohd Nawi, 2018). Sekiranya diamati dengan teliti, manusia dan pencipta-Nya sentiasa saling

berhubungan (Zaini, 2004). Menurut Al-Ghazali (2003), sahsiah insaniah merupakan sifat yang lahir dari jiwa seseorang, tanpa dihajati atau sebarang pertimbangan dan sifat ini dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai amalan atau perbuatan sama ada mulia ataupun keji. Objektif kajian ini adalah membandingkan kesan teknik surah Lukman (ayat 12 hingga 19) terhadap perubahan skor koheren Heart Rate Variability (HRV) dikalangan murid sekolah menengah.

SOROTAN LITERATUR

Terdapat pelbagai intervensi kaunseling kelompok dijalankan bagi membantu individu membuat perubahan sendiri. Pendekatan integratif merupakan gabungan pelbagai pendekatan teori dalam suatu proses kaunseling. Pendekatan ini menjadi semakin dikenali kerana tiada satu pun teori kaunseling dan psikoterapi berupaya memahami semua pengalaman manusia sepanjang hidupnya Weinrach (2006).

2.1 Kaunseling Kelompok

Kaunseling kelompok merupakan satu proses menolong yang dinamik dan berkesan bagi kaunselor terlatih dalam proses membantu klien dalam menyelesaikan masalah yang sedang dihadapi. Abd Ghani dan Kupusamy (2012), menjelaskan kaunseling sebagai satu proses pertolongan atau bantuan khas yang dihulurkan untuk klien kenali diri, minat, sikap dan matlamat diri. Kaunseling kelompok secara profesional didapati meninggalkan kesan positif terhadap perubahan jangka pendek dan jangka panjang (Zainudin, Zuria, & Salleh, 2008).

2.2 Aplikasi Latihan Pendidikan Surah Lukman dalam Kaunseling Kelompok

Surah Lukman mempunyai nilai hikmah pendidikan yang unggul dan dapat membantu manusia untuk membuat perubahan kehidupan yang lebih baik. Ini terbukti apabila terdapat kajian-kajian lepas yang menjalankan penyelidikan tentang hikmah yang terdapat dalam pendidikan surah Lukman (ayat 12 hingga 19). Menurut Safinah, Zulkefli & Rosmawati (2019), surah Lukman mengandungi mesej penting dalam kehidupan yang merangkumi akidah, ibadah dan akhlak. Terdapat 3 elemen utama pendidikan yang terkandung dalam surah Lukman iaitu; akidah yang merangkumi domain kognitif, ibadah merangkumi domain afektif dan emosi, serta akhlak yang meliputi domain psikomotor. Tiga elemen utama ini mengandungi dua belas aspek aktiviti mendidik yang berhikmah seperti; sentiasa bersyukur kepada Allah SWT, tidak mempersekutukan Allah SWT, berbuat baik kepada ibu bapa, bersama dengan orang-orang yang beriman dan baik, menunaikan solat, bersabar menghadapi ujian, tinggalkan kemungkaran, menyuruh orang lain melakukan kebaikan dan mencegah kemungkaran, tidak sombong diri dan merasakan diri sendiri lebih baik daripada orang lain, bersederhana ketika berjalan, merendahkan suara ketika berbicara, dan sentiasa ingat balasan bagi setiap perbuatan.

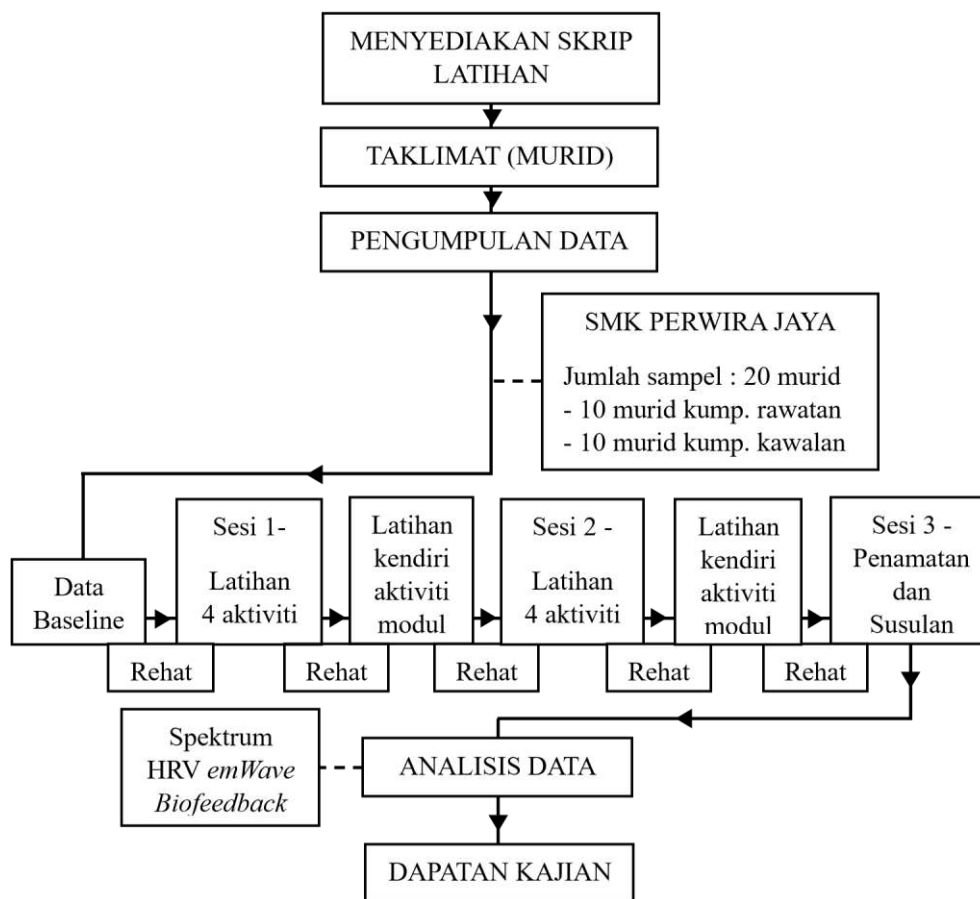
METODOLOGI

Peralatan *emWave Biofeedback* merupakan alat yang digunakan dalam kajian ini untuk mengkaji sejauh mana keberkesanan aktiviti modul terhadap perubahan diri murid melalui perubahan gelombang prestasi hati. Perubahan ini dikesan melalui spektrum skor koheren *Heart Rate Variability (HRV)* yang dipasang pada sampel.

3.1 Penggunaan Alat emWave Biofeedback

Penggunaan latihan Heart Rate Variability (HRV) Biofeedback untuk mengukur kadar perubahan degupan jantung manusia. Menurut Association for Applied Psychophysiology and Biofeedback (2018), biofeedback ialah satu proses yang membolehkan individu mempelajari bagaimana mengubah aktiviti-aktiviti fisiologi yang mana bertujuan untuk memperbaiki kesihatan dan kesejahteraan diri. Menurut Muhammad Nubli & Azham Abd Rahman (2015), kajian yang dilakukan untuk melihat kesan zikir dan terapi spiritual menunjukkan HRV adalah positif dan menyumbang kepada perasaan tenang peserta kajian. *Biofeedback* adalah merupakan kaedah terkini yang boleh digunakan untuk membantu individu untuk membuat pengawalan diri iaitu melalui hati, minda, dan emosi (Nubli, 2018).

RAJAH 4.1: Protokol pengumpulan data biofeedback



3.2 Koheran Heart Rate Variability (HRV)

Koheran ialah interaksi diantara minda (fikiran) dengan hati (emosi) yang menggambarkan hubungan antara kejelasan pemikiran dengan keseimbangan emosi. Kebolehubahan kadar jantung atau *heart rate variability* (HRV) adalah merupakan suatu kaedah pengukuran mengenai perubahan masa dan frekuensi kadar degupan jantung secara detik-ke-detik dan serentak (Appelhans & Luecken, 2006). Komponen frekuensi yang terdapat dalam spektrum HRV boleh dipecahkan kepada tiga jalur utama iaitu spektrum VLF (*very low frequency*) yang meliputi frekuensi antara 0.003 sehingga 0.05 Hz, spektrum LF (*low frequency*) yang meliputi spektrum antara 0.05 hingga 0.15 Hz, manakala spektrum HF (*high frequency*) yang meliputi jalur spektrum 0.15

sehingga 0.4 Hz (Malik et al., 1996). Keupayaan individu mengawal HRV dalam frekuensi LF dan HF menunjukkan individu berupaya membuat pengawalan diri berbanding dengan individu yang tidak berupaya mengawal diri dan didominasi oleh spectrum VLF (Nubli & Zulkifly, 2018). Teknik biofeedback boleh digunakan untuk mengukur tahap perubahan diri individu (Nubli, 2018).

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Selepas teknik emWave biofeedback ini dilaksanakan terhadap sampel yang mengikuti sesi kaunseling kelompok teknik surah Lukman (ayat 12 hingga 19) ini telah menunjukkan perubahan skor koheran yang baik terhadap sampel. Perubahan ini telah ditunjukkan melalui bacaan skor HRV bagi LF dan HF.

JADUAL 7.1: Dapatan Min Skor Spektrum HRV

Sesi	Bacaan skor HRV		
	VLF/Koheran rendah	HF/Koheran Sederhana	LF/Koheran Tinggi
Sesi Baseline	24.10	21.70	54.20
Sesi 1	3.40	17.30	79.30
Sesi 2	9.0	23.50	67.50
Sesi 3	5.9	24.65	69.45

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan kepada dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa teknik latihan HRV biofeedback terhadap sesi kaunseling kelompok menggunakan modul surah Lukman (ayat 12 hingga 19) berupaya meningkatkan skor koheran HRV dikalangan sampel kajian. Temubual yang dijalankan terhadap murid juga menunjukkan murid yang berjaya mencapai LF koheran yang tinggi mengakui merasai pengalaman baru yang lebih tenang dan belajar kaedah terbaru untuk mengawal emosi dengan lebih baik. Amalan zikir dan teknik pernafasan resonan yang digabungkan bersama lapan aktiviti modul telah membantu murid untuk meningkatkan skor HRV daripada mencapai VLF yang tinggi kepada LF yang lebih tinggi. Ini menunjukkan alat emWave biofeedback mampu membantu murid melakukan perubahan positif melalui kajian yang dijalankan.

KAJIAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK KE ATAS KESEJAHTERAAN KELUARGA

Systematic Literature Review on Family Wellbeing

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Abstrak

Kesejahteraan keluarga dalam negara membangun seperti Malaysia merupakan salah satu petunjuk kepada kebahagiaan sesebuah negara. Kajian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti trend kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga. Kajian ini berpandukan *Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses* (PRISMA) melibatkan empat fasa iaitu pengenalpastian (*identification*), seterusnya penapisan (*screening*), penyemakan kelayakan (*eligibility*) dan pemeriksaan rangkuman (*included*). Pangkalan-pangkalan data seperti pangkalan data *Academia*, pangkalan data *Google Scholar* dan pangkalan data *ProQuest* telah digunakan sehingga 26 buah artikel akhir di antara tahun 2018 hingga 2023 mengikut kriteria-kriteria ditetapkan dianalisis. Kajian menunjukkan bahawa dua tema yang dianalisis dan dikelompokkan dalam artikel ini untuk menggambarkan trend fokus penyelidikan ini iaitu tahun penerbitan dan negara asal penyelidik dan pendekatan penyelidikan berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga. Dapatan artikel ini menunjukkan terdapat keperluan mustahak terhadap aspek kesejahteraan keluarga di Malaysia. Oleh yang demikian, tinjauan yang disintesis berkaitan dengan kesejahteraan keluarga ini dapat memberi manfaat kepada penyelidik dengan memberi cadangan bagi penyelidikan masa hadapan.

Kata Kunci: *Kajian Literatur Sistematik; Kesejahteraan Keluarga*

PENGENALAN

Setiap insan di dunia mahukan keluarga yang bahagia dan sejahtera. Keluarga sejahtera membawa maksud sesuatu keadaan keluarga dalam sesebuah negara yang berada dalam keadaan selamat, sihat, aman, selesa, harmoni dan memuaskan menurut definisi yang dikemukakan oleh Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara (LPPKN) di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan, Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM) Malaysia. Hal ini merangkumi pelbagai aspek termasuklah kepuasan dan keselesaan seperti rohani, ekonomi dan kewangan, mental, psikososial, kesihatan, politik dan kelestarian.

Kesejahteraan keluarga merupakan salah satu petunjuk kepada kebahagiaan sesebuah masyarakat. Ia dibincangkan di pelbagai peringkat dengan ukuran dan persepsi yang berbeza. Ia mungkin boleh dilihat dari sudut kebendaan, lokaliti, kejiwaan, kerohanian, keharmonian hubungan dan lain-lain. Sebuah perkahwinan tidak akan berjaya jika sesebuah keluarga tidak gembira (Ahmad Hariri & Raihanah, 2021).

Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga. Justeru sorotan literatur bersistemik ini dijalankan untuk menjawab persoalan-persoalan berikut:

- I. Apakah pendekatan pengkaji yang digunakan untuk kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga?
- II. Apakah kaedah yang digunakan untuk menilai kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga?

METODOLOGI

Kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik atau di dalam bahasa Inggeris dikenali sebagai *Systematic Literature Review (SLR)* telah digunakan di dalam kajian ini. Tinjauan literatur sistematik merujuk kepada pendekatan penyelidikan yang melibatkan kajian yang komprehensif, berstruktur, dan boleh disusun dengan mengenal pasti, menilai, menganalisis, serta mensintesis kajian-kajian terdahulu yang telah dilakukan oleh penyelidik-penyelidik lain (Fink, 2019). Pengkaji merujuk kepada PRISMA (*Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis*) sebagai panduan supaya pemilihan artikel secara bersistematik dapat dilakukan dan membantu pengkaji membentuk persoalan kajian. Di dalam kajian ini, carta alir PRISMA dipilih disebabkan proses yang digunakan agak ketat, terperinci serta memerlukan kuantiti data yang besar. Menurut kajian yang dilaksanakan oleh Flemming et al. (2018), kaedah carta alir PRISMA membolehkan gambaran elemen-elemen yang jelas dan konsisten dalam penyusunan laporan kajian melalui proses-proses yang khusus. Di dalam carta alir PRISMA, ia mengandungi empat peringkat iaitu pengenalpastian (*Identification*), saringan (*Screening*), kelayakan (*Eligibility*) dan kemasukan (*Inclusion*) (Gillath & Karantzas, 2019).

Pertama sekali, di dalam fasa pertama iaitu pengenalpastian, pangkalan-pangkalan data yang bersesuaian telah digunakan untuk mencari artikel yang berkaitan dengan persoalan kajian. Pangkalan-pangkalan data seperti pangkalan data *Academia*, pangkalan data *ProQuest* dan pangkalan data *Google Scholar* telah digunakan. Untuk kajian tinjauan literatur sistematik ini, tahun penerbitan bahan bacaan yang dipilih adalah sekitar 5 tahun yang terkini iaitu di antara tahun 2018 hingga tahun 2023. Proses pemilihan artikel pada peringkat awal dengan menggunakan kata kunci dari tajuk “Kesejahteraan Keluarga” dan “*Family Wellbeing*”, terdapat sebanyak 352 artikel yang dijumpai melalui pangkalan data *Academia*, sebanyak 1936 artikel dari pangkalan *ProQuest* dan sebanyak 341 artikel melalui pangkalan data *Google Scholar*. Sejumlah 2629 artikel telah dikenal pasti daripada pangkalan-pangkalan data yang digunakan.

Pada peringkat kedua dilaksanakan dengan proses saringan di mana artikel-artikel yang berlaku pertindihan di antara pangkalan data *Academia*, pangkalan data *ProQuest* dan pangkalan data *Google Scholar* akan disingkirkan. Terdapat 1978 buah artikel daripada jumlah 2629 buah artikel telah disingkirkan selepas proses saringan pertama. Proses saringan kedua diteruskan lagi dengan memuat turun sejumlah 651 buah artikel untuk dikaji dan dianalisis dengan bacaan tajuk serta abstrak kajian bagi melihat gambaran keseluruhan artikel agar ia menepati skop kajian iaitu kesejahteraan keluarga. Dalam proses ini, terdapat 603 buah artikel daripada jumlah 651 buah artikel disingkirkan lagi.

Seterusnya, peringkat ketiga iaitu fasa kelayakan akan dijalankan. Isi kandungan 48 buah artikel dikaji sekali lagi dengan lebih terperinci dan teliti. Sebanyak 22 buah artikel telah disingkirkan daripada 48 buah artikel. Hal ini kerana artikel-artikel yang disingkirkan ini tidak menepati mana-mana persoalan kajian yang telah ditetapkan. Pada peringkat terakhir iaitu fasa kemasukan, jumlah 26 buah artikel yang memenuhi kriteria pemilihan telah dipilih serta digunakan sebagai sampel tinjauan literatur sistematik dalam kajian ini.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Dapatan kajian ini membantu penyelidik untuk memahami analisis yang sistematik dan komprehensif ke atas lima tahun terakhir penyelidikan dalam kesejahteraan keluarga. Pada masa yang sama, ia menyediakan analisis terkini yang mendedahkan keperluan pendidikan untuk kajian yang lebih mendalam akan dijalankan pada masa hadapan. Skop kajian ini dihadkan (lihat sub-bahagian pengumpulan data) dan pendekatan penyelidikan untuk mengkaji kesejahteraan keluarga. Kajian ini memberi penjelasan berkaitan gambaran keseluruhan kaedah yang sering digunakan dalam kajian kesejahteraan keluarga.

Analisis daripada tahun 2018-2023 menunjukkan sejumlah 26 kajian telah menerapkan pendekatan kesejahteraan keluarga. Dalam hal ini, tahun 2021 adalah tahun yang paling banyak diterbitkan artikel berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga. Selain itu, dalam kajian ini juga menunjukkan bahawa Malaysia banyak menerbitkan kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga. Hasil kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa majoriti penyelidikan yang dilakukan adalah secara kualitatif berbanding secara kuantitatif. Pendekatan kualitatif sering disebut sebagai penelitian semulajadi dalam keadaan alami (*natural setting*). Oleh itu, pendekatan ini difahami sebagai suatu cara berfikir yang bersifat saling berhubung dan saling membina yang berdasarkan keadaan sebenar dalam masyarakat secara keseluruhan dan mampan, sarat dengan kepelbagaian, bertenaga, banyak interpretasi maksud dan jalinan setiap elemen yang saling berhubung. (Sugiyono, 2017). Selain itu, hasil kajian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman yang mendalam sehingga kajian sedemikian dapat dilaksanakan dalam konteks kehidupan di Malaysia.

KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhannya, kajian literatur bersistematik ini bertujuan untuk meninjau trend kesejahteraan keluarga. Dua tema difokuskan dalam tinjauan ini. Tambahan pula, kajian ini memberi pandangan baharu dalam kajian kesejahteraan keluarga. Kajian berkaitan kesejahteraan keluarga ini juga banyak menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif di mana pendekatan ini mengkaji suasana atau proses yang sukar diukur dengan nombor. Selain itu, semakan sistematik ini mengisi jurang kajian dalam memahami *pattern* dan trend kesejahteraan keluarga. Diharap pada masa hadapan kajian tentang kesejahteraan keluarga perlu dipelbagaikan lagi sesuai dengan kehidupan semasa.

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KAJIAN TINJAUAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK BERHUBUNG TEKANAN MENTAL MELIBATKAN ISU BUNUH DIRI DALAM KALANGAN REMAJA DI MALAYSIA

A Systematic Literature Review Study on Mental Stress Involving the Issue of Suicide among Youths in Malaysia

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Abstrak

Kesihatan mental boleh mempengaruhi kesihatan fizikal, kualiti hidup dan produktiviti seseorang. Namun begitu, peningkatan isu kesihatan mental dalam kalangan masyarakat di Malaysia pada hari ini berada pada tahap yang membimbangkan. Tambahan pula, masalah tekanan mental ini memberi kesan yang buruk kepada remaja terutamanya yang boleh membawa kepada kejadian bunuh diri yang semakin meningkat dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk melihat tema kajian dan perbincangan tentang tekanan mental melibatkan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia. Kajian dengan metod tinjauan literatur sistematik atau *systematic literature review* (SLR) ini dijalankan dengan menggunakan artikel lingkungan tahun 2019-2023 daripada tiga pangkalan data iaitu *Research gate*, *Google Scholar* dan *Science Direct*. Artikel yang telah dikumpul kemudian diteliti bagi memastikan artikel yang dipilih menepati fokus kajian. Sebanyak 22 daripada 1460 artikel telah dipilih untuk dibincangkan dalam kajian ini. Secara keseluruhannya, kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat tiga tema yang boleh diklasifikasikan berkenaan kajian lepas tentang tekanan mental melibatkan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia. Tema tersebut ialah; 1) kesejahteraan hidup remaja 2) tekanan psikologi remaja 3) isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja. Oleh yang demikian, terdapat keperluan kajian yang menyeluruh seperti kajian mengenai pembangunan model islamik daya tindak keluarga dalam menangani gejala kesihatan mental agar masalah kesihatan mental dapat dikenalpasti dan tindakan segera dapat diambil.

Kata kunci: *Tekanan psikologi, Rawatan kesihatan mental, Kesejahteraan, Bunuh diri remaja*

PENGENALAN

Jangkitan penyakit dalam kalangan remaja secara signifikan meningkat disebabkan oleh penyakit mental. Setiap tahun, sekurang-kurangnya satu daripada empat hingga lima individu muda mengalami gangguan mental (Patel et al., 2007; Sanci et al., 2018). Menurut Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO) dan Pejabat Statistik Kebangsaan, kemampuan remaja untuk menangani perubahan psikologi dan sosial akan mempengaruhi kesejahteraan mereka pada masa kini dan masa depan. Ini adalah penting kerana, mengikut Hoeve et al. (2015), petanda awal adalah mereka menunjukkan tanda-tanda kemurungan. Walau bagaimanapun, menurut Goodwin et al. (2016), remaja seringkali kurang memahami penyakit mental. Isu kesihatan mental yang paling utama ialah kebimbangan dan kemurungan, dan ia kerap bermula sekitar usia remaja (Solmi et al., 2021). Menurut Castellv et al., (2017) dan Gili et al., (2019), kedua-dua isu kesihatan mental ini merupakan faktor utama yang membawa risiko kepada pemikiran bunuh diri (*suicidal thought*), percubaan bunuh diri (*suicidal attempt*) dan bunuh diri (*suicidal*

action). Menurut Pertubuhan Kesihatan Sedunia (WHO), bunuh diri adalah punca kematian ketiga paling biasa bagi remaja di seluruh dunia, dan jumlah ini telah meragut lebih 67,000 nyawa daripada mereka setiap tahun. Satu-satunya faktor risiko terbesar untuk bunuh diri adalah bermula daripada percubaan bunuh diri (Ruchkin et al., 2016). Sebagai contoh, percubaan membunuh diri yang dilakukan sebelum ini telah dikaitkan dengan kemungkinan untuk berjaya bunuh diri sebanyak 30 kali ganda lebih besar kepada kanak-kanak lelaki (Shaffer, 1996). Selain itu, percubaan bunuh diri yang tidak membawa maut dikaitkan dengan implikasi untuk menanggung beban perubatan, sosial dan ekonomi yang ketara yang akhirnya mengakibatkan perbelanjaan perubatan yang tinggi (seperti kos rawatan kecederaan atau hilang upaya jangka panjang). Oleh itu, objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti dan mendapatkan tema kajian berkenaan tekanan mental melibatkan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif yang menggunakan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik atau *systematic literature review* (SLR). Metod ini akan menganalisis secara sistematik kajian terdahulu untuk mengenalpasti kesejahteraan dan aspek kesihatan mental serta isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia. Kajian ini menerapkan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (SLR) yang merangkumi latar belakang, permasalahan, metod dan definisi kajian. Setiap literatur yang dipilih akan disusun berdasarkan isu kesejahteraan kesihatan mental dan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia. Kaedah ini mengaplikasikan carian sistematik dengan menggunakan kata kunci sepertimana prinsip tinjauan literatur sistematik (SLR) yang diterapkan oleh penyelidik moden (Susan Michie & S Williams, 2003). Dalam kajian ini kata kunci dalam aspek kesihatan iaitu "*mental health and adolescent suicide in malaysia*", kesejahteraan hidup remaja dan tekanan mental serta bunuh diri remaja malaysia digunakan bagi mendapatkan data kajian.

DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Berdasarkan kepada 22 artikel yang dipilih, dapatan kajian mendapati tiga tema penting dalam kajian tekanan mental melibatkan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia iaitu; 1) Kesejahteraan Hidup Remaja, 2) Tekanan Psikologi Remaja dan 3) Isu Bunuh Diri dalam Kalangan Remaja. Jadual 1 di bawah menunjukkan pengkelaskan artikel mengikut tiga tema tersebut:

Kesemua artikel-artikel yang dipilih telah diklasifikasikan mengikut tema yang bersesuaian. Berdasarkan kepada jadual di atas, kekerapan bagi tema tekanan psikologi remaja adalah paling tinggi iaitu sebanyak 11 artikel. Manakala kekerapan bagi tema isu bunuh diri adalah sebanyak 8 artikel, dan kekerapan bagi tema kesejahteraan hidup remaja adalah sebanyak 6 artikel. Tekanan mental dan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia dapat dilihat dalam tiga tema berikut.

Jadual 8.1: tiga tema penting dalam kajian tekanan mental melibatkan isu bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia

Tema 1 Kesejahteraan Hidup Remaja	Tema 2 Tekanan Psikologi Remaja	Tema 3 Isu Bunuh Diri Dalam Kalangan Remaja
<p>Apabila seseorang memiliki tahap kesejahteraan spiritual yang rendah, sudah tentu segala tindak-tanduk dan kata-katanya disalurkan secara negatif. Antara kajian yang menyatakan bahawa rendahnya tahap kesejahteraan spiritual berkaitan dengan keterlibatan para remaja dalam tingkah delinkuensi adalah Mohd Nuri et al. (2016).</p>	<p>Apabila masalah mental ini terlalu serius dan tidak diselesaikan dengan baik, remaja yang tertekan akan cenderung melukai diri sendiri atau orang lain sebagai cara melepaskan tekanan. Masalah kesihatan mental remaja merupakan beban yang signifikan di seluruh dunia (Polanczyk et al., 2015). Gangguan mental dialami oleh 10 hingga 20% kanak-kanak dan remaja di seluruh dunia (Bellamy, 2001).</p>	<p>Kajian menunjukkan bahawa bunuh diri merupakan penyebab kematian kedua tertinggi di kalangan populasi pelajar universiti (Turecki & Brent, 2016). Secara keseluruhan, prevalens idea bunuh diri di kalangan pelajar universiti adalah berkisar dari 1.3% hingga 32.7% secara global (Hirsch et al., 2011). Kajian oleh (Chan & Keong Ch'ng, 2022) yang mengkaji apakah faktor risiko yang menyebabkan idea bunuh diri berlaku dalam kalangan pelajar.</p>

KESIMPULAN

Remaja mudah mendapat tekanan psikologi akibat daripada tekanan ibubapa, pelajaran dan juga rakan sebaya dan kesejahteraan hidup remaja dapat memberi impak yang positif kepada pembelajaran mereka. Seterusnya, tekanan psikologi remaja akan membawa kepada idea bunuh diri dalam kalangan remaja. Hal ini menunjukkan betapa pentingnya bagaimana kesejahteraan hidup remaja dapat membantu remaja untuk tidak mendapat atau mengurangkan tekanan psikologi remaja yang membawa kepada idea bunuh diri. Pembangunan modul kesejahteraan amat di perlukan bagi membantu golongan remaja untuk mengurangkan tekanan psikologi remaja.

KESAN MODUL KAUNSELING INTERVENSI MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING BERASASKAN COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY TERHADAP TAHAP MOTIVASI DALAM KALANGAN MURID SEKOLAH MENENGAH

The Effect of Counseling Module Intervention Motivational Interviewing Based on Cognitive Behavior Therapy on the Level of Motivation among Secondary School Students

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Abstrak

Pendekatan kaunseling intervensi dilihat dapat menangani isu peningkatan motivasi untuk berubah murid di sekolah. Oleh yang demikian, kajian ini bertujuan mengukur kesan rawatan kaunseling intervensi dengan menggunakan pendekatan integrasi di antara *Motivational Interviewing* dan *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy* dalam meningkatkan tahap motivasi berubah. Kajian ini dijalankan terhadap pelajar tingkatan empat di dua buah sekolah menengah di daerah Klang, Selangor. Soal selidik yang digunakan mengandungi maklumat peribadi dan tiga soal selidik kajian iaitu yang menjurus kepada konstruk kajian seperti Soal Selidik Tahap Motivasi Berubah. Kaedah Cronbach Alpha Koefisien digunakan bagi mendapatkan data kebolehpercayaan pada nilai kebolehpercayaan Alpha <math>p < 0.05</math>. Kajian kuasi eksperimen ini melibatkan seramai 99 subjek dipilih memasuki dua jenis kelompok rawatan iaitu Kaunseling Bimbingan Kelompok Besar (KBKB) serta Kaunseling Bimbingan Kelompok Kecil (KBKK) dan satu kelompok kawalan (KK). Subjek kajian berumur 16 tahun dan merupakan murid sekolah menengah harian biasa. Subjek rawatan KBKB ialah 33 orang pelajar yang dibahagikan kepada tiga kelompok besar (R1a=11, R1b=11 dan R1c=11), KBKK seramai 33 orang murid dalam satu kelompok kecil (R2=33) dan satu kelompok kawalan (KK=33). Subjek kelompok rawatan diberi sepuluh sesi kelompok mingguan, dalam masa 10 minggu. Data kajian dianalisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif, ANOVA, MANOVA, MANCOVA dan Post Hoc jenis Tukey pada aras signifikan 0.01 dan 0.05. Dapatan kajian mendapati rawatan KBKK dan KBKB berkesan dalam mengurangkan pemboleh ubah bersandar tahap motivasi untuk berubah, berbanding kelompok kawalan. Kelompok rawatan KBKK didapati lebih berkesan berbanding rawatan KBKB. Implikasi melalui kajian ini akan meningkatkan pemahaman berkaitan proses perubahan motivasi pada kalangan pelajar. Selain itu, ia juga akan dapat membantu mencapai matlamat Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia 2013-2025 (PPPM) melalui perancangan strategik di sekolah yang menekankan pengembangan potensi murid ke tahap optimum.

Kata kunci: *Motivational Interviewing, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy, Brief Therapy, Stages of Change*

LATAR BELAKANG KAJIAN

Pengkaji-pengkaji lepas ada mencadangkan implementasi modul sebagai medium untuk murid sekolah berubah (Idris, A. et al., 2020). Oleh itu, sistem pendidikan perlu di intergasikan dengan pendekatan pembangunan kemanusiaan, intervensi rawatan, dan mengukuhkan peraturan yang bersesuaian dengan memahami pembentukan moral iaitu bagaimana seseorang dapat membuat keputusan samada baik dan buruk. Program yang dapat meningkatkan motivasi menjadi amat penting didalam proses perubahan kerah yang lebih baik. Perkembangan program-program sebegini perlu di tekankan dengan melihat proses perubahan tingkahlaku tersebut ke arah yang lebih progresif.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Objektif utama kajian adalah untuk mengukur kesan Modul Motivational Interviewing berdasarkan Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (MMI-CBT) dalam kelompok rawatan dan kelompok kawalan ke atas pemboleh ubah terikat iaitu tahap motivasi untuk berubah. Justeru, objektif kajian adalah mengkaji sama ada terdapatnya perbezaan yang signifikan dalam ukuran min praujian dan pascaujian pemboleh ubah terikat tahap motivasi untuk berubah secara keseluruhan antara kumpulan bimbingan kelompok besar (KBKB), kumpulan bimbingan kelompok kecil (KBKK) dan kumpulan kawalan (KK) dalam kalangan murid sekolah menengah.

REKA BENTUK KAJIAN

Dalam konteks kajian ini, pengkaji menggunakan reka bentuk kajian eksperimen kuasi. Lokasi yang dipilih bagi menjalankan kajian ini ialah di dua buah sekolah menengah di Daerah Klang. Pemilihan lokasi kajian ini dipilih berdasarkan kepada rasional institusi ini memenuhi skop kajian yang ingin dilaksanakan. Dalam kajian ini, subjek kajian dipilih secara persampelan bertujuan (*Purposive Sampling*) selaras dengan matlamat yang ditetapkan peringkat awal.

Proses intervensi dijalankan di dalam bilik kaunseling kelompok di Institusi yang dipilih sebagai pusat kajian eksperimen. Pengkaji mendapatkan kebenaran daripada Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri Selangor melalui sistem ERAS dan seterusnya mendapatkan kebenaran Pengetua sekolah-sekolah tersebut untuk menjalankan kajian. Kelompok rawatan ini dikendalikan oleh kaunselor yang dilantik. Pemilihan kaunselor yang dilantik adalah keperluan bagi menolak sebarang bias yang mungkin boleh terjadi dalam kajian eksperimen. Menurut Chua (2006), isu bias adalah isu yang seringkali ditimbulkan apabila seseorang penyelidik mengendalikan sendiri modul ke atas peserta kajian. Bias di dalam kajian eksperimen dikhuatiri berlaku apabila pengkaji sebenar menjalankan pengujian secara fizikal atau sosial melalui interaksi dengan subjek kajian untuk mendorong hasil yang diharapkan (Rosenthal dan Rubin 1978; Doyen et al., 2012; Brent dan Aysu, 2012).

Oleh kerana kajian ini melibatkan ujian pemboleh ubah terikat secara pra ujian dan pasca ujian, maka data akan dianalisis menggunakan statistik MANOVA (*multivariate analysis of variance*) dan MANCOVA (*multivariate analysis of covariance*). Analisis MANOVA dijalankan memandangkan wujudnya lebih dari satu pemboleh ubah bersandar (Chua, 2009). Dalam ujian ini, pemboleh ubah bebas dikategorikan sebagai faktor. Dalam kajian ini, ujian MANOVA pengukuran berulang dilakukan dalam menilai kesan praujian dan pascaujian. Seterusnya dalam kajian ini juga menggunakan analisis MANCOVA. Ujian ini dilakukan memandangkan wujud data kajian yang mempunyai lebih dari satu pemboleh bersandar, satu atau lebih pemboleh ubah bebas dan kewujudan pemboleh ubah kawalan (*covariate*).

KEPUTUSAN KAJIAN

Ringkasan analisis statistik ANOVA mengukur perbezaan skor min dan sisihan piawai pemboleh ubah utama antara Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Besar (KBKB), Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Kecil (KBKK) dan Kumpulan Kawalan (KK) berpandukan data praujian subjek keseluruhan

Jadual 9.1: Ringkasan analisis statistik ANOVA

Kumpulan			Motivasi Untuk Berubah
Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Besar (KBKB)	Min		2.2907
	N		33
	Sisihan Piawai		.15576
Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Kecil (KBKK)	Min		2.3968
	N		33
	Sisihan Piawai		.14479
Kumpulan Kawalan (KK)	Min		2.5644
	N		33
	Sisihan Piawai		.20176
Jumlah	N		99

Jadual 9.2: Pengujian normaliti bagi pemboleh ubah terikat berdasarkan kumpulan KBKB, KBKK dan KK

Pemboleh ubah	Kumpulan	Deskriptif			Shapiro- Wilks		
		min	skewness	kurtosis	statistik	DK	Sig.
Motivasi Untuk Berubah	KBKB	2.290	-.753	.289	.939	33	.065
	KBKK	2.396	.208	-1.028	.945	33	.098
	KK	2.564	.842	.883	.948	33	.118

Petunjuk:

KBKB (Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Besar)

KBKK (Kumpulan Bimbingan Kelompok Kecil)

KK (Kumpulan Kawalan)

Jadual 9.3 Pengujian *Levene* pemboleh ubah terikat berdasarkan kumpulan KBKB, KBKK dan KK

Pemboleh ubah	F	DK1	DK2	Sig.
Motivasi Untuk Berubah	.898	2	96	.411

Jadual 9.4 Ringkasan analisis statistik ANOVA mengukur perbezaan pemboleh ubah antara kumpulan KRKMT, KRKMS, KKKMT dan KKKMS.

Pemboleh ubah	Sumber variasi	JKD	DK	MKD	F	Sig.
Motivasi Untuk Berubah	Antara kump.	1.257	2	.628	21.936	.000
	Dalam kump.	2.750	96	.029		
	Jumlah	4.006				

Jadual 9.5 Ringkasan analisis statistik *Post Hoc Tests (Tukey)* mengukur perbezaan pemboleh ubah Motivasi Untuk Berubah KBKB, KBKK dan KK

Pemboleh ubah	Kump. Rawatan/Kawalan (I)	Kump. Rawatan/Kawalan (J)	Perbezaan Min (I-J)	Sisihan Piawai	Sig.
Motivasi Untuk Berubah	KBKB	KBKK	-.10606*	.04167	.033
		KK	-.27367*	.04167	.000
	KBKK	KBKB	.10606*	.04167	.033
		KK	-.16761*	.04167	.000
	KK	KBKB	.27367*	.04167	.000
		KBKK	.16761*	.04167	.000

Jadual 9.6 Ringkasan analisis deskriptif skor min praujian dan pascaujian pemboleh ubah terikat Motivasi Untuk Berubah di antara kumpulan KBKB, KBKK dan KK

Pemboleh ubah	Kumpulan	Min		Perbezaan Min	Keterangan
		Praujian	Pascaujian		
Motivasi Untuk Berubah	KBKB	2.2907 (.15576)	3.6155 (.09391)	1.3248	Meningkat
	KBKK	2.3968 (.14479)	3.6610 (.08527)	1.2642	Meningkat
	KK	2.5644 (.20176)	2.3116 (.15037)	-0.2528	Berkurang

Keterangan: (-) = sisihan piawai

Jadual 9.7 Ringkasan analisis MANOVA melihat kesan kumpulan terhadap min praujian dan pascaujian Motivasi Untuk Berubah di antara kumpulan KBKB, KBKK dan KK

Sumber	Pemboleh ubah terikat	JDK	Dk	MKD	F	Sig.
Antara Kumpulan	Motivasi Untuk Berubah	26.367	2	13.184	574.119	.000
Jumlah Dibaiki		2.204	96	.023		

(aras signifikan, $k < .05$)

DISKRIMINASI GOLONGAN GAY, LESBIAN, BISEKSUAL DAN TRANSGENDER (LGBT) DITEMPAT KERJA

Discrimination of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) groups in the workplace.

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PENGENALAN

Istilah Lesbian, Gay, Biseksual dan Transgender atau singkatannya LGBT sering dicanang sebagai satu polemik sosial dalam masyarakat Malaysia. Asasnya, lesbian ialah golongan yang dilahirkan sebagai wanita dan mempunyai ketertarikan seksual terhadap wanita. Tanpa mengambil kira penampilan mereka. Golongan gay pula ialah individu yang lahir sebagai lelaki dan tertarik secara seksual dengan jantina yang sama. Komuniti gay mempunyai sangat terpisah dari golongan transgender wanita, dan tidak sama sekali mahu didefinisikan bersama, walaupun ada dikalangan gay yang mempunyai penampilan hampir kepada wanita. Golongan biseksual pula ialah satu komuniti yang lebih tersembunyi jika mahu dibandingkan dengan golongan Lesbian dan gay. Menurut Corey E. Flanders, Marianne E. LeBreton, Margaret Robinson, 2016, tidak banyak kajian dijalankan khusus tentang orientasi seksual individu yang melabelkan diri mereka biseksual. Andrean Pennasilico 2021 juga menyatakan terdapat usaha dalam memadam istilah biseksual ini, akibat timbulnya gerakan yang fobia kepada kelompok individu biseksual. Untuk itu golongan biseksual dikatakan hampir lenyap atau asing dari kajian-kajian ilmiah, media atau dari komuniti LGT itu sendiri, berbanding dengan golongan lesbian, gay dan transgender.

TINJAUAN LITERATUR

Rohaida Nordin, Nur Insyirah Jasri (2022) dalam artikelnya telah menyebut bahawa sebagai negara yang berpelembagaan Malaysia telah mewartakan Hak kesamarataan terhadap warganegara atas alasan jantina telah dijamin di bawah Perkara 8(2) Perlembagaan Persekutuan dan triti hak asasi manusia antarabangsa. Didalam kajian beliau juga yang menggunakan data empirical, golongan transgender terikat dengan beberapa fatwa dan undang-undang di negara ini, namun mereka tidak boleh didiskriminasikan. Abdul Wakil (2020) menulis dalam artikel beliau bahawa LGBT adalah satu budaya yang tidak bermoral dan perlu dibendung kerana ianya akan meruntuhkan institusi keluarga, dimana ada golongan LGBT yang masih mengamalkan cara hidup songsang walaupun telah berkahwin. Pendekatan menyantuni adalah pendekatan yang lebih berkesan kepada LGBT yang tidak menggesa atau mencabar sistem perundangan negara, kerana mereka tetap individu yang perlu dilayan dengan adil dan samarata. Kajian ini juga menunjukkan ada berlaku diskriminasi terhadap golongan LGBT namun, ianya masih terkawal dimana masyarakat masih lagi menghormati golongan minoriti LGBT yang mereka temui, khususnya di tempat kerja, tidak mengira sektor pekerjaan yang terlibat.

DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Anggapan Sisihan (*assumed deviance*) boleh didefinisikan disini kepada anggapan orang awam ataupun rakan sekerja bahawa golongan LGBT ini boleh digeneralisasikan sebagai individu yang mempunyai tingkah laku yang menyeleweng seperti pedofilia, pengidap HIV atau seorang yang pengamal seks bebas, hingga menyebabkan seseorang itu boleh mengambil tindakan menjauhkan diri dari individu yang diketahui LGBT ini. Hanya serama 14% dari 39 responden merasakan rakan ditempat kerja mereka mempunyai anggapan sebegini terhadap mereka secara konsisten. Tanggapan sebagai warganegara kelas kedua pula merujuk kepada perilaku rakan sepejabat yang menganggap sebagai orang asing di sesebuah negara, Sue dan rakan-rakan (2007), mengatakan ianya merujuk kepada tema asal diskriminasi golongan minoriti di sesebuah negara, dimana sesuatu kaum minoriti itu dianggap sebagai bukan warganegara walaupun ianya tidak benar. Bagi tema tanggapan Warganegara Kelas Kedua item-item yang diajukan adalah berkisar kepada perbuatan yang dizahirkan kepada golongan lgbt ini ialah dengan memperkecilkan kemurungan atau kesusahan yang mereka alami sebagai golongan minoriti yang berhadapan dengan seksualiti atau penampilan yang berbeza dari norma biasa. Mereka juga diminta untuk tidak menyatakan dengan terbuka seksualiti atau penampilan mereka terutamanya kepada golongan transgender. Didalam soal selidik yang dijalankan 12% responden menyatakan mereka sering mendapat anggapan demikian dari rakan sepejabat dan orang sekeliling mereka secara konsisten.

KESIMPULAN

Tempat kerja adalah suatu tempat dimana setiap individu menjadi fungsi kepada masyarakat dan juga sering menjadi kayu ukur bagi tahap ekonomi mereka. Pejabat ataupun mana-mana tempat kerja adalah sebahagian dari hidup majoriti individu. Lantas setiap individu LGBT ini tidak terkecuali dari memberi fungsi di dalam ekonomi sekaligus kepada masyarakat, pekerjaan juga sering menjadi status quo kepada setiap individu tanpa mengira orientasi seksual dan latar belakang mereka. Seperti pentingnya pekerjaan kepada individu heteroseksual yang menjadi majoriti sesebuah masyarakat, begitu juga pentingnya pekerjaan kepada golongan minoriti ini.

KESEJAHTERAAN DIRI WARGA EMAS: TINJAUAN LITERATUR SISTEMATIK DI INDONESIA DAN MALAYSIA

Elderly Personal Well-Being: A Systematic Literature Review in Indonesia and Malaysia

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Abstrak

Kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri menjadi kajian yang menarik kebelakangan ini sama ada di Indonesia mahupun Malaysia. Kajian-kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri telahpun banyak dijalankan ke atas pelbagai aspek kehidupan dan golongan seperti dari kalangan pelajar kanak-kanak, remaja, dewasa, dan warga tua. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk melihat tema-tema kajian tentang isu kesejahteraan diri di kalangan warga emas. Kajian ini melihat kesejahteraan diri warga emas, sama ada dari angkubah kesejahteraan psikologi mahupun kesejahteraan subjektif. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah tinjauan literatur sistematik. Adapun sumber-sumber yang digunakan dalam kajian ini adalah artikel-artikel yang bermula daripada tahun 2013-2023 dari tiga pangkalan data carian, iaitu *Researchgate*, *Google Scholar* dan *Science Direct*. Semua artikel yang ditemukan dari ketiga sumber data tersebut ditapis bagi memastikan artikel-artikel tersebut adalah benar-benar menjadi fokus kajian. Sebanyak 20 dari 60 artikel telah dibahas dalam kajian ini. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa belum banyak kajian-kajian yang mengkaji mengenai kesejahteraan diri dalam kalangan warga emas. Oleh itu kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri warga emas masih diperlukan dan terbuka peluang besar sebagai fokus kajian seterusnya.

Kata kunci: *Kesejahteraan Diri, Warga Emas, Indonesia dan Malaysia*

PENGENALAN

Kesejahteraan diri ditakrif sebagai cara hidup yang optimum merangkumi aspek fizikal, mental dan spiritual yang diintegrasikan oleh individu untuk kehidupan yang berkualiti dalam masyarakat (Myers, Sweeney & Wittmer, 2005). Kesejahteraan diri atau psikologi juga di takrif sebagai kebahagiaan, kepuasan hidup dan pertumbuhan peribadi. Kesejahteraan diri adalah aspek penting yang menentukan kebahagiaan dan kesihatan mental individu (Jarden, 2012). Berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) tahun 2021, Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) mendedahkan bahawa jumlah warga emas di Indonesia dijangka mencapai 19.9 peratus pada tahun 2045 (Putra, 2022). Di Malaysia pula menyebutkan bahawa Malaysia sedang menuju sebagai status negara tua menjelang 2030 (Harian Metro, 2021) dan kenyataan ini disokong melalui laporan Jabatan Statistik Malaysia (JSM) apabila peratusan penduduk dikategorikan sebagai warga emas (berumur 65 tahun dan lebih)

meningkat kepada 7.3 peratus pada 2022 berbanding 7.0 peratus (2021) daripada keseluruhan populasi Malaysia. Penganalisis ekonomi dari Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL), Prof. Madya Dr Aimi Zulhazmi Abdul Rashid berkata, dengan jangka hayat penduduk Malaysia bertambah panjang iaitu 73.4 tahun berbanding 10 tahun lalu, banyak persoalan dibahaskan di pelbagai peringkat bagi memastikan individu bersara dapat menempuhi usia emas dengan selesa (Amri, 2023).

Objektif kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk memberi gambaran sebanyak mana isu yang diketengahkan ini telah dikaji dan seberapa besar minat para ahli akademik kepada isu-isu kesejahteraan diri dikalangan warga emas di dua negara ini (Indonesia dan Malaysia). Selain itu kajian ini juga dapat menjelaskan perbandingan para ahli akademik terhadap isu-isu kesejahteraan diri dalam kalangan warga emas bagi kedua-dua negara.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kualitatif dengan menggunakan kaedah tinjauan literatur sistematik (*systematic literature review*) atau SLR. Kajian ini menganalisis isu-isu mengenai artikel terdahulu yang berkaitan dengan kesejahteraan diri dalam kalangan warga emas di dua negara iaitu Indonesia dan Malaysia. Sumber literatur dihadkan antara tahun 2013 sehingga 2023. Strategi pencarian dalam kajian tinjauan literatur sistematik ini menggunakan carian sistematik dengan menggunakan kata kunci yang bersesuaian dengan topik kajian. Kata kunci kesejahteraan diri berupa kesejahteraan subjektif atau *subjective well-being*, kesejahteraan psikologi atau *psychological well-being*, lansia dan warga emas digunakan bagi mendapatkan data kajian. Pencarian artikel-artikel adalah yang berkaitan adalah melalui Dimensions AI, kemudian juga menggunakan pangkalan data google scholar, researchgate, ecademia. edu dan Science Direct. Sebanyak 28 artikel ditemukan mengenai isu-isu kesejahteraan diri di kalangan warga emas dikedua-kedua negara iaitu Indonesia dan Malaysia.

DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Kesejahteraan diri merupakan sebahagian dari bidang ilmu pengkajian psikologi positif. Terdapat dua perspektif dalam menjelaskan konsep kesejahteraan diri (*well-being*) iaitu perspektif *hedonic* yang kemudian dikenali sebagai kesejahteraan subjektif (*subjective well-being*) dan perspektif *eudaimonic* yang kemudian dikenali dengan kesejahteraan psikologi (*psychological well-being*). Sebanyak 28 artikel yang penulis pilih dalam kajian ini, kemudian dikelompokkan menjadi dua kelas iaitu kesejahteraan subjektif dan kesejahteraan psikologi. Berdasarkan 28 artikel yang telah berjaya pengkaji pilih mengenai kesejahteraan diri di kalangan warga emas di Indonesia dan Malaysia, pengkaji kemudian mengenalpasti 4 tema utama dalam kajian ini iaitu; 1) Gambaran kesejahteraan diri, 2) Rawatan kesejahteraan diri, 3) Kesejahteraan diri dan kesihatan mental, dan 4) Kesejahteraan diri dan sokongan sosial.

KESIMPULAN

Isu kesejahteraan diri merupakan isu yang diminati dan banyak dikaji akhir-akhir ini. Kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri dalam aspek kesejahteraan subjektif (*subjective well-being*) dan kesejahteraan psikologi (*psychological well-being*) telahpun banyak dijalankan dalam pelbagai kalangan termasuk warga emas. Namun dari kajian tinjauan literatur sistematik ini dapat diambil kesimpulan bahawa kajian-kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri di kalangan warga emas masih tergolong rendah. Hanya sebanyak 28 artikel yang pengkaji temukan di dua negara iaitu Indonesia dan Malaysia mengenai kajian kesejahteraan diri dalam kalangan warga emas. Jika dibandingkan dari kedua negara ini, maka kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri warga emas lebih banyak ditemukan di negara Indonesia, di mana sebanyak 24 artikel. Pecahan kajian kesejahteraan subjektif sebanyak 10 artikel dan kajian mengenai kesejahteraan psikologi sebanyak 16 artikel. Sedangkan kajian kesejahteraan diri dalam kalangan warga emas di Malaysia hanya ditemukan sebanyak 4 artikel, di mana 2 artikel mengenai kesejahteraan subjektif dan 2 artikel mengenai kesejahteraan psikologi. Dari kajian ini dapat difahami bahawa isu-isu kesejahteraan diri warga emas perlu dikembangkan lagi dalam pelbagai *setting* kehidupan memandangkan jumlah penduduk warga emas di kedua-dua negara dari tahun ketahun semakin meningkat. Kajian mengenai kesejahteraan diri warga emas sangat perlu diambil berat bagi kedua-dua negara, kerana apabila kehidupan warga emas tidak mendapat perhatian maka akan mencetuskan masalah kepada institusi kekeluargaan bagi kedua-dua negara, sama ada Indonesia dan Malaysia.

FAKTOR KETERLIBATAN PEROKOK DALAM KETAGIHAN DADAH: SATU TINJAUAN DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR

Factors Involving Smokers in Drug Addiction: A Survey among Students

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Abstrak

Tinjauan Kebangsaan Kesihatan dan Morbiditi (NHMS) 2019 mendedahkan kelaziman perokok semasa adalah 21.3% di mana dianggarkan 4.8 juta rakyat Malaysia berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas sedang merokok. Tambah membimbangkan apabila jumlah penagihan dadah juga menunjukkan trend yang semakin meningkat. Justeru, kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji faktor kepada seseorang perokok terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah. Ini adalah penyelidikan kuantitatif menggunakan reka bentuk kajian tinjauan. Ia melibatkan 90 responden yang terdiri daripada 60 pelajar sekolah dan 30 pelajar institut komuniti tempatan di Kedah. Soalan tinjauan yang digunakan oleh Agensi Anti Dadah Kebangsaan (AADK) dalam melaksanakan program Pendidikan Pencegahan Dadah (PPDa) telah diterapkan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS) versi 26 yang melibatkan analisis data deskriptif. Dapatan kajian mendapati 47.8% (43) daripada responden bersetuju bahawa pengaruh rakan sebaya menjadi penyebab utama kepada penyalahgunaan dadah. Sementara itu, keputusan kajian ini turut menyenaraikan beberapa faktor lain seseorang perokok itu menyalahgunakan dadah. Ini penting bagi mengenalpasti faktor-faktor yang dapat menghumban seseorang ke dalam kancah penyalahgunaan dadah. Dapatan daripada kajian tersebut boleh menjadi parameter dalam membantu badan-badan yang bertanggungjawab terhadap ketagihan belia dalam membentuk aktiviti bagi mengurangkan jumlah penagihan dadah dan rokok dalam kalangan remaja di Malaysia demi mencapai matlamat negara bebas dadah.

Kata kunci: *Rokok, Ketagihan dadah, Belia, Remaja*

PENGENALAN

Isu penagihan dadah bukanlah isu baru. Penagihan dadah telah mendapat tempat di mata seluruh negara tentang bahaya penggunaannya. Kerajaan juga sedang berusaha keras memikirkan cara untuk menangani isu ini. Dalam memberi peringatan tentang bahaya dadah, Dasar Dadah Negara telah diperkenalkan pada tahun 2004 bagi mewujudkan Malaysia bebas dadah dan telah ditambahbaik pada tahun 2014 untuk memastikan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan juga untuk memperkukuh keselamatan negara (AADK, 2017).

Isu ini menjadi lebih rumit apabila ia bukan sahaja melibatkan remaja dan dewasa, malah turut melibatkan pelajar sekolah. Anak-anak muda merupakan pewaris masa depan. Masa depan negara amat membimbangkan sekiranya golongan ini terlibat dengan dadah. Penglibatan golongan ini dalam penagihan dadah berpunca daripada beberapa faktor seperti pengaruh rakan sebaya, keinginan untuk mencuba perkara baharu, mengalami tekanan dalam hidup, berseronok, melegakan kesakitan, dan lain-lain. Walau bagaimanapun, statistik juga menunjukkan bahawa

mereka yang terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan dadah juga terlibat dalam aktiviti merokok. Walaupun AADK tidak memasukkan penggunaan rokok sebagai faktor ketagihan, tetapi kita tidak tahu sejauh mana rokok boleh menjadi punca seseorang itu terlibat dengan dadah.

Daripada isu ini, kita perlu mengambil tahu beberapa isu berkaitan merokok dan penggunaan dadah. Salah satu perkara penting yang perlu diketahui ialah apakah faktor yang menjerumuskan perokok kedalam penyalahgunaan dadah dan sejauh mana ia memberi kesan kepada seorang perokok. Justeru, objektif kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengenal pasti faktor yang menyebabkan seseorang perokok terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah penyelidikan kuantitatif melalui reka bentuk kajian tinjauan. Ia melibatkan 90 responden yang terdiri daripada 60 pelajar sekolah dan 30 pelajar institut komuniti tempatan di Kedah. Menurut Aliaga dan Gunderson (2002), penyelidikan kuantitatif adalah merujuk kepada pengumpulan data berangka dan data tersebut akan dianalisis menggunakan kaedah berasaskan matematik dalam bentuk statistik. Selain itu, Babbie (2010) menyatakan bahawa data kuantitatif merupakan reka bentuk kajian yang menekankan kepada pengukuran objektif dan analisis berangka (*numerical analysis*) daripada data yang dikumpul melalui soal selidik atau tinjauan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS) versi 26 yang melibatkan analisis data deskriptif.

Soal selidik akan mengukur pembolehubah iaitu bagaimana sesetengah perokok boleh terjebak dalam penagihan dadah dan sebahagian perokok yang lain dapat menghindarkan diri dari penyalahgunaan dadah. Bahagian A terdiri daripada soalan demografi yang merangkumi jantina, kategori, penggunaan rokok dan penggunaan dadah. Sementara itu, penyelidik menggunakan instrumen kajian bagi mengkaji tahap pengetahuan masyarakat dan pelajar tentang penyalahgunaan dadah, inhalan, rokok dan alkohol. Instrumen ini diadaptasi daripada alat ukur yang dikeluarkan oleh Agensi Antidadah Kebangsaan (AADK) dalam ‘Program Pendidikan Pencegahan Dadah (PPDa)’ yang bertujuan untuk melihat tahap pengetahuan pelajar sekolah rendah terhadap bahaya penyalahgunaan dadah.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perokok Terlibat Dengan Penyalahgunaan Dadah

Jadual 10.1: Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perokok Terlibat Dengan Penyalahgunaan Dadah

	Kekerapa n	Peratu s
Ketagihan Rokok	21	23.3
Pengaruh Rakan	43	47.8
Mencuba Perkara Baharu	14	15.6
Lain-lain	12	13.3
Jumlah	90	100.0

Jadual 1 menunjukkan faktor yang mempengaruhi perokok terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah. Berdasarkan perspektif responden, 23.3% (21 responden) bersetuju bahawa ketagihan rokok atau kebergantungan yang tinggi terhadap rokok boleh mempengaruhi seseorang untuk terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan dadah. Manakala, 47.8% (43 responden) bersetuju bahawa seseorang terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah kerana pengaruh rakan dan faktor ini mendapat peratus tertinggi. Seterusnya, 15.6% (14 responden) bersetuju bahawa rasa ingin mencuba perkara baharu mempengaruhi seseorang untuk terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan dadah. Baki 13.3% (12 responden) mengundi faktor-faktor lain; kasih sayang keluarga, persekitaran, tekanan, dan isu peribadi yang menyebabkan seseorang terlibat dalam penagihan dadah.

Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penolakan Perokok terhadap Dadah.

Jadual 10.2: Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penolakan Perokok terhadap Dadah.

	Kekerapan	Peratus
	n	s
Mengurangkan atau Berhenti Merokok	27	30.0
Mengelakkan Rakan-rakan yang Ketagihan Dadah	23	25.6
Kesedaran	13	14.4
Lain-lain	27	30.0
Jumlah	90	100.0

Jadual 2 menunjukkan beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi penolakan perokok terhadap dadah. 30% (27 responden) bersetuju bahawa sesetengah perokok boleh menolak daripada ketagihan dadah jika perokok itu mengurangkan pengambilan rokok atau berhenti merokok. Seterusnya, 25.6% (23 responden) bersetuju bahawa perokok boleh mengelakkan penyalahgunaan dadah jika mereka menjauhi rakan yang terlibat dalam ketagihan. 14.4% (13 responden) bersetuju bahawa sebahagian perokok menolak dari melibatkan diri dengan dadah kerana kesedaran mereka terhadap bahaya dadah dan bertanggungjawab terhadap kehidupan, keluarga dan undang-undang. Manakala 30% (27 responden) bersetuju terhadap faktor-faktor lain yang menyebabkan sesetengah perokok menghindari dadah ialah iman yang kuat, kasih sayang keluarga, dan menjalani kehidupan yang sihat.

KESIMPULAN

Dapatan ini menunjukkan bahawa pengaruh rakan menjadi faktor utama dalam menyumbang keterlibatan seorang perokok terhadap penyalahgunaan dadah. Hasil kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa mengurangkan pengambilan rokok atau berhenti merokok dapat mengelakkan daripada seseorang perokok itu terlibat dalam penagihan dadah. Kajian ini juga membincangkan peranan yang perlu dimainkan oleh institusi pendidikan dan kerajaan untuk memberikan maklumat berterusan kepada pelajar dan masyarakat. Tahap pengetahuan yang tinggi boleh meningkatkan tahap kesedaran terhadap bahaya dadah dan rokok. Tahap pengetahuan yang rendah memberi kesan negatif kepada penyelesaian masalah dan pemikiran positif. Peranan semua pihak penting dalam menentang gejala penagihan dadah.

KEBIMBANGAN TERHADAP PENCAPAIAN BAHASA ARAB DALAM KALANGAN PELAJAR

Anxiety towards Arabic Language Achievement among Students

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Abstrak

Pencapaian akademik yang baik melambangkan kecemerlangan bagi setiap pelajar. Namun, dalam mencapai kecemerlangan tersebut, antara aspek penting yang harus dihadapi oleh pelajar adalah kebolehan mengawal kebimbangan menghadapi ujian. Justeru, kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengkaji perbezaan tahap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian dengan pencapaian Bahasa Arab dalam kalangan pelajar lelaki dan perempuan, tahun tiga jurusan kaunseling, Fakulti Kepimpinan dan Pengurusan, USIM. Kajian ini merupakan kajian kuantitatif menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan inferensi seperti T-test melalui perisian *Statistical Package of Social Science* (SPSS) versi 26. Seramai 80 orang pelajar dalam lingkungan umur 18 - 26 tahun ke atas telah dipilih melalui kaedah persampelan bertujuan. Soal selidik yang dikendalikan sendiri untuk kegunaan pengumpulan data yang merangkumi alat ukur *Test Anxiety Inventory* (TAI) dan skor pencapaian bahasa Arab dalam peperiksaan. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara lelaki ($M = 2.19$, $SD = 0.44$) dan perempuan ($M=2.44$, $SD= 0.51$); $t(78) = 1.5$, $p = 0.138$ dalam kebimbangan menghadapi ujian dan pencapaian bahasa Arab dalam kalangan pelajar kaunseling tahun 3 yang dikaji. Konklusinya, kajian ini dapat memberi kesedaran dan menggalakkan pelajar membuat persediaan lebih awal sekali gus dapat mengurangkan kebimbangan menghadapi ujian. Sebaiknya pencapaian bahasa Arab ditingkatkan dengan bimbingan melalui program bimbingan dan kaunseling akademik yang harus diaktifkan di setiap fakulti terutama sebelum peperiksaan.

Kata kunci: *Kebimbangan, Kesihatan Mental dan Pencapaian Akademik*

PENGENALAN

Prestasi akademik yang tinggi menjadi penanda aras kepada pelajar untuk menjadi lebih terkehadapan dan cemerlang. Hal ini juga menjadi tuntutan bagi kedua ibu bapa. Namun begitu, dalam memenuhi kehendak ibu bapa, para pelajar dihambat dengan rasa bimbang. Malah, salah satu aspek kesihatan mental yang sering dikaitkan dengan golongan pelajar ini ialah rasa 'cemas' rentetan daripada rasa terpaksa untuk memenuhi tuntutan masyarakat mahupun keluarga. Jumlah ini mencatat bilangan sebanyak 284 juta yang meliputi 2.8 peratus golongan lelaki dan 4.7 peratus golongan perempuan (Ritchie dan Roser, 2018). Pelajar juga termasuk dalam populasi ini. Secara keseluruhannya, pelajar akan mengalami kebimbangan dalam menghadapi peperiksaan ataupun ujian (*test*). Pengkaji ingin mengkaji hubungan kebimbangan ujian terhadap pencapaian bahasa Arab. Pengajian dan penguasaan bahasa Arab merupakan cabaran besar terutamanya kepada penutur bahasa ibunda iaitu bahasa Melayu. Seseorang perlu menghabiskan ribuan jam untuk menguasai bahasa asing sehingga cekap menggunakannya seperti bahasa ibunda (Omaggio Hadley, 2001).

Prestasi akademik merupakan elemen penting yang menentukan peluang dan masa hadapan individu (Steinmyr et al., 2014). Hasil kajian juga mendapati sebanyak 25 peratus hingga 40 peratus pelajar mengalami kebimbangan menghadapi ujian yang dikenali sebagai ‘*test anxiety*’ (Cassady, 2010). Menurut Olaitan. et al., (2014) kebimbangan menghadapi ujian secara signifikan mengganggu prestasi akademik pelajar. Malah kegagalan dalam prestasi akademik seseorang juga menjadi isu utama dalam sesebuah keluarga (Khesht-Masjedi, 2019). Terdapat banyak kajian lepas yang memfokuskan kepada elemen prestasi akademik dan faktor yang mempengaruhinya seperti usaha, kehadiran ke kelas, motivasi, kebimbangan dan sikap (Yusefzadeh et al., 2019). Walaupun terdapat banyak kajian lepas menumpukan kepada pengkajian aspek kebimbangan menghadapi ujian, namun masih belum ada yang melihat dari sudut pencapaian bahasa Arab.

Oleh itu objektif kajian ini ialah untuk mengenal pasti tahap pencapaian Bahasa Arab dalam kalangan pelajar kaunseling tahun 3. Seterusnya, mengkaji perbezaan tahap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian dengan pencapaian Bahasa Arab dalam kalangan jantina pelajar kaunseling tahun 3.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini merupakan kajian kuantitatif menggunakan analisis deskriptif dan korelasi melalui perisian Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) versi 26. Kajian kuantitatif ialah satu proses formal, objektif dan sistematik di mana data berangka digunakan untuk mendapatkan maklumat tentang mana-mana subjek (Burns & Grove, 2005). Populasi kajian ini terdiri daripada 80 orang pelajar USIM dari Fakulti Kepimpinan dan Pengurusan dalam lingkungan umur 18 - 26 tahun ke atas yang telah dipilih melalui kaedah persampelan bertujuan. Responden merupakan pelajar tahun 3 dengan latar belakang kursus kaunseling. Pengkaji bertemu dengan wakil pelajar bagi setiap kumpulan dan menerangkan tujuan kajian. Pengkaji mendapatkan persetujuan termaklum daripada pelajar yang bersetuju untuk mengambil bahagian dalam kajian yang dilakukan. Instrumen yang digunakan pengkaji dalam penyelidikan ini ialah Instrumen Kebimbangan Menghadapi Ujian.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Jadual 11.1: Tahap Pencapaian Bahasa Arab

Kekerapan	Peratus	Peratus Sah	Peratus Kumulatif
Rendah	4	5.0	100.0
Ringan	33	41.3	85.0
Sederhana	28	35.0	53.8
Tinggi	15	18.8	18.8
Jumlah	80	100.0	

Jadual 1.0 menunjukkan frekuensi dan peratus pencapaian Bahasa Arab mengikut tahap. Terdapat 4 tahap iaitu rendah, ringan, sederhana, dan tinggi. Terdapat 4 pelajar yang mendapat pencapaian rendah iaitu 5% manakala 33 pelajar yang mendapat pencapaian ringan iaitu 41.3%. Terdapat 28 pelajar yang mendapat pencapaian sederhana, iaitu 35%, dan 15 pelajar terakhir yang mendapat pencapaian tinggi dengan peratus sebanyak 18.8%.

Jadual 11.2: Ujian-t sampel bebas

		Sig.	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Kebimbangan menghadapi ujian	Equal variances assumed	.585	-1.501	.138
	Equal variances not assumed		-1.690	.115

Jadual 11.3: Kumpulan Statistik

	Jantina	N	Mean	Sisihan Piawai
Kebimbangan menghadapi ujian	Lelaki	10	2.19	.44
	Perempuan	70	2.44	.51

Hasil kajian menunjukkan tiada perbezaan signifikan dalam skor kebimbangan menghadapi ujian di antara lelaki ($M=2.19$, $SD = 0.44$) dan perempuan ($M=2.44$, $SD= 0.51$); $t(78) = 1.5$, $p = 0.138$. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa kebimbangan menghadapi ujian mempengaruhi kedua-dua jantina. Secara khusus, hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa kedua-dua jantina mengalami pengalaman yang sama dalam kebimbangan menghadapi ujian. Pelajar merasakan kebimbangan yang sama setiap kali mereka menjalani ujian. Dalam kajian sebelum ini, dilaporkan bahawa perempuan mengalami tahap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian yang lebih tinggi daripada lelaki, selaras dengan kesan jantina terhadap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian (Mousavi & Haghshenas & Alishahi, 2008; Lashkaripour, 2006; Mehregan & Najjarian & Ahmadi, 2001). Namun, perbezaan ini tidak dapat disahkan oleh beberapa kajian (Mwamwenda, 1993). Menurut Mousavi & Haghshenas & Alishahi, (2008) secara umumnya, tahap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian meningkat kerana perempuan pada dasarnya takut gagal, dan mereka melihat setiap situasi ujian sebagai peluang lain untuk gagal. Penjelasan lain yang mungkin ialah "lelaki lebih bersifat defensif dalam mengakui kebimbangan kerana ia boleh dilihat sebagai mengancam maskuliniti mereka. Bahkan, mereka dilatih untuk mengatasi kebimbangan dengan menafikannya atau mencari cara untuk mengatasinya."

KESIMPULAN

Hasil daripada analisis ini, kajian menunjukkan bahawa kebimbangan menghadapi ujian mempengaruhi tahap pencapaian Bahasa Arab. Hasil dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa pelajar lelaki dan perempuan mempunyai tahap kebimbangan menghadapi ujian yang sama. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa kedua-dua jantina mengalami pengalaman yang sama dalam kebimbangan menghadapi ujian. Kajian ini dapat membantu pelajar untuk lebih memahami tentang bagaimana kebimbangan menghadapi ujian akan mempengaruhi tahap pencapaian Bahasa Arab. Selain itu, kajian ini juga dapat membantu kaunselor, guru, profesional dan pihak-pihak berkaitan untuk mengenal pasti punca kelemahan pencapaian akademik pelajar. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat dilakukan dengan lebih meluas. Keterbatasan responden yang hanya disertai oleh pelajar dari kursus dan fakulti yang sama memungkinkan keputusan yang diperolehi tidak dapat mewakili pelajar yang lain. Dapatan yang tepat dapat memberi kesedaran dan menggalakkan pelajar membuat persediaan lebih awal sekaligus dapat mengurangkan kebimbangan menghadapi ujian.

أثر القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية في تعزيز الإبداع الإداري لدى العاملين في المديرية العامة للعمل بمحافظة ظفار في سلطنة عمان: الذكاء الإستراتيجي متغير وسيط

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ملخص

القوة والضعف في القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية ومدى تأثيرها على الإبداع الإداري، كما إن نتائج الدراسة يمكن الإستفادة بها وتعميمها على كافة المديريات العامة في المؤسسات المختلفة بمحافظة ظفار بسلطنة عمان. وتعرض الدراسة منهجية البحث والتي يمكن من خلالها فهم الطريقة العلمية التي تنتهجها هذه الدراسة للإجابة على تساؤلات الدراسة وتحقيق اهداف الدراسة، حيث إعتد البحث غالبا على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي الذي يصف الظاهرة وصفا كميا، ومن نتائج الدراسة وجود علاقات إرتباط طردية ذات دلالة إحصائية بين كل من ابعاد المتغيرات المستقلة (القوة التنظيمية، الثقافة التنظيمية) والإبداع الإداري في المديرية عينة البحث .
الكلمات المفتاحية : القوة التنظيمية - الإبداع الإداري - الثقافة التنظيمية سلطنة عمان - الذكاء الإستراتيجي .

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إبراز أثر كل من القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية في تعزيز الإبداع الإداري لدى العاملين في المديرية العامة للعمل بمحافظة ظفار في سلطنة عُمان والذكاء الاستراتيجي متغير وسيط. ومن خلال الدراسات السابقة تأكدت مشكلة الدراسة في أن هناك تدني واضح في قدرة العاملين على التحليل وتوليد أفكار إبداعية ولا يوجد ممارسة فعلية للقوة التنظيمية وغياب دور الثقافة التنظيمية في المديريات العامة للعمل بسلطنة عمان مما يؤثر سلبا على الإبداع الإداري. وتتجلى أهمية البحث من حيث ملائمة متغيراته مع ميدان الدراسة (المديرية العامة للعمل) بإعتبار قطاع العمل يمثل أحد القطاعات الهامة التي تساهم في عملية التنمية والتطوير وإمكانية إستعراض ونقل كافة التغييرات والتطورات الدراسية للقيادات الإدارية العليا للإستفادة منها في المستقبل . كذلك فإن نتائج الدراسة سوف تكشف عن مكامن

المقدمة :

مما لا شك فيه إن القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية وتأثيرهما على الابداع الاداري من أهم الموضوعات التي تناولتها أدبيات علم الإدارة في القرن الحادي والعشرين، ومن المؤكد إن التطور في الإبداع واستخدام مستويات حديثة في التكنولوجيا، قد سلط الضوء على معرفة مستوى الثقافة السائدة في المنظمات (آل شافي، 2020)، حيث تركز القوة التنظيمية على العديد من العوامل التي تؤثر بشكل مباشر على أداء العاملين داخل المؤسسة، ومن أهداف الدراسة توضيح وتبيين أثر المتغيرات المستقلة (القوة التنظيمية، الثقافة التنظيمية) بالمتغير الوسيط(الذكاء الإستراتيجي)وكذلك المتغير التابع (الإبداع الإداري) ، كما تأكدت مشكلة الدراسة من نتائج بعض الدراسات السابقة، حيث أشارت دراسة اليعربي (2018) ، ودراسة درة (2018) إن هناك تدني واضح في قدرة العاملين على التحليل وضعف كبير في توليد الأفكار الإبداعية وقدرتهم على التنبؤ بالمخاطر ، كما أن هناك غياب لدور الثقافة التنظيمية بصفة خاصة للمعتقدات التنظيمية التي تسير عليها المؤسسة، وتتجلى أهمية الدراسة الحالية من المحاور الآتية:

تأتي أهمية البحث النظرية من كونه محاولة لتأطير الإسهامات النظرية والتطبيقية لموضوع

الذكاء الاستراتيجي في الإبداع التنظيمي، وتعد إمتدادا للدراسات السابقة ، أما الأهمية العملية للدراسة، فإنها تكشف عن الطرق المنهجية التي سوف تستخدم في تحليل أثر القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية على الابداع الاداري بالمديرية (عينة البحث)، ومن المفاهيم العلمية للقوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية والذكاء الإستراتيجي والإبداع الإداري ، القوة التنظيمية : تعرف القوة التنظيمية للمؤسسة بأنها بعض العناصر المتوفرة في المؤسسة التي تساهم بشكل إيجابي في العمل أو هي الخصائص التي تعطي المؤسسة إمكانيات جيدة تعزز عناصر القوة. وتساهم في إنجاز العمل بمهارة وخبرة عالية.(صقر، زكي محمود ، 2021). الثقافة التنظيمية : تعرف الثقافة التنظيمية هي المحدد السلوكي للتصرفات البشرية داخل المؤسسة بشكل كبير، كما إن الثقافة التنظيمية هي الطرق والأساليب التي يتبعها الأفراد التي تعكس طريقة التعاون فيما بينهم بشكل كبير(المازوقي، 2019) . الذكاء الإستراتيجي: وقد عرفه (الشيخي، 2022) بأنه الوظيفة التي تتعامل مع بيئة السوق والطلب وهوية الشركة والحصول على المصادر، والتغيرات البيئية والتنبؤ التكنولوجي والاجتماعي بغية تحقيق الانتشار والفاعلية البعيدة الأمر، واكتساب الخبرة والحكمة العقلية، الإبداع الإداري: ويعرف أنه عملية شاملة تجمع بين الإجراءات والأفكار الرائعة،

على الأداء المؤسسي من خلال الإجابة عن التساؤل البحثي التالي "ما مدى تأثير القوة التنظيمية على الأداء المؤسسي في الجامعات الخاصة محل الدراسة؟"، والخروج بتوصيات تعمل على زيادة الاهتمام بهذا الجانب، و توصل الباحث إلى أن القدرة التفسيرية لأبعاد القوة التنظيمية لتوافر الأداء المؤسسي بلغت (75.7%) في الجامعات الخاصة، وأن النسبة الباقية ترجع لعوامل أخرى ، دراسة

المتغير التابع: الشيخي، أحمد، سعد، الإبداع الإداري هدفه (2022): هذه

الدراسة إلى التعرف على أثر الثقافة التنظيمية على إدارة التغيير التنظيمي بشركة الإسمنت الليبية المساهمة في مدينة بنغازي من وجهة نظر العاملين، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن المستوى العام للثقافة التنظيمية لدى العاملين بالشركة قيد الدراسة جاء مرتفعا، كما بينت أن المستوى العام لإدارة التغيير التنظيمي جاء مرتفعا أيضا.

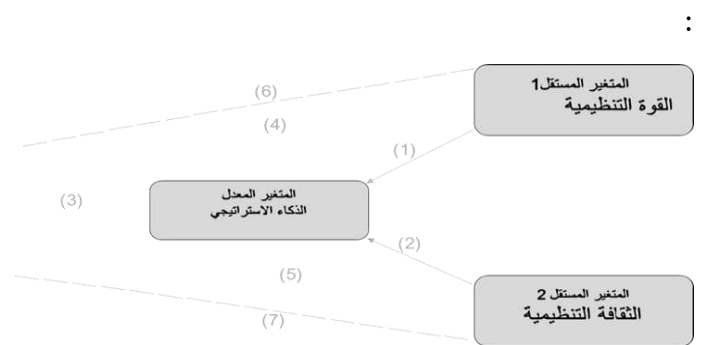
منهجية الدراسة:

يستعرض الباحث منهجية البحث والتي يمكن من خلالها فهم الطريقة العلمية التي تنتهجها هذه الدراسة للإجابة على تساؤلات الدراسة وتحقيق أهداف الدراسة ، حيث إعتد الباحث غالبا على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي الذي يصف الظاهرة وصفا

والأساليب والأنماط الوظيفية التي يمكن استخدامها في رفع مستوى الأداء التنظيمي في المؤسسات (اليعربي،2018) .

نموذج الدراسة: النموذج النظري لأثر القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية على الإبداع الإداري باستخدام الذكاء الإستراتيجي بالمديرية عينة البحث .

◌



يوضح الشكل (1) المتغيرات الرئيسية والمتغيرات الفرعية التي سوف تتناولها الدراسة..

المراجع : (من إعداد الباحث)

الدراسات السابقة:

يستعرض الباحث العديد من الدراسات الحديثة المتعلقة بدور القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية وأثرهما على الإبداع الإداري كمتغير تابع على للعاملين باستخدام الذكاء الاستراتيجي متغير وسيط، ومنها : دراسة (صقر، زكي ، 2021) هدفت الدراسة الى تحديد أثر أبعاد القوة التنظيمية للمدير

كميا ، وتستعرض التعرف على القوة التنظيمية والثقافة التنظيمية وتأثيرها على الإبداع الإداري للعاملين بالمديرية العامة للعمل بمحافظة ظفار في سلطنة عمان : الذكاء الإستراتيجي كعامل وسيط . مجتمع البحث وعينته: تكون مجتمع الدراسة من العاملين بالمديرية العامة للعمل البالغ عددهم (550) تنوعت بين المدراء ومساعديهم ورؤساء الاقسام ومساعديهم والباقي موظفين وعددهم 400 من العاملين في المديرية العامة للعمل في محافظة ظفار بسلطنة عُمان، واتبع الباحث أسلوب ستيفن ثامبسون(2017) في تحديد عينة الدراسة ، أداة الدراسة: تعتمد هذه الدراسة على استخدام المراجع الموجودة في الدراسات السابقة والمراجع الإحصائية التي تساهم في تصميم الإستبانة الإحصائية التي تساهم في قياس متغيرات الدراسة. وتتكون الإستبانة الإحصائية من خمس فقرات للبيانات الرئيسية : المحور الأول وهو محور البيانات الرئيسية ويشمل 9 فقرات رئيسية تشمل (النوع، الحالة الاجتماعية، المؤهل العلمي، العمر، سنوات الخبرة، الوظيفة.....الخ)، وتتكون أبعاد الإستبانة من 83 فقرة ، المعالجات الإحصائية : استناداً الى أهداف البحث وطبقاً لمتغيراته فقد استخدم البرنامج الاحصائي (SPSS) وبالتحديد البرامج الجاهزة والخاصة بالآتي:-

التكرارات والنسبة المئوية والأوساط الحسابية والانحرافات المعيارية لعرض وتحليل نتائج إجابات أفراد العينة، ومن ثم بيان درجة التشتت للقيم عن وسطها الحسابي، ومعامل الارتباط البسيط ، والانحدار التعددي، معامل التحديد (R2)، و اختبار (f-test)، و« اختبار (t-test) النتائج المتوقعة للدراسة : من المتوقع أن تختتم الدراسة بعدة إستنتاجات منها:

1- قياس مستوى القوة التنظيمية

(قليلة، متوسطة، مرتفعة) في المديرية

عينة البحث

2- قياس مستوى الثقافة التنظيمية

(قليلة، متوسطة، مرتفعة) في المديرية 3عينة

البحث

3- قياس مستوى الذكاء الاستراتيجي

(قليل، متوسط، مرتفع) في المديرية عينة

البحث .

Chapter 3:

Media & Communication

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNING ON FACEBOOK DURING THE 15TH SELANGOR STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTION

Komunikasi Politik dan Kempen Pilihan Raya Melalui Facebook Semasa Pilihan Raya Umum Dewan Undangan Negeri Selangor ke-15

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Abstract

In every election, political parties and candidates need to convince their voters to elect for them. Facebook has become one of the most popular social media platforms that being used in Malaysia election campaigns. This platform had a wide range of user, easy to access, and provide the facility for the election candidates and political party to connect directly with their voters. It tackled the expectation and issues raised. This study focuses further into this area by reviewing the usage of Facebook of selected candidates in election campaign during the 15th Selangor State Legislative Assembly General Election. Varieties, characteristics, issues highlighted, and viewpoints of prominent candidates' Facebook posts during the campaign were investigated. Content analysis of the selected candidates' Facebook posts showed that the candidates had strategically and dynamically used Facebook as a medium to create and sustain a positive feedback. The findings hope to further comprehend the relevancy of Facebook as one of social media platform in politics. The outpouring of political participating through Facebook in Selangor election perceived a trend of more consistent social media tool usage as a part of Malaysia politics political strategies.

Keywords: *political communication; Facebook; election campaign; Selangor State Election.*

INTRODUCTION

The escalation of network 2.0 and the increased of internet penetration during the 15th General Election in November 2022 had further fragmented the Malaysian political communication. The usage of social media was continuously seen as important due to the huge dependency during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the Parliament had passed the Bill for Constitution Amendments by lowering the eligible voting age and candidate to 18 years old and enforcing automatic registration. Hence, in reaching the young voters-to-be, politicians will be demanding to ensure their confidence in attracting this group, and using the social media is a greater platform to focus on. During elections campaign, politicians use the media to persuade the masses to vote and support them in order to gain and retain political power. Until January 2023; WhatsApp, Facebook, and Instagram are Malaysia's most-used social media platforms.

METHODOLOGY

For the 15th Selangor State Legislative Assembly General Election, the candidates were allowed to officially campaign from 29th July 2023 to 11th August 2023. Researcher observed how selected Selangor politicians used Facebook during the campaign period to influence their voters. The study also extended to few days after the election ended to seizure how the candidates reacted towards the election results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Facebook is a personal platform that can be determined by social interacting. Most users use Facebook based on the friends list or followers they have. In political communication, it is vital for politician to use Facebook to balance up between personal, the public and the politic element itself. This study shown that Selangor politicians are accepting the fact that Facebook is still relevant as a medium to disseminate information and influence voters. Candidates were extensively used Facebook in their election campaign to attract the social media users.

CONCLUSION

Mohamed and Manan (2020) claimed that Facebook's efficiency as a political communication tool can best be measured through user responses and engagement. This study mainly concentrated on selected Selangor politicians' usage of Facebook and did not justify on the users' response. Thus, it shall be the limitation of the study. However, the findings hope to further grasp the relevancy of Facebook as one of social media platform in politics.

INTIMATE SURVEILLANCE: HOME CAMERA-BASED MOTHERHOOD PRACTICES OF MIGRANT WORKER MOTHERS IN MAINLAND CHINA

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INTRODUCTION

According to a communique released by China's National Bureau of Statistics in 2023, China now has 170 million migrant workers from rural to urban areas. Many of these women are already mothers, and their migration involves the care and education of their children. To take better care of their children, many migrant families in China have female migrant workers who "return to their families under the control of family education goals and actively assume the function of raising children" (Mou, MN 2022), while some bring their children to the cities where they work and live with their parents, forming a "family migration" model. (Wang, C.C., & Zhang, C. L. 2017). However, there are still a large number of migrant couples who choose to leave their children in the countryside to be cared for by rural left-behind older adults (Chen, YJ 2023). Mothers who leave their children in the countryside are forced to live away from their children and carry out their duties remotely. This study attempts to take the home camera as an example to discuss the role of the home camera as a monitoring technology in remote motherhood and how rural worker mothers adjust their motherhood based on the home camera. China's economy grown significantly since its economic opening in the 80s particularly in non-agricultural sectors, and thus led to a huge migration of rural labors to Beijing and Guangzhou. The migrated workers has eventually formed a social group namely, migrant workers in which socially referred as 'low status citizens'. The strict regulations of China's household registration system and other regulations pertaining to migration discouraged the migrant workers to bring their children along and living with them (Chen, 2023). Therefore, majority of the migrant workers who are mothers with children decided to leave their children in the hometowns with their grandparents or care takers. These particular group of children were categorized as 'left-behind children (LBCs) or 'stay-at-home children. In general, this study intends to identify the role of HSC as motherhood mediation among rural migrant mothers (MMs) in China. Specifically, the objectives of this study include:

1. To identify emotional implications of MMs through the connected scenes constructed by HSCs in relation to long- distance parenting.
2. To explore reterritorialization effects with maternal interventions of HSC in maintaining MMs-LBCs relationship.

3. To analyze evidence that emerges HSC as mediator in LBCs' behavioral intervention and MMs- guardians' contradictions in the context of long-distance motherhood.

METHODOLOGY

The data for this study was gathered using a qualitative research approach. A series of in-depth face-to-face interviews were carried out in Zhanjiang, China, from August to December 2022. The criteria for selecting informants are the migrant mother whose children live in rural areas and are under the care of by their grandparents (with the youngest is in primary school and the eldest is in Upper secondary school). Through the snowball sampling, a total of 10 migrant mothers and five left-behind children with ages ranging from 13 to 41 have been chosen as the informants. Left-behind children are coded from N1 to N5, whereas the MM are coded from R1 to R10.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This study found that the visibility of the home cameras of migrant workers alleviated the anxiety of motherhood to a certain extent. Based on home cameras, migrant mothers and left-behind children maintain close relationships by constructing flexible and diverse forms of communication, such as real-time care, daily activities, and purposeful praise. In addition to maintaining close relationships, migrant mothers also intervene in the daily behavior of left-behind children through home cameras, such as monitoring and correcting children's improper conduct, supervising children's learning. This kind of long-distance intervention can either promote the close relationship between mother and child or create conflicts between mother and child or mother and grandparents, thus threatening the close relationship. How to negotiate the contradiction between intimate relationships and behavioral intervention has also become an essential part of remote motherhood for migrant workers' mothers.

CONCLUSION

As a digital technology, home cameras provide one-dimensional visibility of migrant workers' maternal duties. Based on home cameras, flexible and diverse communication can be constructed between migrant workers' mothers and left-behind children, such as real-time care, daily activities, and purposeful praise. Children can also tell their stories and express their feelings under the camera to their mothers, who are accustomed to watching their moving images. In addition to maintaining intimate relationships, behavioral intervention is an important part of camera-based motherhood for migrant mothers. Interventions can either promote intimacy between mother and child or create conflict between mother and child and between mother and grandparent, threatening intimacy. How to negotiate the contradiction between intimate relationships and behavioral intervention has also become an essential part of long-distance motherhood for migrant workers' mothers. On the one hand, existing studies on remote parenting of immigrant mothers did not mention the inclusion of home cameras in the scope of discussion; on the other hand, they also ignored the talk of the contradictory relationship between intimate relationships and behavioral intervention and the treatment results. On the one hand, the above research in this paper extends the research on the media

motherhood of migrant workers' mothers to the connected scene constructed by home cameras; on the other hand, it also expands the discussion on the internal contradictions in the process of long-distance motherhood.

معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة (Regulating media content in the United Arab Emirates)

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ملخص البحث

التزام الدولة بضمان جودة وتنوع المعلومات التي تصل إلى المجتمع. كما قدمت الدراسة التوصيات التالية أبرزها: 1. توصي الدراسة الحكومة الإماراتية بالتعزيز المستمر للتشريعات واللوائح المتعلقة بمراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي وضمان تحديثها بانتظام. 2. تشجيع المشاركة المجتمعية في عمليات مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي من خلال تعزيز الشراكة مع منظمات المجتمع المدني والصحفيين المستقلين، ويمكن تنظيم ورش عمل وندوات لزيادة الوعي بحقوق الإعلاميين والمواطنين. 3. ضرورة الاستفادة من التجارب الناجحة في دول أخرى في مجال ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي. فتظهر معايير المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة كأداة حيوية وفعالة لتوجيه وتنظيم الوسائط الإعلامية وضمان تقديم محتوى إعلامي ذو جودة عالية وموثوقية للمشاهدين والمستهلكين. وتعكس هذه المعايير رؤية حضارية تلتزم بالمسؤولية الاجتماعية والمهنية في مجال الإعلام، وتشجع على التنوع والإبداع والأخلاقيات الصحفية في دولة الإمارات.

كلمات مفتاحية: معايير المحتوى الإعلامي، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

تُعتبر مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، ظاهرة أساسية في العصر الحديث وتعكس التزام الدولة بضمان جودة وتنوع المعلومات التي تصل إلى المجتمع. وهدفت الدراسة التي بعنوان "معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة" إلى التعرف على معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي في عرض المحتويات؛ حيث تمت مناقشة موضوع معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج، أهمها: 1. يخضع الصحفيين والمؤسسات الإعلامية حول العالم، لمبادئ أخلاقية متماثلة تحكم سلوكهم، وذلك كالدقة، المصداقية، الحياد، النزاهة، والموضوعية، 2. تعتبر دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة واحدة من الدول الرائدة على الساحة الإعلامية في العالم العربي والعالم بشكل عام، 3. تتسم معايير المحتوى الإعلامي في الإمارات بالعديد من الجوانب المهمة التي تعكس

مقدمة البحث:

ومعنوي للمبادرات الإعلامية التي تسهم في تعزيز الوعي والثقافي، كما تشجع الدولة على توعية الجمهور بكيفية التعامل مع المحتوى الإعلامي والتحقق من مصداقيته من خلال تنفيذ حملات تثقيفية للحد من انتشار المعلومات الزائفة والمضللة (السويد، 2016). من خلال هذا البحث سيتم مناقشة معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة.

تسعى دولة الامارات الى القيام بعملية ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار تحقيق التوازن بين الحاجة إلى الحفاظ على الأمان والنظام الاجتماعي، وبين الحفاظ على حقوق الحرية الإعلامية والتعبير (السويد، 2016). لذلك تعتبر عملية ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي تحديًا معقدًا يتطلب تفكيرًا مستدامًا وحوارًا مستمرًا حول كيفية تحقيق هذا التوازن في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. ومن هنا تظهر مشكلة هذا البحث واهتمام الباحثة في مناقشة معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى:

1. استكشاف وتحليل معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وتطوره عبر الزمن.
2. توضيح المعايير المسؤولة عن مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في البلاد والقوانين واللوائح المتعلقة بضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي.
3. معرفة العوامل المؤثرة في تشكيل المحتوى الإعلامي.

تعتبر دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة واحدة من الدول الرائدة على الساحة الإعلامية في العالم العربي والعالم أجمع بشكل عام. كما تشهد الإمارات نموًا سريعًا ومتسارعًا في مختلف القطاعات الاقتصادية والثقافية، ويأتي دور الإعلام في هذا السياق بأهمية بالغة، حيث تلعب وسائل الإعلام دورًا حيويًا في تشكيل وجهة نظر المجتمع ونقل الأخبار والمعلومات؛ ولهذا السبب تولي دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة اهتمامًا كبيرًا لمراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي، وتهدف هذه المراقبة إلى ضمان نشر معلومات آمنة وموثوقة والحفاظ على القيم والمبادئ الثقافية والاجتماعية للدولة (Martinn et al., 2016).

وتؤمن دولة الإمارات بأهمية حرية التعبير، ولكن مع التركيز على المسؤولية الاجتماعية، هذا يعني أنه يجب أن يتمتع الإعلاميون بالحرية في التعبير عن آرائهم، ولكن يجب أن يكونوا مسؤولين تجاه المحتوى الذي ينشرونه؛ لذلك تلزم الدولة وسائل الإعلام والصحفيين بالالتزام بمعايير الشفافية والمساءلة في عملهم، ويتم مراقبة أداء وسائل الإعلام ومتابعة تقاريرها لضمان الامتثال للمعايير المهنية. وتعمل الدولة على تشجيع التعاون الدولي في مجال مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي ومكافحة التطرف والإرهاب الإعلامي، كما أنها تعمل على تبادل المعلومات والخبرات مع منظمات دولية مثل الأمم المتحدة ومنظمة التعاون الإسلامي. إذ تشجع الحكومة الإماراتية على إنتاج محتوى إعلامي إيجابي وبناء يعكس قيم الدولة وتطلعاتها، ويتم تقديم دعم مالي

ومراقبة الإعلام.

• صاحب السمو الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم له دور كبير في معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي، حيث كانت له جهود كبيرة في تأسيس مكتب تنظيم الإعلام، ووضع قانون (22 و23) الخاص بالمحتوى الإعلامي، لعام 2017.

• هناك عدة عوامل تؤثر في تشكيل المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات، وذلك مثل، التطور التكنولوجي، التسويق والاستراتيجية، الدعم للصناعة الإعلامية، والابتكار والإبداع. الخاتمة

تظهر معايير المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة كأداة حيوية وفعالة لتوجيه وتنظيم الوسائط الإعلامية وضمان تقديم محتوى إعلامي ذو جودة عالية وموثوقية للمشاهدين والمستهلكين، كما تقدم الدراسة التوصيات التالية:

• توصي الدراسة الحكومة الإماراتية، بتشجيع المشاركة المجتمعية في عمليات مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي من خلال تعزيز الشراكة مع منظمات المجتمع المدني والصحفيين المستقلين، ويمكن تنظيم ورش عمل وندوات لزيادة الوعي بحقوق الإعلاميين والمواطنين.

• توصي الدراسة للحكومة بالتعزيز المستمر للتشريعات واللوائح المتعلقة بمراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي وضمان تحديثها بانتظام.

• توصي الدراسة بضرورة تعزيز ودعم الأبحاث الأكاديمية والعلمية في مجال معايير مراقبة المحتوى

منهج البحث:

في هذا البحث تم اتباع المنهج الوصفي في عرض المحتويات؛ حيث تمت مناقشة موضوع معايير ضبط ومراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، من خلال فصلين، حيث يعرض الفصل الأول مقدمة البحث، أهمية البحث، هدف البحث، ونطاق البحث. أما الفصل الثاني يعرض الإطار النظري للبحث ويشمل المبادئ الأخلاقية المتماثلة حول العالم والتي تحكم سلوك الصحفيين والمؤسسات الإعلامية ومعايير المحتوى الاعلامي في دولة الامارات، كما يشمل النتائج والتوصيات.

النتائج والمناقشة

توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج، أهمها:

• يخضع الصحفيين والمؤسسات الإعلامية حول العالم، لمبادئ أخلاقية متماثلة تحكم سلوكهم، وذلك كالدقة، المصداقية، الحياد، النزاهة، والموضوعية.

• تتسم معايير المحتوى الإعلامي في الإمارات بالعديد من الجوانب المهمة التي تعكس التزام الدولة بضمان جودة وتنوع المعلومات التي تصل إلى المجتمع.

• تمتلك دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة معايير صارمة تنظم محتوى وسائل الإعلام والاتصالات، من هذه المعايير، قانون النشر والطباعة، قانون مكافحة جرائم التقنية، معايير المحتوى الرقمي، معايير الإعلان، معايير حقوق الملكية الفكرية، معايير اللغة، معايير الأخلاق والسلوك، وترخيص

والعلمية في مجال مراقبة المحتوى الإعلامي.

• الإعلامي بهدف فهم التحديات واستغلال
الفرص المتاحة والقيام بالأبحاث الأكاديمية

دور الإعلام الأمني في مواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية

دراسة ميدانية على القيادة العامة بشرطة أبوظبي

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ملخص البحث

الكفاءات لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية، ودعم التعاون والتنسيق بين إدارة الإعلام الأمني والمؤسسات ذات العلاقة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية، بالإضافة إلى الإهتمام بتدريب العاملين في إدارة الإعلام الأمني وتأهيلهم للعمل في البرامج الخاصة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية، فضلاً عن ضرورة تخصيص الميزانية المالية الكافية الخاصة بإعداد البرامج الخاصة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى العديد من التوصيات، حيث تمثلت في ضرورة اهتمام الإعلام الأمني بإجراء استطلاعات مستمرة للتعرف على مخاطر الجرائم الإلكترونية، بالإضافة إلى الإهتمام بتدريب العاملين في إدارة الإعلام الأمني وتأهيلهم للعمل في البرامج الخاصة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية، وزيادة اهتمام الإعلام الأمني بنشر التشريعات والقوانين والعقوبات الرادعة للجرائم الإلكترونية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإعلام الأمني - الجريمة الإلكترونية.

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على دور الإعلام الأمني في مواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية، وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، وقد استخدمت الدراسة استمارة الاستبيان على عينة عمدية، حيث تم توزيع (300) استمارة استبيان على عينة الدراسة، تم إسترداد عدد (295) استمارة، وتم فقد عدد (5) استمارات استبيان، وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى عددًا من النتائج من أهمها أن الإعلام الأمني يعتمد على الوقائع الحقيقية في التوعية من خطر الجرائم الإلكترونية، كما تبين أنه ساهم في الوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية من خلال إبراز أنماطها ووسائل ارتكابها، وأيضًا يعمل الإعلام الأمني على نشر التطورات الحديثة في مكافحة أساليب ارتكاب الجرائم الإلكترونية والوقاية منها، علاوة على ذلك فهو يساهم في خلق وعي أمني اجتماعي حول الجرائم الإلكترونية في المجتمع، خاصة جرائم غسيل الأموال وتحويلها بطرق غير مشروعة باستخدام المواقع الإلكترونية، كما أوصت الباحثة بعددًا من التوصيات من أهمها ضرورة اهتمام إدارة الإعلام الأمني بالأنشطة الداعمة لعملية تدريب العاملين واستقطاب

مقدمة:

عام، والتي سوف يكون لها دورًا هامًا في تقليل معدل وقوع هذه النوعية من الجرائم، إذا قاموا بتأدية مهامهم على أكمل وجه (البقلي، 2015).

ومن هذا المنطلق سوف يتم تناول دور الإعلام الأمني في مواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية من خلال دراسة ميدانية على القيادة العامة بشرطة أبو ظبي في هذه الدراسة.

الأدبيات السابقة:

1. دراسة (العنزي والمجالي، 2020) التي هدفت إلى التعرف على دور الإعلام الأمني في مواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية والحد منها من وجهة نظر العاملين في الأجهزة الأمنية في دولة الكويت.
2. دراسة (فراحي وشويح، 2018) التي هدفت إلى التعرف على الإعلام الأمني ودوره في مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية، وإلقاء الضوء على دور الإعلام الأمني في مواجهة الظواهر الإجرامية المستحدثة بكافة أشكالها وصورها.
3. دراسة (أحمد وعبد الكريم، 2018) التي هدفت إلى التعرف على دور الإعلام الأمني في مكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية، ووضع إستراتيجية الإعلام الأمني في الوقاية من الجريمة الإلكترونية.
4. دراسة (السراني، 2011) التي هدفت إلى التعرف على دور الإعلام الأمني في الوقاية من الجريمة، وأساليب الإعلام الأمني في الوقاية من الجريمة.

لقد كثفت الأجهزة الأمنية جهودها، من أجل التصدي للجرائم الإلكترونية نظرًا لخطورتها البالغة، حيث أن هذه النوعية من الجرائم تستهدف الأبرياء الذين لا يستطيعون مكافحتها بسبب قلة خبرتهم في التعامل مع جرائم القرصنة التي تتم على شبكة الإنترنت، ولذلك قامت الأجهزة الأمنية بالتصدي لهذه الظاهرة الإجرامية من خلال توعية المجتمع بمفهوم هذه الجرائم وأخطارها، وطرق ارتكابها من خلال وسائل الإعلام الأمني (مشاري، 2020).

علاوة على ذلك اتجهت دولة الإمارات إلى مواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية في محاولة منها للحد من وقوعها عن طريق الأجهزة الأمنية، والتي تقوم بتطوير التقنيات الخاصة بها من أجل التصدي لهذه الظاهرة المستحدثة، وذلك عن طريق النشرات الإعلامية، والصحافة والتلفزيون، بهدف توعية المجتمع بكافة جوانب الجرائم الإلكترونية (العنزي، 2020).

ولا شك أن دور الإعلام الأمني لا يقتصر على نقل الحقائق الأمنية إلى أفراد المجتمع، بل يسعى جاهدًا إلى خلق وعي أمني من أجل الحفاظ على سلامة الأفراد وأمنهم بشكل عام، كما أن التعاون والتفاعل مع كافة قطاعات الدولة يحقق أيضًا شعور الفرد بالأمن والاستقرار في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. (الخزاعلة والعمارات، 2017)

وتقوم الهيئات والمؤسسات العامة أو الخاصة في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، سواء كانت الأمنية أو التعليمية أو الدينية بتوفير الحماية لأفراد المجتمع بشكل

الإطار المنهجي للدراسة:

لقد اعتمدت الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، حيث أنه يمثل أفضل المناهج الملائمة لتطبيق على دراسة الموضوع، فالمنهج الوصفي التحليلي يمثل أحد الجوانب الهامة من المناهج التي تركز على الظواهر المتنوعة، حيث يعرض المنهج الوصفي التحليلي الأبعاد والمتغيرات، وبناءً على ذلك، فقد تم استخدام الأساليب الإحصائية التي تهتم بتقديم تحليل للبيانات، وذلك عن طريق استخدام برامج مثل (SPSS).

أداة الدراسة:

استمارة الاستبيان باعتبارها أداة منهجية منظمة لجمع البيانات والمعلومات من مفردات العينة من العاملين، سيتم تطبيقها عبر تضمينها الأسئلة المتنوعة التي تمثل كل مجموعة محوراً من المحاور، والتي تهتم بها الدراسة، وتعتبر في مجملها عن الهدف منها، وسيتم استخدامها على عينة عمدية، حيث سيتم تطبيق الاستمارة على عينة تبلغ (300) مفردة.

مجتمع وعينة الدراسة:

يتكون مجتمع الدراسة من العاملين بالقيادة العامة بشرطة أبوظبي، أما عينة الدراسة فسيتم استخدام العينة العمدية، ونظراً لطبيعة الدراسة وصعوبة الوصول إلى مفردات العينة تم إجراء المقابلات للعينة، حيث تم توزيع (300) استمارة استبيان على عينة الدراسة، وقد تم إسترداد عدد (295) استمارة، حيث تم فقد عدد (5) استمارات استبيان، وبذلك بلغ عدد الاستمارات النهائي إجمالي (295) استمارة استبيان.

النتائج والتوصيات:

- النتائج:

1. توجد علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين دور الإعلام الأمني و الجريمة الإلكترونية في المجتمع الإماراتي.
2. توجد علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين دور الإعلام الأمني في الوقاية والحد من الجرائم الإلكترونية في المجتمع الإماراتي وأثره على الجريمة الإلكترونية.
3. توجد علاقة ارتباط معنوية بين معوقات دور الإعلام الأمني في الوقاية والحد من الجرائم الإلكترونية في المجتمع الإماراتي وأثرها على الجريمة الإلكترونية
4. يهتم الإعلام الأمني بإعداد البرامج الإعلامية الهادفة للوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية من خلال إيجاد برامج إعلامية متكاملة تشترك فيها المؤسسات المالية وتكنولوجيا المعلومات للوقاية والحد من الجرائم الإلكترونية.

- التوصيات:

1. يجب أن يهتم الإعلام الأمني بإجراء استطلاعات مستمرة للتعرف على مخاطر الجرائم الإلكترونية.
2. ضرورة اهتمام إدارة الإعلام الأمني بالأنشطة الداعمة لعملية تدريب العاملين واستقطاب الكفاءات لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية ، ودعم التعاون والتنسيق بين إدارة الإعلام الأمني

4. يسهم الإعلام الأمني في التوعية بجرائم الإحتيال الإلكتروني.

5. الاهتمام بإصدار العديد من القوانين لمكافحة الجريمة الإلكترونية والحد منها.

والمؤسسات ذات العلاقة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية.

3. ضرورة تخصيص الميزانية المالية الكافية الخاصة بإعداد البرامج الخاصة بالوقاية من الجرائم الإلكترونية.

مقاربة في متلازمة وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتوعية المجتمعية: دراسة وصفية تحليلية

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كلمات مفتاحية: المنتديات، وسائل التواصل،
التوعية المجتمعية.

المقدمة والخلفية:

تعني وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؛ مواقع وتطبيقات مصممة لتسهيل عملية تواصل بين البشر في جميع أنحاء العالم، وذلك عبر التفاعل من خلال منشورات أو محادثات أو مكالمات صوتية ومرئية. تهدف وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لبناء وتسهيل التواصل بين المجتمعات في جميع البلدان، وذلك عبر مشاركة الأشخاص اهتماماتهم ونشاطاتهم وآراءهم عبر تلك التطبيقات (Darwish, 2017).

المشكلة:

ثمة من يقول؛ إنَّ لوسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية آثارًا إيجابية مثل السماح بالحرية والتعبير عن الذات على شبكة الإنترنت، حين يسمح للأفراد الإعلان عن أنفسهم وتكوين الصداقات. وبسبب الزيادة في مواقع وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية، وجد أن هناك علاقة طردية بين

الخلاصة:

هدف البحث مناقشة الإطار المفاهيمي لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والعلاقة بين وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتوعية المجتمعية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة. من خلال المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، والمنهج الكمي في جمع البيانات، اقتصر البحث على مناقشة الجوانب النظرية والمفاهيمية في مبحثين، الأول وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والثاني التوعية المجتمعية. بينت نتائج البحث: إنَّ لوسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية العديد من الأشكال، منها:

المجلات، ومنتديات الإنترنت، والمدونات الاجتماعية، والمدونات الصغيرة، الويكي، الشبكات الاجتماعية، المدونات الصوتية، والصور، والفيديو، وتصنيف الارتباط الاجتماعي. وتشمل التكنولوجيا على التدوين، وتبادل الصور، مدونات فيديو، وتبادل الموسيقى والصوت عبر بروتوكول الإنترنت.

استخدام هذه الوسائل وزيادة ظاهرة التمر على الإنترنت، وهي ظاهرة التسلط عبر الإنترنت لشخص ما، الوحوش الجنسية، ونقصان التفاعل وجها لوجه. وأيضا وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية قد تعرض الأطفال لصور السلوكيات الجنسية والكحول والتبغ (Storie & Marschlich, 2022). إن المشاركين الذين يستخدمون وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعي، ما هو إلا لتلبية احتياجاتهم الاجتماعية كما كان متصورا، لكنهم عادة ما يصابون بخيبة أمل. وينتمي الأفراد الوحيدون إلى الإنترنت للحصول على الدعم العاطفي، وهذا يسبب مشاكل لأنها تتعارض مع الحياة الاجتماعية الواقعية (Obar & Wildman, 2015). إن وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية تتيح اتساعاً أكثر، لكن ليس بعمق العلاقات التي يحتاج إليها البشر. على الرغم من أنه صنع نقاط مثيرة للاهتمام حول وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية، وكيفية استبدالها التفاعل وجها لوجه، لكنه فشل في الاستشهاد ببعض مصادره (Aichner, et. al., 2021).

الأهداف:

أ. توضيح الإطار المفاهيمي لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؟

ب. بيان العلاقة بين وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتوعية المجتمعية في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة؟

منهج البحث:

أعتمد الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، لمناسبته طبيعة البحث الحالي، لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة والإجابة عن أسئلتها. وقد أختار الباحث المنهج الكمي في جمع البيانات، اعتمادا على الأدبيات ذات الصلة. وحيث إن هذا البحث هو جزء من دراسة ميدانية موسعة، فسوف يقتصر على مناقشة الجوانب النظرية والمفاهيمية. واستنادا لذلك، تكون البحث من مبحثين، كرس الأول لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، فيما عني المبحث الثاني بمناقشة التوعية المجتمعية.

النتائج والخاتمة:

ويرى الباحث، أن نظرية "ماكس فيبر" هذه يمكن أن تكون ضمن إطارها العام، صورة مشابهة لعملية بناء الدولة الإسلامية منذ عصر الرسالة إلى نهاية حكم الدولة العباسية. إذ أن التوعية المجتمعية الذي حققته رسالة الإسلام بنظيرتها الاقتصادية والاجتماعية؛ هي التي أسست بناء الواقع الاجتماعي للمجتمع الإسلامي بنهضة،

وتغيراً اجتماعياً لم يشهد التاريخ له مثيلاً من قبل الميلاد وما بعده حتى اليوم (Ezzani, & Brooks, 2019). ومن هذا المنطلق وارتباطاً بهذه الجذور التاريخية؛ فإن التوعية المجتمعية للأمة هو الذي سيصنع لها واقعاً اجتماعياً، مستنداً على ركائز قوية وواسعة، وأن الوطن العربي يتمتع بإمكانات طبيعية هائلة تؤهله

هكذا نخوض حضاري بعد زوال أو ضعف التكالب عليه من قبل أعداءه، وهو ما يحدث الآن تحت مسميات مزيفة كالديمقراطية، ومناوئة الإرهاب، والحرية ومنع امتلاك أسلحة محرمة، وانتهاك حقوق الإنسان (Badghaish, & Saat, 2020) وغيرها

أبعاد الجرائم الإلكترونية والتدابير اللازمة لمواجهتها: دراسة وصفية تحليلية

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الخلاصة:

تفتح للمستخدم مجالات التواصل وتكوين صدقات ومعارف جديدة في مختلف البلدان. من التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة تلك الجرائم، صياغة معاهدات دولية خاصة بجرائم الكمبيوتر، في جميع أنحاء العالم. تجاوز الطرق التقليدية لنشاطات انفاذ القانون، واكتشاف خيارات جديدة للكشف عن تلك الجرائم ومنعها، تنفيذ حملات توعية جماهيرية، يمكن أن تلعب فيها وسائل التواصل دوراً متميزاً.

المقدمة والخلفية:

الجرائم الإلكترونية هي نشاط إجرامي، يستهدف جهاز كمبيوتر أو شبكة كمبيوتر أو جهازاً متصلاً بالشبكة وتحاول استخدامهم. تقع معظم الجرائم الإلكترونية على أيدي لصوص أو مخترقين يودون كسب الأموال، وأحياناً نادرة أخرى يكون الهدف من وراء الجرائم الإلكترونية هو إلحاق الضرر بأجهزة الكمبيوتر لأسباب غير الربح، وقد تكون هذه

يهدف هذا البحث الى مناقشة حيثيات الجرائم الإلكترونية؛ من حيث الأنواع، والسعة، والتعقيدات، إضافة إلى عرض التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية. من خلال المنهج الوصفي التحليلي؛ تم عرض الموضوع في مبحثين، كرس الأول لحيثيات الجرائم الإلكترونية، فيما عني المبحث الثاني بعرض التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية. مع بيان أمثلة واقعية على تلك الجرائم. بينت نتائج البحث: إنَّ الأمن السيبراني مشكلة كبيرة، وهي تزداد حجماً. لأن التهديدات السيبرانية آخذة في التحول بشكل أكثر تعقيداً ويصعب اكتشافها، إضافة إلى أنهم يهاجمون بوتيرة أكبر. عرض البحث (10) أنواع من تلك الجرائم.

معظم الهجمات الإلكترونية كانت ذات دوافع مالية، تليها سرقة الملكية الفكرية، ثم التجسس. تتيح مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي إجراء الجرائم الإلكترونية، عندما

الأسباب سياسية أو شخصية (Phillips, et. al., 2022).

الجرائم الإلكترونية، وتسمى أيضًا جرائم الكمبيوتر، أو استخدام الكمبيوتر كأداة لتحقيق غايات غير قانونية أخرى، مثل ارتكاب الاحتيال، والاتجار في المواد الإباحية للأطفال والملكية الفكرية، وسرقة الهويات، أو انتهاك الخصوصية. ازدادت أهمية الجرائم الإلكترونية، وخاصة عبر الإنترنت، حيث أصبح الكمبيوتر مركزًا للتجارة والترفيه والحكومة (Leukfeldt, & Holt, 2022). نظرًا للاعتماد المبكر والواسع النطاق لأجهزة الكمبيوتر والإنترنت في الولايات المتحدة، فإن معظم الضحايا الأوائل والأشهر؛ كانت جرائم الإنترنت من الأمريكيين. ومع ذلك، بحلول القرن الحادي والعشرين، بالكاد بقيت قرية صغيرة في أي مكان في العالم لم تتأثر بجرائم الإنترنت من نوع أو آخر (Brands, J., & Van Doorn, 2022).

المشكلة:

تحتوى وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على كثير من المعلومات والتفاصيل، من خلال أخبار وإعلانات يتم مشاركتها ونشرها، وهى معلومات وبيانات تؤدي إلى زيادة الوعي المجتمعي تجاه قضية معينة، وقد تؤدي إلى بث معلومات مضللة تهدف إلى الاحتيال وبالتالي تشكل أرضية خصبة لوقوع جرائم إلكترونية، وهو ما

يعنى أنّ وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي سلاح ذو حدين (AlSharji, et. al., 2018).

ولعل أسوء ما قد يترتب على استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي هو مشاركة بعض المعلومات الشخصية، التي قد تنشر أحياناً في صفحات غير موثوقة، لذلك يجب على المستخدم الحذر عند نشر بياناته ومعلوماته الخاصة، كي لا يكون عرضةً للاستغلال ويصبح ضحية للجريمة الإلكترونية، وهذا ما يسمى بالوعي المجتمعي لأبعاد وعواقب الاستخدام الساذج لوسائل التواصل الاجتماعي (Khan, et. al., 2017 ; Almansoori, et. al., 2021).

الأهداف:

يهدف هذا البحث الى مناقشة حيثيات الجرائم الإلكترونية؛ من حيث الأنواع، والسعة، والتعقيدات، إضافة إلى عرض التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية. من خلال المنهج الوصفي التحليلي؛ تمّ عرض الموضوع في مبحثين، كرسّ الأول لحيثيات الجرائم الإلكترونية، فيما عُنِيَ المبحث الثاني بعرض التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية. مع بيان أمثلة واقعية على تلك الجرائم. بينت نتائج البحث: إنّ الأمن السيبراني مشكلة كبيرة، وهي تزداد حجمًا. لأن التهديدات السيبرانية آخذة في التحول بشكل أكثر تعقيدًا ويصعب اكتشافها، إضافة إلى

أنهم يهاجمون بوتيرة أكبر. عرض البحث (10) أنواع من تلك الجرائم.

منهج البحث:

اعتمد الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، لمناسبته طبيعة البحث الحالي، لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة والإجابة عن أسئلتها. وقد أختار الباحث المنهج الكمي في جمع البيانات، اعتماداً على الأدبيات ذات الصلة. وحيث إنَّ هذا البحث هو جزءٌ من دراسة ميدانية موسعة، فسوف يقتصر على مناقشة الجوانب النظرية والمفاهيمية. واستناداً لذلك، تكون البحث من مبحثين، كرسَّ الأول لحيثيات الجرائم الإلكترونية، فيما عني المبحث الثاني بمناقشة التدابير اللازمة لمواجهة الجرائم الإلكترونية. مع بيان أمثلة واقعية على تلك الجرائم.

النتائج والخاتمة: من جانب آخر، بات من الضروري، العمل على اتخاذ الإجراءات الآتية:

أ. إنشاء هيئة خاصة بتعليم الأمن السيبراني، في المناهج الدراسية للتعليم الجامعي. واعداد برامج دراسية للطلاب الراغبين في تخصص الأمن السيبراني.

ب. تشجيع استخدام أجهزة حماية الأمن السيبراني التي تلي الحد الأدنى من الحماية المطلوبة من قبل القطاع العام واخلاص.

ت. تسهيل الإبلاغ عن الجريمة الإلكترونية من قبل ضحايا تلك الجرائم، وأن يعرفوا أين وكيف يتم الإبلاغ، للحصول على المساعدة في أقرب وقت ممكن.

ث. يمكن أن تلعب مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي دوراً كبيراً في نشر التوعية بين أوساط المجتمع، وفي مختلف شرائحه، بما يفوت فرص الابتزاز، والحد من تلك الجرائم.

وتعوّل دولة الإمارات العربية، على حملات التوعية في بناء منظومة أمنية ضد الجرائم الإلكترونية، وتحقيق الأمن الفكري، وتعنى بمشاركة أفراد المجتمع في مواجهة تلك الجرائم، عبر تحصينهم ذاتياً من التعرض لها، عوضاً عن الاكتفاء فقط بالإجراءات القانونية والرقابية الرسمية (Gibbs, 2020).

أمثلة واقعية على الجرائم الإلكترونية:

في عام 2015، أصدر مكتب إحصاءات العدل الأمريكي (BJS) تقريراً عن سرقة الهوية؛ في العام الماضي، تم استخدام هويات ما يقرب من 1.1 مليون أمريكي بطريقة احتيالية لفتح حسابات مصرفية أو بطاقات ائتمان أو خدمات. كما ذكر التقرير أن 16.4 مليون أمريكي وقعوا ضحية لسرقة الحسابات، مثل استخدام بطاقات الائتمان المسروقة وبطاقات الصراف الآلي (ATM). أظهر تقرير (BJS) أنه في حين أن العدد الإجمالي لضحايا سرقة الهوية في

الولايات المتحدة قد نما بنحو مليون منذ عام
2012، فقد انخفض إجمالي الخسائر التي تكبدها
الأفراد منذ عام 2012 بنحو 10 مليارات دولار إلى
15.4 مليار دولار.

Chapter 4:

Islamic Studies, History & Civilisation

THE NOTION OF PHILOSOPHY IN ISLAM: AN ANALYSIS

Pengertian Falsafah dalam Islam: Satu Analisis

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Abstract

The philosophical study of scholarship from Islamic perspective must understand the concept of the essence of human beings as the best creation of Allah with a set of potentials. Therefore, there needs to be an integrated of philosophy with the values of Islamic teachings. In contemporary time, the Western intellectual tradition perceives erroneously that Islamic Philosophy is a borrowed ideas and perceptions, which have been transmitted from Greek philosophy. However, the Islamic philosophical study by the Islamic intellectuals shows that it is deeply rooted in the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him). Islamic philosophy has been developed gradually by the potential Muslim scholars with its concepts, ideas, principles, and many of the questions derived from the original sources of Islam. In this context, the study aims to explore the role of the Qur'an and Sunnah in the formulation, elucidation, and integration of the major philosophical traditions and thoughts cultivated by noted Islamic philosophers from al-Kindi onwards. Applying qualitative thematic analysis, we argue that, with a deep knowledge of the Qur'an and Sunnah, these Muslim philosophers over the centuries established a strong connection between philosophy and the revealed sources of Islam. Therefore, a philosophical hermeneutics of the Sacred Text is an authentic source of Islamic philosophy. The study also examines the influence of Islamic philosophy on Western philosophy and the influence of Western philosophy on Islamic philosophy. Lastly, the paper postulates that an integrated approach, bridging revelation and philosophic gap, may potentially have a significant impact on community development in society by safeguarding people's faiths (Aqidah) and encouraging the growth of sustainable knowledge, which is a gift that elevates humanity towards achieving divine guidance from Allah for the entire human race.

Keywords: *Islamic philosophy, notion, al-Qur'an, al-Sunnah, and Muslim philosophers.*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Some western philosophers hypothetically and critically perceive that the Islamic philosophy is not original in nature rather it is a copy concept from western classical philosophy. In this respect, Dever, J. (2016). opines that the evolution of Islamic philosophy from its origins in the Greek tradition to the present day. The similar tone is found in Fakhry, M. (2004). who comments that the development of Islamic philosophy, originally inherited from Greek philosophers, then translated into Latin, and influential for the experts think Europe so he was given the title of Aristoteles as an interpreter of philosophy.

Considering the above argument, the study aims to examine the fact that Islamic philosophy is beyond such negativity and criticism. Many references show that Islamic philosophy is an inspiration of the Qur'an and Sunnah, and it is developed gradually by the Muslim scholars.

According to some prominent Muslim scholars the cultivation and development of Islamic philosophy have been succeeded in reviving an ancient heritage that has long been lost. The tradition of the study of this philosophy in the West is nearly one thousand years old and can be divided into three phases, namely, the medieval period of translation, analysis, and study of Arabic texts; the second wave of translation and study in the Renaissance following the medieval effort, and finally a new attempt to study Islamic philosophy, which began in earnest in the nineteenth century, and which continues to this day (Khan & Tantray, 2021). Apart from the above argument for revising this ancient wisdom, Muslim philosophers also claimed that the Qur'an and Hadith are the source and inspiration of Islamic philosophy. In the holy scripture, some terms indicate the activity of thinking (*tafakkur*) to obtain the truth. In addition to the word *hikmah*, there is also the word "*al-ḥaqiqah*" which shows a very close significance between philosophy and religious revelation. This word means truth and reality, which are closely related to God because one of the good names of God (*al-asma al-ḥusna*) is *al-Ḥaqq*. Many verses invite readers to think and think about reality and call these thinkers with the term "*ulu al-bab*". The source from the Qur'an that most clearly implies philosophy is the story of *Luqman al-Ḥakim*, statements show similar things, such as: "*And Allah will teach him the book and hikmah*" (Q, 3:48).⁴

Problem Statement: The ongoing discourse regarding the origins and authenticity of Islamic philosophy has generated debates, with some scholars arguing that it lacks originality and reflects an adaptation of Western classical philosophy. In support of this, Nasr, S. H. (2006). states that there is a perception in the Western intellectual tradition that Islamic philosophy is merely a collection of borrowed ideology from Greek philosophy. Similarly, Fakhry (2004) comments on the development of Islamic philosophy, suggesting that it originated from Greek philosophers and was subsequently translated into Latin, influencing European thinkers, and earning the title of Aristotelian philosophy interpreter. In contrast, proponents of Islamic philosophy assert its originality, maintaining that it is a genuine tradition deeply rooted in the Qur'an and Sunnah, reinvigorating a heritage that has eroded over time. This research aims to delve into the core of this debate and ascertain whether Islamic philosophy indeed constitutes an original and self-sustaining tradition. To bolster the claim of originality and independence in Islamic philosophy, this study will scrutinize Qur'anic references to wisdom (*hikmah*) and its bestowment by Allah. In the Qur'an says, "*And Allah will teach him the book and hikmah*" (Q, 3:48). Through this exploration, this research endeavours to illuminate the genuine origins of Islamic philosophy, thereby contributing to a comprehensive understanding of its historical evolution and its relationship with Islamic scripture.

Research Objectives

- I. To examine the concept, origin, and emergence of Islamic philosophy, which has been deeply rooted in the Quran and Sunnah.
- II. To analyse the influence of Islamic philosophy on Western philosophy as well as the influence of Western philosophy on Islamic philosophy in some philosophical issues.
- III. To provide an integrated approach to bridge the gap between revelation and philosophy, which may potentially have a significant impact on community development by safeguarding people's faith and encouraging the growth of sustainable knowledge.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is applied a qualitative method and library research to analyse primary and secondary data sourced from al-Qur'an, al-Hadith, articles, journals, and books. This approach

⁴ Al-Qur'an, 3:48.

offers a robust and insightful means of comprehending intricate phenomena by delving into the wealth of existing literature within a specific field. By conducting in-depth content analysis and thematic coding, qualitative researchers aim to uncover concealed patterns, explore subtleties, and construct a comprehensive narrative, thus facilitating a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Meanings and Concept of Islamic Philosophy

The term "Philosophy" or "*filsafat*" in Bahasa is believed to have originated from the Greek words "*philos*" meaning "love" and "*sophos*" meaning "wisdom." (Ramadhani, 2020).⁵ The Islamic philosophers claimed that philosophy is identified with the term "ḥikmah"⁶ in the Quran so that here we can see a more divine style of the philosophical tradition in Islam. The early Islamic philosopher, al-Kindi (801-873 AD) wrote in his book 'Fi al-Falsafah al-Ula' that philosophy means 'ḥikmah' and "Philosophy is the knowledge of the reality of things within people's possibility because the philosopher's end in theoretical knowledge is to gain truth and in practical knowledge to behave in accordance with the truth" (Sharif, 1963)⁷. Al-Qur'an says, *And Allah will teach him the book and ḥikmah*" (Q, 3:48). The concept of Islamic philosophy lies in the exploration of knowledge, encompassing divine and human wisdom. Rooted in the Quran and Hadith, it seeks to grasp the essence of philosophy (*falsafah*), often linked with hikmah. This philosophy delves into the understanding of the true nature of things, both theoretically and practically, while continuously seeking truth. It places a strong emphasis on purifying and perfecting the human soul, going beyond mere intellectual pursuits to foster holistic wisdom and spiritual growth. Islamic philosophers view philosophy as the quest for wisdom and truth, uniting theoretical knowledge with soul purification (Nasr, 1996).

Emergence of Islamic philosophy

The early Islamic Period, spanning from the 7th to the 9th century CE, laid the foundation for the development of Islamic philosophy by translating Greek philosophical texts into Arabic and fostering the intellectual contributions of *Mu'tazilite* theologians who sought to harmonize reason with revelation. This transformative period set the stage for the Islamic Golden Age, spanning from the 9th to the 13th century CE, characterized by the Translation Movement sponsored by the Abbasid Caliphate. During this era, luminaries like Al-Kindi, played a pivotal role in translating and preserving ancient knowledge. These early philosophers paved the way for later luminaries like Al-Farabi, Avicenna (Ibn Sina), and Al-Ghazali, who made profound contributions to Islamic philosophy, ethics, and theology. Subsequently, the post-Golden Age period witnessed the emergence of Illuminationist Philosophy and the influence of Sufism. In contemporary times, Islamic philosophy has adapted to address modern challenges, with thinkers like Muhammad Iqbal and Seyyed Hossein Nasr striving to reconcile Islamic thought with the complexities of the modern world.

Origin and Source of Islamic Philosophy

According to Nasr, (1996) the term '*falsafah*' which is inherited from ancient sources as a synonymous term of philosophy has been identified with the Qur'anic term hikmah believing the origin of hikmah to be divine. In this connection, the first of the Islamic philosophers, al-

⁵ Ramadani Y. 2020: The Beginning of Islamic Philosophy.

⁶ For the use of hikmah in the Qur'an and Hadith see S. H. Nasr, "The Qur'an and Hadith as Source and Inspiration of Islamic Philosophy".

⁷ Sharif, M. M. (1963). A History of Muslim philosophy.

Kindl denoted his definition of philosophy, and later the concept of Islamic philosophy has been developed by the other philosophers - Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali and Ibn Rushd.

Islamic philosophy has its origins in a rich tapestry of sources that have contributed to its development and evolution over time. The Quran⁸, central to Islamic faith, plays a foundational role in Islamic philosophy (Khan & Tantray, 2021). Addressing metaphysical and ontological questions (Q,112: 1-4), (Al-Faruqi, 1992), ethical and moral principles (Q, 4:36), epistemology(Q,96:1), Cosmology and Creation (Q, 21:30). , the nature of the self and the soul(Q,75:2), Justice and Fairness (Q, 4:135), Islamic philosophers like Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, and Avicenna further developed and integrated Greek rationalism with Islamic thought, seeking to establish a philosophical basis for theology. While some, like Al-Kindi, emphasized the harmony between philosophy and religion, others, like Al-Farabi and Avicenna, upheld the primacy of philosophical truth and sought to reconcile metaphysical ideas with religious doctrines. The Hadith collections, containing the sayings and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), have also been essential sources for Islamic philosophy, guiding scholars in their exploration of ethical and moral issues, the importance of knowledge and intellect (H, 224)⁹, wisdom and understanding (H, 135)¹⁰, reason, and consultation (H, 2727)¹¹. Therefore, Islamic philosophy emerged as a synthesis of various philosophical traditions and religious teachings, with the Quran and Hadith serving as foundational sources.

Islamic Philosophy Influences on the Western philosophy

There is a profound influence of Islamic philosophy on Western philosophy (Hilmi, U. 1961). particularly during the Middle Ages. Through the preservation and transmission of Greek philosophical works, commentaries and interpretations by Islamic philosophers, the enduring impact of figures like Avicenna and Averroes (Ramadhani, (2020). The contributions to philosophical methodology, ethical and political thought, scientific inquiry, and interfaith dialogues, Islamic philosophy played a pivotal role in shaping the development of Western philosophy. Its legacy is evident in the methodologies of inquiry, logical analysis, and dialectical reasoning that continue to underpin Western philosophical traditions, making it an indispensable chapter in the shared history of human thought.

Western philosophy Influences on the Islamic Philosophy

In some cases, western philosophy has an influence on the Muslim philosophy. This influence has arisen from various historical, intellectual, and sociopolitical factors, such as colonialism, globalization, and increased interactions between Western and Muslim-majority societies. The encounter between these two intellectual traditions led to the introduction of Western philosophical ideas into Islamic thought, resulting in a vibrant exchange of concepts and methodologies that enriched Islamic philosophical discourse. This ongoing dialogue between Western and Islamic philosophy demonstrates the capacity of philosophical thought to evolve and adapt, transcending cultural and geographical boundaries and contributing to a more interconnected and enriched global philosophical discourse and interconnected understanding of the scientific enterprise (Corbon, 1994).

⁸ Al-Quran, 112:1-4, 96:1, 21:30, 75:2, 4:135.

⁹ Sunnan Ibn Majah, Book 1, Hadith Number 224.

¹⁰ Sahih al-Bukhari, Book 73, Hadith Number 135.

¹¹ Sunan Abu Dawood, Book 18, Hadith 2727.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, the study reveals that Islamic philosophy is deeply rooted in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, not it is merely a borrowed ideology from Greco-Alexandrian philosophy Islamic philosophy has its own unique concepts, ideas, and principles derived from the sources of Islam itself. It emphasizes that a deep understanding of the Qur'an and Sunnah has allowed Muslim philosophers to establish a strong connection between philosophy and the revealed sources of Islam. Additionally, the paper explores the influence of Islamic philosophy on Western philosophy and vice versa.

Dealing with Islamic philosophy is challenging due to the vast and intricate nature of the subject matter. Islamic philosophy spans centuries and encompasses a wide array of philosophical traditions, making it difficult to provide comprehensive coverage in a single article. Furthermore, there is a limited primary source written by Islamic philosophers compared to other philosophical traditions. Additionally, navigating the intricate relationship between philosophy and religion in Islamic thought can be complex, as writers must take into consideration to religious sensitivities and exploring philosophical ideas critically. Knowledge. By safeguarding people's faith and encouraging the pursuit of divine guidance, Islamic philosophy contributes to the elevation of humanity.

AN EXPLORATION OF HAMKA'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE ISSUE OF KHURAFAT OF THE MALAY HISTORY IN THE BOOK "PERBENDAHARAAN LAMA"

Penerokaan Perspektif Hamka Terhadap Isu Khurafat Sejarah Melayu Dalam Buku "Perbendaharaan Lama"

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Abstract

Islam is founded on two fundamental pillars: the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Despite the rapid advancements in civilization and global scientific progress, superstitions persist across successive generations. This article aims to analyze Hamka's perspective on khurafat (superstition) related to the history of the Malay world as presented in the book "Perbendaharaan Lama" (The Old Treasury). This book is a valuable primary reference as it investigates specific Malay histories. History distortions can potentially disseminate inaccurate information and even distort facts into myths. A qualitative research approach was employed to conduct this analysis, utilizing content analysis. This study has provided evidence supporting the assertion that Hamka is a scholarly individual with a particular inclination for the field of History, with a specific focus on the Malay world. Nevertheless, many aspects of Malay history have been classified as myths, which may negatively affect religious belief.

Keywords: *Khurafat, Malay world, hamka*

INTRODUCTION

Islam is founded on two fundamental sources: the Qur'an and the Sunnah. The core of both is the notion of tawhid, which motivates everything in Islamic philosophy (Kounsar, 2016). It implies belief in the oneness of Allah as the essential teaching of Islam, which enables men to understand everything in the universe. The phrase "*Lailaha illallah*" (There is no god but Allah) is the base of Tawhid. Understanding the whole meaning of this kalimah allows a believer to strengthen his faith in Allah (Ali, 2006). For believers, understanding the correct belief is essential. Deviation from the faith is clearly wrong. Abdul Fatah, as cited in Adam et al. (2015), notes that Malay society is easily exposed to spiritual influence, which may lead to the deviant form of Islamic faith. khurafat astray Muslims from the path of fitrah. Belief in khurafat that occurs in society can lead to shirk, whether hidden (*khafy*) or huge (*jaly*). It continues to be believed by society as they guess it is not contrary to Islamic law or because they are ignorant of the genuine teachings of Islam (Abdullah, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the research design applied qualitative with a content analysis approach. Qualitative content analysis is a commonly used method for analyzing written material, such as text, documents, or transcripts of interviews or focus groups (Cole, 1988; Elo et al., 2014). Researcher employed content analysis approach to explore Hamka's perspective of khurafat related to history of Malay.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The root word khurafat refers to the word *خرف* which means the mind is broken because it is old (Manzūr, 1119). In lexicology, myth is commonly used to explain the meaning of khurafat in English. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2013) illustrates the definition of myth is an ancient story or set of stories, especially the early history of group of people about natural events and facts. Al-Harithy (2017) explained that the term *usthurah* *أسطورة* or *أساطير* in the Quran has similarities with the term khurafat. The word *usthurah* means information that has no basis (Ma'luf, n.d.). According to Syifa' (2020) as published in Pimpinan Wilayah Muhammadiyah website, khurafat is the belief in false stories, legends, and fairy tales that contradict sound reasoning and logic, and can mislead one's faith.

The belief about the origin of the people of this archipelago is rooted in dynamism-animism (Rahmat, 1983). Muslims in Malay Archipelago respect the tradition and accommodate it into their religious practices (Rahmat, 1983). Moreover, the distortion of Islamic belief system is firmly inherited from pre-Islamic belief systems like animism-dynamism and Hindu-Buddhism (Zabidi, 2020). Furthermore, the spread of Islam in the archipelago are not well documented in the historical records. Therefore, scholars have different theories about the spread of Islam in the archipelago (Hamka, 1950).

In this study, the researcher refers to the decision of JAKIM as a representative viewpoint on "Khurafat" according to Muslim scholars (Jakim, 1996). Che Zarina Sha'ari in Chek & daud (2016) stated that there isn't a specific verse that explicitly mentions the word "Khurafat". Ibn al-Kalby explained that khurafat is the name of a young man of *bany 'udzrah* from the Juhainah area, he was kidnapped by the jinn (Manzūr, 1119)

There are eight elements of khurafat related to Malay history will be discussed which include 1) Kings are descendant of gods 2) The flying horse of Sembrani 3) Aftabul Ardh: King of ocean 4) Nyi Roro Kidul: the goddess of the Southern Ocean of java 5) Sunan Kalijaga met the prophet physically 6) Hikayat cindur mato 7) Siti Malangkai was descendant of princess Balqis 8) Sunan Bonang Journey to Mecca (Hamka, 1982).

One of the mentioned stories above that Hamka highlights in *Perbendaharaan Lama* is the phenomenon of khurafat related to individuals residing in the depth of sea. Additionally, there is a narrative describe the marriage between individuals from the surface and those residing in the depth of the sea. To illustrate this phenomenon, Hamka mentioned:

The author of the fairy tale "History of Malay" include includes the Sufi's interpretation and fancies of those who were considered "gods" of Malay kings... The king Asuran entered the sea with a glass coffin. Inside the sea, he encountered the king of all oceans. That was the king of Aftabul Ardh! He stayed at the bottom of the sea for three years until he married the daughter of the king of Aftabul Ardh, namely Princess Mahtabu'l Bahr. (Hamka, 1982, p. 217)

Both kings Asuran and Aftabul Ard are key components within the genealogical lineage of the Malay monarch in the archipelago. Sulalatus Salatin elucidates that the renown of the Malay monarchs includes King Sulaiman alaihi salam as their ancestors (2012).

CONCLUSION

The Malay world possesses a culturally diversified and historically significant civilizational heritage, encompassing several religious and philosophical traditions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, animism, and dynamism. Superstitious practices are deeply rooted in the cultural framework of certain societies. Furthermore, individuals of Malay society frequently encounter spiritual practices that, if not approached with proper comprehension, may result in exits from their religious beliefs.

Hence, it is necessary for Muslims to undertake endeavours aimed at comprehending khurafat and implementing suitable measures to mitigate its impact, as these actions play a crucial role in safeguarding the authenticity and integrity of their religious beliefs.

UNDERSTANDING ISLAMIC MODERNIZATION REFORM IN THE DISCOURSE OF TARIQ RAMADAN: AN ANALYSIS

Memahami Reformasi Pemodenan Islam Dalam Wacana Tariq Ramadan: Satu Analisis

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Abstract

A number of Muslim scholars believed that the process of modernization is indispensable in the contemporary Muslim life. Yet, some may contradict the view that it might contradict the tenets of Islamic belief and challenge the fundamental beliefs of Muslim. Modernization is also part of Muslim work especially in the Europe and the West. However, some Muslims repudiate the idea because they believe that reformation involves changing the teaching of Islam. According to Zakariya (2005) he stated the reformation of religion does not include altering the fundamental teachings of Islam or introducing non-Islamic components into Islam. Thus, this study would like to investigate the work of Tariq Ramadan and his vision of Islamic modernization reform. The method of this study is qualitative research which focuses on his main magnum opus which is *Islam, the West and the Challenges of Modernity*. This study found out that the work of Tariq Ramadan has impacted the life of contemporary Muslims particularly in the Europe and the West. The findings show that there are three main characters that contribute to Islamic modernization reform, (1) *ijtihad*, (2) governance ethics, (3) political revival.

Keywords: *Islamic modernization reform, Tariq Ramadan, challenges*

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Issue

Modernization took place during the time of the Prophet and at the beginning of the Islamic world. However, the issue of modernization is still being a talk of the public because they consider it as a reform that changes the guidance of Islam, the Quran, and the Sunnah. According to Zakariya (2005) he mentioned the reformation of religion does not involve modifying the essential teachings of Islam or incorporating non-Islamic components into Islam. Rather, Islamic reform is a return to the core origins of Islam as practiced by the prophets and early generations of Muslims, uncontaminated by contradictory actions and beliefs. Reformation does not change the doctrines of Islam; rather, it improves something to make it better and more effective.

2. The Real Problem/Issues

Modernization is misunderstood by many people there. They believe that modernization is changing the root of Islam.

3. Objective

- 1) To identify the chronology of Islamic reform.
- 2) To investigate the concept of modernization that is the driving force for Islamic reform.
- 3) To identify Tariq Ramadan's views on Islamic modernization reform.

METHODOLOGY

The method of this study is qualitative research which focuses on his main magnum opus which is Islam, the West, and the Challenges of Modernity.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study found out that the work of Tariq Ramadan has impacted the life of contemporary Muslims particularly in the Europe and the West. The findings show that there are three main characters that contribute to Islamic modernization reform, (1) ijtihad, (2) governance ethics, (3) political revival.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study was done to clarify the discourse of Tariq Ramadan in Islamic modernization reform through three concepts, ijtihad, governance ethics and political revival.

ISU DAN CABARAN DAKWAH KEPADA GOLONGAN MUALAF: ANALISIS PANDANGAN PARA PENGAJAR

Issues and Challenges of Dakwah to the Converts: Analysis of Teachers' Viewpoints

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Abstrak

Dakwah didefinisikan sebagaimana suatu usaha mulia dalam mengajak umat Islam kembali kepada Allah S.W.T. Ia merupakan perbuatan menyambung risalah para nabi dan rasul terdahulu dengan mengeluarkan manusia daripada gelapnya kejahilan kepada terangnya petunjuk. Mereka yang baru memeluk agama dikenali sebagai golongan mualaf. Mutakhir ini, kita seringkali mendapat perkhabaran tentang pengislaman melalui media sosial baik dari kalangan orang ternama mahupun rakyat jelata. Namun, jika diperhalusi, terdapat pelbagai isu yang terkait dengan golongan mualaf, baik sebelum mereka memeluk agama Islam mahupun selepas pengislaman. Mereka mengalami kesukaran untuk mendapat akses kepada program pendidikan dan bahan rujukan yang bersesuaian bagi peningkatan kefahaman, amalan serta penghayatan Islam. Tambahan pula, ada segelintir masyarakat Muslim sendiri yang tidak mengendahkan golongan minoriti ini. Artikel yang berbentuk kualitatif ini melibatkan analisis data daripada kajian terdahulu, temu bual individu dan kumpulan fokus daripada tenaga pengajar mualaf daripada setiap daerah di Negeri Sembilan untuk mengutip maklumat tentang kaedah dan silibus pengajaran mualaf semasa serta cadangan penambahbaikan. Hasil dapatan menunjukkan beberapa isu berbangkit berkaitan dengan situasi mualaf, silibus pengajaran dan tenaga pengajar menjadi pola perbincangan yang mesti diberi perhatian. Beberapa faktor penyumbang turut dikesan dan beberapa langkah telah diutarakan dalam kajian ini untuk tujuan pembaharuan dan penambahbaikan.

Kata kunci: dakwah, pendidikan, isu, mualaf, Negeri Sembilan.

Pengenalan

Seorang Muslim yang baru menganut agama Islam dikenali dengan gelaran 'mualaf'. Dalam surah al-Taubah ayat 60, Allah S.W.T. menjelaskan bahawa golongan mualaf adalah golongan yang dijinakkan atau dilembutkan hatinya untuk mengesakan Allah dalam menjalankan segala perintah-Nya dan menjauhi larangan-Nya. Mereka juga dikategorikan sebagai salah satu daripada orang yang layak menerima zakat. Gelaran lain yang seringkali diguna pakai kepada golongan ini termasuklah 'saudara baru', menggambarkan keutuhan persaudaraan sesama Muslim. Adalah menjadi tanggungjawab orang Islam umumnya untuk memberi sokongan dan bimbingan kepada para mualaf pasca pengislaman ke arah pemahaman Islam yang sebenar. Menyantuni golongan ini juga dikategorikan sebagai salah satu daripada amalan yang dihukumkan sebagai fardhu kifayah. Dengan pendidikan yang mantap dan holistik, serta sokongan rohani dan jasmani, mampu memantapkan akidah mualaf sekaligus membendung mereka daripada kembali kepada kepercayaan asal (Faezy Adenan et. al, 2021). Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Operasi JAKIM semasa ucapan beliau dalam Majlis Penutup Konvensyen Pendidikan Tinggi Islam Mualaf Malaysia 2021 berkata, berdasarkan statistik Bahagian Dakwah JAKIM, jumlah pertambahan golongan mualaf di Malaysia saban tahun dianggarkan

seramai 10,000 orang dari tahun 2010 hingga 2018, dengan purata seramai 2,000 orang setahun (Samadi Ahmad, 2021). Namun dibalik statistik ini, tidak dinafikan bahawa transisi pasca pengislaman merupakan salah satu detik sukar yang harus ditempuhi oleh golongan mualaf kerana terdapat pelbagai isu dan permasalahan yang timbul, khususnya buat mualaf di Malaysia. Oleh itu, kajian ini memfokuskan kepada isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh mualaf di Malaysia serta mencadangkan beberapa inisiatif sebagai jalan penyelesaian.

METODOLOGI

Kajian yang berbentuk kualitatif ini secara umumnya, melibatkan analisis data daripada kajian terdahulu, serta temu bual individu dan kumpulan fokus daripada tenaga pengajar mualaf daripada setiap daerah di Negeri Sembilan. Sebuah borang selidik (*Google Form*) telah diedarkan kepada 29 orang tenaga pengajar mualaf semasa Bengkel Modul Pendidikan Mualaf anjuran Jabatan Hal Ehwal Agama Islam Negeri Sembilan (JHEAINS) pada 9 hingga 11 Jun 2023 bertempat di Avillion Admiral Cove Hotel, Port Dickson. Tujuan pengedaran adalah untuk mengutip maklumat tentang kaedah dan silibus pengajaran mualaf semasa serta cadangan penambahbaikan pengajaran & pembelajaran mualaf. Kaedah menganalisis data termasuklah melibatkan bahan rujukan dari al-Quran, hadis, kitab-kitab muktabar, kajian lepas, artikel jurnal dan kertas kerja persidangan juga diguna pakai.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Hasil dapatan menunjukkan terdapat tiga bentuk permasalahan utama mualaf di Negeri Sembilan berdasarkan respon yang diberikan daripada tenaga pengajar Kelas Agama Mualaf (KAM), Sukarelawan Rakan Ziarah (SRZ) serta fasilitator Kursus Asas Mualaf (anjuran JHEAINS). Tiga bentuk permasalahan utama ini adalah melibatkan 1) Pengajar dan silibus, 2) situasi mualaf, dan 3) psikologi dan mental mualaf. Setelah dirumuskan, permasalahan utama mualaf ini dapat dibahagikan seperti berikut:

Jadual 12.1: Tiga bentuk permasalahan utama mualaf di Negeri Sembilan

<i>Pengajar & Silibus</i>	<i>Situasi mualaf</i>	<i>Psikologi & Mental mualaf</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ketiadaan modul khusus & rasmi/modul tidak bertahap. 2. Ketiadaan bimbingan khusus/teknik/bengkel mengajar. 3. Kekurangan tenaga pengajar 4. Kekurangan alat bantu mengajar (ABM) 5. Kekurangan pengajar yang boleh berbahasa asing. 6. Kurang kekerapan kelas mengakibatkan pengulangan silibus untuk beberapa sesi pertemuan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tidak bersedia untuk belajar/tiada komitmen 2. Buta huruf/tidak memahami bahasa Melayu 3. Tiada asas bahasa Arab/tidak kenal huruf Hijaiyah 4. Tempat belajar kurang kondusif (SRZ) 5. Tiada kenderaan untuk ke kelas (KAM) 6. Komunikasi kurang baik antara pengajar & mualaf 7. Kehadiran tidak konsisten kerana memilih subjek yang disukai sahaja 8. Kekangan masa belajar kerana bekerja 9. Sukar meninggalkan amalan agama terdahulu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Memberontak & mengugut tenaga pengajar 2. Tujuan pengislaman yang salah (e.g.: berkahwin, mengharapkan bantuan zakat) 3. Masalah kesihatan/OKU/uzur. 4. Tiada sokongan moral/tekanan hidup 5. Lemah semangat dan tiada keyakinan diri

KESIMPULAN

Secara keseluruhan, terdapat pelbagai inisiatif dan kaedah yang boleh diusahakan secara kreatif

dan bersama dalam masyarakat bagi membantu memperkasakan program pengajaran dan pembelajaran muafaf. Pengkaji telah memilih 5 isu utama untuk dibahaskan sebagai fokus perbincangan, 3 daripadanya berkaitan pengajar dan silibus, 1 berkaitan situasi muafaf dan 1 berkaitan keadaan psikologi dan mental muafaf. Pengkaji merasa terpanggil dalam menghayati seruan baginda Nabi Muhammad S.A.W. dalam sebuah hadis yang ke 36 daripada kitab Hadis 40 karangan Imam Nawawi, dalam bab memenuhi keperluan seorang Muslim: Daripada Abu Hurairah r.a. daripada Rasulullah S.A.W. baginda bersabda yang bermaksud: "Barangsiapa yang melapangkan seorang mukmin dari kesusahan di dunia, nescaya Allah akan melapangkannya dari kesusahan di dunia dan di akhirat. Dan sesiapa yang memudahkan urusan orang yang susah, Allah akan memudahkan urusannya di dunia dan di akhirat. Dan sesiapa yang menutupi (aib) seorang Muslim, Allah akan menutupinya (aibnya) di dunia dan di akhirat. Dan Allah akan menolong seorang hamba selama mana hamba itu menolong saudaranya (yang lain)." Riwayat Muslim (No. 2699).

KEPERLUAN PENDIDIKAN AL-QURAN DALAM KALANGAN MURID BERKEPERLUAN KHAS MASALAH PEMBELAJARAN (MBKMP)

The Need for Al-Quran Education Among Students With Special Needs (Learning Problems)

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PENGENALAN

Murid Berkeperluan Khas Masalah Pembelajaran (MBKMP) merupakan insan yang perlu dibentuk menjadi manusia yang sempurna dan mentaati Allah SWT. Ini kerana mereka juga adalah makhluk yang dipertanggungjawabkan oleh Allah SWT untuk memainkan peranan sebagai hamba dan khalifah Allah SWT. Sebagai hamba Allah SWT, manusia diperintahkan untuk melakukan ibadat sebagaimana yang disyariatkan-Nya. Oleh itu, amat perlu bagi golongan ini mempelajari ilmu al-Quran sebagai panduan hidup, sumber untuk mengenal Allah sebagai Pencipta dan sebagai pembentuk adab dan akhlak yang baik.

Murid Berkeperluan Khas Masalah Pembelajaran (MBKMP) sangat perlu di bimbing untuk mempelajari al-Quran sebagai panduan hidup agar dapat beribadat kepada Allah sebagai Pencipta dan dengan ilmu al-Quran ini dapat dijadikan sebagai benteng agar mereka tidak terjerumus dengan masalah sosial yang sangat membimbangkan pada hari ini.

Kata kunci: *Pendidikan AL-Quran, Pendidikan Islam, Murid Berkeperluan Khas, Pendidikan Khas.*

LATAR BELAKANG DAN ISU

Cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh guru khususnya guru Pendidikan Islam adalah memupuk kepercayaan MBKMP ini dan memastikan mereka memberikan sepenuh tumpuan kepada sesi pengajaran al-Quran yang dikendalikan. Apabila kepercayaan telah di pupuk maka mudahlah untuk GPI untuk membimbing mereka mengaji al-Quran di samping menerapkan nilai-nilai murni yang terkandung dalam al-Quran tersebut.

Pada hari ini, MBKMP ini tidak dapat lari daripada isu pemasalahan sosial seperti ketagihan melayari internet, tidak mendirikan solat bagi yang mampu dan terjebak dengan masalah sosial seperti penyalahgunaan dadah dan gangguan seksual. Justeru mempelajari ilmu al-Quran merupakan satu keperluan jasmani dan rohani bagi melindungi golongan ini daripada terjebak dengan perkara-perkara yang negatif.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah Kualitatif iaitu temubual dan analisis dokumen seperti buku-buku dan artikel.

OBJEKTIF KAJIAN

Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menganalisis keperluan mempelajari ilmu al-Quran di kalangan Murid Berkeperluan Khas Masalah Pembelajaran (MBKMP) di sekolah rendah.

DAPATAN & PERBINCANGAN

Murid Berkeperluan Khas Masalah pembelajaran (MBKMP) adalah anak istimewa yang dipertanggungjawabkan oleh Allah SWT untuk memainkan peranan sebagai hamba dan khalifah Allah SWT mengikut kadar kemampuan mereka tersendiri. Mereka juga menjalani kehidupan sebagai seorang muslim yang normal seperti solat, berpuasa dan lain – lain ibadat, namun terhad mengikut kemampuan mereka. Oleh itu, guru-guru Pendidikan Islam baik di sekolah rendah atau menengah memikul tugas dan amanah yang berat dalam mendidik dan membimbing MBKMP supaya dapat mengenal al-Quran dan melaksanakan ibadat dalam kehidupan seharian. Dapatan kajian mendapati MBKMP sangat perlu untuk mempelajari ilmu al-Quran untuk mereka mengenal penciptanya iaitu Allah, melaksanakan ibadat sebagai HambaNya dan memelihara adab dan akhlak mereka daripada terjebak dengan gejala negatif yang sangat membimbangkan pada hari ini. Oleh itu, MBKMP harus di bimbing oleh Guru Pendidikan Islam di sekolah menggunakan teknik pengajaran yang sesuai dengan tahap dan kemampuan mereka dan menerapkan nilai-nilai akhlak sebagai seorang muslim yang sebenar. Oleh yang demikian, diharap kajian ini berupaya menimbulkan kesedaran dan membuka mata semua pihak dalam memastikan MBKMP ini mampu membaca al-Quran mengikut tahap dan kemampuan mereka.

KESIMPULAN

Sebagai kesimpulan, MBKMP sama seperti murid normal, mereka memerlukan ilmu al-Quran untuk mengenal penciptanya iaitu Allah Subha Nahuwa Taala. Mereka juga memerlukan bimbingan daripada orang sekeliling seperti ibubapa, guru dan masyarakat sekeliling untuk membimbing mereka ke jalan yang benar.

Al-Quran merupakan kunci kejayaan kepada muslim yang sebenar dan sebaik-baik panduan untuk di jadikan sebagai pedoman hidup. Dengan mempelajari ilmu al-Quran MBKMP mampu melakukan ibadat seperti yang di fardukan sebagai seorang hamba yang di ciptakan oleh Tuhannya. Al-Quran juga mampu menjadikan akhlak dan peribadi MBKMP ini di hormati dan contohi oleh murid normal yang lain.

Chapter 5:

Leadership & Management

THE ROLE OF E-HRM IN MANAGING THE DETERIORATION OF THE HOTEL SECTOR DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVIEW

Peranan E-HRM Dalam Menguruskan Kemerosotan Sektor Hotel Semasa Pandemik COVID-19: Tinjauan

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Abstract

The literature in this area is significantly underdeveloped in terms of developing an integrated crisis management framework to elicit strategic responses from the hotel industry. This study aimed to determine the role of E-HRM in combating the COVID-19 pandemic. The study broadens our understanding of E-HRM in the context of a worldwide pandemic. The study discovered that the epidemic changed how hotels typically operate and promoted the use of e working. However, the research suggests that stronger HR can help employees advance their abilities, as well as engage employees in crisis-management strategies. The role of E-HRM is crucial in alleviating the threats during the COVID-19 pandemic. The review approach conducts an analysis of the literature used as the main instrument to engage the current study. This study provided a review to demonstrate the critical role of E-HRM during an unprecedented crisis such as COVID-19. The lack of research on the COVID-19 pandemic has long-term implications for the hotel industry, necessitating the industry's updating, development, and transformation. Meanwhile, there was a lack of research on crisis management during the COVID-19 Epidemic, implying that no genuine attempt is being made to incorporate E-HRM to mitigate COVID-19's impact on the hotel industry. E-HRM has been recommended to minimize physical interactions between individuals, as well as to engage employees in crisis-management strategies. The review article discussed how the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted luxury hotels, forcing them to adapt quickly to external changes in their business environment. Based on this conclusion, it was apparent to demonstrate the critical role of E-HRM during an unprecedented crisis such as COVID-19.

Keywords: *E-HRM, COVID-19, Hotels, Management, Crisis Management*

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 epidemic has forced the travel and hospitality industry to evolve and adjust to previously unthinkable changes in a competitive environment. For hospitality and tourist businesses to remain competitive both during and after the pandemic, successful service innovation is definitely essential (Ibrahim & Ali 2021). However, the unanticipated nature of the crisis has forced hotels to adapt without prior knowledge. In order to promote social separation, hotels have gradually introduced new technology systems for providing safe and hygienic services (Shin & Kang, 2020). The role of this study is to generate the best methodology for E-HRM in managing the deterioration of hotel during this pandemic. Additionally, the lack of research on the COVID-19 pandemic has long-term implications for the hotel industry, necessitating the industry's updating, development, and transformation. The critical role of E-HRM in overcoming external threat anxieties during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 contains 22 articles dated equally in 2020 and 2021. the role of management during the COVID-19 Epidemic Crisis (Belal, 2021; Fraij, 2021; and Lai & Wong, 2020). According to Sharma et al. (2021), the innovations are practical and expected to boost confidence in hotels' ability to maintain a safe environment. Belal (2021), on the other hand, resolved crisis-related issues by identifying ways to reduce damage and total costs while increasing revenues. Elsayed et al. (2020) made significant contributions to developing and improving theoretical, and methodological frameworks for crisis management and hotel performance. Ngoc Su et al. (2021) advanced our understanding of HRM for sustaining the tourism workforce and enhancing organizational resilience during pandemics. Regarding the impact of COVID-19, Wong et al. (2021), Le & Phi (2021), and Giousmpasoglou et al. (2021) made recommendations that could assist hoteliers in developing human resource strategies that would sustain their businesses during the COVID-19 period.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about significant changes in the hotel industry, forcing hotels to adapt to the new circumstances. This research note contributes by improving the pandemic crisis management model within the framework of the hotel industry by analyzing the tactical responses of hotels. It also serves as a starting point for future debates and research in this field. Future crises should be utilized to further validate and test the suggested pandemic crisis management methodology. Therefore, future studies should explore how stakeholder dynamics and governance interact to plan and manage hotel pandemics. At the level of this review, the human resources department must assume crisis management responsibilities to assist employees and their organizations in mitigating the impact of COVID-19. the review has provided new perspectives and practices by closing existing gaps that impede relationships based on perceptions of tourism and hotel services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study advances and broadens our understanding of E-HRM in the context of a worldwide pandemic.

**A FRAMEWORK TO ASSESS THE CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR E-HRM
ADOPTION VIA INTEGRATED THEORIES T-O-E AND UTAU**

***Rangka Kerja Untuk Menilai Faktor Kejayaan Kritikal Bagi Penerimaan E-HRM Melalui
Teori Bersepadu T-O-E dan UTAU***

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Abstract

The paper proposes The Technology-Organization-Environment (T-O-E) and unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) to provide insight an integrated-based framework that can identify the key factors that influence the adoption of (E-HRM) Electronic Human Resource Management. The paper contributes to the growing research by using the T-O-E and UTAUT theories to come up with one comprehensive E-HRM Adoption Model. moreover, provides new insights on E-HRM adoption and will help both decision-makers and practitioners increase understanding for future research, implementation, and development. The review approach conducts an analysis of the literature used as the main instrument to engage the current study. This study provided a review of the factors of E-HRM Adoption in the diversity aspect and an overview of e-HRM Adoption. The results show a few studies summarized the combination between UTAUT and TOE In order to come up with one comprehensive E-HRM Adoption by presenting the results of a systematic and comprehensive review of articles. The proposed E-HRM model postulates that technological factors; Relative Advantage perceived compatibility, organizational factors; Top Management Support, Size, environmental factors; Competitive pressure, individual factors; Performance Expectancy, Effort expectancy, and social influence are the factors that influence the intention to use E-HRM adoption. Thus, this study will consider the integrated TOE and UTAUT adoption to delineate the individual and organization level adoption and evaluate the critical success adoption of E-HRM.

Keywords: *T-O-E, UTAUT, E-HRM Adoption.*

INTRODUCTION

Proactive organizations are getting more and more inclined to e-HRM, which is found to be a contemporary trend in the business domain worldwide since e-HRM adopting organizations can reduce cost, improve effectiveness, efficiency, and enhance workforce involvement substantially (Al Marhoobi and Srinivasan, 2021). Moreover, Joseph et al. (2021) recognized that salient objectives for implementing e-HRM are streamlining HR activities, orientation toward strategic standing, and finally reducing cost.

In this regard, it is important to consider the role played by E-HRM, the factors that influence the successful adoption of E-HRM systems. As a result, this study has integrated UTAUT and TOE framework together because they respectively study the individual and organizational aspects. This paper has developed the research model by combining two popular technology adoption models, namely, unified theory of acceptance and use of technology (UTAUT) (Venkatesh et al., 2003) and technology–organization environment (TOE) framework (Tornatzky et al., 1990). The study of both individual and organizational perspectives is necessary to identify the key factors that influence the adoption of E-HRM.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The framework has incorporated relevant literary sources in delineating the individual and organization level adoption (Venkatesh et al., 2003; Tornatzky & Fleischer, 1990). Thus, this study will consider the integrated TOE and UTAUT adoption to evaluate critical success adoption of E-HRM. In order to come up with one comprehensive E-HRM Adoption Model, the important constructs are considered namely, Technological, Organizational, Environmental, and Individual regarding (Tongsuksai et al., 2019; Awa et al., 2017; Ikumoro & Jawad 2019; Ibrahim, et al., 2023b; Mahdavi, 2018; Muslim & Sandhyaduhita, 2016). Lastly, a schematic Adoption Model (E-HRM) is drawn out Figure3. The proposed E-HRM model postulates that technological factors; Relative Advantage perceived compatibility, organizational factors; Top Management Support, Size, environmental factors; Competitive pressure, individual factors; Performance Expectancy, Effort expectancy, social influence are the factors that influence the intention to use E-HRM adoption. Additionally, a few studies summarized the combination between UTAUT and TOE by presenting the results of a systematic and comprehensive review of articles. Referring to Table 1, studies related to UTAUT and TOE about E-HRM adoption were compiled.

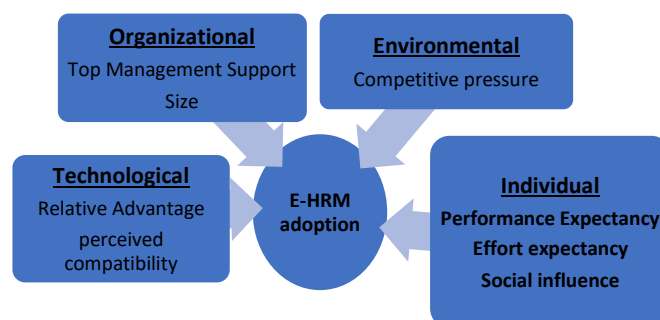


Figure 5.1 A proposed E-HRM model for E-HRM adoption [Adapted from UTAUT (Venkatesh et al., 2003) and TOE (Tornatzky and Fleischer, 1990) models].

CONCLUSION

The intention of this study was to investigate factors influencing E-HRM adoption. The findings of the study suggested that Relative Advantage, perceived compatibility, Top Management Support, Size, Competitive pressure, Performance Expectancy Effort expectancy, and social influence are the important determinants to the adoption of E-HRM. This research study has underlined important elements which may have an impact on adoption of E-HRM in organizations, Organization may consider those factors in order to avoid further failure in adoption of E-HRM on individual and organizational level.

Moreover, this article has chosen four types Technological, Organizational, Environmental, and Individual of determinants to investigate the decision of E-HRM adoption, but there are also many other potential determinants that may affect the decision of E-HRM adoption. However, Theoretically, this research incorporates E-HRM adoption and UTUAT constructs into the T-O-E framework so as to shape an improved framework, which provides information into comprehending and forecasting E-HRM adoption.

THE IMPACT OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING AT JORDANIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Kesan Amalan Pengurusan Sumber Manusia Terhadap Pembelajaran Organisasi Di Bank Perdagangan Jordan

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the impact of human resources management practices on organizational learning in Jordanian commercial banks. It relied on the descriptive analytical approach with a study population consisting of (13) Jordanian commercial banks. The questionnaire was distributed to (403) individuals, as a convenient sample where (397) questionnaires were retrieved, and after examination, it was found that (13) questionnaires were not valid for statistical analysis, and (386) questionnaires were analysed at a rate of (95.8%). Also, the results that the study suggested, are the presence of a statistically significant effect at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) of human resource management practices in their dimensions (employment, training, motivation, performance evaluation) on organizational learning. The study recommended paying more attention to the employment process and providing developing training to fresh and senior employees as its plans should be developed taking into account cross-organizational skills. And to pay special attention to the performance evaluation perspective of improving the quality of work.

INTRODUCTION

Human Resource Management (HRM) and its impact on Organizational Learning (OL) have received limited attention in research. This neglect is concerning given the critical role that people management plays in OL. The learning organization, which promotes knowledge exchange, flexibility, and a shared vision, is crucial for success (Scarborough and Carter, 2000). HRM practices, such as training and development, are instrumental in enhancing employee performance and, subsequently, organizational success.

HRM policies are vital for achieving an organization's strategic objectives. They guide employee management, foster equitable treatment, and shape corporate culture. Human Resource Management, by treating employees as valuable assets, aims to provide a non-discriminatory working environment, with equal opportunity policies promoting fairness in recruitment and selection processes. Such practices help create a strong competitive position for organizations (Sorasak, 2014).

Organizational learning encompasses knowledge acquisition, distribution, interpretation, and memory. Effective learning requires preparation and a conducive learning environment, where open communication is encouraged. Commercial banks in Jordan, as significant financial institutions contributing substantially to the country's GDP, highlight the importance of the financial sector in the national economy (Bekhet and Eletter, 2012; OECD, 2018).

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to explore how Human Resource Management Practices (employment, training, motivation, performance evaluation) influence Organizational Learning.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher collected data using two methods, primary and secondary, with a focus on a quantitative approach through a questionnaire administered to a sample population. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to process the data, employing descriptive and statistical analysis techniques. The study aims to assess the impact of human resource practices (employment, training, motivation, and performance evaluation) on organizational learning in Jordanian Commercial Banks using a quantitative research design.

The population under investigation encompasses all (13) Jordanian commercial banks and a comprehensive survey was conducted. The sample included (403) employees in top and middle management positions within these banks. A questionnaire was distributed to all of them, resulting in the retrieval of (397) questionnaires. After excluding (13) questionnaires due to statistical validity concerns, (386) valid questionnaires were retained, representing a response rate of 95.8%.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The study's results revealed the mean scores of respondents' answers concerning "Human Resources Management Practices." The first variable, "Performance Evaluation," had an average rating of 4.43, indicating a high rating. The second variable, "Motivation," received an average rating of 4.39, also signifying a high rating. The third variable, "Training," had an average rating of 4.35, and the fourth variable, "Employment," received an average rating of 4.27, both indicating high ratings.

The study also examined respondents' answers related to "Organizational Learning," revealing a range of scores from 4.25 to 4.42. These results indicate that the level of implementation of Organizational Learning is high among Jordanian Commercial Banks. The study demonstrated that there is a significant impact of Human Resources Management

Practices (Employment, Training, Motivation, Performance Evaluation) on Organizational Learning at a significance level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), as evident from the registered significance ratio.

Furthermore, the results align with findings from previous researchers (Chan and Mai, 2015; Chan et al., 2016; Guan et al., 2017) who have emphasized that high career satisfaction among employees may lead to their intention to continue working for their firms. The study also found statistically significant impacts of Employment, Training, Motivation, and Performance Evaluation on Organizational Learning, supporting the idea that when compensation systems and career development programs meet employees' needs and desires, turnover intentions decrease while motivation at work increases. These findings are consistent with prior research by Duarte et al. (2015), Dechawatanapaisal (2018), and Srirangam et al. (2018).

CONCLUSION

The study suggests that banks should enhance their recruitment processes within human resources management. This involves finding creative and attractive ways to promote vacant job positions when seeking new talent. Additionally, the study recommends offering supervised and assessed training programs to employees. These programs should focus on providing valuable, up-to-date information and techniques to generate motivation among employees. Training should be considered in terms of its relevance and return on investment, aligning it with the organization's specific needs. The study emphasizes the importance of improving the performance of human resources in banks by engaging employees and motivating them to enhance their work. Furthermore, it suggests that performance evaluation should aim to improve work quality, employee motivation, and overall organizational performance. The study also encourages further research into additional variables to gain deeper insights into the impact of human resources practices on organizational learning.

THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HYBRID WORK, EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AT THE WORKPLACE: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Hubungan Antara Kerja Hibrid, Prestasi Pekerja Dan Budaya Organisasi Di Tempat Kerja: Rangka Kerja Konseptual

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Abstract

Hybrid work arrangements have gained significant popularity in recent years, enabling employees to work in a flexible manner by alternating between remote and on-site work. The adoption of hybrid work is essential owing to its ability to ensure the uninterrupted operation of businesses and showcase flexibility in response to evolving work patterns. The adoption of hybrid work arrangements can provide organizations with a competitive edge in the contemporary workforce. Nonetheless, previous research emphasizes shortcomings in the execution phase of hybrid work which causes digital exhaustion, disinterest, and inconsistent performance by the workforce. Hence, the objective of this paper is to explore the conceptual way in implementing hybrid work, to analyze the impact of hybrid work on employee performance and to explore organizational culture as the moderating variable.

Keywords: *Hybrid Work; Employee Performance; Organizational Culture*

INTRODUCTION

Hybrid work, which consists of in-office and remote work is the most efficient arrangement and serves as a precautionary measure for employees during COVID-19 as it reduces and protects employees from the Omicron variant. (Krishnan, 2021) Thus, the success of hybrid work depends on organizational support, flexibility, and the adaptation of physical and digital work environments to meet the different demands of individuals (Babapour, Hultberg & Bozic, 2022).

Employee performance remains a critical aspect of accomplishing organizational objectives (Iskamto, 2021; Rizky & Ardian, 2019). Organizations must prioritize enhancing employee performance in order to achieve organizational effectiveness. According to Iskamto (2021), employee performance is the result of the task assigned to them based on their ability, experience, and dedication to their work. In order to achieve excellent performance, it is vital for an organization to acquire high performance from its employees.

Organizational culture is an important factor to consider when analyzing the influence of hybrid work on employee performance (Eden & Burton-Jones, 2018). According to Lo (2017) organization effectiveness may increase through the influence of organization culture. Through organization culture, the norms and values create a standard high valued among employees in the organization (Khan et al, 2020).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How does Sime Darby Berhad implement hybrid work?
2. What is the impact of hybrid work on employee performance in Sime Darby Berhad?
3. What is the moderating effect of organizational culture on the relationship between

hybrid work and employee performance?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the implementation of hybrid work in Sime Darby Berhad
2. To analyze the impact of hybrid work on employee performance in Sime Darby Berhad
3. To explore the moderating effect of organizational culture on the relationship between hybrid work and employee performance

METHODOLOGY

The research employs a quantitative methodology to investigate its research objectives. The research framework includes independent, dependent, and moderating variables.

Figures 6.1: Research Framework



EXPECTED RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to identify the implementation of hybrid work, the selection of the Work Design Questionnaire (WDQ) developed by Morgeson and Humphrey (2006) is chosen to achieve the first research objectives. The WDQ serves as a validated tool that has been employed in numerous studies to assess job design and work characteristics (Morgeson & Humphrey, 2006). The WDQ also assesses a range of work characteristics which are essential factors in hybrid working to analyze the first research objectives.

As to evaluate how hybrid working affects employee performance, this research adopts the questionnaire from Jeong & Lam's (2016) studies on how employees at an Asian integrated resort views their performance on the job. Thus, the study by Jeong and Lam (2016) provides a comprehensive method for assessing employee performance and job satisfaction. As a result, this research employs their exact measuring approach to determine how hybrid work impacts employee performance.

In order to explore the moderating effect of organizational culture on the relationship between hybrid work and employee performance, this research employs Organizational Capacity for Agility (OCAQ) as the measuring method established by Sashkin & Rosenbach (1990). The research puts forward the idea that for an organization to be successful, four vital

indicators must be implemented, which include adaptation to change in the workplace, achieving business goals, building effective teamwork, promoting a sustainability culture, and developing a customer-oriented approach. As a result, the purpose of OCAQ serves as a diagnostic tool to enhance the effectiveness of the organization and its culture.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP)
PROGRAM INTEGRATED QALB AL-GHAZALI ON JOB SATISFACTION
AMONG STAFF AT UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA (USIM)**

Pelaksanaan Program Employee Assistance Program (EAP) Berintegrasikan Qalb Al-Ghazali Terhadap Kepuasan Kerja Dalam Kalangan Staff di Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM)

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the relationship between the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) implementation Integrated Qalb Al-Ghazali on Job Satisfaction among staff at Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM). For some time now, job satisfaction has been a hot topic. The need of ensuring employee job satisfaction has gotten considerable attention from a variety of sources. Therefore, the implementation of Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is one of the methods taken by the organizations. Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM) are also not spared in their efforts to achieve these objectives. In addition, the Four Cardinal Virtue values through Qalb Al-Ghazali are seen to be applied in the implementation. This research is a Quantitative method study through questionnaires that are distributed virtually in both institutions. The population and sample for this study is based on Krejchic and Morgan's sample size formula. The population for the institutions is 1600, making the sample for this study 186. EAP implementation is measured through EAP Book of Standards by Stockert (2004). Job satisfaction is measured based on the Overall Job Satisfaction instrument by Khairunneezam (2013) while for the application of Qalb Al-Ghazali in EAP it is built through a literacy study on the work of Iḥyā' 'Ulūm al-Dīn (1982) by Al-Ghazali. The study found that the implementation of Employee Assistance Program with the integration of the Qalb Al-Ghazali can help employees to solve their problems at work as well as help with their job satisfaction. When facing problems at work, the staff look for solutions to solve their problems and indirectly the implementation of this EAP can help them. Therefore, the application of Employee Assistance Program (EAP) in the organization is a good step to help the level of job satisfaction among staff.

Keywords: *Employee Assistance Program (EAP); Job Satisfaction; Qalb Al-Ghazali*

INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on the implementation of the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) in influencing job satisfaction among staff at Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (USIM).

1.1 Background of the Study

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is an intervention program designed to assist companies in addressing employee behavioural problems and psychological wellbeing. The program serves as a proactive and preventive initiative by employers to help their employees to address the problems that potentially might have a serious impact on their work performance. Employee mental health is a very important factor for achieving the goals and vision of each company. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to monitor the mental health of employees in companies, as well as to increase employee satisfaction to a higher level. Top managers must always take care of this.

1.2 Problem Statement

In Malaysia, the issues of job satisfaction & stress among staff is not only the subject of scientific research, but it is also an issue in the mass media (Utusan Malaysia, 2008). However, work stress among staff at *Institut Pengajian Tinggi* (IPT) is poorly documented. This view was given by the deputy registrar of policy and regulatory affairs of Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Mr. Khairul Azmi Ishak, as stated by Mushirah Tharek (2011). According to him, this is likely owing to a lack of complaints about the problem among IPT staff. However, the problem of work pressure does exist among them. He also believes that research into the issue of work stress and satisfaction with work among employees is critical. In conclusion, the development of EAP may help to solve the problem.

1.3 Research Objectives

- i. To study the level of job satisfaction among staff at USIM?
- ii. To study the implementation of Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at USIM?
- iii. To study the existence of four cardinal virtues integration from Qalb Al-Ghazali in the implementation of Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at USIM?

METHODOLOGY

This study applies quantitative research methodology through probability sampling. The study population involved all 1600 staff who serve at USIM Nilai Campus. The sample size calculation in this study is calculated based on Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) sample size formula, to get a sample size which represent the population with 95% level of confidence. The Krejcie and Morgan's sample size calculation was based on $p = 0.05$ where the probability of committing type I error is less than 5 % or $p < 0.05$. Therefore, a total of 186 respondents were recruited to undergo this study. The study was conducted throughout June until September 2023. The questionnaire has three parts, namely Part A (demographic information), Part B (level of job satisfaction), Part C (Employee Assistance Program implementation) and Part D (Qalb Al-Ghazali integration). EAP implementation is measured through EAP Book of Standards by Stockert (2004). Job satisfaction is measured based on the Overall Job Satisfaction instrument by Khairunneezam (2013) while for the application of Qalb Al-Ghazali in EAP it is built through a literacy study on the work of Iḥyā' 'Ulūm al-Dīn (1982) by Al-Ghazali.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Demographic Respondents

The study population involved all 1600 staff who serve at USIM Nilai Campus. The sample size calculation in this study is calculated based on Krejchic and Morgan's (1970) sample size formula. This study involved 186 respondents who are 11.62% of all administrative officers working at USIM. The respondents consisted of 90 male staff (48.39%) and 96 female staff (51.61%). A total of 145 respondents (78%) were married, 41 respondents (22%) were single. In terms of the highest academic qualifications, a total of 39 (20.9%) respondents have Master's qualifications, 146 respondents (78%) have Bachelor's degrees and one respondent (1%) has SPM qualifications. From the aspect of respondent age distribution, a total of 95 respondents (51.6%) were 24-34 years old, 80 (42.9%) respondents were 35-44 years old and 11 (5.5%) respondents were 45-54 years old. Findings regarding work experience at USIM among respondents show that 70 (37.4%) respondents have served for less than five years, 74 (39.6%) respondents have served between 6 to 10 years and the remaining 42 (23.1%) respondents have served for more than 10 years.

4.2 Employee Assistance Program implementation on Job Satisfaction

This study details the mean value of both variables into three levels, namely low (mean 1.00 to 2.35), medium (mean 2.36-3.67) and high (3.68-4.00). For the variable of EAP implementation, a total of 12 people (6.6%) recorded the acceptance of EAP implementation at a low level, 65 people (35.2%) at a moderate level, and 109 people (58.2%) recorded the acceptance of EAP implementation at a high level. The overall average for the perception of the acceptance of EAP services by USIM staff recorded a mean value of 3.69. For the job satisfaction variable, a total of 17 people (8.8%) recorded their perception at a low level, 31 people (16.5%) at a moderate level, and 138 people (74.7. %) recorded their perception at a high level. The overall average for job satisfaction among USIM staff recorded a mean value of 3.99.

4.3 The relationship between Qalb Al-Ghazali's integration and Job Satisfaction

The size of the relationship between the variables was determined by referring to the analysis by Khairunneezam (2013). The results of the study show that the integration of Qalb Al-Ghazali in the implementation of EAP at USIM has a positive and significant relationship with job satisfaction among USIM staff ($p < 0.01$, $N=91$). The Pearson Correlation value $r=0.395$ shows that the strength of the relationship is moderate. This finding shows that the integration of Qalb Al-Ghazali in the implementation of the existing EAP will tend to cause staff job satisfaction to increase.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of EAP at USIM is a good method or approach in ensuring that the level of staff satisfaction is in good condition. The implementation of EAP that is efficient and integrated with Qalb Al-Ghazali can increase personal productivity, organizational productivity and the staff can feel the satisfaction of working in the career field they are engaged in.

A COMPARATIVE LEGAL STUDY BETWEEN MALAYSIA AND AUSTRALIA BIOSECURITY LAW

Kajian Perbandingan Undang-Undang Antara Undang-Undang Biosekuriti Malaysia dan Australia

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Abstract

This thesis examines the differences of law and institutional framework between Malaysia and Australia. The current legislation dealing with the threat and diseases in relation to Covid-19 is still based on the outdated, static legislation. The new legislation amendment should be created and controlled by a specific authority solely in order to address this problem. Malaysia needs to consult the organisations that cover all damages. In order to examine and put into practise new laws from diverse regulatory strategies with the intention of protecting living things, the regulatory theory is employed as the theoretical framework. Despite Australia's decision to not join the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the protocol is widely used because it serves as the cornerstone for biosafety. At the conclusion of the legal comparative analysis, it is suggested that Malaysia's current law needs to be improved for better governance. This is done by comparing the similarities and differences between the legal and institutional biosafety laws of the two countries. The findings of the thesis more focus on the similarities and the differences between Malaysia and Australia Biosecurity laws. The study concludes that the implementation and improvement of the new law can be made by following the right approach.

Keywords: *(Biosecurity; Biosafety; Covid-19; Cartagena Protocol)*

INTRODUCTION

In the current global era, biotechnology has a profound impact on both human health and the environment, increasing the risk to biodiversity while also improving the planet. In this case, the introduction or spread of hazardous microbes to people and other living things is associated with biosecurity hazards because they can develop into infectious diseases, deadly infections, toxic substances, and other things that can kill people and destroy the environment. Sam Weiss Evans said "If you don't have security, you don't have society" emphasises how important security is to maintain our society-related commercial activity. For that reason, the government should take safety measures in order to control the spread of the harmful toxins and pathogens by using the smart regulations biosafety laws. The precautions step must be taken to conserve biodiversity and human health. The issues of risk regulations must be scrutinized at the international and national level in order to solve this problem. The needs of new suggestions for the improvement of the current law relation to Biosafety Law must be adopted to control the risk.

1- Background of the Issue

According to Conrad (2021) "biosafety" refers to the confinement circumstances that allow for the safe manipulation of pathogenic organisms. The goal of containment is to keep biohazards contained while lowering the possibility that laboratory staff, people outside the lab, and the environment would be exposed to potentially infectious organisms. In order to preserve biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of biotechnology while addressing potential environmental and health problems, the Cartagena Protocol is essential in coordinating regulations and ensuring the safe transfer of GMOs across international boundaries. It was also negotiated by various countries to protect the potentially harmful effects of modern biotechnology products. This research examines the comparative legal study of biosecurity law from the Malaysia context and in Australia and how biosecurity acts as a method to prevent harm from modern biotechnology products. The new legislation of biosecurity law also introduces the duty of that person dealing with that matter.

2- The Real Problem/Issues

After several literature review and background of the studies has been conducted, there are several gaps has been identified. This statement will be supported the background of the study for the comprehensive understanding of this research proposal. The issues of risk regulations of the biosecurity law at the national and international level must be scrutinize properly to overcome the adverse effects of the biotechnology. Secondly, the best strategy for regulating biosafety with the purpose of conserving environment, plant and protecting human health must be identified and adopted in this scenario for the betterment of the world. Thirdly, the legal basis for the decision-making process during the importing of living modified organisms according to national and international level must be analysed. The new suggestion also must be adopted for the improvement current law to make a smart strategy in order to overcome the critical conditions of this situation.

3- Objectives

The first objectives are to analyse the issues of risk regulations biosecurity at the national and international level. Secondly, to examine the best strategy for regulating biosafety with the aims of conserving biodiversity and protecting human health. Next, to analyse the legal basis for the decision-making process during the importing of living modified organisms (LMOs) according to the Malaysian context and the international level specifically Australia. Lastly, to recommend a new suggestion for the improvement of Malaysia's Biosecurity law.

METHODOLOGY

This legal study applies the doctrinal legal method through primary and secondary sources, as with any other legal study. The sources are books and websites. In addition, relevant statutes, regulations, case laws, international agreements such as conventions and their supplementary also textbooks, documents of countries report, decisions, policies, journal articles, encyclopaedia, dictionary, and other types of materials are being studied. This study also used comparative research which analyse the relevant materials in international law between nations and other chosen jurisdictions. This study's doctrinal legal research also employs qualitative research, literature evaluation, and content analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The past research on biosecurity laws focusses on the creation of new biosecurity rules and regulations. It is become necessary as the area of biotechnology nowadays advances in order to manage any potential concerns associated with these technologies. The goal of past research is to identify and evaluate the hazards associated with emerging biotechnologies and to create efficient regulatory frameworks to reduce those risks. Meanwhile, protective of its biosafety laws as to balance the need to generate income from modern biotechnology research, development, and protecting its biodiversity also necessary. Furthermore, The Gunningham framework also adopted for regulating biotechnology. It serves as the foundation for this regulatory framework for biosafety. Gunningham's article 238 should serve as the foundation for biosafety regulations because it serves as the basis for both the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Convention on Biological Diversity, which both used the environmental precautionary principle. Malaysia's biosecurity law also concerned with weapons, plants, and animals only. No proper standard of procedure and protocol to overcome the threat. Hence, the law should be dynamic and independent. The implementation and improvement of the new law can be made by following the right approach.

CONCLUSION

The Malaysia Government must improve and strategies a systematic management and legal regulations in implementing some aspects based on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The only way to improvise in terms of the implementation and enforcement, the funding, broaden research and more expertise are really needed. As for the regulatory side, the smart regulations, civil regulation reflexive also provides for better biosafety governance. In order to improvise the current regulations, the smart strategies must be adopted for the protection of human health and environment from the adverse effects of modern biotechnology.

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGURUSAN KUALITI DAN PRESTASI ORGANISASI DALAM ORGANISASI TENTERA

The Relationship Between Quality Management and Organisation Performance in Military Organisation

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Abstrak

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan hubungan antara dimensi Pengurusan Kualiti dengan Prestasi Organisasi dalam organisasi tentera. Melalui kajian literatur yang komprehensif mengenai Pengurusan Kualiti (QM), kajian ini mengenal pasti empat dimensi QM iaitu sokongan pengurusan atasan, penglibatan pekerja, penambahbaikan berterusan dan tumpuan pelanggan yang membawa kepada prestasi berkesan dalam sesebuah organisasi. Item soal selidik telah dibangunkan untuk penyelidikan kuantitatif ini untuk menentukan hubungan antara dimensi QM dengan Prestasi Organisasi dalam organisasi tentera. Sebanyak 250 borang soal selidik telah diedarkan kepada responden dari pusat latihan tentera yang melaksanakan pengurusan kualiti dalam rutin harian mereka. Kesemua data dianalisis menggunakan *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences* (SPSS) versi 23 dan analisis regresi berganda digunakan untuk menguji hubungan antara dimensi QM dengan Prestasi Organisasi. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa sokongan pengurusan atasan, penglibatan pekerja, penambahbaikan berterusan dan tumpuan pelanggan adalah berkaitan dengan Prestasi Organisasi dalam penubuhan latihan ketenteraan. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat membantu organisasi ketenteraan di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan Prestasi Organisasi bagi mencapai misinya. Kajian ini menyumbang kepada pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang dimensi QM untuk penambahbaikan organisasi dalam konteks ketenteraan. Ini juga berguna kerana ia menawarkan pilihan kepada organisasi tentera lain untuk menambah baik dan mengekalkan Prestasi Organisasi mereka.

Kata kunci: *Sokongan pengurusan tertinggi; penglibatan pekerja; penambahbaikan berterusan; tumpuan pelanggan; Prestasi Organisasi.*

PENGENALAN

Organisasi ketenteraan di peringkat global ialah organisasi pemberi perkhidmatan. Organisasi tentera mesti berusaha untuk mengekalkan dan meningkatkan Prestasi Organisasi mereka untuk memberikan perkhidmatan terbaik demi keselamatan negara. Oleh itu, adalah penting untuk mengkaji dimensi QM bagi organisasi ketenteraan untuk meningkatkan prestasi mereka. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan antara sokongan pengurusan atasan, penglibatan pekerja, penambahbaikan berterusan dan tumpuan pelanggan dengan Prestasi Organisasi. Kedua, untuk menilai bagaimana dimensi QM mempengaruhi penubuhan latihan ketenteraan.

METODOLOGI

Pendekatan kaedah kuantitatif telah digunakan untuk kajian ini. Kajian ini menggunakan tinjauan persampelan rawak sebagai kaedah pengumpulan data. Persampelan rawak mudah dipilih untuk kajian ini kerana ia merupakan kriteria pemilihan yang adil untuk memilih sampel daripada populasi tertentu, kerana setiap kes mempunyai peluang yang sama untuk dipilih (Sekaran & Bougie, 2020). Sebanyak 250 soal selidik telah dikumpulkan daripada pertubuhan latihan tentera yang melaksanakan QM. Soal selidik ini diperoleh daripada banyak kajian berkaitan QM (Samson dan Terziovski, 2020; Choi & Eboch, 2019; Idris, 2019).

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Hubungan antara dimensi QM Sokongan Pengurusan Atasan (X1); Penglibatan Pekerja (X2), Penambahbaikan Berterusan (X3), Fokus Pelanggan (X4) dan Prestasi Organisasi (Y) telah diperiksa menggunakan pekali korelasi Pearson. Analisis korelasi dalam Jadual 1 menunjukkan hubungan linear terkuat didapati wujud antara Sokongan Pengurusan Atasan (X1) dan Prestasi Organisasi (Y) ($r = .991$, $p = .0001$). Kedua tertinggi didapati antara Penglibatan Pekerja (X2) dengan Prestasi Organisasi (Y) ($r = .988$, $p = .0001$). Ketiga tertinggi adalah antara Fokus Pelanggan (X4) dengan Prestasi Organisasi (Y) ($r = .976$, $p = 0.0001$). Akhir sekali, Penambahbaikan Berterusan (X3) menunjukkan korelasi positif yang tinggi dengan prestasi mampan (Y) ($r = .975$, $p = 0.0001$).

Jadual 13.1: Kolerasi Tertib Sifar antara dimensi QM dengan Prestasi Organisasi

Variables	Y	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄
Y Prestasi Organisasi	1				
X ₁ Sokongan Pengurusan Atasan	0.991	1			
X ₂ Penglibatan Pekerja	0.988	0.989	1		
X ₃ Penambahbaikan Berterusan	0.975	0.975	0.981	1	
X ₄ Tumpuan Pelanggan	0.976	0.980	0.984	0.971	1

Nota: Kolerasi Tertib Sifar $p < 0.01$, Bonferroni diselaraskan $\alpha = 0.0125$ (0.05/4)

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini menyokong bahawa dimensi QM akan membawa impak kepada prestasi organisasi penubuhan latihan ketenteraan. Hubungan antara dimensi QM dengan prestasi organisasi terbukti dengan ketara. Hasil penyelidikan ini boleh dipanjangkan kepada penubuhan latihan lain dalam organisasi ketenteraan untuk pemahaman yang lebih baik dalam usaha meningkatkan prestasinya.

ANALISIS KAJIAN TAHAP KESEDARAN TERHADAP KEPENTINGAN KEMAHIRAN DAN KEYAKINAN BERKOMUNIKASI SECARA INTERPERSONAL DALAM KALANGAN KRU KABIN

Study Analysis of Awareness Level of Interpersonal Communication Skills and Confidence Among Cabin Crews

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ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengenal pasti tahap kesedaran kru kabin tentang kepentingan kemahiran komunikasi secara interpersonal serta mengukur tahap keyakinan berkomunikasi mereka sewaktu bertugas. Kajian ini turut bertujuan untuk mengetahui sama ada terdapat perbezaan dapatan kajian berdasarkan tiga faktor utama iaitu jantina, tahap pendidikan dan tempoh berkhidmat. Penyelidik menggunakan pendekatan teori SERVQUAL sebagai kerangka konseptual dan reka bentuk kajian. Teori SERVQUAL digunakan kerana ia adalah teori yang sangat bertepatan dalam menilai kualiti perkhidmatan. Teori yang juga menekankan lima dimensi utama iaitu ketara, kebolehpercayaan, responsif, jaminan, dan empati dalam perkhidmatan. Model ini memberikan panduan yang teratur untuk menilai kualiti perkhidmatan dengan teliti dalam pelbagai situasi dan industri. Seramai 726 responden dipilih secara rawak bagi menjawab borang soal selidik, yang mewakili 3030 responden daripada tiga syarikat penerbangan iaitu Capital A Berhad, Malaysia Airlines Berhad dan Batik Air Malaysia. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS) untuk mendapatkan statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensi atau ujian-t (*t-test*). Dapatan kajian menjangkakan pengukuran terhadap tahap kesedaran kru kabin tentang kepentingan kemahiran dan keyakinan berkomunikasi secara interpersonal yang dapat menggambarkan tahap kepuasan dan kualiti perkhidmatan kru kabin. Selain itu, serta terdapat perbezaan dapatan kajian yang melibatkan tiga faktor utama yang berbeza iaitu jantina, tahap pendidikan dan tempoh berkhidmat.

Kata kunci: komunikasi interpersonal; kemahiran; keyakinan; kru kabin

PENGENALAN

Pandemik COVID-19 pada tahun 2020 telah membawa perubahan besar dalam cara hidup seluruh dunia, mirip dengan situasi yang berlaku pada tahun 1980-an hingga awal 1990-an. Penularan wabak ini mengakibatkan sekatan pergerakan, penjarakan sosial, penutupan perniagaan, dan pengurangan perjalanan. Ini juga menyebabkan ketidakstabilan ekonomi dan peningkatan pengangguran di banyak negara. Sebelum pandemik, Malaysia menyaksikan pertumbuhan dalam pelancongan antarabangsa dengan jutaan pelancong, memberikan sumbangan besar kepada ekonomi negara. Namun, pandemik mengakibatkan penurunan ketibaan pelancong disebabkan penutupan sempadan. Untuk mengembangkan semula industri

pelancongan, syarikat penerbangan telah mengambil pelbagai tindakan, termasuk peningkatan perkhidmatan dan latihan komunikasi untuk kru kabin. Kru kabin memainkan peranan penting dalam komunikasi dengan pelancong, oleh itu, mereka perlu mahir dalam berkomunikasi dan memiliki keyakinan yang tinggi. Namun, terdapat segelintir kru kabin yang mungkin menghadapi kesulitan dalam berkomunikasi. Buktinya, peningkatan aduan pengguna terhadap syarikat penerbangan pada tahun 2020 yang dicatatkan oleh MAVCOM telah menimbulkan pertanyaan mengenai punca-punca aduan tersebut. Kajian ini akan menyelidik faktor-faktor seperti jantina, tahap pendidikan, dan tempoh berkhidmat kru kabin yang mungkin mempengaruhi tahap kemahiran dan keyakinan berkomunikasi. Selain itu, laporan dari The Star pada 22 Feb 2023 mengenai kekurangan kemahiran berkomunikasi yang mengakibatkan ketidakpuasan penumpang dan risiko keselamatan juga menjadi perhatian. Berita dari South China Morning Post pada 24 Mei 2023 turut menyatakan bahawa sebahagian kru kabin mempunyai kemahiran berkomunikasi yang cetek, sehingga menyebabkan beberapa pekerja mereka terpaksa diberhentikan selepas aduan mengenai perilaku yang tidak profesional. Kesemua isu ini menunjukkan kepentingan untuk meningkatkan kemahiran komunikasi dalam kalangan kru kabin demi menjaga keselamatan dan kualiti perkhidmatan penerbangan. Menurut teori SERVQUAL, salah satu cara berkomunikasi yang efektif adalah komunikasi interpersonal yang melibatkan perasaan dan pemikiran kedua-dua belah pihak untuk menyelesaikan masalah dengan cara yang baik. Dengan menggunakan kaedah berkomunikasi interpersonal yang betul, syarikat penerbangan dapat meyakinkan pelanggan untuk terus menggunakan perkhidmatan mereka.

OBJEKTIF

1. Menilai sejauh mana kemahiran komunikasi secara interpersonal kru kabin berperanan dalam meningkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan dalam industri penerbangan.
2. Mengenalpasti tahap keyakinan kru kabin dalam berkomunikasi secara interpersonal memberi impak terhadap kualiti perkhidmatan dalam industri penerbangan.
3. Mengkaji hubungkait diantara kemahiran dan keyakinan komunikasi di kalangan kru kabin apabila berkomunikasi secara interpersonal mempengaruhi impak dalam kualiti perkhidmatan

METODOLOGI

Dalam kajian ini, penyelidik menggabungkan kedua-dua pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif bagi memastikan ketepatan data yang dikumpul. Kaedah kualitatif dilakukan pada fasa satu kajian sementara kaedah kuantitatif dilakukan pada fasa dua kajian. Kaedah kualitatif pada fasa satu dilakukan menerusi proses tinjauan secara temubual yang berdasarkan pengalaman bekerja dan kefahaman dalam bidang penerbangan yang berkaitan dengan tugas kru kabin yang dilakukan kepada lima individu yang berlatar belakang penerbangan. Penyelidik menganalisis segala maklumat yang didapati daripada hasil temubual ini untuk mengukuhkan lagi soalan-soalan yang akan terdapat dalam borang kajian selidik kelak. Kaedah kuantitatif pada fasa dua pula mengguna pakai borang soal selidik yang telah dibina pada fasa satu untuk diagihkan kepada responden sebelum dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi SPSS bagi mendapatkan statistik deskriptif dan inferensi.

Kajian ini ditumpukan pada dua lapangan terbang utama di Kuala Lumpur (KLIA dan KLIA2) yang akan memfokuskan kepada populasi kru kabin tiga buah syarikat penerbangan

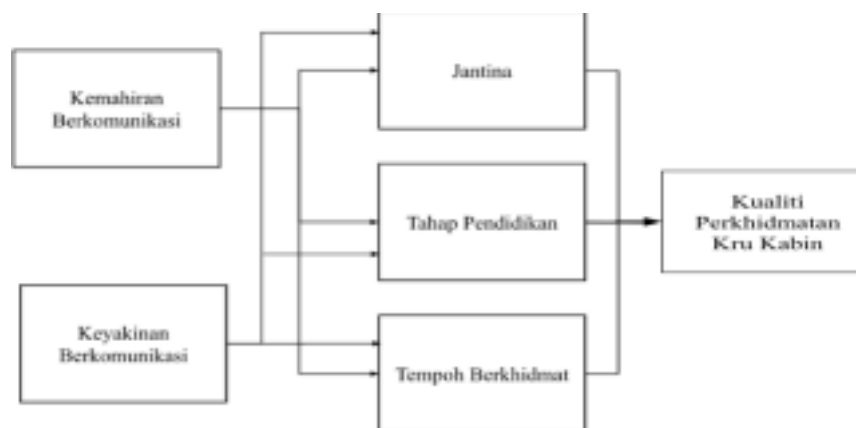
iaitu Malaysia Airlines, Capital A dan Batik Air.

Bagi kaedah persampelan, penyelidik akan mengambil sejumlah 726 orang responden yang juga mewakili 3,030 kru kabin daripada ketiga-tiga organisasi penerbangan tersebut secara rawak mudah berdasarkan kaedah persampelan Krejcie dan Morgan (1970). 726 responden tersebut adalah 322 kru kabin Malaysia Airlines, 260 kru kabin Capital A dan 144 kru Kabin Batik Air.

Instrumen yang akan digunakan adalah borang soal selidik yang dibina pada fasa satu kajian. Soal selidik ini mengandungi empat bahagian iaitu bahagian A, B, C dan D yang memfokuskan kepada respon yang berbeza. Bahagian A bertujuan untuk mengumpul maklumat demografi responden, Bahagian B mengandungi lima item bagi mendapatkan respons responden berkaitan dengan kesedaran mereka tentang kepentingan kemahiran komunikasi interpersonal kepada pekerjaan mereka, Bahagian C juga mengandungi lima item bagi mendapatkan respons responden berkaitan tahap keyakinan responden sewaktu mereka berinteraksi dengan penumpang, sementara Bahagian D mengumpul data tentang cadangan yang dirasakan sesuai untuk memperbaiki dan menambah baik tahap kemahiran komunikasi interpersonal mereka. Setiap jawapan daripada responden akan direkodkan mewakili skala 1 sehingga 5 di mana skala 1 mewakili sangat tidak setuju sementara skala 5 sangat bersetuju.

Dalam fasa satu, tiada perisian statistik akan digunakan memandangkan penyelidik menilai maklum balas responden secara kualitatif. Penilaian hanya mengambil kira kesesuaian maklumat dan aspek secara subjektif untuk membina instrumen soal selidik. Pada fasa dua pula, data dianalisis menggunakan aplikasi SPSS dengan menekankan penggunaan statistik deskriptif dan statistik inferensi atau ujian-t (t-test). Hubungan dan korelasi antara tahap keyakinan dan kemahiran berkomunikasi dengan kualiti perkhidmatan kru kabin yang dipengaruhi oleh jantina, tahap pendidikan dan tempoh berkhidmat akan diperoleh. Statistik deskriptif iaitu frekuensi, peratusan, min dan sisihan piawai digunakan bagi menghuraikan secara menyeluruh profil responden dan menjawab persoalan kajian berkaitan tahap kesedaran kepentingan komunikasi interpersonal dalam pekerjaan dan syarikat serta tahap keyakinan berinteraksi secara verbal

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN



Rajah 7.1: Jangkaan dapatan kajian

Penyelidik menjangkakan dapatan kajian akan menunjukkan tahap kesedaran terhadap kemahiran dan keyakinan berkomunikasi secara interpersonal dalam kalangan kru kabin

syarikat penerbangan Malaysia Airline, Capital A dan Batik Air berada pada tahap sederhana. Di samping itu, penyelidik juga menjangkakan terdapat perbezaan dapatan kajian yang melibatkan tiga faktor utama yang berbeza iaitu jantina, tahap pendidikan dan tempoh berkhidmat. Tahap kesedaran dan perbezaan dapatan kajian yang diperolehi ini boleh dijadikan rujukan oleh syarikat penerbangan untuk meningkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan kru kabin mereka.

KESIMPULAN

Melalui kajian ini, kru kabin dapat menilai dan mempertingkatkan tahap kemahiran komunikasi mereka. Pihak syarikat penerbangan juga akan dapat mengetahui tentang kepentingan kemahiran komunikasi dan kesannya terhadap masa hadapan syarikat. Ini akan membolehkan pihak syarikat untuk membuat penambahbaikan kepada kurikulum atau sukatan latihan mereka kepada kru kabin dengan memberikan penekanan terhadap topik komunikasi ini supaya dapat meningkatkan tahap keberkesannya sewaktu mereka berinteraksi dengan penumpang. Komunikasi yang baik juga akan meningkatkan tahap keselamatan pesawat.

REALITI DAN CABARAN MENANGANI PENYELEWENGAN DALAM BIDANG PENGUBATAN ISLAM DI MALAYSIA

Reality and Challenges of Dealing the Deviations of Islamic Medicine Practices in Malaysia

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Abstrak

Latar belakang kajian ini melibatkan isu penyelewengan dalam bidang pengubatan Islam. Metodologi kajian ini menggunakan reka bentuk kajian kualitatif melalui kaedah pengumpulan data daripada temu bual dan kajian kepustakaan. Kaedah analisis data pula menggunakan analisis kandungan dan analisis tematik. Hasil kajian menunjukkan terdapat empat kategori cabaran dalam menangani isu penyelewengan amalan pengubatan Islam iaitu kaedah pengawalseliaan, masyarakat, pengamal pengubatan Islam dan pendakwah. Kesimpulannya, Kajian mendapati bahawa cabaran tertumpu kepada kelemahan undang-undang, ketidakfahaman masyarakat tentang pengubatan Islam dan kekurangan strategi dalam keberkesanan dakwah.

Kata kunci: *Dakwah; akidah; pengurusan Islam; penyelewengan; pengubatan Islam.*

PENGENALAN

1- Latar Belakang Isu

Bidang amalan pengubatan Islam yang telah diiktiraf di bawah Bahagian Perubatan Tradisional dan Komplementeri (PTK), Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) mempunyai peranan yang penting dalam perubatan. Malah, menjadi keperluan masyarakat sebagai rawatan alternatif sekiranya pihak hospital dan klinik tidak dapat merawat beberapa penyakit tertentu seperti penyakit fizikal dan spiritual.

2- Permasalahan/ Isu Sebenar

Fenomena pusat rawatan Islam yang menggunakan label 'Islam' adalah mudah untuk mendapat kepercayaan masyarakat awam (Ahmad Naja', M. et al., 2018). Oleh yang demikian, berlaku penyelewengan dan manipulasi oleh sebahagian pengamal pengubatan yang tidak bertanggungjawab. Mereka telah mencampuradukkan elemen khurafat (perkara tahyul) dalam mengubati pesakit (Fadzli Adam et al., 2014), mengamalkan amalan yang bercanggah dengan akidah dan syariah iaitu menggunakan kaedah rawatan yang dilakukan oleh pawang dan bomoh (Farhan, M. A. et al., 2013) seperti menggunakan jampi-jampi yang dicampur aduk antara ayat-ayat al-Quran dengan jampi dan mentera yang tidak difahami dan sebagainya (Munirah Abd Razzak, 2019). Walau bagaimanapun, pengamal tersebut masih mendakwa bahawa kaedah rawatan yang dijalankan itu adalah berlandaskan syariat Islam. Statistik menunjukkan amalan syirik dan khurafat dalam kalangan masyarakat masih tinggi. Perkara ini dibuktikan melalui tinjauan di 45 buah pusat rawatan daripada 90 buah pusat rawatan

Darussyifa' di seluruh negara pada tahun 2019 oleh Ketua Lajnah Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Darussyifa' Malaysia, Abdul Rashid Mat Amin. Secara keseluruhan, 94,000 orang pesakit menerima rawatan dan kira-kira 44,000 orang pesakit berkaitan kerohanian termasuk akibat disihir (Asyikin Mat Hayin, 2021). Implikasinya sangat besar disebabkan hal ini termasuk dalam perkara yang dilarang oleh Islam dan mengancam akidah umat Islam.

3- Objektif

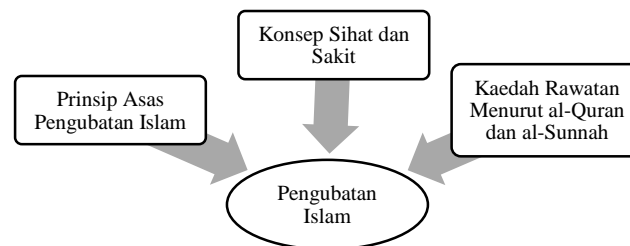
- i. Mengenalpasti prinsip amalan pengubatan Islam yang merangkumi prinsip asas pengubatan Islam, konsep sihat dan sakit menurut Islam dan kaedah rawatan menurut al-Quran dan al-Sunnah.
- ii. Mengenalpasti cabaran dalam menangani isu penyelewengan amalan pengubatan Islam di Malaysia.

METODOLOGI

Reka bentuk kajian ini adalah kualitatif melalui kaedah pengumpulan data daripada temu bual dan kajian kepustakaan. Sampel bagi kaedah temu bual dipilih melalui persampelan bertujuan. Data dianalisis menggunakan kaedah analisis kandungan dan analisis tematik.

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Hasil dan perbincangan menunjukkan setiap cabaran dalam menangani penyelewengan pengubatan Islam berkait dengan kelemahan dari aspek kefahaman dan pengamalan mengikut kaedah pengubatan Islam yang telah digariskan.



Rajah 8.1. Amalan Pengubatan Islam

Jadual 14.1: Cabaran Menangani Penyelewengan Pengubatan Islam di Malaysia

Bil.	Kategori Cabaran	
1	Penguatkuasaan Undang-Undang	Kelemahan dari sudut kawalan dan sekatan terhadap pengamal yang mengamalkan amalan pengubatan yang bercanggah dengan garis panduan dan syariat Islam
2	Masyarakat	Kelemahan dari sudut kefahaman berkaitan konsep sihat dan sakit serta prinsip pengubatan Islam yang sebenar
3	Pengamal Pengubatan Islam	Kelemahan dari sudut kefahaman berkaitan akidah, syariah dan akhlak
4	Pendakwah	Kekurangan pendedahan berkaitan isu dalam bidang amalan pengubatan Islam dan kelemahan strategi dakwah dalam menangani penyelewengan pengubatan Islam

KESIMPULAN

Pada era globalisasi ini, tidak dinafikan bahawa para pendakwah berhadapan dengan cabaran dakwah yang lebih hebat. Kajian ini dapat dijadikan rujukan dan panduan kepada barisan pendakwah, individu, organisasi dakwah dan Badan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO) bagi memperkasa gerakan dakwah kepada masyarakat dan pengamal pengubatan Islam amalan pengubatan Islam dalam menangani penyelewengan pengubatan Islam.

KERANGKA KONSEPTUAL KEPIMPINAN PENDIDIKAN STEM: TINJAUAN LITERATUR

A Conceptual Framework of STEM Education Leadership: A Literature Review

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Abstrak

Pendidikan Sains, Teknologi, Kejuruteraan dan Matematik (STEM) telah menjadi dasar yang penting secara global dan tidak terkecuali Malaysia khususnya. Usaha ini adalah untuk menyediakan sumber tenaga mahir dalam pekerjaan masa hadapan bagi memacu ekonomi menuju ke era Revolusi Perindustrian 5.0 (IR 5.0). Fenomena ini menyebabkan pemimpin dalam pendidikan STEM berhadapan cabaran bagi mewujudkan amalan integratif dan pengalaman pendidikan transformatif yang dapat menyumbang kejayaan kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan agenda ini. Oleh itu, pemimpin dalam pendidikan STEM memerlukan panduan bagi menerajui pendidikan STEM dalam organisasi serta bersedia menyelesaikan segala cabaran yang dihadapi. Objektif tinjauan literatur ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti tema-tema kepimpinan pendidikan STEM yang diperlukan dan bersesuaian dengan ciri-ciri unik pendidikan STEM memandangkan ianya berbeza dengan stail kepimpinan yang sedia ada. Tema-tema yang dikenal pasti melalui tinjauan literatur daripada artikel yang dimuat turun dari pangkalan data *SCOPUS* dan *WOS* telah dianalisis untuk membentuk kerangka konseptual kepimpinan pendidikan STEM. Hasil daripada tinjauan literatur telah mengenal pasti lapan tema (8) dalam kepimpinan pendidikan STEM iaitu: (i) amalan kepimpinan holistik, (ii) pembangunan profesional, kepimpinan guru dan sokongan, (iii) kesan pentadbiran kepada guru, (iv) teori kepimpinan STEM berkesan (v) kepimpinan pendidikan berkaitan budaya, (vi) penglibatan dan kerjasama komuniti, (vii) integrasi teknologi, dan (viii) pertimbangan etika dan sosial. Kesimpulannya, kerangka konseptual kepimpinan pendidikan STEM yang dicadangkan boleh dijadikan panduan kepada pemimpin STEM dan pihak berkepentingan untuk merangka program serta kajian yang berkaitan dengan kepimpinan pendidikan STEM.

Kata kunci: *Pendidikan STEM; kepimpinan; kerangka konseptual*

PENGENALAN

Penekanan visi Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia (KPM) melalui inisiatif STEM dalam Pelan Pembangunan Pendidikan Malaysia 2010-2025 (PPPM) untuk pendidikan STEM adalah untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara yang mempunyai modal insan dalam bidang Sains, Teknologi, Kejuruteraan dan Matematik (STEM) yang berkualiti bagi memacu ekonomi negara menjadi dasar yang sangat penting. Oleh itu, kerangka konseptual kepimpinan pendidikan STEM perlu dibangunkan sebagai panduan kepada pemimpin sekolah dan pemimpin guru untuk memimpin organisasi sekolah ke arah visi yang penting ini.

1- Latar belakang Isu

Uniknya, kepimpinan pendidikan STEM adalah berbeza dengan stail kepimpinan yang sedia ada pada masa sekarang kerana masih berpegang pada prinsip hierarki kuasa iaitu pemimpin masih menjadi ketua mengikut stail kepimpinan yang tidak bersesuaian dengan ciri-ciri pendidikan STEM bersepadu walaupun berlakunya pengagihan kuasa kepada ahli-ahli di bawahnya (Natarajan et al., 2021).

2- Permasalahan/ isu sebenar

Kajian tinjauan sistematik terbaharu tentang trend penyelidikan dalam pendidikan STEM, isu-isu dalam kepimpinan pendidikan STEM kurang disentuh (Li et al. 2019; Li et al. 2020). Selain itu, kajian-kajian penyelidikan berkenaan kepimpinan am didapati telah mendokumentasikan model kepimpinan sekolah yang berbeza: pengajaran, pengagihan, transformasi, kurikulum, guru, dan rangkaian (Leithwood et al., 2020; Hallinger & Heck, 1996). Tambahan pula, terdapat sedikit kajian yang cuba memahami peranan pemimpin sekolah dalam program yang merangkumi disiplin pendidikan STEM.

3- Objektif

Mengenal pasti tema-tema Kepimpinan Pendidikan STEM yang perlu untuk membentuk kerangka konseptual Kepimpinan Pendidikan STEM.

METODOLOGI

Metodologi kajian adalah melalui tinjauan literatur menggunakan kaedah analisis kandungan (Krippendorff, 2004) dan analisis tematik (Braun & Clarke, 2012).

HASIL DAN PERBINCANGAN

Berdasarkan tinjauan literatur yang dibuat satu kerangka konseptual kepimpinan pendidikan STEM telah dihasilkan seperti di bawah;



Rajah 9.1: Kerangka Konseptual Kepimpinan Pendidikan STEM

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulannya, tema-tema yang telah dianalisis dibentuk menjadi kerangka konseptual Kepimpinan Pendidikan STEM yang boleh dijadikan panduan oleh pemimpin dalam pendidikan STEM dan pihak yang terlibat dalam merangka program atau kajian selanjutnya.

PENGUJIAN KESAHAN MODUL PENCEGAHAN PENYALAHGUNAAN INHALAN

Validity Testing Of Inhalation Abuse Prevention Module

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Abstrak

Perbuatan atau tabiat menghidu atau menghisap sesuatu bahan meruap seperti wap atau bauan yang mengandungi aerosol sehingga menyebabkan ketagihan merupakan suatu bentuk ancaman yang bahaya bagi setiap golongan terhadap penyalahgunaan inhalan. Pembinaan modul yang bagus membantu dalam mengatasi masalah ketagihan penyalahgunaan inhalan ini dengan mendapatkan kesahan daripada panel yang mempunyai kepakaran mereka dalam pembinaan modul serta program yang melibatkan ketagihan. Kesahan ini didasari oleh ahli panel yang dipilih berdasarkan latar belakang dan pengalaman mereka terhadap pencegahan dadah atau inhalan dengan penilaian kandungan item yang disediakan oleh pengkaji.

Kata kunci: *Inhalan, Pengujian, Kesahan*

Pengenalan

Melihat dari pelbagai kesan produk ini, terdapat sebilangan pengguna telah menyalahgunakan inhalan sehingga menyebabkan ketagihan. Pembinaan modul ini berdasarkan isu yang berlaku terhadap penyalahgunaan inhalan dalam kalangan pelajar sekolah bagi membantu mereka mendapat kesedaran awal tentang masalah penyalahgunaan inhalan ini. Pengujian kesahan modul pencegahan penyalahgunaan inhalan ini adalah untuk mendapatkan kesahan terhadap modul yang dibangunkan. Pengujian kesahan ini berpandukan dapatan hasil yang diterima daripada panel yang terlibat di dalam mendapatkan kesahan terhadap modul yang dibina. Modul ini dibangunkan dengan mendapatkan pengujian kesahan melalui 3 orang pakar dalam bidang kepakaran mereka tersendiri yang terdiri daripada seorang doktor perubatan yang mempunyai pengalaman dalam program pencegahan dadah, seorang pakar intervensi dan pencegahan dadah di peringkat sekolah serta seorang pensyarah universiti awam yang merupakan bekas kaunselor di hospital kerajaan. Kajian ini bertujuan bagi mengenalpasti pengujian kesahan modul pencegahan penyalahgunaan inhalan. Objektif ini bagi mendapatkan dapatan dan hasil yang jelas sebelum modul ini dapat digunakan kepada orang ramai.

METODOLOGI

Pengujian kesahan ini menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif. Pengujian kesahan modul ini dijalankan menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif intervensi berdasarkan item yang terdapat didalam borang kesahan kandungan modul intervensi yang telah disediakan. Berdasarkan kaedah ini, penyelidik telah memilih beberapa sumber rujukan kajian lepas bagi menjalankan kajian ini. Malah, kaedah ini juga lebih merupakan kaedah reka bentuk subjek tunggal yang tergolong dalam kaedah kajian kuantitatif. Panel tersebut haruslah mempunyai pengalaman serta pengetahuan yang baik terhadap modul yang dibangunkan ini. Di dalam kaedah ini, pengkaji akan memberikan panduan dan borang soal selidik yang merujuk kepada aktiviti yang terkandung didalam modul. Borang tersebut akan diberikan kepada panel lebih awal agar panel faham kandungan kehendak borang tersebut yang terdiri daripada 2 bahagian iaitu Bahagian A dan Bahagian B.

DAPATAN DAN PERBINCANGAN

Cohen et al. (2016) menyatakan kesahan adalah suatu penilaian untuk melihat hasil ujian itu berfungsi terhadap suatu konteks. Terdapat pelbagai fungsi kesahan dalam bidang penyelidikan. Salah satu adalah usaha untuk kesahan kandungan bagi suatu modul. Muhammad Saiful Bahri (2019) menyatakan terdapat 6 langkah dalam prosedur kesahan kandungan iaitu penyediaan borang soal selidik, pemilihan panel, menjalankan kesahan kandungan, analisis domain dan item, merencana skor dan pengiraan. Kajian ini akan membuat laporan sepanjang prosedur pengesahan kandungan modul yang telah dijalankan berlandaskan tatacara yang disebutkan.

KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan hasil dapatan yang diperoleh, pengujian kesahan ini menunjukkan nilai yang baik apabila mendapatkan skala yang agak tinggi bagi keseluruhan kandungan item yang diberikan oleh panel. Melalui hasil ini, ia menunjukkan bahawa modul ini sesuai digunapakai bagi pengguna lain dalam menghasilkan program pencegahan atau panduan kepada kajian kajian akan datang. Cadangan dan penambahbaikan yang dinyatakan oleh panel dalam pengujian ini juga akan dinilai semula untuk penambahbaikan aktiviti didalam modul ini agar pengguna lebih faham dan jelas cara pengendalian modul ini kepada target sasaran yang terlibat. Pengujian ini juga mendapat kesahan yang jelas dan mungkin boleh ditambahbaik lagi sekiranya panel yang terlibat turut sama melihat cara pengaplikasian modul ini apabila dijalankan. Secara umumnya, modul ini mendapat perhatian baik oleh panel melalui dapatan yang diperoleh.

خطة بحث لدور التنمية الاقتصادية في تحقيق التنمية البيئية في محافظة صنعاء

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الملخص

والمجتمعات العمل على مواكبتها بهدف تحقيق التنمية بكل أشكالها وأنواعها لتلبية متطلبات واحتياجات الأجيال الحاضرة واللاحقة (سايح بوزيد، 2013). ومع تطور حياة المجتمعات وتوسع احتياجاتهم ومتطلباتهم، برزت الحاجة إلى ضرورة استغلال واستثمار الثروات والموارد الطبيعية التي منحها الله للإنسان على هذه الأرض، من أجل الاستفادة منها في إشباع رغباته واحتياجاته الأساسية، والعمل على ضمان حفظ هذه الثروات والموارد وصونها للأجيال القادمة. إن علاقة الإنسان مع البيئة والكون المحيط به تطورت بصورة كبيرة وسريعة نتيجة لطبيعة التعامل والتفاعل المباشر معها، فالتقدم والتطور العلمي والتكنولوجي للبشر زاد من ظهور المشاكل البيئية، نتيجة لاستعمال الموارد الخام الطبيعية التي وهبها الله في هذا الكون، ثم إلى مرحلة تحويل هذه الموارد الخام إلى شكل قابل للاستخدام والاستفادة منه خصوصاً في مجالات الصناعة المختلفة، فقد ازداد الضغط على البيئة والثروات المختلفة نتيجة لزيادة أهداف الإنسان التنموية (بوشنقير، 2014).

هدفت هذه الورقة الحالية إلى التعرف على العلاقة بين التنمية الاقتصادية والتنمية البيئية، ودور التنمية الاقتصادية في تحقيق التنمية البيئية. ومن أجل تحقيق أهداف هذه الورقة تم توزيع استبانة الكترونية على عدد من موظفي المنظمات المدنية في محافظة صنعاء والتي تمثل عينة الدراسة، والذين تم اختيارهم باستخدام العينة الطبقية العشوائية. وقد تم اختبار العلاقة بين المتغيرات من خلال استخدام برنامج (Smart-PLS) للتحليل الاحصائي، وبناءً عليه أكدت النتائج المتحصلة على وجود علاقة ايجابية مباشرة بين متغيرات الدراسة. وأن البرامج الاقتصادية تساهم في تعزيز التنمية البيئية وتنعكس على جميع قطاعات التنمية.

المقدمة

منذ بداية الخليقة والانسان بفطرته يسعى إلى تلبية رغباته واحتياجاته المختلفة، ويعمل على تحقيقها من خلال البيئة المحيطة التي وهبها الله إياه. وقد شهد عالمنا الحديث العديد من التغيرات المختلفة التي غيرت حياة البشر، والتي فرضت على جميع الدول

تعد التنمية البيئية من ضرورات الحياة في عصرنا الحالي نتيجة لما يحدث من تدهور كبير للبيئة المحيطة بنا، وهو ما يهدد الوجود البشري على المدى الطويل، ونتيجة لهذا فإن الحكومات والدول المتقدمة تسعى إلى تبني سبل واعتماد أنماط جديدة ومتنوعة من التنمية تسمى التنمية البيئية، والتي تسعى المجتمعات من خلالها على الحفاظ على الخيرات والثروات الطبيعية وحسن استغلالها من أجل استدامتها للأجيال القادمة (Dana-Marie, 2022) . ويقول (شيباني, 2020) بأن التنمية الاقتصادية والتنمية البيئية هي قضايا مشتركة تترابط مع بعضها، فتحقيق التنمية البيئية يستلزم تحقيق تنمية اقتصادية أولاً، تسعى من خلالها إلى تحقيق نمو اقتصادي للمجتمع تلي احتياجاته الأساسية. وتتمحور مشكلة هذه الورقة البحثية في سبب ضعف التنمية البيئية للدول النامية التي ما زالت التنمية البيئية لديها في مستويات متأخرة لا تستثمر الثروات والخيرات الطبيعية التي وهبها الله بالشكل الذي يحفظها ويضمن دوامها واستمراريتها. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على التنمية الاقتصادية ومعرفة أهدافها وعناصرها، ومعرفة التنمية البيئية وأهدافها. أيضاً معرفة إلى أي مدى تؤثر التنمية الاقتصادية في تحقيق التنمية البيئية.

منهجية الدراسة

تقوم هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، حيث سيتم توزيع الاستبانة الالكترونية والتي تم تحكيمها من قبل عدد من الدكاترة في مجال علم الإدارة، على عدد من الموظفين في المنظمات المدنية في المحافظة صنعاء والذي يمثل مجتمع الدراسة، وتم استخدام الأدوات والمقاييس الملائمة في معالجة البيانات الاحصائية من خلال استخدام برنامج (Smart-PLS) للتحليل الاحصائي.

وكذلك من خلال التحليل النظري للدراسات والادبيات السابقة التي ناقشت موضوع التنمية الاقتصادية ودورها في تحقيق التنمية البيئية، ودراسة دور التنمية الاقتصادية في تنمية المجتمعات. التنمية الاقتصادية ودورها في تحقيق التنمية البيئية تسعى التنمية الاقتصادية إلى استخدام الموارد الطبيعية بطريقة تحسن الفرص الاقتصادية بالمزامنة مع تحسين الظروف الاجتماعية والبيئية بطريقة مستدامة. ويتم تطبيق برامج التنمية الاقتصادية في الغالب بهدف التغلب على الأزمات وزيادة فرصة المجتمعات المحرومة، والتنمية الاقتصادية هي عملية متركزة على المجتمع وتمتج هذه العملية ما بين التنمية البيئية والتنمية الاقتصادية بغرض تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والبيئية والثقافية للمجتمعات (Kovner, 2012) . وتمثل التنمية الاقتصادية وسيط هام في تحقيق التنمية البيئية، لما لها من دور في النهوض بالمجتمع واخراجه من دائرة التخلف، ورفع

مستوى الوعي التنموي، والتنمية الاقتصادية تمثل البداية لتحقيق التنمية الشاملة فيما فيها التنمية البيئية، وتعد التنمية الاقتصادية أهم مؤشر من مؤشرات تحقيق العملية التنموية التي تساهم في معالجة القضايا البيئية (ياسين، 2016). وترى (سعاد ر.، 2016) بأن الأنشطة التنموية الاقتصادية لها علاقة بالبعد البيئي عند صانعي السياسات ومخططي المشاريع للنتائج البيئية المحتملة عند اتخاذ القرارات الاقتصادية، وأن العلاقة بين الاقتصاد والبيئة علاقة معقدة، حيث يمكن للإصلاحات الاقتصادية أن تساعد البيئية أو ان تضرها. وبالتالي فإن هناك تأثير مختلف للبرامج الاقتصادية التنموية على الواقع البيئي، وأن السياسات الاقتصادية لها انعكاسات كثيرة على مختلف قطاعات التنمية ومنها القطاع البيئي. والتنمية البيئية مرتبطة بشكل أساسي بالتنمية الاقتصادية، كون التنمية الاقتصادية تمثل المحرك الأساس للتنمية البيئية، حيث أنه لا يمكن أن تكون هناك تنمية بيئية في ظل عدم وجود التنمية الاقتصادية، فلا يمكن عمل برامج أو إقامة مشاريع تنموية ذات طابع بيئي والمجتمع يعاني اقتصادياً لأنه في هذه الحالة سيكون استجابة المجتمع والافراد للتوعية البيئية مثلاً ضعيفة أو معدومة، نتيجة اهتمامهم في تحسين وضعهم الاقتصادي أولاً، وتحسين ظروف المعيشة التي تمثل أولوية أساسية لأفراد المجتمع، ثم تأتي بعد ذلك التنمية البيئية.

ولهذا فإن المساواة بين الجنسين والتنمية، والنمو الحضري، والسياسة الصناعية أو الزراعية، والعلوم والتكنولوجيا، والتعليم والمجالات الأخرى ذات الصلة، كلها تواجه معضلات متزايدة التعقيد والصعوبة يجب معالجتها من قبل صانعي السياسات. هذه القضايا تتطلب تركيزاً مركزياً على التنمية المستدامة (Seepersad, 2022). وتعرف لجنة بروتلاندر عام 1987، التنمية المستدامة بأنها تلبية احتياجات المجتمع الحالي دون تعريض قدرة الأجيال القادمة على تلبية احتياجاتهم للخطر، أي أنه يشتمل على عنصرين رئيسيين: الاحتياجات والقيود، وتعد التنمية المستدامة واحدة من أكثر المفاهيم التي لا غنى عنها في عصرنا، وهي حاسمة لدراسة الشؤون الدولية. ويرى الباحث أن التنمية هي مسألة ذات أهمية بالغة، خاصة للبلدان النامية، ولا يمكن معالجة مثل هذه القضية العالمية إلا من خلال آليات مستدامة. وأن قدرة التنمية المستدامة تتأثر بعاملين أساسيين هما: إجراءات السياسة المحلية، بما في ذلك الخطوات المتخذة نحو إنشاء اقتصادات السوق المفتوحة والحررة (التنمية الاقتصادية)، والسياسات البيئية السليمة والقابلة للتنفيذ (التنمية البيئية). وبالتالي فإن تفاعل هذين العاملين قد يسرع ويساهم في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة (Dana-Marie, 2022).

من خلال ما سبق نستطيع القول بأن التنمية البيئية مرتبطة بالدور الاقتصادي بصورة مباشرة، لذلك يجب على الدول والمؤسسات السعى نحو تعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية أولاً، لأنه لا يمكن تحقيق تنمية بيئية من دون تحقيق أو وجود التنمية الاقتصادية بشكل قوي وملحوس، كون التنمية الاقتصادية تمثل أولوية للجمهور، وأن هناك علاقة إيجابية ومباشرة بين تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية وتحقيق التنمية البيئية. فالقضية ليست مجرد وجود مشكلات بيئية يواجهها العالم كما يتصور الكثيرون، بقدر ما هي قضية مرتبطة بالأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية القائمة في مناطق العالم المختلفة، والتي اصطلح على تسميتها في الأدب التنموي الحديث باسم ظرف التنمية، ذلك أن الحديث عن وقف التدهور البيئي والحد من استنزاف

الموارد الطبيعية من خلال استغلالها بشكل عقلائي utilization Rational يتطلب معرفة تفصيلية بالبيئة الجغرافية (المكانية) للمنطقة المستهدفة بالتنمية (Seepersad, . 2022)

الخاتمة

بينت هذه الدراسة بأن التنمية الاقتصادية أصبحت قضية رئيسية في السياسات الدولية، كونها تساهم في حفظ الموارد والثروات الطبيعية من خلال حسن الاستغلال والادارة لهذه الثروات وأن البرامج الاقتصادية تساهم في تعزيز التنمية البيئية وتنعكس على جميع قطاعات التنمية. وتوصلت هذه الورقة إلى أن هناك علاقة إيجابية بين التنمية الاقتصادية وتحقيق التنمية البيئية.

القيادة النسوية ودورها في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي من المنظور القرآني ملكة سبأ (بلقيس)

Lina Kamel

ملخص الدراسة

الاهتمام بالمرأة وتدريبها على القيادة بشكل كبير من خلال منحها المزيد من السلطات والمسؤوليات. وكذلك العمل على دراسة المنظور القرآني الخاص بملكة سبأ (بلقيس) وربطه بكافة الأحداث التي تمر بها المرأة في الوقت الراهن.

الكلمات المفتاحية: القيادة النسوية، صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي، ملكة سبأ (بلقيس)

مقدمة البحث

احتلت المرأة مكانة مرموقة في المجتمعات العربية والإسلامية بشكل كبير، حيث أن المرأة كانت بلائمن قبل الإسلام، وجاء الإسلام وكرم المرأة وأرسى لها العديد من الحقوق، من بين هذه الحقوق الحق في ممارسة القيادة والحق في اتخاذ القرارات. ومن المؤكد أن النساء لهم دور كبير ومحوري في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي بشكل كبير، حيث أن التغيير الاجتماعي يأتي كسنة من السنن الكونية في هذه الحياة (أبوشقة، 2002). تكشف عن أهمية دور المرأة القيادية في المجتمع وقدرتها على تحقيق الأهداف وإنجاز المهام المتعلقة بالتغيير، كما أن

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على القيادة النسوية ودورها في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي من المنظور القرآني ملكة سبأ (بلقيس). وتكمن مشكلة الدراسة في غياب دور القيادة النسوية، وكذلك غياب تطبيق الدروس المستفادة من القصص القرآني ملكة سبأ (بلقيس)، الأمر الذي أثر سلباً على صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي، وتبرز أهمية الدراسة في تسليط الضوء على القيادة النسوية ودورها في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي من المنظور القرآني ملكة سبأ (بلقيس). ولقد اتبعت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لوصف وتحليل القيادة النسوية ودورها في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي من المنظور القرآني ملكة سبأ (بلقيس). حيث اتبعت الدراسة أسلوب الدراسات المكتبية في تحقيق أهداف الدراسة، ولقد توصلت الدراسة إلى العديد من النتائج من بينها أن القيادة النسوية هي مجموعة من الخصائص التي تتميز بها المرأة من خلال إبراز قدرات ومهارات العمل القيادي بما يساهم في تحقيق الأهداف المؤسسية بشكل مميز، كما أوضحت الدراسة أن الإسلام قد ميز المرأة ومنحها كافة الحقوق وجعل لها ذمة مالية مستقلة عن الرجال، ولقد أوصت الدراسة بالعديد من التوصيات من بينها ضرورة

الدراسة تبرز أهمية صناعة عملية التغيير والتحديات المتعلقة بالتغيير في المجتمع بشكل كبير.

تتمحور أسئلة الدراسة في العديد من التساؤلات كما يلي:

منهج البحث

تعتمد الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لوصف وتحليل دور القيادة النسوية في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي بالرواية القرآنية ملكة سبأ (بلقيس)أمودجاً. وتبرز نوع الدراسة من خلال استخدام أدوات البحوث المكتبية وخاصة في التعرف على دور القيادات النسوية ومقومات القيادات النسوية في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي. حيث تستخدم أمهات الكتب والدراسات السابقة والمقالات العلمية المحكمة التي يمكن الاستعانة بها في تحقيق أهداف الدراسة.

1. ماهي القيادات النسوية وما مقومات القيادات

النسوية في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي؟

2. ما التحديات التي تواجه القيادات النسوية في

صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي؟

الهدف الأول: تبيان القيادات النسوية وتوضيح

مقومات القيادات النسوية في صناعة التغيير

الاجتماعي

القيادات النسوية حسب مفهوم الدراسة الحالية هي

مجموعة من الخصائص التي تتميز بها المرأة من خلال

إبراز قدرات ومهارات العمل القيادي بما يساهم في

تحقيق الأهداف المؤسسية بشكل مميز وبالشكل

الذي يساهم في اثبات وجود المرأة في المجتمع. ولقد

أوضحت نتائج التحليل أن القيادات النسوية قد

تغيرت في الوقت الراهن وذلك نتيجة دخول المرأة

إلى العديد من المجالات التنظيمية والصحية والخدمية

والتجارية وحتى العسكرية، فإن المرأة احتلت هذه

المكانة بجهدها وتعاونها وخبراتها الأكاديمية الواسعة،

الأمر الذي أكسب المرأة هذه المكانة الكبيرة في

المجتمع

مشكلة البحث

ومن جهة أخرى فإنه بالرغم من وجود العديد من الآيات القرآنية التي تدل على أن القيادة النسوية لها دوراً بارزاً في صناعة عملية التغيير الاجتماعي (عزت، 2006)، إلا أن هناك ثمة إهمال واضح في تعزيز مكانة المرأة في المجتمع وإهمال لدورها الفعال والقيادي، الأمر الذي يؤدي إلى عدم استغلال دور المرأة بالقدر الكافي في عملية صناعة التغيير (المرصفي، 2008).

الهدف الثاني: إيضاح التحديات التي تواجه

القيادات النسوية في صناعة التغيير الاجتماعي

أسئلة البحث

العديد من المجتمعات العربية مازالت تميز بين المرأة والرجل في العديد من الوظائف والمناصب القيادية العليا، وذلك لاعتقادهم أن القيادات الذكورية أكثر تحملاً لأعباء ومشقة العمل بشكل كبير عن القيادات النسوية، الأمر الذي زاد في تراجع دور القيادات النسوية في العديد من المجتمعات العربية. وبالرغم من تميز المرأة وسعيها الكبير في تحصيل العلم والمعرفة والخبرة إلا أن الواقع قد أثبت أن الثقافة والبيئة العربية مازالت تفضل الرجال في العمل عن النساء، أما في الدول الآسيوية فالأمر يختلف كثيراً حيث أن المرأة لها دور مؤثر وفعال في المجتمع والأسرة بشكل ملحوظ.

أوصت الدراسة بالعديد من التوصيات التي يمكن إجمالها فيما يلي:

1. ضرورة الاهتمام بالمرأة وتدريبها على القيادة بشكل كبير من خلال منحها المزيد من السلطات والمسؤوليات.

2. العمل على دراسة المنظور القرآني الخاص بملكة سبأ (بلقيس) وربطه بكافة الأحداث التي تمر بها المرأة في الوقت الراهن.

3. تطبيق المحاكاة بدراسة التجربة الماليزية في إتاحة الفرصة لتولي القيادة النسوية دورها في المجتمع.

دور أدوات التسويق الرقمي في تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية

Mohammad Montasser Shaban

Ishaq Ibrahim

الملخص

الإلكترونية، جاء بدرجة كبيرة جداً، وبنسبة 85.60%، وقدمت الدراسة مجموع من سبل تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية.

وقد أوصت الدراسة بعدة توصيات كان أبرزها: تنظيم الموقع الإلكتروني الخاص بتقديم الخدمات المكتبية في المحتوى والشكل، كتابة كافة معلومات التواصل عند إرسال رسائل البريد الإلكتروني للمستخدمين، تصميم الإعلانات الإلكترونية ذات المحتوى الواضح والجذاب وفي اهتمامات المستخدمين، وإجراء دراسات وأبحاث لقياس أثر أدوات التسويق على تحسين عمليات الشراء للخدمات المكتبية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: أدوات التسويق الرقمي ، إتخاذ قرار الشراء

خلفية الدراسة:

تغيرت طريقة الشراء لدى المستهلكين، فقد أصبح الكثير منهم يعملون على تلبية حاجاتهم اليومية من السلع أو الخدمات من خلال قنوات التسويق الرقمية، كالهاتف النقال ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي وغيرها من القنوات التي يستخدمها المستهلكين بشكل مكثف في إدراك الحاجة، وللبحث عن المعلومات والمنتجات وإجراء المقارنات بين السلع والخدمات (عبدالله وآخرون، 2022، ص75).

الخلاصة : تهدف الدراسة للكشف عن الدور الذي تقوم به أدوات التسويق الرقمي المختلفة تعزيز وتنشيط طلبات الشراء لدى المستهلكين الرقميين الراغبين بإنجاز أعمالهم المكتبية المختلفة، حيث قام الباحث باستخدام المنهج الوصفي التحليلي للإجابة عن أسئلة الدراسة؛ وذلك لملاءمته لموضوع الدراسة، ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة قام الباحث باستخدام الاستبانة كأداة رئيسية لجمع المعلومات حول الدراسة، وتكونت الاستبانة من (20) فقرة موزعين على (4) مجالات، وتكون مجتمع الدراسة من جميع الأشخاص المستخدمين من الخدمات المكتبية. في قطاع غزة في فلسطين، من العام الدراسي 2023، وقد بلغت عينة الدراسة (89) مستفيد من الخدمات المكتبية من مجتمع الدراسة.

وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج أبرزها: أظهرت الدراسة أن دور أدوات التسويق الرقمي في تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية، جاء بدرجة كبيرة جداً، وبنسبة 86.00%، أظهرت الدراسة أن دور التسويق الرقمي عبر المواقع الإلكترونية في تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية، جاء بدرجة كبيرة جداً، وبنسبة 86.40%، في حين أن دورها عبر البريد الإلكتروني جاء بدرجة كبيرة جداً، وبنسبة 84.60%، وعبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، جاء بدرجة كبيرة جداً، وبنسبة 87.40%، وعبر الإعلانات

التي تمكنهم من التعرف على الخدمات المعلن عنها، بالإضافة إلى المقارنات التي أصبحت متاحة في مثل هذه الخدمات. (إبراهيم وآخرون 2023: a: محمد وآخرون، 2023، ص 1019).

مشكلة الدراسة:

ظهرت الحاجة لاستخدام أدوات التسويق الرقمي مع ظهور ثورة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات وأهميتها في إنجاز مختلف أنواع الأعمال، وظهر ما يسمى بإعادة هندسة وظائف التسويق التقليدية ومزيجها. وإن استخدام أدوات التسويق الرقمي يعمل على حل العديد من المشكلات التي قد تواجه الراغبين بالشراء من خلال الانترنت فهو يعطي مرونة في عرض المعلومات الخاصة بالمنتج، مع زيادة القدرة على جمع المعلومات التفصيلية الخاصة بالعملاء وغيرها من المزايا، وأصبحت تلبية حاجات ورغبات المستهلكين سهلة من خلال استخدام التسويق الرقمي وبالتالي يتم تحفيز اهتمام المستهلكين بالسلع والخدمات المعلن عنها (إبراهيم وآخرون 2023: b: الخيطي، 2022، ص 18).

ويحتاج المستهلكين بشكل عام والمستهلكين الرقميين على وجه الخصوص للحصول على المعلومات الكافية للبدء بعملية الشراء، بالإضافة إلى الحرية في اتخاذ القرار الشرائي وصولاً إلى القدرة في ابداء الرأي في المنتج والخدمة المقدمة بطريقة سلسلة تضمن الحرية الشخصية والتقدير، كما أوضح الطاوس (2022) الاختيار بين البدائل بسهولة ويسر، والحق في ابداء الرأي في المنتج أو الخدمة.

من أبرز ما شهده العالم أخيراً من تطور علمي وتكنولوجي ما يسمى بأدوات التسويق الرقمي والتي من أبرزها شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي، نظرًا لما تتضمنه هذه الشبكات من مميزات كثيرة تحفز العديد من الأفراد على استخدامها، وفي

وقد أوضحت العديد من التقارير والدراسات أن مرتادي الخدمات والسلع في السوق السعودي الرقمي يزدادون يوماً بعد يوم، وأنهم أصبحوا مجتمعاً قوياً من المستهلكين الرقميين والمتسوقين عبر الوسائط والمنصات البيعية المختلفة، فقد أوضح تقرير digital 2022، والذي يصدر عن الموقع الإلكتروني الموثق المعتمد datareportal.com، حيث أوضح هذه التقرير معلومات غاية في الأهمية عن هذا المجتمع، فقد صنفت المملكة العربية السعودية في المرتبة 25 عالمياً من حيث كبر أسواقها في التجارة الإلكترونية وبنسبة استحواذ تفوق 45% من حجم التجارة الإلكترونية في الشرق الأوسط، بواقع 28 مليون مستخدم للتجارة الإلكترونية، أي 28 مليون مستهلك رقمي للسلع والخدمات، وتعد الإلكترونيات والوسائط ثاني أكبر المنتجات والخدمات طلباً بعد منتجات وخدمات الموضة، ومن المتوقع حسب ذات التقرير أن تصبح خدمات الاعلام الرائدة بحلول العام 2025 (تقرير digital 2022).

وقد أحدثت ثورة الاتصالات الرقمية تغييراً في سلوك المستهلك الشرائي للمنتجات والخدمات على اختلاف أنواعها بحيث أصبحت عملية اتخاذ القرار الشرائي بجميع مراحلها رقمية دون جهد وعناء ووقت طويل في الشراء كما هو بالطرق التقليدية، ولقد ساهمت قنوات التسويق الرقمي المتنوعة في إحداث ذلك التغيير في سلوك المستهلك الرقمي الشرائية وتوجهاته عبر الأوساط الرقمية لمساعدته في الحصول على السلع والخدمات التي تشبع حاجاته ورغباته بسهولة ويسر (إبراهيم & علي 2021: عبدالله وآخرون، 2022، ص 77).

يعتبر اهتمام المستخدمين بالتسويق الرقمي في البحث عن حاجاتهم ورغباتهم ظاهرة تسويقية اجتماعية حديثة، حيث وفر التسويق الرقمي لمستخدمي شبكة الانترنت المعلومات

ظل هذه الثورة الهائلة التي تشهدها المجتمعات، بدأ يظهر شكل جديد من أشكال التسوق، وهو التسوق الرقمي، والذي تمكن من استحداث فرص عمل جديدة، وتسهيل عملية التسوق لجميع الأطراف، فقد يسر البيع والشراء للعديد من المنتجات (محمد، 2022، ص544).

ويرى الباحث أن الخدمات المعروضة على شبكة الإنترنت ومواقعها المختلفة، غير مقتصرة على المنتجات والسلع العينية كالملابس والألعاب والمشغولات اليدوية فقط، إنما اتسعت لتشمل الخدمات المكتبية المختلفة، ويقصد الباحث بالخدمات المكتبية، جميع المنتجات المعرفية التي تضم المؤلفات في مختلف المجالات الأدبية والثقافية والعلمية، والحقائب التدريبية، والخطط التشغيلية والاستراتيجية بالإضافة إلى خدمات الترجمة والتدقيق والتنسيق وغيرها من الخدمات الضرورية.

إن العمل الحر يزداد انتشاراً يوماً بعد يوم، حيث أشارت الإحصائيات ببلوغ أعداد المسجلين على منصات العمل الحر قرابة الـ 40 مليون مستقل وبمجم صناعة قاربت على الـ 20مليار دولار سنوياً (عمر، 2019).

فمن خلال عمل الباحث لاحظ ازدياد عدد الجهات التي تقدم خدمات مكتبية مثل خدمات الترجمة والتدقيق وغيرها، لكنه لم يجد أي دراسة - في حدود بحثه وإطلاعه- تناولت دور أدوات التسوق الرقمي في تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية.

فقد أشارت دراسة شحاتة (2022) إلى دور أدوات التسوق الإلكتروني في تعزيز الصورة الذهنية المدركة للعلامة التجارية (دراسة ميدانية على مستخدمي الموقع الإلكتروني SHEIN)، وكشفت دراسة بن نمشة وعبد القادر (2022) إلى دور التسوق الإلكتروني في تحقيق الميزة التنافسية في شركات الاتصالات السعودية، كما تناولت

دراسة الأحمد(2022) دور التسوق الإلكتروني في رفع مستوى جودة الخدمات للأندية الرياضية في الأحساء بالمملكة العربية السعودية، في حين كشفت دراسة زيد(2020) دور الإعلان الإلكتروني في القرار الشرائي لمستهلكي المنتجات الرياضية في جمهورية مصر العربية.

وانطلاقاً مما تقدم فإن مشكلة الدراسة يمكن إيجازها من خلال التساؤل الرئيسي التالي:

ما دور التسوق الرقمي عبر أدواته المتمثلة في (المواقع الالكترونية - البريد الالكتروني - وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي - الإعلانات الالكترونية) في تعزيز أوامر الشراء لدى المستهلك الرقمي في سوق الخدمات المكتبية؟

الدراسات السابقة

- أثر خبرة التسوق الإلكتروني على النية الشرائية للمستهلك عبر مواقع التسوق الإلكترونية، 2021، غراب هويدا وآخرون.
- أثر نظم التسويق السياحي على خصائص وسلوكيات المستهلك السياحي الرقمي في ظل تكنولوجيا الهواتف 2021، يوسف، سماح.
- تأثير التسويق الرقمي للعلامة التجارية عبر وسائط التواصل الاجتماعي على نية شراء المستهلكين، 2020، صالح، عياد وآخرون.

منهجية الدراسة

وقد اتبع الباحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، ويعرف بأنه: "الطريقة التي يعتمد عليها الباحثون في الحصول على معلومات وافية ودقيقة تصور الواقع الاجتماعي، وتساهم في تحليل ظواهره. درويش، 2018، ص118)

مجتمع الدراسة:

النوع	الفئات	العدد	النسبة
الجنس	ذكر	31	34.83%
	أنثى	58	65.17%
الفئة العمرية	المجموع	89	100.00%
	من 18-30 سنة	28	31.46%
	من 31-40 سنة	23	25.84%
	من 41-50 سنة	30	33.71%
	من 50-60 سنة	8	8.99%
التسوية التعليمية	المجموع	89	100.00%
	الدبلوم	8	8.99%
	البكالوريوس	13	14.61%
	ماجستير	56	62.92%
	دكتوراه	12	13.48%
أداة الدراسة	المجموع	89	100.00%
	السرعة من مربع الترميز الاحصائي	55	61.80%
	السرعة من الترميز الالكتروني	26	29.21%
	السرعة من الامارات الالكترونية	8	8.99%
المجموع	89	100.00%	

يلاحظ الباحث من الجدول السابق (3.2) ومن خلاله عمله في ذات المجال أن الأكثر إيماناً بالأعمال المكتبية عن بعد هم الاناث، وهو ما يفسر أن ما نسبته 65% من الفئة المستجيبة على الاستبيان منهن، كما أن المستوى التعليمي الأكثر طلباً للخدمات المكتبية هم حملة البكالوريوس، وهي النسبة الأكبر على ارض الواقع من حملة الشهادات الجامعية، ويرى الباحث أن شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي تحتل المرتبة الأولى في الأدوات التي يستخدمها المستهلكون، لما لهذه المواقع والشبكات من انتشار وسهولة استعمال وأدوات جذب قوية.

أداة الدراسة:

لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة استخدم الباحث في دارسته الاستبانة كأداة رئيسة لجمع بيانات الدراسة وتعرف الاستبانة بأنها: "إحدى وسائل البحث العملي المستعملة على نطاق واسع من أجل الحصول على بيانات أو معلومات تتعلق بأحوال الناس أو ميولهم أو اتجاهاتهم، وتتألف من استمارة تحتوي على مجموعة من الفقرات التي يقوم المشارك بالإجابة

وقد اعتمد الباحث مجتمع الدراسة بحصر المستهلكين الرقميين المستفيدين من الخدمات المكتبية، لدى فريق فوريو للأعمال البحثية والمكتبية المتكاملة في المملكة العربية السعودية في العامين 2022 وحتى 20 من أغسطس 2023م، وقد أظهرت السجلات الخاصة بالفريق أن عدد المستفيدين وتفصيلهم هي كالتالي:

جدول 3.1

تفاصيل مجتمع الدراسة

العام	مشرف تربوي	مدير مدرسة	معلم	المجموع
2022	14	9	57	80
2023	7	11	36	54
المجموع	21	20	93	134

ثالثاً: عينة الدراسة:

تم اختيار عينة الدراسة بالطريقة القصدية وذلك لما أسلفنا لصعوبة حصر مجتمع الدراسة بشكل دقيق، حيث تم توزيع (100) الاستبانة على الأشخاص المستفيدين من الخدمات المكتبية. في قطاع غزة، واستجاب منهم (89) فرد، بنسبة 89.00%

واشتمل توزيع البيانات الشخصية للمفحوصين، والتي تتعلق بمتغيرات (الجنس، الفئة العمرية، المستوى التعليمي)، والجدول التالي يوضح خصائص عينة الدراسة:

جدول رقم 3.2

توزيع عينة الدراسة حسب متغيرات الدراسة

م	المجال	عدد الفقرات
	المجموع	20

وقد استخدم الباحث مقياس ليكارت

الخماسي

لقياس استجابات أفراد عينة الدراسة لفقرات

الاستبانة

(84.60%)، وبدرجة ممارسة كبيرة جداً، وهذا تفسير منطقي لمكانة التسويق عبر البريد الإلكتروني، فقد حلت محل البريد الإلكتروني أدوات التواصل الأسرع كالواتس اب والتليجرام والماسنجر الخاص بشركة ميتا، فلم يعد اليميل ذا أولوية كما كان قبل سنوات من الآن.

3. تحليل فقرات المجال الثاني: التسويق الرقمي عبر البريد الإلكتروني.

عنها بنفسه دون مساعدة أو تدخل من أحد. (خليفة، 2019، ص154)

وتكون الاستبيان من (20) فقرة موزعين على

(4) مجالات حسب الجدول التالي

جدول رقم 3.3

توزيع فقرات الاستبانة على المجالات

م	المجال	عدد الفقرات
1	المجال الأول: التسويق الرقمي عبر المواقع الإلكترونية	5
2	المجال الثاني: التسويق الرقمي عبر البريد الإلكتروني	5
3	المجال الثالث: التسويق الرقمي عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	5
4	المجال الرابع: التسويق الرقمي عبر الإعلانات الإلكترونية	5

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Section 2(1): No child or young person shall be, or be required or permitted to be, engaged in any employment other than those specified in this section.

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