

Volume 3 (2025)



RMU **e-Bulletin**



Research Management Unit
Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Kedah

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eISSN : 2805-47 5X

Published by : Universiti Teknologi MARA
08400 Merbok, Kedah Malaysia

Printed by : Perpustakaan Sultan Badlishah
Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Kedah
08400 Merbok Kedah



9772805 475 000

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Embracing New Horizons: A Fresh Start for 2025



As we stand at the threshold of a new year, I welcome you to RMU4U Third Edition (January 2025). The start of a new year symbolizes renewal, an opportunity to recalibrate our aspirations and refresh our collective commitment to academic excellence, research endeavours, and impactful scholarly contributions.

The year 2024 saw significant progress within our academic and research community. It was a testament to the passion, perseverance, and creativity of all members of the UiTM Kedah family. As we reflect on those accomplishments, let us also look ahead with determination to elevate our efforts in research, publication, and innovation. Let 2025 be the year we chart new pathways for discovery and collaboration, bringing our work to greater heights.

This year, I encourage all of us to reaffirm our scholarly goals by setting clear, measurable targets for research outputs, impactful writings, and knowledge sharing, aiming to contribute meaningfully to society both locally and globally. Let us strengthen research collaborations by building networks across disciplines, faculties, and institutions to foster cross-disciplinary solutions to real-world challenges. At the same time, we must focus on innovation by exploring new ideas, embracing digital tools, and pioneering creative solutions that align with global trends and local needs. Above all, let us support each other by sharing expertise, mentoring the next generation, and collaborating to overcome challenges, creating a thriving research ecosystem where everyone uplifts one another.

Let this be a year where we balance ambition with reflection, passion with purpose, and innovation with impact. The Research Management Unit (RMU) remains steadfast in supporting your research journey through resources, platforms, and opportunities for growth.

As we embark on this new chapter, I wish each of you the strength to pursue your aspirations and the resilience to overcome any obstacles. Together, let us make 2025 a year of breakthroughs, achievements, and shared successes.

Here's to a productive and inspiring year ahead.

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Roshima Said

Acting Rector, UiTM Kedah



A Message from the Chief Editor

Dear Readers,

I am pleased to announce the return of the RMU4U Bulletin with Volume 3, showcasing a diverse array of academic inquiries and professional perspectives across multiple themes. This edition continues our commitment to facilitating intellectual exchange and presenting research that engages with contemporary issues.

In this volume, the Law & Policy theme stands out with the highest number of contributions, featuring 14 papers that explore significant aspects of governance, justice, and societal well-being. These papers highlight the role of legal frameworks and policies in addressing current challenges and contributing to societal development.

Highlighted works include topics such as "Enhancing Access to Justice: The Role, Challenges, and Future of Small Claims Courts in Malaysia" and "Environmental Public Interest Litigation: Broadening Locus Standi to Safeguard Collective Interests," which examine the evolving landscape of legal rights and public interest. Additional discussions, such as "Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Islamic Banking and Finance in Malaysia" and "Balancing Nature and Faith: Protection and Conservation of Water Resources from the Perspective of Islamic Law," shed light on the interplay between ethics, faith, and law in addressing societal challenges.

In addition to the focus on Law & Policy, this issue covers a range of topics that contribute to understanding innovation and societal change. Articles such as "AI-Driven Recommendations in Mobile Shopping Apps, Podcasts, Animations & Gen Z: Revamping Organizational Behavior Learning, and The Role of Social Media in Shaping Islamic Entrepreneurship" explore the intersections of technology, education, and culture in today's world.

This edition represents the collaborative work of our contributors, whose insights and expertise have shaped the content of this bulletin. We encourage readers to engage with these ideas and consider their implications for further research and practical applications.

I would like to thank the authors, reviewers, and editorial team members who made RMU4U Bulletin Volume 3 possible. We hope this publication serves as a resource for understanding key issues and inspires further exploration.

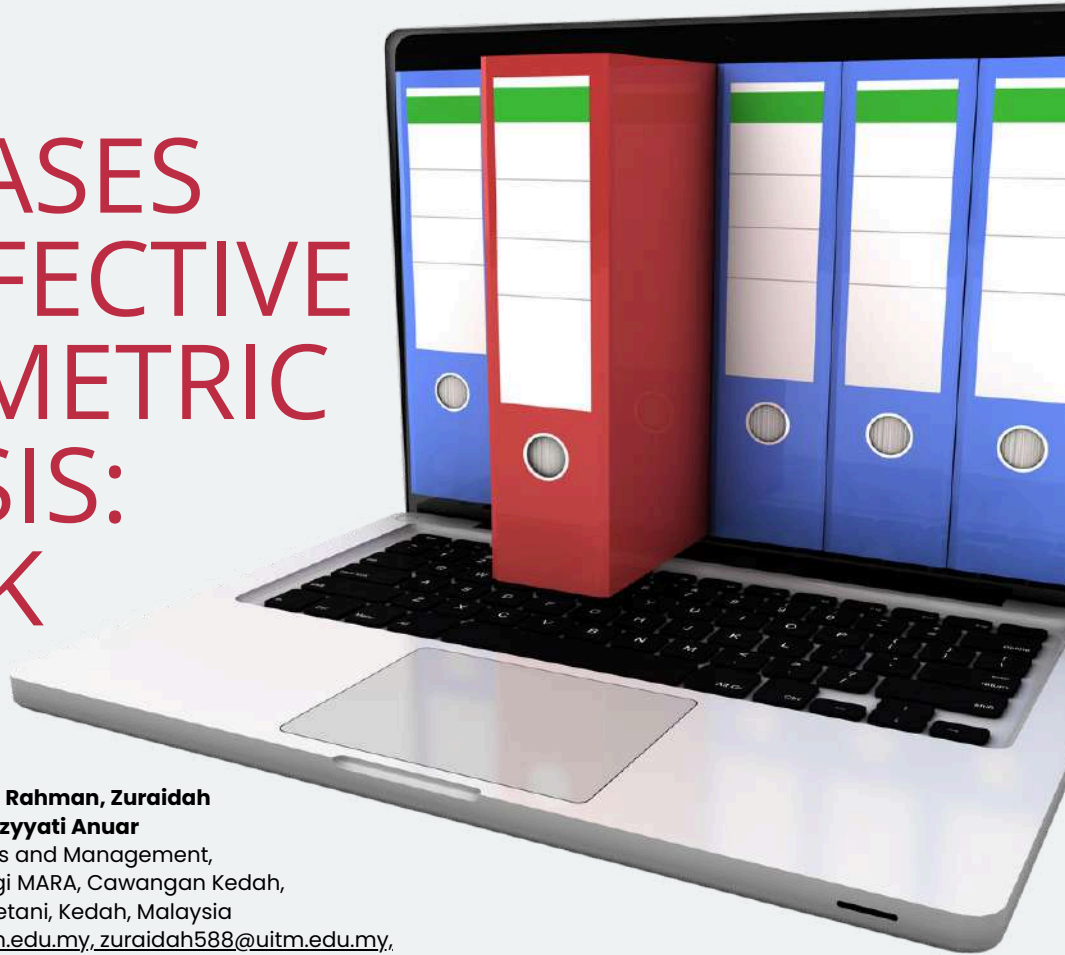
Thank you for being part of this endeavor. Let us continue to learn and exchange ideas

Warm regards,

Dr Azyyati Anuar
Chief Editor, RMU4U E-Bulletin



DATABASES FOR EFFECTIVE BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: A QUICK GUIDE



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Bibliometric analysis has become an essential tool for evaluating research outputs, uncovering trends, and charting the scientific landscape across disciplines. This review highlights key databases commonly used in bibliometric studies, emphasizing their importance in terms of scope, coverage, and functionality. Selecting the most suitable database ensures that bibliometric analyses are accurate and comprehensive, enabling researchers to draw reliable conclusions and insights.

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative approach used to assess and analyze scholarly output, including academic publications and citation patterns. It aids in evaluating research performance, identifying key studies, and detecting emerging trends within various fields. The success of bibliometric research largely depends on selecting the right database. This paper reviews two prominent databases frequently used in bibliometric analysis: Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus.

1

Web of Science (WoS)

WoS offers several notable advantages for bibliometric research. Its comprehensive citation index spans numerous academic disciplines, providing reliable and extensive data for researchers (Clarivate, n.d.). The long-term coverage, which includes data from decades of publications, makes it an essential tool for tracking citation trends and assessing the impact of scholarly work over time. WoS is also known for its consistency and rigorous quality control, ensuring that the citation analysis conducted is accurate and reproducible (Pranckutė, 2021). Moreover, WoS enables in-depth analysis of citation networks, helping researchers to identify key works and track the development of fields over time.

Despite its strengths, WoS has some limitations. Its coverage tends to favor journals from Western countries, potentially creating biases in global research visibility (Abramo et al., 2019). Additionally, WoS excludes certain types of publications, such as conference papers, books, and regional journals, limiting its usefulness for fields that rely on these sources (Dai et al., 2021). In comparison to Scopus, WoS often reports lower citation counts in some disciplines, affecting the comprehensiveness of citation metrics (Pranckutė, 2021). Finally, WoS is a subscription-based platform, which may limit access for institutions with restricted financial resources (Worrall & Cohn, 2023).

2 SCOPUS

Scopus is one of the largest citation and abstract databases, offering several key benefits for bibliometric research. It provides a comprehensive citation index across various subject areas, including the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, making it ideal for multidisciplinary research (Elsevier, n.d.). Scopus indexes an extensive range of publications, including journals, conference papers, book series, and trade publications, enabling more detailed and inclusive bibliometric analysis across diverse fields (Pranckutė, 2021). Additionally, Scopus offers user-friendly tools for analyzing citation patterns, co-authorship networks, and research impact metrics, providing valuable insights into research collaborations and productivity (Abramo et al., 2019). Furthermore, Scopus often provides higher citation counts than other databases, which is advantageous for researchers seeking to demonstrate the impact of their work (Pranckutė, 2021).

Despite its advantages, Scopus has several limitations. Its historical coverage is not as extensive as that of Web of Science (WoS), as Scopus citation records generally only extend back to the 1990s, limiting the ability to conduct long-term citation trend analyses (Pranckutė, 2021). Scopus also tends to underrepresent certain fields, such as the humanities and regional studies, due to its focus on internationally recognized journals (Aksnes & Sivertsen, 2019). Another significant limitation is that Scopus is a subscription-based service, potentially limiting access for institutions with restricted financial resources. Additionally, while Scopus citation counts are generally accurate, they can sometimes be affected by issues such as duplicate entries or inconsistencies in author name formats (Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016).

Conclusion

Bibliometric analysis is a vital method for assessing research outputs and identifying trends across various fields. This review underscores the importance of choosing the right databases for conducting thorough and precise bibliometric studies. Web of Science (WoS) provides a dependable citation index with extensive long-term coverage, which is beneficial for tracking citation patterns over time. However, it has some limitations, such as a bias toward Western journals and the exclusion of certain publication types. Conversely, Scopus offers broader coverage across diverse publication types and subject areas, including the sciences, social sciences, and humanities. However, its historical data is less extensive than that of WoS, and it may underrepresent certain fields, such as regional studies. Both WoS and Scopus offer useful tools for analyzing citations, co-authorship networks, and research impact, though their access is often limited due to subscription costs. To improve the inclusiveness and scope of future bibliometric analyses, researchers could benefit from using multiple databases or incorporating open-access alternatives.

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e ISSN 2805- 47 5X



9772805 475 000

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