

Research Management Unit Universiti Teknologi MARA Cawangan Kedah

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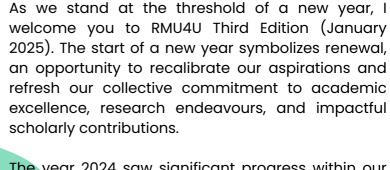


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Embracing Vew Horizons: A Fresh Start for 2025



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 Roshina 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

Home, Private, and Formal Education in Malaysia: Which Option Do You Prefer?

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Home Schooling, Private Schooling and Formal Schooling

Home education, often known as home schooling, is an alternative educational approach in which parents teach their children at home rather than sending them to formal school (Ray, 2000). Many parents decide to homeschool their children for various reasons, such as adapting to the children's pace of learning and needs. The setting is chosen by parents, and it depends on the suitability for learning purposes.

For parents who have chosen to homeschool, this is a huge commitment to monitor their children's progress. Importantly, it requires persistent efforts from the parents to make sure that their children can develop the necessary skills which are not offered in the formal school. It is therefore advisable to have a thorough understanding of children's needs before opting to homeschooling. The existing factors should be taken into consideration, such as the adaptation of the new lifestyle, cost, commitment, and strategic planning for the future.



Due to rapid changes in technology, home education can also be done virtually, such as via online learning. These platforms require parents to fully handle their children. The parents can also opt for private tuition or a learning center for different courses. Interestingly, this approach is able to expose them to the new environment and to interact with other kids.

Other available choices are private schooling. Parents who are financially advantaged may send their children to private school. There are many types of private schools in Malaysia. At the elementary level, the available options are private academic schools, international schools, and private/state-funded schools. Formal schooling is a formal education system under the Ministry of Education (MOE).

Why Do Parents Home Schooling or Private Schooling Their Children?

Home schooling has become a feasible choice among educated parents to fulfill their children's needs (Mohd Yusof, 2023). Among the reasons considered by parents are the ability to provide their children with learning flexibility, gaining necessary skills that are not available in formal schools, bullying issues, syllabus density, children with special needs, and many other factors.

Apart from home schooling, parents who are financially advantaged will send their children to private school. A staff-to-student ratio allows for a comprehensive education system (Ray, 2000). It provides an opportunity for children to have more concentration during the learning process.

Benefits of Home Schooling

Despite having different views on this matter, parents have the right to opt for an outstanding education for their children. This is because homeschooling allows both parents and children to personalize their education based on unique needs. Moreover, it offers a unique syllabus, flexibility, safety, and family bonding.

Which Option Do You Prefer? Comparison Between Homeschooling, Private Schooling, and Formal Schooling

Comparison between nomeschooling, rrivate schooling, and rothid schooling			
Consideration	Home education/ Homeschooling	Private Schooling	Formal Schooling
Environment	 Home or in a variety of other settings chosen by both parents and children Depending on the suitability of learning purpose 	School building with structured classrooms	School building with structured classrooms
Curriculum	 Adaptable to the children's pace of learning and needs Can use syllabus from Ministry of Education (MOE) Can choose SPM or IGCSE 	Standardized curriculum by the MOE (SPM) or designed by the school such as British syllabuses (IGCSE)	Standardized curriculum by the MOE (SPM)
Schedule	Highly flexible / can set their own timeRatio 1:1	 Fixed schedule Structured and routine-based, providing consistency. 	 Fixed schedule 2 sessions a day (morning session and afternoon session)
 Socialization 	 Requires proactive efforts by the parents. Can join homeschooling community activities, clubs and so on. 	Daily interaction with classmate	Daily interaction with Classmate (typically, a single class comprises 20, 30, 40, or even more students)
• Cost	 Less cost / varies widely depending on the chosen curriculum and activities. Sometimes it involves a high cost for sending to private center/clubs and so on. 	• High cost	Subsidized by the government
Learning Duration	Depending on the suitability and readiness of the children	Around 6 hours per- day	 Around 6 hours per day. It does not include extra class for UPKK (Ujian Penilaian Kelas KAFA)

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Siti Norfazlina received her doctorate in public finance from Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM). She has been a lecturer in academia for the past thirteen years.

