

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION, SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

ICISH 2022

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PROGRAMME BOOK

26 & 27
**OCT
2022**

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ORGANIZER

Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Chair of Excellence Sheikh Abdullah Fahim

CO-ORGANIZER

Masutani Laboratory of Rikkyo University, Tokyo



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**SCAN
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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC
CIVILIZATION, SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
(ICISH 2022)**



DATE:

**26th & 27th OCTOBER 2022
(WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY)**

VENUE:

Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

VIRTUAL PLATFORM:

Zoom Application: (<https://bit.ly/ICISH>)

Facebook: <http://bit.ly/Hadhari>

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY:

- Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)
- Chair of Excellence Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, UKM
- Masutani Laboratory of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan

BACKGROUND



The idea for organizing this conference came from the first meeting between the Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan represented by the Director and Research Fellows of the Institute of Islam Hadhari during their visit to the Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan in July 2022. Since then, both universities are aware of the need for this cooperation in terms of organizing joint conferences and publications. As the first step in this collaboration, the Institute of Islam Hadhari has agreed to organize the International Conference on Islamic Civilization, Science, and Humanities (ICISH 2022) with Masutani Laboratory of Rikkyo University, Japan as the co-organizer.

The objectives of this conference are; to provide a forum for academics to exchange ideas and research findings in the discipline of Islamic civilization, science and humanities; to strengthen collaborative research activities and advancement in the discipline of Islamic civilization, Science and humanities, particularly on the current issues; to provide a platform for postgraduate students to share their research findings at the international program, and; to strengthen academic collaboration between the organizers. This conference will be alternately hosted by Institute of Islam Hadhari and the Masutani Laboratory of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

This year's International Conference on Islamic Civilization, Science and Humanities (ICISH 2022) will be held on the 26th and 27th October 2022 (Wednesday & Thursday) via Zoom application based in the Institute of Islam Hadhari, UKM.

THEME

Post-COVID-19 Crisis: Reflection for Future Civilization

SUBTHEMES

- Inequality in Wealth Accumulation
- Gap in the Income Generation
- Food Crisis
- Environment and Health Crisis
- Social Disparity
- Access to Education
- Psychology and Well-Being Effect
- Political Instability
- Science and Technology Advancement
- Digital Migration
- Religiosity and Spirituality
- Social and Cultural Changes
- Complementary and Alternative Medicine Interventions

FOREWORD



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah, the Highest for His Grace in facilitating the organization of the International Conference on Islamic Civilization, Science, and Humanities (ICISH 2022). On behalf of the Institute of Islam Hadhari and other organizers, we cordially welcome you to the ICISH2022. We are very pleased with the positive response towards this conference from various local and international institutions as well as institutions of higher learning.

ICISH2022 aims to exchange ideas and research findings on the contribution of scholars in Islamic civilization, science and humanities-based research. With the theme of "Post-COVID-19 Crisis: Reflection for Future Civilization", this conference concentrates on the post-crisis that reflects the future in various issues including inequality in wealth accumulation, income generation gap, food crisis, social disparity, digital migration, access to education and many more issues which will be the highlight and discussed in this conference.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia and conference organizing committee for their endless effort in ensuring the success of this conference. We are honoured and delighted to have a prominent guest as our co-organizer: Chair of Excellence Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, UKM and Masutani Laboratory of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

Finally, we wish all the participants **SELAMAT DATANG** and have a fruitful conference.

Wassalam.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Fariza Md Sham
Director
Institute of Islam Hadhari,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

PROGRAM SCHEDULE



DAY ONE: 26 th October 2022 (Wednesday)	
TIME	ACTIVITY
Malaysian Time	
8.30 – 8.50 am	Opening Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Doa Recitation by Dr. Shamsul Azhar Yahya, Research Fellow, Institute of Islam Hadhari ❖ Welcoming Remark by Assoc. Prof. Ir. Dr. Nazrul Anuar Nayan, Chairperson, International Conference on Islamic Civilization, Science, and Humanities (ICISH 2022) ❖ Welcoming Remark by Prof. Dr. Satoshi Masutani, Professor, College of Tourism of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan ❖ Officiating Speech by Prof. Dato' Gs. Ts. Dr. Mohd Ekhwan Hj. Toriman, Vice Chancellor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
8.50 - 9.10 am	Keynote speech: Post-COVID-19 Crisis: Reflection of Future Economic Civilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prof. Dr. Abdul Ghafar Ismail, Incumbent of Chair of Excellence Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.
9.10 - 10.20 am	Session 1 Moderator: Ts. Dr. Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta
9.10 - 9.25 am	Paper 1: Pandemic in the Travelogue Safarnāmah-'i Mīrzā Ḥusayn Farāhānī: Qasqāzīh, 'uthmānī, Makkah, 1302-1303 Hijrī Qamarī by Mohammad Hosayn Al-Farahani <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nur Asyiqin Zohkarnain & Firuz-Akhtar Lubis
9.25 - 9.40 am	Paper 2: Post-COVID-19 Adaptations: The Shifts Towards Online Monitoring in Pipeline Integrity Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Zazilah May & Nazrul Anuar Nayan
9.40 - 9.55 am	Paper 3: Cupping Therapy (Hijamah) and COVID-19 Rehabilitation: A Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nabila Syafiqah Abdul Rani, Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor, Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta & Wan Nasyrudin Wan Abdullah

9.55 - 10.10 am	Paper 4: Post-Pandemic Food Crisis in Malaysia: Challenges and Opportunities ❖ Zubaidah Mohd Nasir, Mashitoh Yaacob, Zurina Mahadi & Norshariani Abd Rahman
10.10 - 10.20 am	Question & Answer Session
10.20 – 10.30 am	Break
10.30 am – 12.00 pm	Session 2 Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Hilmi Jalil
10.30 - 10.45 am	Paper 5: Impact of COVID-19 on Psychological Well-Being of Employees in the Zimbabwean Travel Industry ❖ Muchowe Regis Misheal
10.45 - 11.00 am	Paper 6: Implementation of Fiqh Siyasah and Nation State as a Direction of Competence for the Indonesia Generation in the Endemic Era ❖ Hajar Nurma Wachidah, Fariza Md Sham, Sri Warjiyati & Indriyati Adawiyah Muchson
11.00 - 11.15 am	Paper 7: Spiritual or Religious Based Coping Strategies of Muslim Parents of Persons with Autism during Post-COVID-19 Crisis ❖ Siti Patonah M., Mohd Yakub@Zulkifli M.Y., Golden K.J. & Durriyyah Sharifah H.A.
11.15 – 11.30 am	Paper 8: The Effect of Quality Prayer Towards Piety and Personality of the Muslims in Facing the Challenges of COVID-19: A Qualitative Study ❖ Siti Syaznira Muhamad, Khairul Anwar Mastor, Hasnan Kasan & Syaidatun Nazirah Abu Zahrin
11.30 - 11.45 am	Paper 9: Understanding Human and Horse Interactions for Equine Assisted Therapy – A Strategy for Post-COVID-19 Recovery ❖ Rosmina Jaafar, Norazreen Abd Aziz & Syarifah Muriza Syed Mansor
11.45 am – 12.00 pm	Question & Answer Session
12.00 - 1.40 pm	Break
1.40 – 2.50 pm	Session 3 Moderator: Ms. Zubaidah Mohd Nasir
1.40 – 1.55 pm	Paper 10: Vital Signs Monitoring System Development ❖ Mohd Nazrulazlan Abd Rasid

1.55 - 2.10 pm	Paper 11: Recent Advances in Interprocessor Communication and Internet Protocol for IoT-Based Embedded System in Healthcare ❖ Muhammad Syafieq Mohamad Salehudin & Nazrul Anuar Nayan
2.10 - 2.25 pm	Paper 12: Self-Management of Health in Malaysian Adults Post-COVID-19 Pandemic ❖ Siti Nor Ashikin Ismail & Nazrul Anuar Nayan
2.25 – 2.40 pm	Paper 13: Intelligent Packaging Indicator for Food Safety and Quality in Post-COVID-19 Pandemic ❖ Qurratu Aini Mat Ali, Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta, Rashidi Othman & Mohd Izhar Ariff Mohd Kashim
2.40 – 2.50 pm	Question and Answer Session
2.50 – 4.00 pm	Session 4 Moderator: Dr Norshariani Abd. Rahman
2.50 - 3.05 pm	Paper 14: A Framework for Plugged-in Computational Thinking Chemistry Instruction ❖ Norhaslinda Abdul Samad, Kamisah Osman & Nazrul Anuar Nayan
3.05 - 3.20 pm	Paper 15: Developing Speaking Textbook based on Digital Visual Literacy ❖ Noor Faridha, Hajar Nurma Wachidah, Nurul Azizah, Maryam Qadarin & Ahmad Fageh
3.20 - 3.35 pm	Paper 16: Factors Affecting the Acceptance of E-Learning among Students Diploma in Finance and Banking, Polytechnic Metro Betong Sarawak ❖ Siti Hudzimah binti Bujang & Hasimah Salleh
3.35 - 3.50 pm	Paper 17: Reflection upon Hasan Al-Banna Upbringings and Education in Facing Crisis ❖ Mohamad Mohsin Mohamad Said, Syaidatun Nazirah Abu Zahrin & Jamsari Alias
3.50 - 4.00 pm	Question and Answer Session
04.00 pm	End of Day 1

DAY TWO: 27 th October 2022 (Thursday)	
TIME	ACTIVITY
Malaysian Time	
8.30 - 09.55 am	Session 5: Moderator: Dr Shamsul Azhar Yahya
8.30 - 8.45 am	Paper 18: High Expectation, Fatigue and Nightmare?: Shifting People's Narratives after the Long-ruling Regimes in Malaysia and Japan ❖ Tsukasa Iga
8.45 - 9.00 am	Paper 19: Free and Open Indo-Pacific' as Focal Point of Japan's Foreign Policy in Indo-Pacific ❖ Mohd Ikbal Mohd Huda & Zulhilmi Hazim Abd Malek
9.00 - 9.15 am	Paper 20: The Role of the Institution's Entrepreneurship Program in Forming Student Business Ideas ❖ Ku Intan Putra Ku Husin
9.15 - 9.30 am	Paper 21: Trends of Foreign Muslim Tourists in Japan: Relationship between Muslim Guests and Non-Muslim Hosts ❖ Yasuhiro Fukushima
9.30 - 9.45 am	Paper 22: Students Perception towards a Career in the Homestay Industry in Sabah ❖ Ku Intan Putra Ku Husin
9.45 - 9.55 am	Question and Answer Session
9.55 - 10.05 am	Break
10.05 - 12.00 am	Session 6 Moderator: Dr. Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor
10.05 - 10.20 am	Paper 23: Domestic Violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Role of Mosque Institutions in Malaysia ❖ Mohd Anuar Ramli & Annuar Ramadhon Kasa
10.20 - 10.35 am	Paper 24: The Implementation of Sulh at the Syariah Court of Sarawak: Child Maintenance Claims ❖ Awang Indra Awang Mostapha, Sarip Bin Abdul & Syamsul Azizul Marinsah
10.35 - 10.50 am	Paper 25: Gamma Phase Synchrony of the Brain Network Supporting Different Neural Correlates of Rhythmic Quranic Recitations ❖ Nurfaizatul Aisyah Ab Aziz, Nur Syairah Ab Rani, Nidal Kamel & Muzaimi Mustapha

10.50 – 11.05 am	Paper 26: The Type of Social Support for the Elderly through Information and Communication Technology ❖ Muhamad Faisal Ashaari, Nurul Aini Syazwani, Hasanah Abd. Khafidz, Rosmawati Mohamad Rasit, Ponnusamy Subramaniam & Jamiah Manap
11.05 – 11.15 am	Question and Answer Session
11.15 am – 12.40 pm	Session 7 Moderator: Prof. Dr. Yasuhiro Fukushima
11.15 - 11.30 am	Paper 27: Financial Factors: To What Extent is the Relationship with Students' Attitudes to Checking the Food Sources Obtained ❖ Dicky Wiwattan Toto Ngadiman
11.30 – 11.45 pm	Paper 28: Force-Majeure under Contract Law in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic: A Review ❖ Nicole Goh Zhe Ye & Hazlina Shaik Md Noor Alam
11.45 - 12.00 pm	Paper 29: Relationship between Financial Problems and Saving Attitude towards Food Bank Program among Students ❖ Dicky Wiwattan Toto Ngadiman
12.00 - 12.15 pm	Paper 30: New Horizon of Islamic Development Economics in the Post-COVID-19 Era ❖ Kentaro Kambara
12.15 – 12.25 pm	Question and Answer Session
12.25 – 1.55 pm	Break
1.55 – 3.20 pm	Session 8 Moderator: Dr. Kentaro Kambara
1.55 – 2.05 pm	Paper 31: Alternative Method to Pre-diagnosed Coronary Artery Disease using Photoplethysmography: Lesson from COVID-19 Pandemic ❖ Mohd Zubir Suboh, Rosmina Jaafar, Nazrul Anuar Nayan, Noor Hasmiza Harun, Mohd Shawal Faizal Mohamad & Hamzaini Abdul Hamid
2.05 – 2.15 pm	Paper 32: RFID-based Medical Equipment Location Tracking for Post-Pandemic Resource Management ❖ Umar Muslim Ahmad Kamal, Nazrul Anuar Nayan & Rosmina Jaafar
2.15 – 2.25 pm	Paper 33: Extractions of Respiration Rate from Photoplethysmogram for Vital Signs Monitoring in Preparation of Pandemic Situation ❖ Aiman Hakim Mohd Rozali, Nazrul Anuar Nayan, Rosmina Jaafar, Norhana Arsad & Mohd Zubir Suboh

2.25 – 2.35 pm	Paper 34: Post COVID-19 Pandemic Mental Disorders Prediction Using Photoplethysmogram ❖ Azwani Awang, Nazrul Anuar Nayan, Nik Ruzyanei Nik Jaafar, Mohd Zubir Suboh & Khairul Anuar A Rahman
2.35 – 2.50 pm	Paper 35: Long COVID-19 Characteristics and the Dietary Supplement Used to Relieve the Symptoms ❖ Che Wan Jasimah bt Wan Mohamed Radzi & Mohamad Tasyriq bin Rosli
2.50 – 3.05 pm	Paper 36: Effects of Past Travel Experiences on the Quality of Life in Chinese and Malaysian Seniors: A Qualitative Study ❖ Aronggaowa
3.05 – 3.20 pm	Question and Answer Session
3.20 - 3.40 pm	Keynote speech: Asian Tourism as International Migration: Post COVID-19 Crisis as Reflection for Future Civilization ❖ Prof. Dr. Satoshi Masutani College of Tourism of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan
3.40 - 4.00 pm	Closing Ceremony ❖ Doa Recitation by Dr. Shamsul Azhar Yahya ❖ Speech by Prof. Dato' Dr. Fariza Md Sham, Director, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia ❖ Closing Remark by Prof. Dr. Satoshi Masutani, Profesor, College of Tourism of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan

ABSTRACT



PANDEMIC IN THE TRAVELOGUE SAFARNĀMAH-'I MĪRZĀ ḤUSAYN FARĀHĀNĪ: QASQĀZĪH, 'UTHMĀNĪ, MAKKAH, 1302-1303 HIJIRĪ QAMARĪ BY MOHAMMAD HOSAYN AL-FARAHANI

Nur Asyiqin Zohkarnain & Firuz-Akhtar Lubis

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Travelogue is an important medium to know the picture of a society because it records the reality of travellers' experiences when exploring a location. The purpose of this study is to identify the preliminary survey related to the pandemic in Mecca recorded in the Persian travelogue titled *Safarnamah-'i Mirza Husayn Farahani: Qasqazih, 'Uthmani, Makkah, 1302-1303 Hijiri Qamari* or its English translation *A Shi'ite Pilgrimage to Mecca 1885 -1886: The Safarnamah of Mirza Mohammad Hosayn al-Farahani*. This study uses a qualitative method by analysing the content of the study corpus based on thematic methods. Based on this preliminary survey, there are new themes formed which are the norms of the Hajj community and the authorities when facing the pandemic in Mecca. As a result of this preliminary survey, it is proven that this Persian travelogue functions as a medium to discover the picture of the Hajj pilgrim community and some preventive measures applied by the authorities during the pandemic in Mecca of the past. Therefore, travelogue is one of the post-pandemic sources that is very important to be used as one of the references because it provides a source of information about the sociology of community life in the past, especially in a pandemic situation. It is hoped that the translation of Islamic travelogues will be actively carried out because this can provide considerable benefits not only in the field of Islamic literature but also other various fields.

Keywords: Pandemic, travelogue, safarnamah, Persian, Mohammad Hosayn Al-Farahani

POST-COVID-19 ADAPTATIONS: THE SHIFTS TOWARDS ONLINE MONITORING IN PIPELINE INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT

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The COVID-19 pandemic has created challenges and caused disruption in all sectors including oil and gas industries. Post-pandemic, the global pipeline integrity management sector must view the usual challenges with a new set of eyes. Restrictions brought on by COVID-19 has increased the need for remote surveillance with the help of drones and online monitoring of pipelines. Drones equipped with high-resolution cameras assist engineers to monitor millions of miles of pipeline above the ground. The online pipeline monitoring system market is expected to witness significant growth in the coming years due to its increased demand across the crude and refined petroleum industries. This study addresses the need for sophisticated online monitoring technology and sensors to detect leaks in pipeline infrastructure and perform predictive analytics to predict pipeline failures as part of pipeline integrity management. The proposed online monitoring system include deploying sensors on pipeline infrastructure, cloud data storage and predictive analytics. This online monitoring system is more time and cost-effective as compared to current monitoring system that requires the presence of expertise at site. This system is expected to be able to reduce cost by at least 40% in terms of reducing unscheduled downtime, preventing equipment failures, reducing maintenance cost, reducing the need to travel to site and reducing the amount of manpower. It is hoped that the proposed online monitoring system can help the oil and gas industry in predicting future outcomes more accurately and plan for unknown events to avoid consequences of failure that can be catastrophic due to the potential hazard to the Human Health and Safety Loss.

Keywords: COVID-19, pipeline integrity management, online monitoring, oil and gas

CUPPING THERAPY (*HIJAMAH*) AND COVID-19 REHABILITATION: A REVIEW

Nabila Syafiqah Abdul Rani¹, Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor¹, Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta¹ & Wan Nasyrudin Wan Abdullah^{1,2}

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The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection was announced as a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. Although the WHO has been devising several preventative measures to halt the spread of this virus and various therapies have been offered for the treatment of patients who have been infected by this virus, evaluations of the effects of prophetic healing during this epidemic received little attention. Therefore, the present study aims to provide insight into the efficacy of cupping therapy (*hijamah*) as an adjunctive treatment for COVID-19 by analyzing the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad SAW recorded in Sahih Al-Bukhari and comparing them to the contemporary scientific discoveries. Cupping therapy was suggested by the Prophet Muhammad SAW as one of the best prophetic healings that existed. Scientific findings demonstrated that cupping therapy seems to aid in the rehabilitation of COVID-19 patients, nevertheless, it may not be effective for those with severe symptoms. Hence, it could be suggested that the use of cupping therapy, in conjunction with conventional medical care, may be an additional therapeutic option for COVID-19 recovery.

Keywords: COVID-19, cupping therapy, Sahih Al-Bukhari, *hijamah*, rehabilitation

POST-PANDEMIC FOOD CRISIS IN MALAYSIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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The pandemic of COVID-19 has caused a severe economic crisis, further worsening food and nutrition insecurity. COVID-19 also has disrupted global food supply chains, with mobility restrictions affecting nearly every stage of the agricultural distribution channel. This disruption in food production, distribution and services poses a significant challenge to the food system's capacity to supply sufficient and affordable food for everyone. A string of that, the post-pandemic food crisis is alarming. The Food and Agriculture Organisation confirmed that the global Food Price Index increased 12.6% from February 2022 recorded the highest level since 1990. Therefore, this paper highlights the challenges faced by Malaysia as well as identifies the opportunities to mitigate the post-pandemic food crisis. The recent literature is reviewed to gain an understanding of the existing research and debates relevant to the post-pandemic food crisis in Malaysia. This paper found that the poorest and most vulnerable groups are more likely to face the challenges of a post-pandemic food crisis. Furthermore, one of the issues posing a challenge to food supply is the expanding population in Malaysia. The challenges of a Malay-Muslim food products and the *halal* food industry facing food crisis will also be explored. Besides that, this paper also discussed the opportunities in facing the food crisis in Malaysia including long-term food policy, fiscal incentives of the agriculture sector, investment in food production and distribution and social support for the vulnerable groups. The implications of these findings prompted Malaysians to be prepared for future shocks including the post-pandemic food crisis.

Keywords: COVID-19 disruptions, food crisis, food security, food supply chain, post-pandemic challenges

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF EMPLOYEES IN THE ZIMBABWEAN TRAVEL INDUSTRY

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COVID-19 has undoubtedly shaped culture and human behaviour. This study was devoted at understanding the nexus between COVID-19 and the psychological well-being of employees in the Zimbabwean travel sector industry. Psychological well-being of employees is fundamental as it determines employee and organizational purpose. The study used the Psychological General Well Being Index's six sub-domains of depression, anxiety, vitality, positive well-being, general health and self-control. Hypotheses were developed that were centred on correlating these six variables to existence of COVID-19. The investigation utilized quantitative methodologies and was inferential in nature. Kobo collect application was used to collect data from 300 respondents from the Zimbabwean Travel Industry. The study found that COVID-19 increased depression, anxiety, and reduced vitality, general health, positive well-being and self-control. The investigation recommends organizations to offer counselling services to all employees before they return to work. This will prepare them mentally and become productive.

Keywords: COVID-19, psychological well-being, employees, travel industry

IMPLEMENTATION OF FIQH SIYASAH AND NATION STATE AS A DIRECTION OF COMPETENCE FOR THE INDONESIA GENERATION IN THE ENDEMIC ERA

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Interweaving between religion and the state requires an attitude of *tawassuth fittadayyun* (moderation in religion) so that human behavior can be balanced and not too extreme. Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila as an open ideology, is at risk of being interpreted in various ways according to the wishes and interests of certain groups. As a result, various schools of thought were born such as liberalism, socialism or the understanding of the views of certain religious groups. Changes in the interpretation of Pancasila values will certainly change national identity and nationalism. This issue can be discussed in more depth how to implement *fiqh siyasah* in the context of a nation state to strengthen the spirit of nationalism and love of country among the young generation of Indonesia towards 2045 in the endemic era. With a phenomenological methodology that resulted in the discovery that *fiqh siyasah* as a guide or reference of Islamic law for the application of religion as the value of Pancasila which became the principle of national unification. The diversity of society can be harmonious with the application of religious values that underlie the nation's cultural nationalism, and not just political nationalism. Second, social and cultural changes can be adapted to the identity of the Indonesian nation through *fiqh siyasah*. Third, in measuring the nationalism of the Indonesian society can be through the existence of *fiqh siyasah* and the nation state as the direction of competence of the Indonesian generation towards 2045.

Keyword: Fiqh Siyasah, Nation, Indonesian Generation, Social Change, Culture

SPIRITUAL OR RELIGIOUS BASED COPING STRATEGIES OF MUSLIM PARENTS OF PERSONS WITH AUTISM POST COVID-19 CRISIS

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The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic led to new norms. Malaysia had also implemented Movement Control Order (MCO) during the outbreak, resulting in parents having to work from home and children not being able to attend schools. Such changes interfered/ disturbed 'normal' daily activities and contributed to psychological stress among persons with autism (PWA), who have a natural disposition to stick to specific routines. Inevitable additional stress would also be experienced by parents/ caretakers of PWA, leading to negative effects to their physical and psychological well-being. This study explored spiritual/ religious coping strategies from the Islamic perspectives. Muslim parents (3 fathers and 3 mothers) identified to cope well in their caretaker roles of PWA were participants to this study, which investigated their coping strategies and resilience. Results identified two main strategies: (i) understanding Islamic concepts; namely, acceptance (*redha*), gratefulness to Allah (*syukur*), good faith towards Allah (*Husnudzhon*), patience (*sabr*), reliance on Allah (*tawakkal*), sustenance (*rizqi*), retribution in the hereafter (*akhirat*) and blessing in disguise (*hikmah*), and (ii) performing religious practices as acts of worship, including giving alms (*sedekah*), reading the Quran, supplication (*dua*) and recitation in remembrance of Allah (swt) (*zikr*). Thus, it is important for Muslim parents of PWA to deeply understand and strongly embrace the teachings of Islam because it can be their source of strength in fulfilling their responsibilities as caretakers and as individuals.

Keywords: Autism, spiritual/ religious coping, Islamic concepts, Islamic practices

THE EFFECT OF QUALITY PRAYER TOWARDS PIETY AND PERSONALITY OF THE MUSLIMS IN FACING THE CHALLENGES OF COVID-19: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Prayer is a pillar of religion and the foundation of religious life. It is a medium to get closer to Allah SWT and the pillar of *‘ubudiyyah*. Problems in life cannot be dealt with properly when the prayers are not safeguarded. The quality of prayer could affect the personality of Muslims, especially in facing the challenges occurred during the pandemic COVID-19. This paper aims to study the effect of quality prayer on the piety and character of Muslims according to the Quran, hadiths and selected authentic books by the Muslim scholars. This qualitative study involves references from the Quran; hadith; authentic books, among them were *Ihya’ Ulumuddin*, the interpretation Quran by Ibn Kathir and Jalalain. Data was analyzed using the content and thematic analysis. The findings of this study examined the concept of prayer, piety and the effects on the Muslim’s personality. Among the theories that support the findings is al-Ghazali’s theory modified by Said Hawwa. This finding implies that the quality prayer will contribute to the quality of piety and character of Muslims. This will further contribute to the family’s happiness and the well-being of the country while dealing with the psychological and social problems arising from the COVID-19 tribulations.

Keywords: Prayer; piety; personality; religiosity; COVID-19

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN AND HORSE INTERACTIONS FOR EQUINE ASSISTED THERAPY – A STRATEGY FOR POST COVID-19 RECOVERY

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Originally horses by nature are prey animals, wild, untamed and could not be ridden. Horses are special and spiritually important animals as they have been mentioned in many places in the Al-Quran. Ibn Kathir explained that scholars of genealogy said that Prophet Ismail was the first man known to be able to ride on horses. Since then, horses have been made tame and domesticated for thousands of years until today. History has witnessed horses have been used by humans for varieties of purposes including as working animals, for transportation, in sport activities, for leisure, and companionship. Over the last few decades, there have been worldwide growing interest of using horses as medium for therapeutic activities which is generally termed as equine assisted therapy (EAT). This paper aims at understanding how horses are perceived and interact with humans can aid in developing positive interaction approaches, thereby enhancing human health. Horse riding activities provides healing effect mostly on physical benefits such as better body posture, balance, and coordination as one uses every muscle in the body while riding the horse. Nevertheless, EAT activities can address many issues even not related to physical issues including mental illness such as mood disorders; personality disorders; anxiety disorders; post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); PTSD in combat veterans; relationship issues; attachment issues in at-risk children and adolescents; and stress-related conditions. Being restricted from engaging with outdoor activities over the two years' pandemic time from 2020 had negatively impacted social interaction in many especially the young people. Activities of EAT dealing with horses in outdoor settings provide positive healing effect and inner self development as human often have the natural dependence on cues from horses' behaviour in the environment in response to safety or threat as well as responsibility towards care of the animals. Based on the positive impacts of EAT activities, such activities can be considered a recovery plan for post pandemic COVID-19.

Keywords: Equine assisted therapy, personality development, behavioural science, emotional stress

VITAL SIGNS MONITORING SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

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This paper proposes the project regarding the design of Vital Signs Monitoring System. The vital signs monitoring that is unsynchronous lead to the high mortality of illness as the early detection cannot be done. Recently during the pandemic, it is difficult for people to get regular health check-up services as they are worried about the contagion of COVID-19 and the strict control of entry to health facilities. In this paper, the vital signs monitoring system will be designed by constructing a program for the system using Arduino IDE, testing the configuration of the programming and hardware then the functional will be verified. The methodology of this project will start with literature study then do some programming, after that integrate it with the hardware to do testing and verification. The system will include the PPG and ECG sensor as the input and processed by the microcontroller then the data will send to the database through internet. Result shows that data of PPG and ECG can be collected by the sensor used. With this project, people can monitor their health status without need to go to the health facilities. The data collected can be send to the medical staff through internet.

Keywords: Vital signs monitoring, electrocardiogram, photoplethysmography

RECENT ADVANCES IN INTERPROCESSOR COMMUNICATION AND INTERNET PROTOCOL FOR IOT-BASED EMBEDDED SYSTEM IN HEALTHCARE

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Digital technologies and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies have been proven in providing high quality remote health care during the COVID-19 pandemic. The emerging class of embedded systems for IoT enables computation to be specifically designed for one-purpose and offers many when it comes to single handled task compared to the general-purpose computing. Embedded system for IoT consists of embedded system protocol and IoT communication protocol. As far as the wireless IoT is concerned, many different wireless communication technologies and protocols can be used to connect the smart devices. Most common challenges are encountered when designing the embedded system is to decide which interprocessor communication (IPC) and internet protocol to be used. Challenges of data exchange led to numerous inventions of IPC that concern on application used. This article discusses the common inter-processor connection methods and IoT communication protocols found in the literatures. Its emphasis on the main features and behaviours of various metrics such as power consumption, security, spreading data rate, topology, and application. This comparison aims to guide researchers in selecting the right protocol for inter-processor and IoT communication protocol when designing embedded system for IoT for different applications. The findings would give some inputs for future embedded system development in IoT.

Keywords: Digital technology, Internet of Things, interprocessor communication, internet protocol, healthcare system

SELF-MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH IN MALAYSIAN ADULTS POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Recent outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has greatly impacted the world and degraded the life quality of everyone. The surging rise of infected cases and mortality rate led to the shortage of medical staff and paralysis of healthcare system as faced by several countries. In spite of that, the implementation of preventive measures such as lockdown, quarantine and self-health monitoring have facilitated the diagnosis and treatment procedures during the pandemic. Hence, this study aimed to evaluate the knowledge level of Malaysian adults on self-health management and to study the changes in lifestyle post COVID-19. In this study, 30 participants aged above 20 years were selected to answer the health survey which includes demographics, health questions and lifestyle behaviour. The survey was assessed based on three scoring levels as low, moderate and high. The results showed that 80% of respondents obtained high scores while the remaining 15% presented with moderate level of knowledge on self-management of health. Meanwhile, another 5% of subjects achieved low scores which was associated with low-income level, limited education and older age groups. In conclusion, this study can be further improved by increasing the number of subjects and adopting robust statistical tools to better enhance the results.

Keywords: Self-health management, COVID-19, pandemic

INTELLIGENT PACKAGING INDICATOR FOR FOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY IN POST-COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Food security and safety are interrelated concepts that have a huge impact on the quality of human life. The issue of food safety and quality assurance has been a huge challenge since a long time ago and is now becoming worse after the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world. Persistent weaknesses in food supply management systems, handling, and storage facilities lead to serious food shortages. It is estimated that one in 10 people is affected by foodborne illness caused by contaminated food due to factors such as changes in environmental conditions as well as pest and disease attacks, including COVID-19. The main factors of food safety and quality are oxidation rate, bacterial growth, temperature, light, and humidity. In developed countries, the intelligent packaging indicator has been utilized in food industries to detect changes, preserve, and prolong the shelf life of food products while maintaining their nutritional quality. Due to cost and expertise factors, Malaysia is far behind in the implementation of this technology. As a result, the study will promote the Malaysian food industries to use this technology as a measure to ensure the supply of high-quality and nutritious food following the COVID-19 pandemic, which would in turn spur numerous commercial applications and market growth.

Keywords: Intelligent packaging indicator, food safety, stability, quality, nutrition

A FRAMEWORK FOR PLUGGED-IN COMPUTATIONAL THINKING CHEMISTRY INSTRUCTION

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The COVID -19 epidemic has had an impact on global education. To prevent the spread of the COVID -19 virus in Malaysia, all educational institutions were temporarily closed. Nonetheless, teaching and learning must be continued. Changing the learning activities to online learning is necessary. The objective of this study is to propose instructional approach that integrates the computational thinking concept in chemistry digital learning. The integration of computational thinking in difficult subject such as chemistry can enhance student performance and instil the computational thinking skill. The computational thinking skills involved are decomposition, pattern recognition, abstraction and algorithmic thinking. Based on the researcher's needs analysis, the Salt topic has been identified as the most challenging for students to learn and the most challenging for teachers to teach. Researchers have used several approaches such as implementing plugged-in computational thinking in the online classroom. Based on this approach, CThink4CS2 Module which is based on plugged-in computational thinking is developed. This paper discusses the conceptual framework for CThink4CS2 Module and explanation on the learning activity that has been designed for form four Salt topic.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Chemistry learning, plugged-in computational thinking, constructivism, constructionism, 5E instructional model

DEVELOPING SPEAKING TEXTBOOK BASED ON DIGITAL VISUAL LITERACY

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In this technological age, lecturers and teachers must be able to integrate technology creatively in the creation of learning media so that students become technology literate and engage in engaging learning. This research aims to: (1) create English teaching materials for speaking skills, and (2) determine the feasibility of digital visual literacy-based teaching materials with book creators. Improving literacy through digital visual literacy is one way to get around this. The general definition of literacy is the capacity to read, write, and count. This ability can be developed with the help of visual media literacy. Researchers adapted the model (Gall, 2003) in this study, which includes needs analysis, product development, expert validation, revision, and testing and modification. In the needs analysis stage, researchers conducted interviews with lecturers and students. Based on the needs analysis results, they need literacy and strategies to help them improve their speaking skills. The findings revealed that: 1) research and information gathering, planning, developing initial product forms, expert and user tests, product revisions, and main field tests are the steps for developing teaching materials in English speaking skills through development research. 2) According to experts, the feasibility of online teaching materials based on Digital Visual Literacy using a book creator for State administration science courses at Moch Sroedji University of Jember. Materials, teachers, and students, the results show that the teaching materials developed are feasible, with material experts scoring 4.1, teachers scoring 4.38, and students scoring 4.33. This demonstrates that the teaching materials are usable.

Keyword: Speaking book chapter, English specific purposes, digital visual literacy

FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACCEPTANCE OF E-LEARNING AMONG DIPLOMA STUDENTS IN FINANCE AND BANKING, POLYTECHNIC METrO BETONG SARAWAK

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During the COVID -19 Pandemic, practically all educational institutions in Malaysia embraced the teaching and learning strategy known as e-learning. This study was conducted at Polytechnic METrO Betong Sarawak, namely in the Endemic Phase of COVID -19, to determine the factors influencing students' adoption of e-learning. 60 students from the Polytechnic METrO Betong Sarawak who were pursuing a diploma in finance and banking made up the study's sample. A Google form-created questionnaire will be the study's primary tool. To determine the mean score values and correlation values for this study question, SPSS V.22 software was used for analysis. The study question was disseminated using WhatsApp. The findings revealed that most students had owned a computer to access the internet for more than three years, had a fixed monthly network plan, and used cellphones for an average of more than three years. According to this data, practically all pupils today have access to phones and computers due to the development of increasingly affordable technologies. The findings also indicated that the majority of students had a high acceptance rate of e-learning, at 4.72. There was not a single element that affected students' acceptance of e-learning, according to the findings of the regression analysis of the relationship between six components. The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is significant. Useful response, user-friendly response, lecturer characteristics, technical support, system quality, and information quality factors are all interconnected and have an impact on one another. These results allow PMBS to plan for a future when e-learning can be applied more successfully.

Keywords: E-learning, student acceptance level, Polytechnic METrO Betong Sarawak

REFLECTION UPON HASAN AL-BANNA UPBRINGINGS AND EDUCATION IN FACING CRISIS

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The outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) has not only slow down the economic growth around the world, but it has also greatly disrupted the course of industry and human mental health worldwide. However, one thing that is quite noticeable with this pandemic phenomenon is the dependence of countries in East such as Malaysia on the technology of China and Western countries to deal with this pandemic problem. For example, in the manufacture of vaccines and medicines to cure COVID -19. One of the causes of this dependence is the failure of Eastern countries to produce intelligent, creative, and brave people to promote their own products for the well-being of the Ummah. This qualitative study aims to propose steps to produce creative and brave people based on the analysis of the upbringings and education of the 20th century *mujaddid* Hassan Al Banna (HAB). Thematic analysis was adopted, and few guidelines were outlined in order to promotes religious lifestyle, that enrich one's spiritual, emotional dan mental strength while facing the post pandemic COVID -19 crisis.

Keywords: Creative, COVID-19, Hasan al-Banna, reformist, mental health, education

HIGH EXPECTATION, FATIGUE AND NIGHTMARE? SHIFTING PEOPLE'S NARRATIVES AFTER THE LONG-RULING REGIMES IN MALAYSIA AND JAPAN

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Malaysia and Japan experienced the long-ruling regime and a change of government by election. However, new governments in both countries could only survive for 22 months (Malaysia) and 39 months (Japan). What reasons were the collapse of the governments? What did the legacies of the governments? What is the lesson of the Japanese case for Malaysia? Many previous research explain that leadership infightings caused the end of the governments in Malaysia and Japan. But this paper focuses on the people's political expectations and narratives to the new government after the long-ruling regime collapsed.

Keywords: High expectation, fatigue, long-ruling regimes, election, government

‘FREE AND OPEN INDO-PACIFIC’ AS FOCAL POINT OF JAPAN’S FOREIGN POLICY IN INDO-PACIFIC

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Japan as a regional power in Asia has seen relative decline with the rise of China, and Japan’s position has been precarious following the doubts of US commitment in the region. Due to this, Japan, through the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue known as ‘the Quad’ has been propagating the concept of Indo-Pacific and the ‘Free and Open Indo-Pacific’ (FOIP) strategy, which brought implications to not only China, but also to the other states in the region. This paper will use constructivist paradigm, employ the use of thematic analysis and process tracing as the methodology. This paper will first discuss the concept of Indo-Pacific as propagated by the Quad. To give context to the FOIP, this paper will establish the background of Japan’s foreign policy before the introduction of the FOIP, the structural conditions of Indo-Pacific, and then the introduction of FOIP itself and its characteristics. Then, this paper will analyse and discuss Japan’s FOIP in three aspects: 1) Connectivity and Infrastructure; 2) Maritime; and 3) Perceptions. In the realm of connectivity and infrastructure, Japan has launched the ‘Quality Infrastructure Investment’, which runs counter to China’s Belt Road Initiative (BRI) and has even been endorsed by the US and Australia. In the realm of maritime, Japan through the ‘Vientiane Vision’ has contributed to increasing the maritime security capacity-building of Southeast Asian states and has supported the US’s freedom of navigation operations in the region. In the aspect of perceptions, the FOIP is seen as a containment strategy towards China by both China and Southeast Asian states. To address this, Japan has rebranded the FOIP to become more inclusive and accommodative towards China. However, the built-up goodwill between the two states can be undone by the formation of AUKUS.

Keywords: Japan’s foreign policy, Indo-Pacific, China’s Belt Road Initiative

THE ROLE OF THE INSTITUTION'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAM IN FORMING STUDENT BUSINESS IDEAS

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Entrepreneurship programs are important to encourage and motivate students to get involved with entrepreneurship field. This is because the competition to get a job in the private sector or government were ferocious. However, motivation and business ideas need to be aligned so that students can build their own business products. Therefore, this study was conducted to evaluate the role of the entrepreneurship program conducted at Tawau Polytechnic in helping to form business ideas among students. The research sample used in this study is Polytechnic students. Research data was obtained by using a questionnaire distributed randomly using Google Form. Data were analysed descriptively using SPSS v.22 software. The results of the study found that the majority of respondents agreed that the entrepreneurship program helps students understand in developing business ideas. This study explains that entrepreneurship programs need to be constantly run and improved in order to always motivate students to get involved with entrepreneurship after their graduation.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship program, business idea, Polytechnic students

TRENDS OF FOREIGN MUSLIM TOURISTS IN JAPAN: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MUSLIM GUESTS AND NON-MUSLIM HOSTS

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Since 2003, the Japanese government has been implementing various policies aimed at making Japan a tourism-oriented country. The intention behind this is to maintain consumption by foreign tourists in order to stop consumption from shrinking as Japan's population declines. Along with Europe, the U.S., Australia, and East Asia, Southeast Asian tourists are attracting the most attention. Since there are many Muslims among these tourists, accommodating foreign Muslim tourists is a major factor in increasing their visits to Japan. Based on this recognition, this presentation will examine (1) trends in the number of foreign Muslim tourists visiting Japan since 2003, and (2) the response to foreign Muslim tourists by Japanese non-Muslim hosts. In the latter case, the "Global Muslim Travel Index" by Crescent Rating will be used as a reference to clarify the response of Japanese hosts. The response of Japanese Halal restaurants will also be examined.

Keywords: Foreign Muslim tourist, Muslim guest, non-Muslim host, halal restaurant

STUDENTS PERCEPTION TOWARDS A CAREER IN THE HOMESTAY INDUSTRY IN SABAH

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The homestay industry nowadays is seen growing rapidly and it is considered as a branch of entrepreneurial career and a profitable source of income. As a career in entrepreneurship requires a high level of skill compared to a salary job, so there are various perceptions about the challenges of entrepreneurship. Therefore, this study was conducted to see how far the students' perception towards a career in the homestay industry. The research instrument used is a questionnaire that has been distributed to Tawau Polytechnic diploma students. The sampling technique used is random sampling. The data obtained were analysed descriptively. A total of 53 have answered the questionnaire. The findings of the study analysis show that the majority of respondents have a positive perception of a career in the homestay industry and consider this industry to be interesting. However, the findings show that many respondents are not sure whether they have the desire to develop a career in the homestay field. The implications of this study explain the need for exposure related to the ins and outs of the homestay business from the homestay entrepreneurs themselves so that students understand that there is a wide opportunity and potential for the homestay industry in Sabah.

Keywords: Student perception, homestay business, profit potential

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE ROLE OF MOSQUE INSTITUTIONS IN MALAYSIA

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The pandemic of COVID-19 left a dark scar on the lives of a large number of people. This terrifying virus from Wuhan, China has caused a huge landscape of domestic violence. Behind the fear of a deadly virus, there is a group of people living in terrible conditions and trapped with abusers. As a result, domestic violence incidents have increased globally, regionally, and locally. These cases involve violence against various gender, age, and social status groups, including husbands, wives, children, the elderly, and domestic workers. Basically, abusers of violence oppress people who are relatively weaker than them, leading to negative implications for the victims throughout the short and long term. Therefore, this study focuses on the landscape of domestic violence during the pandemic, specifically the forms of violence that occur on a worldwide scale in general and in Malaysia in particular, as well as the role of mosques in addressing them. To achieve this objective, the researchers employ a qualitative approach by collecting cases of violence reported in the media throughout the pandemic and proposing solutions for how religious institutions, such as mosques, can jointly combat violence by providing physical, mental, and emotional support, as well as financial and material assistance, and spiritual guidance. The study indicated that domestic violence cases increased clearly during and post-pandemic, and that mosques can play a significant role in mitigating domestic violence cases.

Keywords: Abuse, gender-based violence, mitigation strategy, mosques, protection

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SULH AT THE SYARIAH COURT OF SARAWAK: CHILD MAINTENANCE CLAIMS

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Sulh is the resolution of disputes without trials in Islam. It has been clearly stated in the statute related to the Mal Procedure in the Sarawak State Sharia Court - section 99, Ordinance on Mal Procedure of the Sharia Court, 2001. Sulh has been used in the case of child maintenance claims in the Sarawak Sharia Court; the cases will be distributed to the Sulh Council before proceeding to trials. The study objective is to describe the sulh implementation in the child maintenance claims cases in the Sarawak Sharia Court. The study of child maintenance claims for the period of 2014 - 2020 at the Sharia Lower and High Court of the Kuching Division, Sarawak was done from June 2021 to June 2022. Qualitative research methods via documentation were used. Descriptive content analysis is used to analyse the collected data. This study found that the sulh implementation, since 2014, has successfully hasten the resolution of child maintenance claim cases as compared to the trial process, which took longer. The success of sulh depends on the commitment and skills of the sulh officers during implementation and involving the understanding and cooperation of the disputing parties. Various approaches have been taken to resolve child maintenance claims. The sulh method is the most effective option compared to the trial method, whereby the disputing parties can resolve the child claim case harmoniously and quickly. Sulh has changed the scenario of child maintenance claims resolution in Sarawak, whereby the Sulh method has expedited the resolution of these cases. However, the resolution is still subject to the Sharia law. This study will become a guide and basis for the Sarawak Sharia Judicial Department (JKSS) to strengthen the existing sulh implementation and provide standard guidelines for effective sulh implementation throughout the Sarawak Sharia Courts.

Keywords: Sulh, syariah court, child maintenance claims, standard guideline

GAMMA PHASE SYNCHRONY OF THE BRAIN NETWORK SUPPORTING DIFFERENT NEURAL CORRELATES OF RHYTHMIC QURANIC RECITATIONS

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Rhythmic perception frequently elicits desirable emotional and bodily responses. These physical and physiological responses are known to promote relaxation and general well-being, although the underlying neural mechanisms in the brain are unknown. Muslims recognise rhythmic Quranic recitations for similar relaxation and general well-being effects. This study explores the synchronisation of the high frequency, i.e., gamma brainwaves (30-80 Hz), previously unexplored in Quranic recitation studies. To study the neural correlates of rhythmic Quranic recitations, twenty-nine (29) healthy participants (n = 14 Muslim, 15 = non-Muslim) were randomly recruited. They were subjected to simultaneous recording magnetoencephalography (MEG) and electroencephalography (EEG) (M/EEG) to record the brainwaves response during passive listening to different modes of recitations (*Ayatul Kursi*), namely *Murattal 'Asim*, *Murattal Susi* and *Tarannum Asli*. Whole brain source-level functional connectivity of the MEG data was quantified using Phase Locking Value (PLV) and subjected to a non-parametric permutation test. During receptive listening to *Murattal 'Asim* recitation, there was increased connectivity between the right Rolandic operculum and left middle occipital gyrus (MOG) and between left Thal_VA and left ACC are associated with processing positive emotions and the physical properties of the recitation. While receptively listening to *Murattal Susi*, the MEG data established functional connectivity between the right IFG – left middle temporal gyrus, indicating an increased evaluative process of the auditory with a language presence. Moreover, there was an increased gamma phase synchrony involving both hemispheric regions (right supramarginal – left lateral orbital gyrus (LOG)) for *Tarannum Asli*. The functional connectivity between these regions showed the increased language processing of the Quranic recitation that entrained the synchronisation of the gamma oscillation. These results suggest receptive listening to rhythmic Quranic recitations engages the neural networks responsible for processing positive emotions and language perception.

Keywords: Functional connectivity, Quranic recitation, gamma brainwave, magnetoencephalography (MEG), electroencephalography (EEG)

THE TYPE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE ELDERLY THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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The new era of communication technologies with the variety of social media applications allows social support to be given and obtained online. Following the increased use of this medium by the elderly, it can be a social support to help with life affairs and improve their quality of life. This article is to identify the form of social support for the elderly through information and communication technology to overcome the 'empty nest' syndrome. Ten experts in fields related to the elderly, communication, and information technology were interviewed in a semi-structured format. The study found five forms of social support through social media, namely information support, social interaction support, healthcare and emotional support, guidance support, and the use of social media and intrapersonal communication. The study also found five forms of social support through digital technology, namely financial support, health support and emotional care, healthcare system support, virtual clinics, and appointment systems. The findings of this study have implications for policies related to the management of the elderly and suggest the direction of the study for the future.

Keywords: Online social support, social support, elderly, empty nest, quality of life.

FINANCIAL FACTORS: TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE RELATIONSHIP WITH STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO CHECKING THE FOOD SOURCES OBTAINED

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Islam demands that every food obtained is halal and nutritious. Therefore, looking for halal and clean food is an obligation for all Muslims. The demands of finding halal food should take various aspects such as cleanliness, health, and preparation seriously. This situation is because it is closely related to the health aspect of a Muslim. Food that is not halal or syubah can affect physical perfection and spiritual development. Nowadays, in the market, there is a dumping of food products provided by sellers either in supermarkets or restaurants. This encourages Muslims to enjoy the food or product. The community is free to choose to eat and enjoy whatever they want, but as Muslims, they are bound to find halal and nutritious food. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine whether financial factors impact the investigative attitude of food sources obtained. This study was conducted at the Institute of Higher Education in Sabah. A total of 50 students participated in answering this questionnaire. The instrument used to obtain data is a questionnaire distributed randomly among students. Linear regression analysis was used to determine a relationship between the variables. The results of the research found that there is an influence of financial factors on some items in attitude. This study can suggest that educational institutions need to strengthen spiritual programs and make students aware of the importance of caring about food sources.

Keywords: Financial factors, food sources, investigative attitude

FORCE-MAJEURE UNDER CONTRACT LAW IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A REVIEW

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The doctrine of force-majeure is intended to exclude a party from the consequences of anything over which he has no control, as acknowledged by the statement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India cited by the author of the referred article. Similarly, Article 1148 of the French Civil Code had stipulated the consequences of force-majeure events, that is, a party shall be exempted from liability in damages. In the realm of international law, doctrine of force majeure applies too as seen in Article 65 of Draft Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods 1978 which states that a party is not held liable for non-performance of its obligations if it was proved that the non-performance was due to an obstruction which was beyond the control of the party, making the party unable to avoid its consequences. Other than that, doctrine of frustration had been incorporated in the Indian Contract Act 1872 ('ICA'), which is in pari materia with the Malaysian Contracts Act 1950 (Act 136) ('CA'). Ever since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, indeed many commercial activities as well as daily activities could not be performed or have been obstructed. Therefore, contracting parties who wish to exempt their obligations or liabilities under the contract should investigate both doctrines in order to determine which of them is more suitable to be applied.

Keywords: Force-majeure, contract law, COVID-19 pandemic, international law

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS AND SAVING ATTITUDE TOWARDS FOOD BANK PROGRAM AMONG STUDENTS

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Student financial problems are believed to be the main factor contributing to dropout. In addition, the increase in food prices caused a group of students to tie their stomachs. One of the forms of assistance to affected students is strengthening the food bank program. This is to ensure that every student gets enough food. However, not all students who face financial problems are interested in taking food through the food bank program. This situation may be due to wanting to protect self-esteem or shame. Likewise, some students do not face financial problems and are interested in the food bank program because they want to save money. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine whether there is a relationship between students' financial problems and thrifty attitudes toward food bank program. This study was conducted at the Institute of Higher Education in Sabah. A total of 50 students participated in answering this questionnaire. The instrument used to obtain data is a questionnaire distributed randomly among students. Linear regression analysis was used to determine a relationship between the variables. The results of the research found that there is a relationship between financial problems and thriftiness in spending toward food bank requests. This study can show that educational institutions need to improve the food bank program to help affected students. This is because many students still face financial problems and need to save money to finance expenses throughout their studies.

Keywords: Financial problems, saving attitude, food bank

NEW HORIZON OF ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS IN THE POST-COVID-19 ERA

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How can Islamic economics contribute to economic reconstruction? It is said that COVID -19 crisis has brought global income inequality, lowering many countries' GDP growth rate. In order to consider how to revitalize our economy, we should think what the very definition of development stands for. In achieving this goal, it is important to trace the history of studies on Islamic economics relating to achieving economic development. This research introduces the main and core visions and policy ideas of Islamic economics and summarize the discussion points. It is Khurshid Ahmad that developed the framework for the field of economic development within Islamic economics. He has identified the concept of tazkiya (purification and growth) as one of the fundamental concepts of Islamic economic development. Umar Chapra didn't only define the goal of Islamic economics as broad-based economic welfare with full employment and optimum rate of economic grow, but also emphasize the role of moral in order to achieve socioeconomic justice in the distribution of products. His philosophy is reflected in the idea of the moral filter based on the Islamic worldview. The ideas of the two Islamic economists have been passed down in the present research, such as Mohamed Aslam Bin Mohamed Haneef or Muhammad Syukri Salleh.

Keywords: Islamic economic, economic development, Khurshid Ahmad, socioeconomic justice

ALTERNATIVE METHOD TO PRE-DIAGNOSED CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE USING PHOTOPLETHYSMOGRAPHY: LESSON FROM COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Ischemic heart disease (IHD) is one of the underlying factors that contribute to mortality in COVID-19 infected patients. IHD or its common form, coronary artery disease (CAD), is commonly diagnosed using invasive coronary angiography (ICA) or computed tomography angiography (CTA). However, these imaging modalities are costly, operationally complex, and hardly accessible, especially during the pandemic. Thus, researchers have great interest in using non-invasive techniques of electrocardiography (ECG), phonocardiography, and photoplethysmography (PPG) as alternatives to pre-diagnose the disease, primarily at home. This study focused on the detection of the severity of stenosis in the coronary artery using PPG among newly diagnosed IHD patients. Eighty-eight patients at Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz were involved in this study. They were grouped as having severe stenosis (with >70% coronary artery blockage) or not, based on ICA or CTA evidence. A total of 73 time-domain features of PPG were analyzed in this study. The area ratio of diastolic to systolic curves was found significant ($p=0.022$) in differentiating both groups. Five machine learning methods were investigated to identify the best model for categorizing the patients using up to 15 selected features. Results showed that the Discriminant Analysis method performed the best with accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of 88.46%, 100%, and 70%, respectively. In conclusion, the severity of stenosis in coronary arteries has a high potential of being detected using simple non-invasive tools of PPG. This allows self-monitoring or self-management of IHD more reliable even in a pandemic situation.

Keywords: Coronary artery disease; photoplethysmography; stenosis detection.

RFID-BASED MEDICAL EQUIPMENT LOCATION TRACKING FOR POST-PANDEMIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Frequency Identification (RFID) technology enables efficient and precise access to the location of medical equipment for doctors and other health professionals. Recent COVID-19 pandemic resulted in severe global equipment and material shortages varying from personal protective equipment to hardware. Aside from shortage of resources, the hospital is losing 10% of its inventory, with staff spending 25% to 33% of their time searching for it reduces the quality of healthcare services. Thus, the objective of this review paper is to assess the current journal/articles written on the deployment and application of RFID system for medical equipment tracking in the Healthcare sector. 36 relevant articles were selected and reviewed using the categorization framework. The authors highlighted primarily the issues contributing to the adoption of system, application, benefits and further discuss on the barriers of RFID System. The study shows that the implementation of RFID results in reducing equipment loss, enhance asset utilization and increase in patient care efficiencies. Notable barriers of the RFID implementation can be generalized from a standpoint of economical, technology and security. The findings led to the conclusion that additional study is required in fields connected to integration of two or more existing tracking technologies to complement each other's disadvantages, technological interference with other tags and medical equipment and lastly, efficiency in terms of both costs and returns on investments.

Keywords: RFID; medical asset tracking; COVID-19 pandemic.

EXTRACTIONS OF RESPIRATION RATE FROM PHOTOPLETHYSMOGRAM FOR VITAL SIGNS MONITORING IN PREPARATION OF PANDEMIC SITUATION

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Health monitoring is undeniably important nowadays. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it is required to monitor the vital signs of those who tested positive. Respiration rate (RR) is one of the vital signs prone to be vulnerable in response to pathological conditions such as pneumonia cases, which spike during the pandemic. Unfortunately, RR is not routinely monitored. Pulse oximeter is a low-cost and easily accessible health monitoring device in the market. However, most oximeters only provide heart rate (HR) and oxygen saturation (SpO₂) measurements. A good quality photoplethysmography (PPG) sensor with an integrated MAX32664D chip is used in this study. This single sensor can estimate the systolic and diastolic pressure with a specific built-in algorithm, in addition to the built-in SpO₂ and HR measurement. This study extends the capability of the sensor to respiration rate extraction. Theoretically, PPG waveforms are modulated by the respiration signal. Thus, induced intensity variation (IIV) of the onset peaks is determined to get the modulation waveforms. The maximum frequency component of the modulation waveform is the actual RR value in one second. Arduino MEGA is used as the embedded platform for the sensor and RR is extracted in the time domain to reduce the complexity of frequency spectrum calculation. The Peak interval of the modulation waveforms is considered as one respiration cycle. Ten sample volunteers were asked to control their breathing with a displayed sine wave that represents three different RR targets of 12, 18, and 24 breaths per minute. The result shows that the IIV modulation method has produced identical RR values to the target RR with a mean squared error of 1.4303 breath per minute and a correlation value of R² equal to 0.9732. The extraction of RR and three other vital signs using a single PPG sensor suggested the sensor is a promising tool for self-monitoring vital signs during a pandemic such as COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19; induced intensity variation; photoplethysmography; vital signs

POST COVID-19 PANDEMIC MENTAL DISORDERS PREDICTION USING PHOTOPLETHYSMOGRAM

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Mental disorders interfere with functioning and affect a person's quality of life. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an increase in the number of people who are suffering from mental disorders, including suicide. Many people are unaware of their mental health status because the signs might not be readily apparent. In this study, a machine learning (ML) approach that differentiates between case groups, i.e., patients diagnosed with mental disorders and control groups, was developed using photoplethysmogram (PPG) morphology. The subjects consisted of 92 volunteers, who were divided equally into case and control groups, matched in gender and age. PPG signals were collected individually in a 5-min experiment in a relaxation mode. Out of 13 morphological features of PPG, eight features were extracted using the pulse rate variability method and five features were extracted using the fiducial point detection method. Statistical and correlation analysis have verified eight features as inputs to five types of ML algorithms. The results showed that the kNN model achieves the best performance of 92.86%, 100.00%, and 96.43% for sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. The value of error in prediction, or mean squared error for kNN, is the lowest at 0.036. In terms of model robustness, the area under the curve of the receiver operating characteristic curve for kNN (0.964) is higher than the other models. In conclusion, mental disorders can be detected by PPG based on the results obtained. Therefore, a mental disorder model was developed using ML from PPG extraction.

Keywords: Photoplethysmogram, statistical analysis, correlation analysis, machine learning

LONG COVID-19 CHARACTERISTICS AND THE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT USED TO RELIEVE THE SYMPTOMS

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It has been reported on 27th April 2022, almost 4,346,421 recovered COVID-19 Malaysian patients had long COVID, which can cause adverse effects. Vaccination was found to reduce the symptoms. But how long COVID would be different in Malaysia was unknown. Besides, Malaysians increased their dietary supplements during the pandemic to relieve COVID symptoms. These supplements may have positive and negative effects and it's important to study the supplements they took and their effect on the disease. This study aims to investigate long COVID characteristics and physical effects on individuals without chronic illness, their dietary supplement intake, and its health effects, and long COVID patients' belief in vaccine role in reducing symptoms. In this study, we construct a semi-structured interview with 25 respondents that were recruited by snowballing sampling who are above 18, residing in Klang Valley, and clear from any underlying health condition. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the raw data from the interview. Tiredness (48%), cough (40%), heart palpitation (32%), and shortness of breath (28%) were found to be the most frequent symptom among the respondents and these symptoms might contribute to limited mobility (48%), weight loss (24%), reduced working hours (20%) and reduced daily routines (12%). One of the participants also suffers from hypertension after getting the infection. Moreover, vaccine hesitancy attitude among vaccinated respondents is still high (36%) and it might be related to religious belief and education level. Our study also managed to determine the type of dietary supplements that were being consumed by the long haulers. Vitamin C (74%) and *habbatus sauda* (61%) are among the most consumed dietary supplements. This study also discovers the same pattern where these long haulers increased the supplement intake themselves (57%) as an initiative to feel better. Some of the research participants (70%) believed certain dietary supplements had helped to relieve certain long COVID symptoms, while one respondent (4%) reported worsening symptoms after taking an excessive *habbatus sauda* dose. This indicates that the medical community should find a more effective strategy to assist long haulers in relieving frequent symptoms. Our study also suggests future research to utilize a larger sample size to discover more about long COVID and the factor that might influence the preference of dietary supplements to encourage generalization of the results.

Keywords: Post-acute Sequelae of SARS-Cov-2 (PASC), long haulers, vaccine, nutritional supplement, health

EFFECTS OF PAST TRAVEL EXPERIENCES ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHINESE AND MALAYSIAN SENIORS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Tourism and researchers have been aware of the importance of travel and leisure activities to enhance seniors' well-being or quality of life (QoL). However, limited attention has been devoted to seniors' past travel experiences and their cumulative impacts on seniors' QoL. This study focuses on senior tourists who are over the age of 55 and retired and mainly explores seniors' past travel experiences and how they contribute to people's QoL in their later life. As such, the paper examined 46 older people engaged in travel activities, whether business or leisure travel. The author collected qualitative data using grounded theory, with open coding, axial coding, and selective decoding as three rigorous analysis steps to explore the impacts of past travel experiences on QoL for the elderly. The results revealed that past travel experiences significantly benefit physical and mental health. Moreover, it affects seniors' satisfaction with different life domains. If they started to travel at earlier ages and travelled frequently, they were more satisfied with their life domains, including 'health,' 'family,' 'social,' 'emotional,' and 'leisure life,' which contributed to their overall QoL. The finding will be used to propose a model of the impacts of past travel experiences on the relationship between satisfaction with life domains and seniors' overall QoL. Current research will continue to examine the model.

Keywords: Quality of life, travel experiences, physical health, mental health

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