



Kementerian Pendidikan  
Malaysia

# Seminar Hasil Penyelidikan Sektor Pengajian Tinggi Ke 3, 2013 Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia

2 - 3 Julai, 2013

EDC-UUM, Universiti Utara Malaysia

## Penyelidikan Pemacu Pembangunan Negara

Dengan ini adalah disahkan bahawa

**BEATRIX J. PODUNG**

telah menyertai

**Seminar Hasil Penyelidikan Sektor Pengajian Tinggi Ke 3, 2013  
Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia**

sebagai

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Anjuran Bersama:



**UUM**  
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**CREAM**  
CURRENT RESEARCH IN MALAYSIA : PENYELIDIKAN TERKINI DI MALAYSIA

SEMINAR

# Hasil Penyelidikan

**SEKTOR PENGAJIAN TINGGI  
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN  
MALAYSIA, KE 3**

**2013**

Tema: Penyelidikan Pemacu Pembangunan Negara

■ 2 & 3 Julai 2013

■ EDC, Universiti Utara Malaysia

■ *Dirasmikan oleh:*

Yg Bhg Dato' Prof. Dr. Morshidi Bin Sirat  
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Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia



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# CREAM

Current Research in Malaysia  
Penyelidikan Terkini Malaysia



*CREAM - Current Research in Malaysia / Penyelidikan Terkini Malaysia* adalah sebuah jurnal berwasit yang mempunyai iltizam dalam mengembangkan dan memajukan ilmu pengetahuan dan hasil penyelidikan. Jurnal ini memuatkan makalah dalam bidang; Sains Sosial dan Kemanusiaan; ICT, Teknologi dan Kejuruteraan; Sains Tulen dan Gunaan; dan Sains Kesihatan dan Klinikal

*CREAM* menerbitkan makalah penyelidikan ilmiah, rencana ulasan, laporan teknikal dan nota penyelidikan yang kandungan dan pendekatannya dapat menarik minat masyarakat sarjana. *CREAM* diterbitkan oleh sebuah Sidang Editor yang berwibawa daripada pelbagai universiti terkemuka di Malaysia. Selain itu, sarjana terkemuka daripada dalam dan luar negeri membantu sidang editor sama ada sebagai Sidang Penasihat Antarabangsa atau sebagai wasit. Jurnal ini berperanan sebagai media penerbitan ilmiah bagi penyelidikan yang dijalankan di bawah pelbagai geran penyelidikan yang dibiaya oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi Malaysia.

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# ABSTRAK

Prosiding Seminar Hasil Penyelidikan Sektor Pengajian Tinggi 2013

## SAINS SOSIAL DAN KEMANUSIAAN JILID III

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### In Search for Islamic Wealth Management Framework

AMIR SHAHARUDDIN, HANIM MISBAH, MUHAMMAD AUNNORCHIM MAS'AD,  
SITI NURULHUDA NORDIN, YASMIN HANANI MOHD SAFIAN & ZURINA SHAFII

Wealth management is the most recent sector in which the Islamic finance industry attempts to expand on. It focuses on providing services to high net worth individuals. The sector is believed to have a good prospect given the growing number of wealthy Muslims particularly in the Gulf region. Despite the increasing demand for *shariah* compliant wealth management services, the new sector does not grow to its fullest potential. One of the main reasons for the modest growth is because of the inexplicit development framework. The industry players feel that they need more comprehensive development plan and supportive regulatory framework in order to progress from the current level. Hence, the present article addresses this issue by vindicating the concept of Islamic wealth management from the Quran and Sunnah. The discussion is essential in preparing strategic blueprint for the industry so that the common critic of conventional product imitation can be avoided. As for the methodology, the paper employs content analysis and comparative methods. Writings on philosophy of wealth from both Islam and Western academics are critically analyzed. Then, a series of interview were conducted with industry practitioners to gain in depth inputs on issues and challenges in developing the sector.

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### Hubungan Personaliti dengan Tingkah Laku Agresif dalam Kalangan Remaja Bertingkah Laku Berisiko Tinggi di Malaysia

MOHD RADZI TARMIZI, FIKRI, ROZMI ISMAIL & NORHAYATI IBRAHIM

Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan personaliti dengan tingkah laku agresif serta *sensation seeking* dalam kalangan remaja bertingkah laku berisiko tinggi dengan menggunakan pendekatan penerokaan secara kaunseling kelompok dan individu serta kajian kuantitatif. Sampel kajian ini terdiri daripada remaja yang di tahan di bawah seksyen 42 Akta Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan yang juga dikenakan tindakan CSO (*Community Service Order*) oleh pihak JKM. Seramai 30 orang responden telah terlibat di dalam kajian ini yang telah dilaksanakan di Kem Brindley Port Dickson, Outward Bound School (OBS) di Lumut serta IKBN di Pekan, Pahang. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah reka bentuk kajian campuran iaitu *The Sequential Explanatory Design*. Kesemua responden telah menjawab tiga jenis alat ujian iaitu *Big Five Personality Inventory*, *Buss & Perry Aggression Questionnaire* dan *Impulsive Sensation Seeking Scale* dan juga digunakan bagi melihat hubungan antara personaliti dengan tingkah laku agresif dan *sensation seeking*. Data kualitatif pula di analisis dengan menggunakan *Thematic Analysis* untuk mencari tema-tema yang berkaitan dengan personaliti dan juga tingkah laku agresif. Hasil keputusan kajian ini telah mendapati bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara personaliti *neuroticism* dengan serangan fizikal. Hasil analisis kualitatif pula menemui tema-tema Serangan Fizikal, *Sensation Seeking* dan *Impulsivity*.

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### Faktor dan Kesan Facebook dalam Interaksi Sosial Remaja

MURAHATI ABU BAKAR, ROSLI, SUZILY BERNATI INTAN DAJALIA HARUS

Interaksi sosial merupakan keperluan dalam manusia. Ini disebabkan manusia hidup dalam masyarakat yang saling bergantung antara satu sama lain bagi memuaskan kehendak sosial dan psikologi. Mutakhir ini, media sosial seperti

**Effect of Weight Training and Decreased Levels of Aerobic Gymnastics Body Fat (Fat-Loss) on Students IKM  
(public Health Science) Fik Unima**

**BEATRIX JETJE PODUNG**

Weight training by using the method of circuit training showed significant effect on the decrease in the amount of body fat than aerobic exercise". Relative sense described by Giriwijoyo (2002:21-22) as follows: Physical fitness is owned by everyone, whether they have a high degree of healthy as well as those having a low degree of healthy (sick). Coaching / would mean an increase in the degree of physical fitness development / enhancement and a healthy degree of physical work ability. Ability to perform physical labor over a healthy weight means the degree of (dynamic) higher, on the contrary. Healthy degree of (dynamic) higher mean physical ability to do the heavier work Samples that the researchers use a number of UNIMA Students IKM FIK 20 people. Design research is experimental research design as appropriate and relevant to the purpose of research. There is a significant effect of weight training workout using circuit training methods to decrease the amount of fat in the body (fat-loss) There is a significant effect of aerobic exercise training to decrease the amount of fat in the body (fat-loss). Weight training exercises give better effect to decrease the amount of body fat (fat-loss) when compared to aerobic exercise. Thus the conclusions and contributions to the authors put forward suggestions, hopefully the results of this study can be useful and of great benefit to the development of sport and health.

Keywords: Weight Training, Gymnastics and Aerobic Fat Levels

**Effect of Exercise Method and Motivation Plyometrics Run  
on the Improvement of 100 Meters**

**FREDRIK SUMARAUW**

This study is meant to find out: (1) the difference between the effect of the alternate leg bound training with barriers and that without barriers on the results of 100 m sprint; (2) the difference between the effect of high motivation and low motivation on the results of 100 m sprint; and (3) the interaction between plyometric training method, motivation on the results of 100 m sprint. This study adopted a 2X2X2 factorial design. The instruments for the data collection include: (1) motivation tests in the form of questionnaires, (2) 100 m sprint tests by using performance tests and running time duration. The data were analyzed by using an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The based this research result recommended to : (1) athletic trainer that coaches to sprint in the training process, use the alternate leg bound training with barriers to improve the results of 100 m sprint because it has a significant results as compared to the alternate leg bound training without barriers; (2) athletic trainer that coaches to sprint should consider the aspect of motivation in the training program to improve the results of 100 m sprint; (3) athletic trainer that coaches to sprint should adopt a variety of the training program between the alternate leg bound training with barriers and that without barriers in accordance with the motivation level because the study shows that the alternate leg bound training without barriers is also significant to improve the results of 100 m sprint; (4) Further studies should be conducted in more than 6 weeks because the training longer than 6 weeks will probably provide better effects but by keeping the principles of training programs.

Keywords: plyometric training method, motivation,