



UNIVERSITI
TEKNOLOGI
MARA

ASID 2018

conference

PROGRAMME BOOK

Navigating The
Future Through
Multi Disciplinary
Research

27 NOVEMBER 2018



Pusat Asasi UTM
Universiti Teknologi Mara
Cawangan Selangor
Kampus Dengkil

CONTENTS

Welcome Message.....	2
Foreword by Rector.....	3
Foreword by Director.....	4
General Information.....	5
Guideline for Oral Presentations.....	7
Program Overview.....	8
Organizing Committee	14
Location Map.....	16
Floor Plan.....	17
Technical Program.....	18
Plenary Talks.....	19
Abstract – Science and Technology.....	21
Abstract – Social Science.....	42
Useful Information.....	60

WELCOME MESSAGE



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

On behalf of the Centre of Foundation Studies, UiTM Selangor, Dengkil Campus, I am very pleased and honoured to announce that we have succeeded in organising our very first ASiD Conference (ASiDCON2018) on 27 November 2018 in spite of our busy and tight schedule. We have had two colloquiums since the Centre of Foundation Studies started to operate at Dengkil Campus in 2016. This year, we are transforming the event to a conference with an aspiration that we will be able to organise more conferences in the coming years.

With great pleasure, I would like to welcome and invite your participation to the ASiDCON2018 with the theme, "Navigating the Future through Multidisciplinary Research". ASiDCON2018 will provide a platform for academics, researchers and professionals from various backgrounds and disciplines to share the latest findings (or expected results of research work and research progress) in their related fields. Additionally, ASiDCON2018 will also provide opportunities for participants to publish their extended abstracts in the proceeding book (with ISBN and copyright for the published work).

I hope that all participants will take full advantage of this event and the diversity of experiences to not only share knowledge but also to enhance collaborative efforts and strengthen networks to open up wider engagement in research activities. I take this opportunity to thank the presenters and participants who have shown such encouraging support for this event. I would also like to thank the organising committee for their resourcefulness and unrelenting effort in organising ASiDCON2018. I wish all participants to this conference a pleasant and fruitful conference.

Dr. Salizatul Ilyana Ibrahim

Chairperson
ASiDCON 2018

FOREWORD BY RECTOR



Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Dear Authors, esteemed Readers,

It is with great pleasure that I write this Foreword to the Proceedings of the inaugural ASiD Conference (ASiDCON2018) at UiTM Selangor, Dengkil Campus. ASiDCON2018 is a platform to bring together researchers, academics and professionals from various disciplines - Science & Technology and Social Sciences to share their findings and collaborate in multidisciplinary scholarly efforts.

The conference particularly will encourage the interaction between research students and early-career academics with the more established academic community in an informal setting to present and to discuss current and future work. The papers to be presented will contribute to the corpus of scientific knowledge in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities, Teaching and Education, Law in Society, Environment and Sustainable Development, Quantitative Methods, Policies and Religious Studies.

The proceedings will provide budding researchers and academicians with an excellent reference. I trust also that this will be an impetus to stimulate further research. This conference is definitely an excellent platform for academicians to broaden their research endeavours and contribute to UiTM's research output.

We thank all authors and participants for their efforts.

Professor Dato' Dr. Abu Bakar Abdul Majeed
Rector
Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor

FOREWORD BY DIRECTOR



I would like to take this opportunity to welcome everyone to ASiDICON2018. Held at our very own Centre of Foundation Studies UiTM, Dengkil Campus, ASiDICON 2018 is the first of its kind, and it is an honour to be part of it. The conference themed 'Navigating the Future through Multidisciplinary Research' is a testament of the Centre's commitment to strive for academic vigour and to provide a platform for academicians and experts to share their research findings and achievements to allow for ideas to be explored and experience as well as expertise to be tapped into. This is in line with UiTM's mission to place the university on the global map.

Only by bringing together expertise from different disciplines can we provide a rich pool of ideas for participants to harvest from and apply to their respective research field. With new developments in every field, complex new issues begin to spring up as well, and only through collaboration and exchange of ideas can the new challenges be met head on. Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. once wrote "Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than the one where they sprang up." Today, I hope that you embody the spirit of his words; I hope that the researches shared can open up a new network of people who come together to generate ideas that will benefit the society as we move forward into the future.

By sharing research findings and having informed discussions with highly experienced and well-credentialed speakers, I am confident that UiTM, in particular the Center of Foundations will continue to be a leading provider of innovative and enterprising educational experiences.

On that note, I would like to thank all the keynote speakers, the plenary speakers, presenters and participants who have supported this event and have been willing to share their research knowledge and experience to all of us in this conference. I would also like to congratulate the organising committee whose commitment and tireless efforts have made ASiDICON2018 happen. May you all learn from each other here and may we all use that knowledge to better ourselves for the benefit of the nation and the world in the years to come.

Have a productive conference.

Thank you.

Professor Dr. Saifollah Abdullah
Director
Centre of Foundation Studies

GENERAL INFORMATION

Important Dates

Registration and Abstract: 10 Oct 2018

Extended Abstract: 30 Oct 2018

Payment Dateline: 30 Oct 2018

Conference Date: 27 Nov 2018

Registration Desk

DK D3, Universiti Teknologi MARA Kampus Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor.

Opening Hours

27 Nov 2018, Thursday, 09:00 – 16:30

Registration Fees

Grant holders (FRGS, BESTARI, LESTARI, RAGs, ARAS, REI): RM100.00

Other presenter (Including DUCS grant holders): RM100.00

The organizer reserves the right to amend the conference fees and details without prior notice. All prices are charged as reflected. Payment is accepted in Malaysian Ringgit (MYR) only. Refunds will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Method of Payment

Payment should be made through Bank Transfer or Telegraphic Transfer or Electronic Funds Transfer or Online Transfer or Bank in account made payable to “Bendahari Universiti Teknologi MARA” before 30 October 2018.

Bank Details

Bank Holder Name	: Bendahari Universiti Teknologi MARA
Bank Name	: Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad
Account No.	: 12261010006588
Description	: ASiDCON2018

Please submit your proof of payment for conference fee and email to asidcon2018@uitm.edu.my. Please make sure to include your full name in the email.

Conference Pass Collection and Program Materials

Participants can collect their conference kit which includes a printed program book, certification, lanyard and goodie bag at the registration desk.

Official Language

The official language of the ASiDCON2018 is English. All presentations must be conducted in English.

Technical Programmes

The ASiDCON2018 technical programmes will consist of parallel sessions with Oral Presentation Sessions. More information can be found under the Oral Presentation Sessions sections.

The Oral Programmes printed in this booklet are accurate as of 26 Nov 2018. Participants should refer to the programme at the ASiDCON2018 website for the latest updates by scanning the QR code given in the cover page of this Program Book.

Best Presenter Award

The Award Ceremony for the Best Oral Presentation will be held on 27 Nov 2018. Award winners should stay until the end of the session to receive the awards.

Wireless Internet

Look for the wireless name UiTM_DKL_WiFi-Conference. However, we cannot guarantee the quality or reliability of the wireless internet in the meeting rooms.

Planning Your Meals

There will be breakfast, lunch and tea available for conference registrants. Check the Conference Program Book for exact times and locations. You can also purchase your meals directly at the Food Court or at a number of restaurants near UiTM Dengkil. The website *tripadvisor* lists a number of restaurants nearby:

<https://www.tripadvisor.com.my/Restaurants>

Social Media

We encourage conference attendees to use #ASiDCON2018 on social media to engage others and make the most of their conference.

GUIDELINE FOR ORAL PRESENTATIONS

The time allocated for a presentation is 10 minutes, with a further 5 minutes allowed for discussion. **Please arrive at the session at least 5 minutes before the session starts. All the sessions will start and end on time, and this will be strictly enforced by the Session Chairs.** Think in terms of the following slides:

- A title slide – Name, title and what the paper is about.
- One slide with the hypothesis you want to investigate.
- 2-3 slides covering your current research plan.
- You should not require any more than an absolute maximum of 10 slides – this would mean talking about each slide for only two minutes.
- It is generally distracting to the audience to have too many slides in a presentation.
- Do not put too much text on a slide – you want the audience to listen to you, not read your slides!
- Structure your presentation.
 - ✓ What is the question you're interested in?
 - ✓ How have you investigated this question?
 - ✓ What results have you found?
 - ✓ What conclusions can you draw?
- Please check that the PowerPoint presentation or videos have been tested before the presentation to ensure it loads quickly during the presentation.
- Practise your talk beforehand to make sure you have gotten the timing right.
- Allow at least 5 minutes at the end of your presentation for questions.
 - ✓ This is an opportunity for you to benefit from the audience's wisdom, as well as for the audience to benefit from yours.
 - ✓ To maximize opportunities for discussion, keep answers succinct.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

08.00 – 08.30	<p>Registration, Arrival of Guests & VIPs</p> <p>Venue: DK D3</p>
08.45 – 09.30	<p>Welcoming Speech: Dr.Salizatul Ilyana Ibrahim, <i>Chairperson, ASiDCON 2018</i></p> <p>Opening Speech: Professor Dato' Dr. Abu Bakar Abdul Majeed, <i>Rector, Universiti Teknologi MARA Selangor</i></p> <p>Venue: DK D3</p>
09.30 – 10.15	<p>Plenary Lecture 1 (Science):</p> <p>Importance of Natural Products in Medicinal Plants Studies</p> <p>Professor Dr. Khalijah Awang, <i>Faculty of Science, University of Malaya</i></p> <p>Venue: DK D3</p>
10.15 – 10.45	<p>Coffee Break</p> <p>Venue: BK D5 (VIPs)</p> <p>Venue: BK D4 & BK D6 (Presenter & Participant)</p>
10.45 – 11.30	<p>Plenary Lecture 2 (Social Science):</p> <p>Navigating the Research Maze: Publish and Flourish</p> <p>Professor Dr. Habibah Ashari, <i>Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA</i></p> <p>Venue: DK D3</p>

11.30 – 12.00		Break		
		1st Parallel Session		
		Oral Session 1A Venue: DK D3	Oral Session 1B Venue: DK D4	Oral Session 1C Venue: DK D5
		Chairperson: Dr. Azhar Abdul Aziz	Chairperson: Dr. Siti Rudhziah	Chairperson: Pn. Sharifah Shatrah
		SS-07	ST-03	SS-01
12.00 – 12.15	The Awareness of Retirement Planning: Preliminary Study in UiTM Puncak Alam Campus	Structural Study of Hexanoyl Chitosan-Based Electrolyte System	E-Manual on Experiential Learning: An Innovative Teaching Kit	
	Siti Norida Abdul Kadir	Fadiatul Hasinah Muhammad	Nur Hafidah Abd Kadir	
		SS-08	ST-07	SS-04
12.15 – 12.30	Penerapan Nasihat Imam Syafie dalam Membentuk Generasi Ulul Albab	Conductivity Enhancement in terms of Structural Properties of Titanium Phosphate using Mechanical Milling Method	Non-negotiated Small Print Clause: A Consumer Barrier for Protection?	
	Norakmal Abdul Hamid	Ahmad Fuzairi Ahmad Faizal	Farhah Abdullah	
		SS-18	ST-11	SS-11
12.30 – 12.45	An Overview on the Pornographic Activities among Malaysian Citizens	Si Microring Resonators: Future Multi-Disciplinary Applications	The Right of Women Victimized in Domestic Violence to Obtain Compensation	
	Nor Azrina Ab. Rahman	Ikhwan Naim Md Nawi	Mohd Safri Mohammed Na'aim	

ST-12				
12.45 – 13.00	Sponsor: DKSH Technology Sdn. Bhd.	Luminescence Enhancement of $\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Tb}^{3+}$ Sol-Gel Doped		Sponsor: Interscience Sdn. Bhd
		Nurkhaizan Zulkepli		
ST-14				
13.00 – 13.15	—	Electrical Properties of BiFeO_3 Nanoparticles Added $(\text{Bi}_{1.6}\text{Pb}_{0.4})\text{Sr}_2\text{Ca}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{10}$ Superconductor		Discriminatory Treatment against Migrant Workers on Right of Social Security
		Masnita Mat Jusoh		Namirah Mohd Akahsah
Lunch and Networking Session				
13.00 – 14.00	Venue: BK D5 (VIPs), BK D4 & BK D6 (Presenter & Participant)			
	2 nd Parallel Session			
	Oral Session 2A Venue: DK D3	Oral Session 2B Venue: DK D4	Oral Session 2C Venue: DK D5	Oral Session 2D Venue: BK D3
	Chairperson: Dr. Faizah Elizah	Chairperson: Dr. Azlin Sanusi	Chairperson: En. Zamri Abu Bakar	Chairperson: Dr. Aini Andria Shirin
SS-02				
14.00 – 14.15	The Blind Date Project @ Pusat Asasi UiTM	The Catalytic Performance of $\text{Zn}/\text{ZnO}/\text{TiO}_2$ Plate on Aromatic Mixtures	Development of Automated Exam Invigilation Time Table System in Higher Education Institution	Money Hunting Kit: Entrepreneurial Treasure Hunt Game
	Norshiha Saidin	Hazlini Mohmad Ameran	Aminatul Solehah Idris	Namirah Mohd Akahsah

14.15 – 14.30	SS-03	ST-06	ST-04	SS-12
	Collaborative Learning Approach for Development of ESL Learners' Oral Proficiency	Molecular Docking Studies of Specific APOBEC3B Inhibitors from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Database Using Different Docking Approaches	Digitalized Malay Traditional Neckline Stitches: Awareness and Appreciation of Malay Modern Dressmaker Community	The Correlation between Brain Dominance and Empathy
	Janaki Manokaran	Nor Atiqah Jusril	Syamsulhairi Yaakop	Bazrina Ramly
14.30 – 14.45	SS-05	ST-08	ST-05	SS-13
	The Use of Reading Strategies among Malaysian ESL Undergraduates when Reading Print and Hypertext	Facile Rice Starch-Templated Synthesis of Nanostructured Metals	Towards Extended Crowdsourcing: An Understanding from the Islamic Perspective	TESL and Mathematics Students' Beliefs of Effective 21st Century Language Pedagogies
	Nur Amalina Awang	Juan Matmin	Mohamad Norzamani Sahroni	Doreen Dillah
14.45 – 15.00	SS-06	ST-09	ST-15	SS-14
	The Relationship between Motivation and Willingness to Communicate in English: A Study of TESL Foundation Students in UiTM	Mild Preparation of Two-Dimensional Layered Tin Disulfide for Visible Photocatalyst	Automating Goods to Pallet Assignment Process Using Bin Packing Algorithm: A Prototype System	Integrating ICT In ESL Classroom: A Survey on Teachers' Perceptions in Using Frog VLE for English Lesson
	Sathiyaperba Subramaniam	Hazwanee Osman	Noorazida Mohd Idris	Kamarol Baharen Mohd Rom

15.00 – 15.15	SS-09	ST-10	ST-16	SS-15
	Implementation of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Practices in Secondary Schools and Its Relation to Learners' Language Proficiency	Enzymatic-Catalyzed Production of Palm Oil Wax Esters in a Solvent-Free System	Captology Assistive Learning Application for Children with Learning Anxiety in Mathematics	Citation Quotation Parameter
	Mafarhanatul Akmal Ahmad Kamal	Nur Fariza Abdul Rahman	Norzehan Sakamat	Siti Maftuhah Damio
15.15 – 15.30	—	ST-13	ST-19	SS-16
		Microwave Absorber Brick Using Biomass Ashes	The Application of Artificial Neural Networks to Predict Student's Academic Performance: A Review Paper	Utilizing Service Learning to Nurture Youth Philanthropy: The Humanity Paladins Initiative
		Fatimah Zaharah	Raisnee Lumbihan	Irwan Affendi Md Naim
15.30 – 15.45	—	ST-17	ST-20	—
		Fast Absorbing Antioxidant Creams Based on Fractionated Virgin Coconut Oil	Parental Education Level: Their Influences in Students' Mathematics Achievement among Form 4 Students in SMK Subang	
		Muhammad Azril Hashim	Raisnee Lumbihan	

ST-18				
15.45 – 16.00	—	Nanospheres Hematite from Starch-Template for Photo-Degradation of Methylene Blue	—	—
Irwan Affendi Md Naim				
ST-21				
16.00 – 16.15	—	Influence on the Sintering Temperature of the Sol-Gel Synthesized Barium Titanite	—	—
Ahmad Firdaus Che Omar				
16.00 – 16.30	Break			
16.30 – 17.00	Award Presentation & Closing Ceremony: Professor Dr. Saifollah Abdullah, <i>Director, Centre of Foundation Studies</i> Venue: DK D3			

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Advisors : Professor Dr. Saifollah Haji Abdullah
Dr.Ikhwan Naim Md Nawi

Chairperson : Dr. Salizatul Ilyana Ibrahim
Co-chairperson : Atifah Othman

Scientific Paper and Program Committee

Chairperson : Dr. Fatimah Salim
Members : Dr. Hussein Hanibah
: Norfazlina Baharuddin
: Dayang Faridah Abang Bohari
: Asmahan Abd Razak
: Syahreena Mohd Shahrom
: Dr Nur Izzatie Hannah Razman
: Megat Mohd Izhar Sapeli
: Kamarol Baharen Mohd Rom

Secretariat and Registration Committee

Chairperson : Fadiatul Hasinah Muhammad
Members : Doreen Dillah
: Raisnee Lumbihan
: Hasnorhafiza Husni
: Julina Johari

Food Committee

Chairperson : Umi Shakina Haridan
Members : Faizatul Farah Hatta

Financial and Sponsorship Committee

Chairperson : Mea Haslina Mohd Haris
Members : Dr. Juan Matmin
: Mohamad Hadi Tueman

Website Coordinator, Publicity and Promotion Committee

Chairperson : Norzilah Musa
Members : Noor Akmal Abd Wahab
: Zamri Abu Bakar
: Syamsulhairi Yaakop
: Dr. Muhammad Firdaus Mustapha

Technical, Logistic and Floor/Management Committee

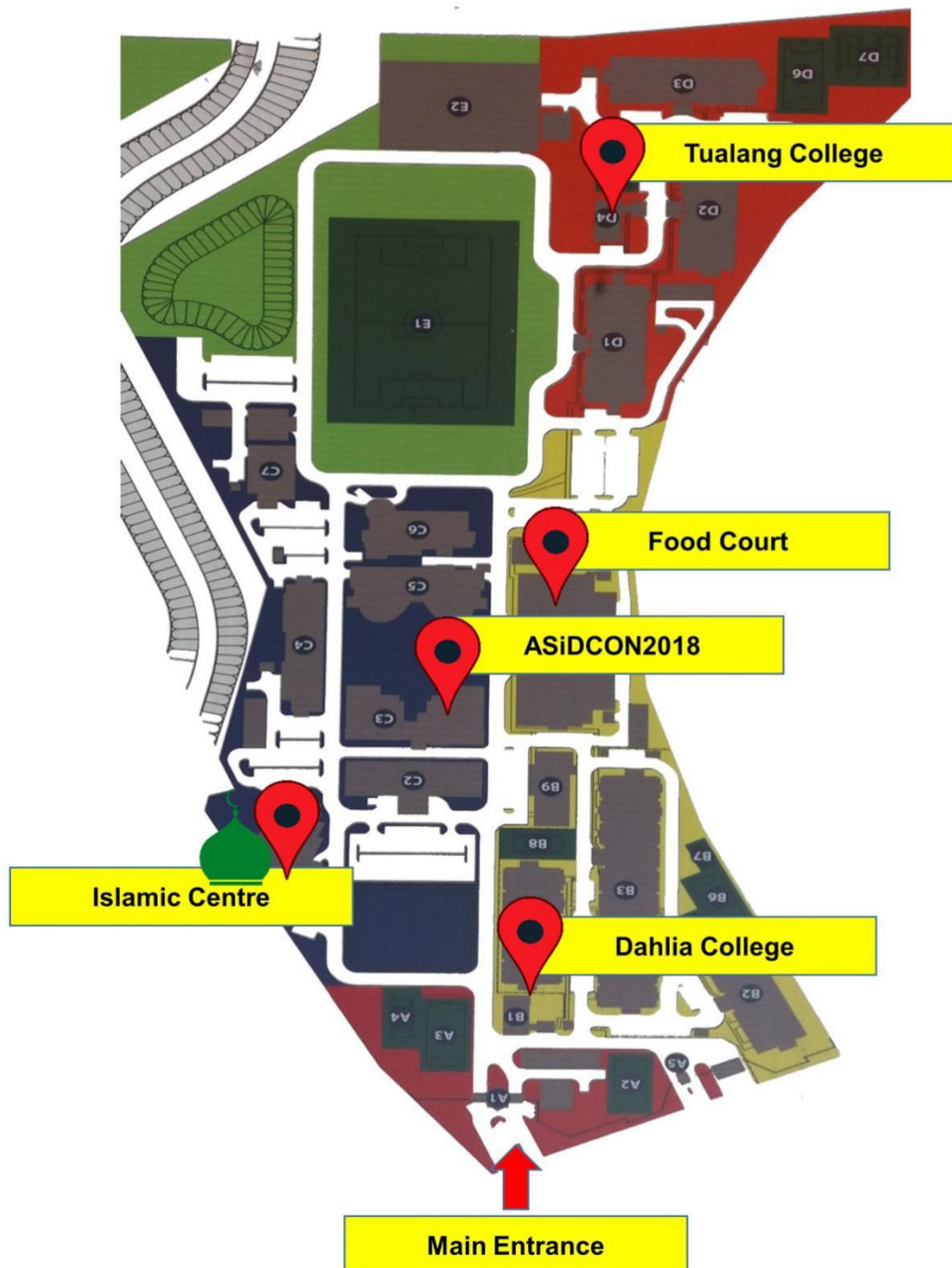
Chairperson	:	Dr.Faridah Mohd Sairi
Members	:	Noorakmar Hidayah Mohamed Hashini
	:	Janaki Manokaran
	:	Hanif Harun
	:	Mohd Rizael Ros Tahir
	:	Ameer Faizullah Muhammad
	:	Fahmi Abdul Sani

Protocol, Event and Multimedia Committee

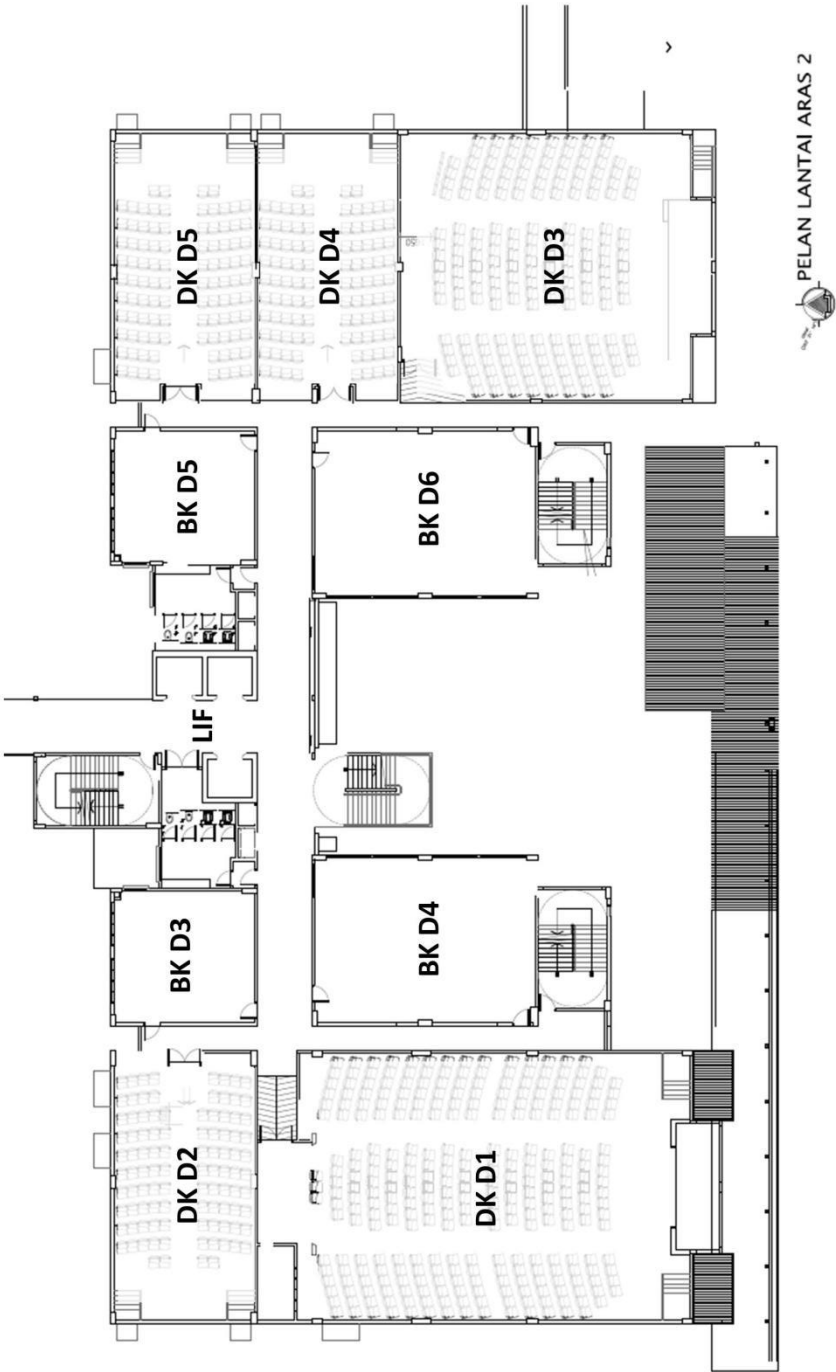
Chairperson	:	Kamarol Baharen Mohd Rom
Members	:	Dr. Hussein Hanibah
	:	Asmahan Abd Razak
	:	Noor Akmal Abd Wahab
	:	Norzilah Musa
	:	Raisnee Lumbihan
	:	Syamsulhairi Yaakop



LOCATION MAP



FLOOR PLAN



TECHNICAL PROGRAM

PLENARY TALKS

ABSTRACT – ST

ABSTRACT – SS



PLENARY 1

Importance of Natural Products in Medicinal Plants Studies

Professor Dr. Khalijah Awang



Malaysia is a highly diverse country both in terms of culture and its natural resources. It is one of the twelve world mega biodiversities; we actually host one of the oldest forests in the world! We inherited a rich culture of medicinal practices, including Malay traditional medicine which involves usage of plants like *tongkat ali*, *kacip fatimah*, *kunyit* and many others. This presentation will discuss briefly the work of IFM-NatPro Lab on known traditional medicinal plants for the treatment of various diseases such as diabetes, cancer and antifungal infections. In addition, studies of plants processing interesting biological activities will also be presented.

Biography Professor Dr. Khalijah Awang is a Professor at the Department of Chemistry in the Faculty of Science, University of Malaya. She obtained her PhD from Universite Rene Descartes, Paris V, France. She has published over 260 academic articles including books and journals and her area of expertise includes natural products chemistry (Natural products, NMR, alkaloids, biological activity, QSAR). Her work is recognised internationally, leading to her being appointed as the Coordinator for the French Malaysian Scientific Collaboration Phytochemical Survey of Malayan Flora. Her excellence in the field of research was recognised when she was named the Top Research Scientist Malaysia (TRSM) 2014 by Akademi Sains Malaysia.

PLENARY 2

Navigating the Research Maze: Publish and Flourish

Professor Dr. Habibah Ashari



In the Old World order, academics were frightened by the old adage “Publish or Perish”. Academics, especially those non-tenured, churn out paper after paper to meet the requirements of a promotion. And requirements of promotions frequently change with the times. There is never a level playing field. Whether they believe in their research, or have an interest in it, or even like it: all of this is not questioned. Doing research is not easy - you need knowledge, know-how, funding, equipment, perseverance, motivation, interest, and good team-work.

You also need advocates for your research - people who will guide, facilitate and encourage you to do research. In this paper, I would like to introduce the new adage “Publish and Flourish”, an adage that is more encouraging and attractive, especially to novice researchers who are still figuring out the research world. Participants are introduced to the ins and outs of doing research, what constitutes good and useful research, the pitfalls of doing research, and how rewarding doing research can be. It is a maze, but a maze well-rewarded.

Biography Professor Dr. Habibah Ashari is a Professor of Education at the Faculty of Education, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Selangor. She holds a PhD in Curriculum and Instruction and an MA in Applied Linguistics from Indiana University. Her research interest includes international and higher education, and 21st century education. She has held several important posts in UiTM, namely the Assistant Vice Chancellor of Institute for Leadership and Quality Management (iLQAM) and Director of International Education College (INTEC). Habibah was also the architect of the UiTM Holdings Sdn Bhd established in 2007. Her expertise led to her appointment as the 14th Distinguished Tun Abdul Razak Chair at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio in 2011.

ABSTRACT - ST

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

PAPER ID: ST-01

The Catalytic Performance of Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ Plate on Aromatic MixturesHazlini Mohamad Ameran¹, Juan Matmin¹, Rusmidah Ali², Wan Azelee Wan Abu Bakar²¹*Center of Foundation Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor*²*Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, 81310 Skudai, Johor Bahru, Johor*

Aromatic compounds of benzene-toluene-xylene (BTX) are among the most prevalent and persistent pollutants in the environment that can only be treated by advanced photocatalysis at the present time. Nevertheless, most of the available photocatalysts are non-recycled due to lack of proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) agents introduced. Herein, binary oxides of ZnO/TiO₂ as the new PCET agent on zinc plate are used as photocatalyst for BTX. Remarkably, the freshly prepared Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate had degraded the BTX mixtures at 88% under UV-light for 180 minutes. On recycle used-Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate had degraded more than 61.49% of the BTX mixtures. This indicates a stable photodegradation capability with approximately 83% of reusable capability using the Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate. For sample solutions that are treated individually with Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate under UV-light for 240 minutes, the photodegradation was evaluated at 97.16%, 96.0%, and 96.2%, for benzene, toluene, and xylene respectively. Furthermore, addition of hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂ as a strong oxidant at 1.0x10⁻³M had enhanced the percentages of degradation for BTX on Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate by 3%. It is suggested that the addition of H₂O₂ had led to the increase in the concentration of hydroxyl radicals. Since the presence of H₂O₂ had inhibited the electron-hole recombination process, the peroxide may have split on homolytic cleavage to produce hydroxyl radicals directly without the presence of any intermediates. However, if the amount of H₂O₂ exceeded a critical limit, it did not assist the photodegradation process but further retard the photocatalytic pathway of the Zn/ZnO/TiO₂ plate.

TRACK: CS-EMERGING ALGORITHM
PAPER ID: ST-02

Development of Automated Exam Invigilation Time Table System in Higher Education Institution

Zamri Abu Bakar¹, Hazwanee Osman¹, Nurhilyana Anuar¹, Aminatul Solehah Idris¹

¹ *Centre of Foundation Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor*

The manual examination scheduling system is still widely used in higher education institutions although it has led to a few problems and is more time-consuming to the institution's administration. As part of the administrative job, exam invigilation timetables require huge attention and need to be catered to professionally as it involves university staff both academic and non-academic. The objective of this study is to design and implement a web-based automated platform for an exam invigilation timetable system in the Center of Foundation Studies, CFS UiTM. The system discussed in this paper was developed using Macromedia Dreamweaver 8 software to create the website and Microsoft SQL Server 2012 to serve as the database to store all data and information required by the system. The programming languages used consist of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), PHP version 7.2.4 (Hypertext Preprocessor), Javascript, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and SQL (Structured Query Language). PHP is a scripting language that is embedded in HTML. PHP scripting code is used to connect web pages to Microsoft SQL Server 2012 databases to create dynamic web sites. The system developed was successfully tested and able to generate individual exam invigilation timetables in a few minutes depending on the quantity of invigilators provided for exam invigilation. Once the system is implemented and adopted, it will solve many problems involved in manual scheduling such as time consumption, cost efficiency, clash of invigilator schedules and fairness of invigilation hours.

TRACK: PHYSICS-SOLID STATE IONICS
PAPER ID: ST-03

Structural Study of Hexanoyl Chitosan-Based Electrolyte System

Fadiatul Hasinah Muhammad¹, Tan Winie²

¹*Center of Foundation Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor*

²*Faculty of Applied Science, Universiti Teknologi MARA, 40450 Shah Alam, Selangor*

The blending of hexanoyl chitosan with PVC was found to be a promising strategy to improve the conductive properties of the electrolytes system. The miscibility of blends of hexanoyl chitosan and PVC was investigated using dilute solution viscometry (DSV) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). DSV experimental results obey the Huggin's equation in the concentration range under investigation. This viscometric and thermal analysis showed that hexanoyl chitosan and PVC are immiscible. Polymer electrolyte based hexanoyl chitosan and PVC blend (90:10) was prepared using sodium iodide (NaI) as the doping salt. The prepared electrolytes were analyzed using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) in temperature range 303 to 343K. From the infrared spectra, shifts were observed at the carbonyl bands of hexanoyl chitosan with addition of NaI indicating that there was interaction between salt and polymer complexes. From the temperature dependence infrared study, as the temperature increased, the area of the C=O region increased, indicating that the increase in the number of free ions resulted in the increase in the conductivity. The increases in the number of free ions with increasing temperature can be further evaluated using EIS fitting method. The EIS fitting method is consistent with temperature dependence study of infrared spectra, showing that as the temperature increases, the number of free ion increases, resulting in an increase in the conductivity. The degree of crystallinity for the blended electrolytes was examined using X-Ray diffraction (XRD). XRD pattern shows that the degree of crystallinity of the blended system decreased with addition of 30 wt.% of NaI. This shows that the addition of NaI was found to disrupt the crystallinity of the blended electrolyte system.

TRACK: CS-INFORMATION VISUALIZATION
PAPER ID: ST-04

Digitalized Malay Traditional Neckline Stitches: Awareness and Appreciation of Malay Modern Dressmaker Community

Syamsulhairi Yaakop¹, Norzilah Musa¹, Norzehan Sakamat¹, Noorazida Mohd Idris¹

¹*Center of Foundation Studies, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Kampus Dengkil, 43800 Dengkil, Selangor*

Malay traditional cloth (Baju Kurung) is one of Malaysia national costumes, worn by women from different races. In line with technological evolution, the Malay baju kurung has also undergone many changes in form and meaning. Such process is called the “westernisation” of Malay culture by the researchers due to Malay society incorporating the factor of “newness” to stay relevant. The advancement of current fashion has become a threat to the sustainability of the Malay traditional stitches, especially the neckline stitches as this involves the most complex hand-stitching techniques. Hence, there is a significant need to conduct a study to preserve this traditional neckline handwork stitches using multimedia application elements whilst remaining relevant to modern society. This study examines the factors that make the Malay traditional neckline hand-stitches especially “Jahitan Tulang Belut” unpopular among dressmakers nowadays. A total of 30 dressmakers from the Malay Tailor Centre situated in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia have participated in this survey. The data was gathered using surveys and unstructured interviews. Results show that public awareness and lack of expertise in teaching the traditional hand-stitches technique are two main factors that contribute to the diminishing skill of the “Jahitan Tulang Belut” among the dressmakers. Cultural heritage conservation using multimedia application are also discussed, focusing on new media which is accessible to the new generation.

TRACK: CS-ICT AND ISLAM
PAPER ID: ST-05

Towards Extended Crowdsourcing: An Understanding from the Islamic Perspective

Mohamad Norzamani Sahroni¹, Azhar Abdul Aziz¹, Ahmad Nawir Abu Amrin¹

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Crowdsourcing is a term introduced pertaining to an individual or organizational effort that drives its activities on a crowd contributory basis, mobilized through the use of Internet technology. Those intended activities include, but are not only limited to crowd funding, crowd creation, and crowd voting. Given that the concept of crowdsourcing has become a phenomenon and continues to grow but at the same time lacks its own fundamental theoretical framework, there is a need for the crowdsourcing to have its own fundamental knowledge that is applicable as a contemporary reference. Thus, this article is subject to references in Islam but limited to the Qur'anic references, with the initial purpose of explaining how crowdsourcing activities can render verses of the Qur'an as the foundation of its theoretical framework. Under this circumstance, the study method is limited to only identifying the verses of Al Quran that coincide with the basic components of the crowdsourcing, necessary to the progressive formation of the Islamic-based conceptual model of crowdsourcing. Therein, it is hoped that the fundamental concept model of crowdsourcing can be strengthened with more accurate and more developed methods, particularly for addressing the problems that arise in the field of crowdsourcing.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-PHARMACEUTICAL
PAPER ID: ST-06

Molecular Docking Studies of Specific APOBEC3B Inhibitors from the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Database Using Different Docking Approaches

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Overexpression of the enzyme APOBEC3B (A3B) DNA cytosine deaminase is an inciting factor for tumor progression across a range of cancer types. Dysregulation of A3B results in C-to-T or C-to-G mutations during cellular replication. Evidence of A3B association with proliferation related to oncogenes, replication stress, and drug sensitivity of cancer cells are well-documented. Consequently, therapeutic interventions using small molecules in the modulation of A3B could provide opportunities for cancer prevention or treatment. The present study seeks to narrow down prospective chemical scaffolds that could interact with the A3B enzyme, using computer-aided methods.

TRACK: PHYSICS-SOLID STATE IONICS
PAPER ID: ST-07

Conductivity Enhancement in terms of Structural Properties of Titanium Phosphate using Mechanical Milling Method

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This study involves the fabrication of lithium ion solid electrolyte in the $\text{Li}_2\text{O-TiO}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ (LTP) system. All samples were prepared using the mechanical milling (MM) method. The precursor $\text{TiO}_2\text{-P}_2\text{O}_5$ (TP) system was first fabricated and characterized by the Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS), X-Ray Diffractometer (XRD), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM) and laser particle sizer. The highest room temperature conductivity was obtained for 60 wt.% of TiO_2 -40 wt.% of P_2O_5 (TP 40) and TP 40 sintered at 900 °C (TP 900) with values of $3.18 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ and $8.13 \times 10^{-7} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ respectively. XRD studies showed presence of TiP_2O_7 peaks in the diffraction pattern of TP 40 as well as TP 900. FESEM micrographs showed agglomeration of the samples as the sintering temperature changed indicating availability of big and small grains. Small grains increased as sintering temperature increased. The sizes of the particle of the TP samples were estimated to range from 0.70 μm to 3.01 μm for sintered and unsintered samples. In the LTP system, the highest conductivity obtained for the unsintered sample, LTP 15 and sintered LTP 15 (LTP 900) is $6.89 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ and $3.03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ respectively. The diffraction pattern indicate the presence of $\text{LiTi}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ peaks which is the conducting phase. Small grains were observed in all sintered samples with increase in as sintering temperature increases. The sizes of particle of LTP samples were decreased to as low as 200 nm. Temperature dependence studied showed that the conductivity obeys Arrhenius rule indicating that the conductivity is thermally activated.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
PAPER ID: ST-08

Facile Rice Starch-Templated Synthesis of Nanostructured Metals

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Synthesis of nanostructured metals is never straightforward and usually tricky with the compulsory use of complex polymer surfactant. To date, polymer surfactant are only produced from non-renewable resources that are hazardous and toxic. To provide an eco-friendly and facile route, we synthesized the nanostructure of hematite and silica using rice starch-templated synthesis. The rice starch-templated synthesis successfully produced both hematite and silica with nano-sized and high surface area. In particular, the nanostructured hematite had a spherical-shaped morphology with nano-size from 24 to 48 nm, and surface area of 20.04 m²/g. On the other hand, the nanostructured silica had a pseudo-spherical morphology with nano-size from 13 to 22 nm, and surface area of 538.74 m²/g. More importantly, the used of rice starch-template for a greener approach in the synthesis of nanomaterials without the use of polymer surfactant have been outlined.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
PAPER ID: ST-09

Mild Preparation of Two-Dimensional Layered Tin Disulfide for Visible Photocatalyst

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Two-dimensional (2D) layered materials are highly attractive because of their excellent electronic properties, sizable band gaps and stable charge transfer applications. One of the prominent layered materials that is currently investigated is tin disulfide (SnS₂). Conventionally, SnS₂ are prepared via calcination of the precursor mixtures at elevated temperatures to give irregular morphology. Herein, 2D layered tin disulfide (SnS₂) were successfully prepared by a direct-heating method using mild preparation. Different heating sources of sunlight, light bulb and hot-plate were evaluated for comparison. All the SnS₂ exhibited a strong (001) facet indicating crystal growth along [001] orientation and similar IR spectra. Interestingly, only SnS₂ produced under direct-heating by hot-plate had inter-layered structures which are composed of interconnected sheet-like morphology. Moreover, the as-obtained SnS₂ with 2D layered materials promised an excellent photocatalytic performance in the visible-light region.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-OLEOCHEMISTRY
PAPER ID: ST-10

Enzymatic-Catalyzed Production of Palm Oil Wax Esters in a Solvent-Free System

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Wax esters are known to serve as good carriers in pharmaceutical and cosmeceutical formulations due to its simpler molecular structure. More importantly, wax esters have been shown to impart excellent wetting behavior at the interface while the non-irritating properties on human skin make it desirable especially in the cosmetic industry. To date, wax esters are conventionally produced via chemically catalyzed reaction or using organic solvent as the reaction medium, which is associated with several environmental issues. Alternatively, an enzymatic catalyzed reaction in a solvent-free system offers a 'greener' process, as it does not require a volatile organic solvent and ensures the specificity and selectivity of the catalyst towards the formation of desired products. Therefore, this study, still being undertaken, was performed in order to optimize the production of wax esters from palm oil using immobilized enzymes in a solvent-free system. The optimization process will be conducted using the statistics based technique of Response Surface Methodology (RSM) where four parameters namely temperature, substrate molar ratio, enzyme amount and impeller speed are selected. The outcome of this study could be used to develop further knowledge on the scale-up of wax esters production in the future.

TRACK: PHYSICS-PHOTONICS
PAPER ID: ST-11

Si Microring Resonators: Future Multi-Disciplinary Applications

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We reported an analysis on a Si microring resonator (MRR) and its potential in multi-disciplinary applications in the future. With the increasing demands and limitations of electronic devices, there is a need to integrate photonic devices with the electronic chip. However, most of the CMOS-fabricated electronic chip use a Si-based material where the non-linear optical properties are relatively weak. Here, we demonstrate an analysis of a switching operation on a Si MRR. The results show that the Si MRR is suitable for switching operation due to the increase of free-carrier concentration in the resonator through the two-photon absorption (TPA) effect. The TPA effect increases the non-linearity of the waveguide and the refractive index can be changed with a very low power-pulsed laser source.

TRACK: PHYSICS-PHOTONICS
PAPER ID: ST-12

Luminescence Enhancement of $\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4:\text{Tb}^{3+}$ Sol-Gel Doped

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RE-doped glass is of significant interest in optical communications and full color displays due to its visible and infrared luminescence. Zinc silicate (Zn_2SiO_4) is a good luminescent host material as it can emit blue, green and red light by integrating luminescence centres of rare earth ions and transition metal ions. Terbium ion in the $^{3+}$ valence state radiates a luminous green color when the right wavelength of energy is used to excite the electrons. Terbium is a rare earth element from the lanthanide series which is famed for their unique luminescence properties characterized by broad spectral range. To the best of our knowledge, the work on glass-ceramic Zn_2SiO_4 activated with Tb^{3+} has not been comprehensively investigated. The proposed system is expected to produce higher and sharper green PL intensity at 544 nm. The objectives of the proposed project are to determine the correlation and controlling parameters that would enhance green PL with the presence of Tb^{3+} .

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY
PAPER ID: ST-13

Microwave Absorber Brick Using Biomass Ashes

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Biomass is usually developed as organic waste or residue from a natural substance. Many researchers use biomass material as green reusable energy that can overcome the problem of using hazardous chemical substances. In this report, the biomass material taken from the coconut husk is used in replacing the synthetic materials that are commonly used in a commercial microwave absorber. This report also suggests the shape of the microwave absorber follows the characteristic of a brick as it is going to offer a dual-function cement brick to the user: building material that can absorb unwanted radio frequencies. The application is focused organisations such as hospital or military departments that need to prevent microwave signals from affecting their functioning electronic devices. The ability of the biomass material to absorb the microwave signals is enhanced by the availability of the carbon element in the material. Thus, the coconut husk will be converted into ashes by the pyrolysis process to produce carbon and remove the excess of fluid or water that could affect the performance of the absorber. This study is also aimed on replacing the sand constituent with coconut ashes in a brick. The brick must be as sturdy and strong as the commercial cement brick for building purposes. Therefore, the correct ratio of coconut ashes to be mixed with the other components to produce strong brick must be taken into account. The amount of coconut ashes will differ in order to find the optimum result of absorbing the microwave signals. The altered amount of coconut ashes gives different value of permittivity which is then used in designing the brick microwave absorber in a CST software. A simulation to see the performance of absorbing a microwave signal at 8 – 12 GHz is performed.

TRACK: PHYSICS-MATERIAL SCIENCE
PAPER ID: ST-14

Electrical Properties of BiFeO₃ Nanoparticles Added (Bi_{1.6}Pb_{0.4})Sr₂Ca₂Cu₃O₁₀ Superconductor

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The effects of bismuth ferrite, BiFeO₃ (BFO) addition on the properties of (Bi_{1.6}Pb_{0.4})Sr₂Ca₂Cu₃O₁₀ (Bi-2223) high temperature superconductor were investigated. Ultrafine Bi-2223 powders were prepared by the co-precipitation method. BFO with 0, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06, 0.08, 0.1 and 0.2 weight percent (wt.%) was added before the final heating stage. DC electrical resistivity was measured using the four point probe method. Our results showed that the highest T_c was observed for samples with 0.06 wt. % BFO. A gradual decrease of the transition temperature, T_c was observed for samples with greater than 0.06 wt. % BFO. X-ray diffraction method showed that there are two coexisting phases; high- T_c (Bi-2223) phase and low- T_c (Bi-2212) phase in the samples. The crystal structure of the material belongs to the orthorhombic unit cell. The volume fraction was estimated from the sum of intensities of each Bi-2223 and Bi-2212 phase. The non-added sample showed the highest volume fraction of Bi-2223 phase (88 %).

TRACK: CS-INFORMATION SYSTEM
PAPER ID: ST-15

Automating Goods to Pallet Assignment Process Using Bin Packing Algorithm: A Prototype System

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The objective of this study is to automate goods to pallet assignment for order picking process in a warehouse using a bin packing algorithm. The processes involved in this study include data collection and processing, prototype development and testing, and performance assessment. The performance of the prototype is assessed based on the number of pallets assigned by the prototype compared to the manual assignment, where the prototype outperformed the manual assignment in all cases tested.

TRACK: CS-INFORMATION SYSTEM
PAPER ID: ST-16

Captology Assistive Learning Application for Children with Learning Anxiety in Mathematics

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Learning mathematics has been proven by various research as very challenging and rigorous for some children. Mathematical content which requires numerous cognitive abilities has made some children distance themselves emotionally and attitudinally from mathematics. Various assistive technologies are explored to help kids embrace the learning of mathematics. This research focuses on developing a captology application for learning mathematics using the ADDIE model. The scope of the study is limited to lower primary school children between the ages of 7 and 9 years old which is an important period for learning and mastering mathematical skills. Findings reveal that this application is successful in changing the students' attitude towards mathematics as proven by the score of the post test results.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-PHARMACEUTICAL
PAPER ID: ST-17

Fast Absorbing Antioxidant Creams Based on Fractionated Virgin Coconut Oil

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In recent years, antioxidant creams were investigated regarding long aliphatic chains that suffer from slow absorbing rate and unlikely greasy texture. To overcome the limitations, we developed a non-greasy antioxidant cream enriched with the antioxidant of tocotrienols that neutralize free radicals scavenges that fast-absorbed to the skin based on fractionated virgin coconut oil (FVCO). In this study, several profiles of FVCO were successfully produced using the solvent fractionation technique to separate solid-stearin and liquid-olein fractions at 25°C to 2°C. Based on gas chromatography equipped with mass spectrometry techniques, different amounts of medium chain fatty acids of oils were analyzed. The order of alkyl chains is as follows; 2°C liquid (72.93%) > 5°C liquid (69.61%) > VCO (61.2%) > 5°C solid (59.00%) > 2°C solid (51.97%). Moreover, tocotrienols skin permeation study was developed by using tape stripping technique and demonstrated by the following order of permeability in the stratum corneum (SC) to epidermis-dermis layer as follows; 2°C liquid (70.37%) > 5°C liquid (58.48%) > VCO (43.66%) 5°C solid (41.63%) > 2°C solid (25.79%), respectively. The high MCFAs in the liquid-olein fraction of virgin coconut oils are a promising formulation for fast permeability for drug delivery especially involving the skin permeation system.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
PAPER ID: ST-18

Nanospheres Hematite from Starch-Template for Photo-Degradation of Methylene Blue

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Nanosize hematite (NH) is conventionally prepared with the presence of copolymer surfactants to give agglomerated, disordered and irregular-shaped hematite morphologies such as bitruncated polygons and pseudo-peanut shapes. So far, preparing NH with monodisperse, free-agglomerations, and regular-shapes remains illusive. This study presents a facile synthesis of NH, without the presence of copolymer surfactants, by simply utilizing rice starch-assisted synthesis. The NH showed well-crystallized nano structure materials having spherical-shaped morphology from 24 to 48 nm. Moreover, the NH exhibited enhanced photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue dye, owing to the large surface-to-volume ratio. The current work has provided a facile synthesis route to produce spherical nanostructured hematite without the use of hazardous copolymer surfactants, in agreement with the principles of green chemistry for the degradation of dye contaminant.

TRACK: MATHEMATICS-APPLIED MATHEMATICS
PAPER ID: ST-19

The Application of Artificial Neural Networks to Predict Student's Academic Performance: A Review Paper

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The purpose of this paper is to review the application of artificial neural networks to predict students' academic performance. Academic excellence measured through academic results is generally used as quality indicator of how good an institution is. An accurate prediction model of students' academic performance would help the institution to identify the risk of low achieving students at the early stage and would prepare remedial classes before it becomes too late. In this study, predicting academic performance using artificial neural networks is reviewed with special attention given to discover the most common data used for prediction. Data such as students' socio-demography (e.g. ethnicity, gender and economic status) and academic performance (e.g. type of school and their performance in that school) as well as students' involvement in the extracurricular activities in their previous schools were often used in research associated with academic performance. The architecture of neural network was used for successful prediction, and problems that normally arise when conducting the research are also of special interest in this review. This research is part of the preliminary work done before developing an artificial neural network model to predict the academic performance of Pusat Asasi UiTM students. The findings of this research are hoped to assist in the development of a robust artificial neural network prediction model.

TRACK: MATHEMATICS-APPLIED MATHEMATICS
PAPER ID: ST-20

Parental Education Level: Their Influences in Students' Mathematics Achievement among Form 4 Students in SMK Subang

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Measuring achievement is a major part of the learning process and informs educators of student talent and progress toward educational goals. Parents' involvement in their children's education could give a positive impact on the children academic achievement. The most prominent and direct explanation of the link between parent's education and their children's academic achievement relies on the assumption that parents learn something during schooling that influences the way in which they interact with their children involving learning activities in the home. It is assumed that the higher the education level of the parents, the better the academic performance of the children. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between a parent's educational level and their children's Mathematics achievement in SMK Subang. Besides that, this study is also to determine whether there is a dependency between students' ability to solve operational and application algebraic problems. The study was conducted at SMK Subang with a sample selected randomly from Form 4 students. By using the descriptive research design, an instrument consisting of operational algebraic problems and application algebraic problems were given to the students. Based on the findings of this study, it is revealed that there is a significant difference between students' ability to solve operational and application algebraic problems. However, the link between the parents' educational level and their children's mathematics achievements was found to be weak.

TRACK: CHEMISTRY-SOLID STATE IONICS
PAPER ID: ST-21

Influence on the Sintering Temperature of the Sol-Gel Synthesized Barium Titanite

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High-purity barium titanate BaTiO_3 was successfully synthesized by using so-gel technique. Barium acetate $\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$ and tetrabutyltitanate, $\text{Ti}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O})_4$ dissolved in adequate solvent of glacial acetic acid and ethanol was added as the chemical modifier. The synthesized BaTiO_3 nanoparticles were calcined at the temperature range from 700 °C to 1100 °C. The powders were further characterized by X-ray diffraction, Fourier transformed infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Fine BaTiO_3 powders results indicate the phase of tetragonal structures and high crystallites of BaTiO_3 . It was observed that the crystallinity and particle size of BaTiO_3 is greatly influenced by the calcination temperature.

ABSTRACT - SS

TRACK: LAW-EDUCATION

PAPER ID: SS-01

E-Manual on Experiential Learning: An Innovative Teaching Kit

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Educators need to explore the effective methods of teaching to create an enjoyable learning environment. This research is largely based on the experience of applying experiential learning in teaching a non-law subject to law students in Centre for Foundation Studies, University Teknologi MARA. Based on the research conducted, the feedback shows that 89% respondents prefer a learning environment consisting of a combination of conventional methods and experiential learning. Besides, research found that based on the students perception, experiential learning is an effective instrument to enhance learners' understanding of the topics, exposing them to the real world and giving them an opportunity to relate and apply the knowledge that they had gained in the classroom into a real life situation. Respondents also reported that they had acquired a myriad of skills through the application of experiential learning such as teamwork, communication, technological, leadership, critical thinking and other soft skills. Thus, researchers took the initiative to design a mobile app that serves as a quick guide for educators at all level of education to adopt experiential learning as part of their methods of teaching. The mobile app contains an explanation on experiential learning, is proven beneficial to both learners and educators and contains examples of experiential learning activities that can assist the educators who wish to embark on this method.

TRACK: TESL-EDUCATION
PAPER ID: SS-02

The Blind Date Project @ Pusat Asasi UiTM

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The Film Circle Project (FCP) is an innovation introduced in 2015 by the Asasi TESL Department, CFS Dengkil. Utilizing the concept of Media Literacy, it resolved the co-curriculum needs of ASASI students by introducing a fortnightly screening of life changing films. Entering its third year, we initiated another project of a humanitarian nature, the Blind Date Project to introduce Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) principles into our curriculum. We believe that every human being should be allowed to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future (UNESCO 2005). The project aimed to develop a differently-abled-friendly ecosystem which facilitates provision of various services to the visually impaired including entertainment. Inspired by the movement in Egypt and Indonesia, this innovation offers the visually-impaired the experience of watching films. Secondly, it provided our student volunteers the opportunity to engage with the visually impaired in an authentic environment. We collaborated with SKPK Jalan Ipoh and invited 26 blind children aged 8 to 12 years old. We screened the film 'Wonder', a story both incredibly inspiring and heartwarming about August Pullman, a boy born with a rare facial deformity called mandibulofacial dysostosis, more commonly known as Treacher Collins Syndrome. The movie was a hit with the students, and the teachers were pleased that the use of English in this project supported the English HIP program (Highly Immersive Programme). Our volunteers underwent several sessions of training and simulations of being blind to give them a better understanding of the challenges faced by the visually impaired. The results showed improvement in volunteers' communication strategies and critical values while promoting greater acceptance, inclusion and a disabled-friendly society.

TRACK: TESL-EDUCATION
PAPER ID: SS-03

Collaborative Learning Approach for Development of ESL Learners' Oral Proficiency

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Poor command of English and poor communication skills have been indicated as among the main reasons for not recruiting undergraduates and for some graduates to remain unemployed. These are in tandem with the issue that undergraduates formed 33.8 percent of over 500,000 job seekers in 2015, thus it is vital to accentuate the need to enhance their oral proficiency and employability. Nonetheless, oral proficiency has been “sidelined” compared to writing and reading that are regarded as the focal skills tested in examinations. Thus, for a successful implementation of policies pertaining to pedagogical practices aiming to equip ESL learners with essential soft skills, Collaborative Learning Approach (CLA) is suggested for teachers in preparing suitable activities that will maximise learners' opportunities for interactive learning and meaningful use of the English language. Compared to the ‘chalk-and-talk’ method which limits creativity, CLA emphasises on student-centred activities that promote learners' autonomy and active involvement in language acquisition. With the main objective to investigate how CLA can influence ESL learners' oral proficiency performance, this study hopes to unveil the common beliefs of what constitutes effective language learning, learn how teachers assist students in learning the speaking skill and determine learners' opportunities for oral practices. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods will be employed to extract data from a randomly selected sample of 150 pre-university students taking English language courses (ELCs) via a questionnaire survey, whereas semi-structured interviews will be conducted with 10 lecturers teaching ELCs. The findings are hoped to provide recommendations for best practices in the aspect of oral proficiency pedagogy and challenge the current assumptions of how speaking should be taught. This work has implications for assisting the country to produce holistic and balanced graduates, as outlined in Shift 1 of the Malaysia Education Blueprint.

TRACK: LAW-SOCIAL POLICY
PAPER ID: SS-04

Non-negotiated Small Print Clause: A Consumer Barrier for Protection?

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Vulnerable consumers who are faced with a contract containing 'non-negotiated small print clause' do not know what it contains or understand its effects. Standard form contracts are prevalent, and unfair contract terms which reflect the imbalance in power in favour of the traders are common. Exclusion clauses may deprive a consumer and he/she is likely to be at a disadvantage. Very often they are introduced in ways whereby consumers are confronted with risk allocation rather than traders. They limit customers' rights in ways which are unbalanced. Part IIIA of the Consumer Protection Act 1999 (CPA 1999) in Malaysia, allows consumers to identify procedural unfairness and substantive unfairness under section 24C & 24D. By applying the content analysis research method, this article aims to explore the legislative intervention in unfair terms in Malaysia. At the end of the analysis, some suggestions are made to help solve the identified drawbacks of the statute and to reduce the disparities between consumers and traders.

TRACK: TESL-LINGUISTIC
PAPER ID: SS-05

The Use of Reading Strategies among Malaysian ESL Undergraduates when Reading Print and Hypertext

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This present study explored the reading strategies of Malaysian ESL Undergraduates when reading print materials and hypertext. The survey of strategies used when they read in both media originated from the theoretical framework of metacognition, thus this study adopted a mixed methods approach. Learners' awareness of the metacognitive reading strategies was investigated through questionnaires known as MARSİ and OSORS, in which the subjects reported their use of strategies while the qualitative data was gathered using verbal protocols. From these two methodological approaches, this study aimed to differentiate the learners' use of strategies when they engaged in reading tasks of two different media – traditional print reading as well as hypertext. Apart from that, the difficulties of reading from the screen-based platform was also elucidated in this paper. The data gathered showed that the use of reading strategies was similar in terms of the proposed metacognitive strategies categorized into the three subscales; Global, Problem-Solving, and Support strategies with varying degrees dependent on the medium of reading. The present study found higher frequency of strategy use when the learners read online, although, in general, they employed Problem-Solving strategies significantly higher than strategies of other subscales. This led to the discovery of reading difficulties among themselves, in terms of textual display, vision problems, and restricted access to materials.

TRACK: APB-LINGUISTICS
PAPER ID: SS-06

The Relationship between Motivation and Willingness to Communicate in English: A Study of TESL Foundation Students in UiTM

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Motivation can be defined as a powerful desire to learn and the satisfaction experienced in the process of learning and achieving learning outcomes, while willingness to communicate reflects the individual's intention to initiate communication and be involved in conversations regardless of any situation. These elements on their own play a crucial role when learning and acquiring a second language. 100 TESL foundation studies students from UiTM Dengkil, Selangor were selected as the respondents in this study to investigate whether there is a significant relationship between motivation and willingness to communicate in the English language. Guided by one research question, this study has employed the Pearson Correlation Coefficient test for data gathering and analysis. The findings show a positive and significant relationship between motivation to communicate and the willingness to communicate in English ($r = .664$) in a sense that the higher the motivation, the higher the willingness to communicate in English amongst the respondents. This shows that the majority of the respondents in this study were highly driven and encouraged to be willing to communicate in English, especially if they are put in a relaxing and non-threatening environment. The findings could contribute to educators' knowledge and actions in teaching their students and, at the same time, instill the latter's interest and participation when using the language in communicating. Not only that, but they could also assist in the creation of a more friendly classroom atmosphere to encourage students to be more willing to communicate in English.

TRACK: ACIS-MUAMALAT
PAPER ID: SS-07

The Awareness of Retirement Planning: Preliminary Study in UiTM Puncak Alam Campus

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This study investigates the level of awareness of retirement planning among staff at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Dengkil Campus which to date has received very little research attention. The results indicate that the level of awareness is still at a moderate level which leads the investigations to identify the determinants that influence the level of awareness among those employees in preparing for their retirement period. There's no doubt that many people make the mistake of not taking retirement planning seriously enough. However, there are three things we can't avoid in life – taxes, death and retirement. Hence, getting educated and securing a retirement plan is not an option. Hopefully by discussing the practical implications of not preparing for retirement days, this study would help to avoid missteps and assist in navigating our retirement days with lots of confidence and pleasure.

TRACK: ACIS-AKIDAH PEMIKIRAN ISLAM
PAPER ID: SS-08

Penerapan Nasihat Imam Syafie dalam Membentuk Generasi Ulul Albab

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Penerapan Nasihat Imam As- Syafie Dalam Membentuk Generasi Ulul Albab Ulul Albab merupakan sekelompok manusia yang cemerlang dari aspek intelektual dan akhlak. Realiti semasa menunjukkan pelbagai masalah muncul di kalangan generasi muda akibat ketidakseimbangan antara pembangunan sahsiah diri dan pencapaian akademik. Justeru, makalah ini bertujuan untuk mengenengahkan diwan Imam al-Shafie dalam membentuk generasi Ulul Albab berasaskan 6 syarat penuntut ilmu. Makalah ini menggunakan pendekatan perpustakaan sepenuhnya dengan menganalisis bait-bait puisi Imam al-Shafie r.h.m. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa 6 syarat penuntut ilmu dari nasihat Imam as- Syafie adalah sesuai untuk diterapkan dalam proses membentuk individu yang cemerlang dari aspek duniawi dan ukhrawi. Kata kunci: Ulul Albab, Puisi as- Syafie, Imam as- Syafie.

TRACK: TESL/APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-09

Implementation of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) Practices in Secondary Schools and Its Relation to Learners' Language Proficiency

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This study will examine at the implementation of Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) among secondary school teachers and its relation to learners' language proficiency. The main concept of CLT is communicative competence which focuses on producing competent speakers who have the ability to transfer information in different settings and situations. It also makes the speakers capable of maintaining and managing the process of information transfer successfully. CLT has long been practised in Malaysia. However, most university students are still having problems with English communication. Therefore, it is crucial to examine the practice of CLT among school teachers, looking at whether CLT is being employed differently in a Malaysian school context. The study is divided into two components. The first component will look at teachers' teaching strategies and the second component will look at learners' acceptance of CLT. To achieve the objectives, this study adopts mixed methods by using semi structured interviews and questionnaires. The subjects for the first component of the study will be chosen using the purposive sampling technique. This is to ensure in-depth understanding on the implementation of CLT among school teachers. Five secondary school teachers will be selected to answer a semi structured interview on their teaching practices. The interview will also include the teachers' understanding and perception of CLT in secondary schools as well as its relation to learners' proficiency. For the second component, 100 secondary school students will be randomly selected to examine their language proficiency level and acceptance of the implementation of CLT in English language classroom. It is hoped the findings of this study may help in providing better understanding of CLT practices among school teachers to improve learners' language proficiency.

TRACK: TESL/APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-10

Money Hunting Kit: Entrepreneurial Treasure Hunt Game

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Money Hunting is an education based game, providing a fun way of learning and creating entrepreneur mind set. This kit contains a manual/ instructions to carry out ‘a treasure hunt’ type of game. Apart from the manual, this kit also contains a map, cue cards and some items related to the relevant checkpoint. Participants are required to complete certain tasks at each checkpoint to qualify them to get clue for the next checkpoint. Each task is designed for a specific attribute related to entrepreneurship, which are: branding, labelling/ packaging, promoting/ marketing, risk-taking, teamwork, strategizing and perseverance. All of these attributes are very significant to an entrepreneur. Short information regarding each entrepreneurial component is provided with the intention to educate the participants. At the last checkpoint, participants are required to come up with their own product by applying the information they have acquired. The first group to finish the task and create a product that stands out from the rest will be the winner. The unique feature of this treasure hunt is educating students while having fun with entrepreneurship in an adventurous and exciting way. It is a game suitable for secondary school students as well as students at higher learning institutions. This kit is one of its kind and not yet available in Malaysian market. Therefore, we believe that not only does this product have commercialisation potential, it also proves that learning does not only involve chalk and talk.

TRACK: LAW-PUBLIC LAW
PAPER ID: SS-11

The Right of Women Victimized in Domestic Violence to Obtain Compensation

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The issue of domestic violence against women occurs in countries worldwide regardless of race, religion and status. It is a serious issue and it is often publicized in the mass media. Domestic violence is causing harm not only to one's physical, but also mental health. Women's rights to obtain legal protection can be seen in a number of laws namely the Domestic Violence Act 1994 (hereinafter "DVA 1994") and the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter "CPC"). Pursuant to these two laws, compensation not only can be made by a civil court alone, as the criminal court also has a broad jurisdiction to issue a compensation order. This research aims to investigate the right of women victimised in domestic violence (hereinafter "WVDV") for compensation as provided for in the DVA 1994 and the CPC. This paper contains an analysis of the DVA 1994, CPC, journals and scholarly writings related to this area. This paper concluded that the application for compensation pursuant to the above laws involves a court process which can be time-consuming and dependent on the perpetrator's ability to pay. Besides, compensation in criminal cases is often neglected as compared to fines. Thus, in addition to the existing application, a compensation fund scheme which is funded by the government may be introduced as it represents a more secure means of obtaining compensation. One of the key features of this scheme is that the compensation is not dependent on a conviction in court. Importantly, it can effectively help and address the financial impact of domestic violence on WVDV, such as medical costs or loss of income thereby protecting more of their interests.

TRACK: APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-12

The Correlation between Brain Dominance and Empathy

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The purpose of this study is to examine the correlation between brain hemispheres and empathy. *Perspective Taking (PT)*, *Fantasy (F)*, *Empathic Concern (EC)* and *Personal Distress (PD)* have been acknowledged as the subscales of empathy and this study aimed to seek further justification by relating them with the characteristics of the brain hemispheres. There were two sets of questionnaires distributed to 100 students pursuing their undergraduate studies at Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Selangor Campuses. 50 students from each of the Applied Science Faculty and Film, Theatre and Animation Faculty responded to the questionnaires which consisted of a brain dominance questionnaire and an empathy questionnaire. In order to determine the brain dominance of the students, whether left or right, they were asked to respond to the brain dominance questionnaire. Next, an empathy questionnaire was distributed after the grouping of their respective brain dominance was conducted. The results of this study showed that higher mean scores on the empathy questionnaire was dominated by the students with right brain dominance as compared to left brain dominance. This study would provide some insight relating to brain dominance and social interaction skills for future research.

TRACK: APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-13

TESL and Mathematics Students' Beliefs of Effective 21st Century Language Pedagogies

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The issues of low proficiency in English, poor communication skills, problem solving skills, and critical thinking among local graduates (National Graduate Employability Blueprint 2012-2017) have highlighted the need to tap into learners' ability to hone their skills and develop their learning. Using eight selected dimensions of 21st century language pedagogies, this study investigated learners' beliefs of language pedagogies that work effectively for their language development. A descriptive research design comprising of both quantitative and qualitative methods was utilised for data collection from 60 (30 TESL and 30 Mathematics) students at the Faculty of Education, UiTM. Findings revealed that the TESL students had higher overall mean scores ($M=4.50$, $SD=.467$) of the effective 21st century language pedagogies belief as compared to the Mathematics students ($M=4.04$, $SD=.374$). In addition, the TESL students had the highest mean score ($M=5.03$, $SD=.677$) in Dimension 6 (Highlights Learner-centred Models), while the Mathematics students had the highest mean score ($M=4.31$, $SD=.670$) in Dimension 4 (Employs Appropriate Tools & Promotes Learning without Borders). Considering the aforementioned findings, it was concluded that the TESL students regard the learner-centred model as the most efficient language pedagogies, while the Mathematics students believe in employing appropriate tools for effective language learning. Another significant highlight of the study was that the TESL students' overall mean scores indicated they had higher level of beliefs in most dimensions of the 21st century pedagogies as the effective means for their language learning, while the lower level of beliefs among the Mathematics students advocates the need to use other pedagogies that are suitable for them. Information surfaced from this study is invaluable towards the formulation of classroom practices that are best suited for language learning to take place. Therefore, language practitioners should consider utilising effective 21st century second language pedagogies, as preferred by the students, to ensure successful language development.

TRACK: APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-14

Integrating ICT in ESL Classroom: A Survey on Teachers' Perceptions in Using Frog VLE for English Lesson

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Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a medium that can be utilised in English lessons. Frog VLE came into the picture to embrace the use of ICT in Malaysian education. Hence, this research studied the perception of using Frog VLE in English lessons amongst English language teachers in nine secondary schools in the Melaka Tengah district. This study employed quantitative research design whereby questionnaires were distributed to the desired sampling in the selected secondary schools. There were 42 respondents who were English language teachers and it was carried out as an online survey. The instrument was a combination of Likert-scale items and one open-ended question. The quantitative data was analysed using SPSS software whilst the open-ended question was analysed using thematic coding analysis. The results revealed that the English language teachers' level of knowledge was moderately high ($M=2.59$, $SD=0.77$). Meanwhile, the teachers' perceptions in terms of Frog VLE usefulness, ease of use, and students' motivation in English lesson was moderate ($M=3.44$, $SD=0.56$). In addition, the issues or challenges in Frog VLE integration was also rated moderate ($M=2.98$, $SD=0.74$). The suggestions to overcome the issues or challenges were grouped into organisation level (87%) and individual level (6%) respectively. To conclude, the study explored the gaps which the previous literature did not address which was the integration of Frog VLE in ESL lessons amongst the secondary schools. The suggestions would also be insightful for MOE to develop suitable solutions for the arising issues as the suggestions were proposed by the teachers who were the direct users of Frog VLE.

TRACK: TESL/APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-15

Citation Quotation Parameter

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Academic writing is must-have knowledge for undergraduates regardless of the field. It is a window for others to know the undergraduates' thoughts and ability in the academic sphere. Knowing how to write academically portrays the undergraduates' skills in thinking critically, working professionally and researching ethically. It is therefore crucial for the undergraduates to learn the most effective way to write academically. There are many elements in academic writing and one of them is writing citations. The undergraduates have to master the writing of two types of citations: in-text citation (quotation, paraphrase and synthesis) and end-text citation (references, bibliography). Non-compliance to the format of citation will result in the probability of a higher plagiarism rate. The detection is via the undergraduates' assignments, project papers and presentations. This paper, therefore, is to look into in-text citation, focusing on quotations. It covers a few themes, namely the type of quotes, reasons to quote, how to quote, ways to quote and making changes to quotes. These themes are presented on an informative pamphlet entitled "Citation Quotation Parameter".

TRACK: TESL/APB-EDUCATION/PEDAGOGY
PAPER ID: SS-16

Utilizing Service Learning to Nurture Youth Philanthropy: The Humanity Paladins Initiative

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The *Humanity Paladins* is a Youth Philanthropy service learning initiative in Pusat Asasi Dengkil, UiTM that engages young people in social change, with a special focus on the Orang Asli community. It integrates community service across several UiTM foundation programmes with tailored instructions and reflection, aimed to enrich and diversify students' learning experiences. This paper shares the experiences and findings of the one-year service learning outreach project with SK Bukit Tampoi (A), Dengkil, a school for Orang Asli children. The opportunity to collaborate in the creative development of learning aids for children with learning disabilities and hands-on experience of teaching the disadvantaged were life changing experiences. *The Humanity Paladins* underwent changes in thinking, increased self-confidence and better awareness of poverty and marginalized communities. The act of giving and kindness to others is the legacy we strive to instil in our students, a characteristic required in individuals who will lead the world. We hope this project has nurtured lifelong philanthropists who will give their time, creativity and talent towards a sustainable future.

TRACK: LAW-INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAW
PAPER ID: SS-17

Discriminatory Treatment against Migrant Workers on Right of Social Security

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Malaysia is highly dependent on migrant workers for developing the nation, particularly in terms of development and infrastructure. Malaysia is indexed as one of the countries that rely heavily on migrant workers from other countries, namely Bangladesh, Vietnam, Myanmar, Nepal, and Indonesia, which has resulted in the increased occurrences of discrimination. The initial findings show that migrant workers in Malaysia face discriminatory treatment primarily due to insufficient legal coverage under the existing laws. This paper argues that this issue can only be addressed by providing the migrant workers with greater protection from the aspect of social security. Using the qualitative research methodology, this article analyses the coverage and protection given under existing laws to migrant workers, which would ensure basic social and labour protection. This article will further explore the potential effects of social security at domestic level that could address this problem, in compliance with the International Human Rights Law and International Labour Standards.

TRACK: ACIS
PAPER ID: SS-18

An Overview on the Pornographic Activities among Malaysian Citizens

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Pornography has quickly become one of the fastest rising forms of modern cybercrime. It is becoming increasingly vibrant among Malaysian communities. Sin Chew Daily reported on January 30, 2018 that Malaysia has the highest number of IP addresses uploading and downloading photographs and visuals of child pornography in South-East Asia. The data furnished by Dutch Police based in Malaysia in 2015 found that 17338IP addresses involved in child pornography were from Malaysia. Pornography is easily spread among young people specifically students. If it is not properly handled throughout the practices of religious and moral education, it will become a hindrance to the building of a civilized society. Therefore, this paper is carried out to review the factors that lead the community into the pornographic activity. It will identify the factors of pornography activities among Muslims and characterize the level of their awareness of pornography cybercrime with respect to the practices of fundamental Islamic knowledge and moral values. This research will be implemented by using library research and interviews among a few Malaysian citizens. It must answer the questions to identify the factors of pornography activities among the Muslim community and how the religious knowledge relates to the awareness of pornography cybercrime among them. It is expected that this paper will provide a basic information for educators to instill the awareness among students and professionals regarding the pornographic activities threats and react to avoid it. Hopefully, this research will contribute in restructuring the skills and methods to enhance future Islamic Studies.

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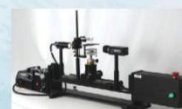


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