Words From The Chief Editors: What Have We Accomplished?

Assalamu’alaikum wbr and good day,

We are now in the middle of 2017 and reflecting back on the achievements accomplished by the Bukit Besi (BB) academician staff, we feel that this year has been and will be filled with many more achievements to come until the end of the year.

The year was started with a blessing to our campus when Bukit Besi Staff won 4 prizes at the Maulidur Rasul parade. Some of the academic staff joined this event even they were busy with their class schedule. The spirits of cooperation among all staff, regardless their position, helped the BB team to win. Congrats, friends!!

Apart from involving in big events held by the university at Dungun campus, the BB academic staff have also organized and participated in a few campus events. For example, there were events to help Bukit Besi Campus students as well as for school students. Expos were also organized to promote the campus and to expose school students to the courses offered at BB campus. Events for developing the staff’s career were also organized like the technology-based trainings and talks from invited speakers from industries. It seems that well-balanced activities have been involved by the academic staff at BB campus. Well-done!

The most momentous event organized by the BB staff is the prestigious breaking the fast charity event, called “Majlis Berbuka Puasa Amal”, to raise funds in order to build a mosque at Bukit Besi campus. The event was held on 13th June, 2017 during the holy month of Ramadhan and the amount collected for the breaking fast was beyond our expectations. Again, the staff members have done a splendid job and this is an attainment which Bukit Besi campus is proud off!!

On top of everything, it is wise if the university staff, especially the academicians, to conjure up their target for the year and check their accomplishments. Then, they will decide whether they are on the track or not. If there are requirements which are not accomplished yet, there is still time for the academicians to start planning ways to achieve their targets. Publications can still be submitted and conferences are available to be enrolled. Activities can also be organized and joined during the September session. Hence, ingenious steps should be planned and executed so that at the end of the year, we can smile satisfactorily when we complete our appraisal form.

With the introduction of the new semester system, the academicians have to be adaptable and resilient. Those who are not involved in the interim session are hoped to spend the long semester break perspicaciously. For those who teach during the interim semester, they will have fewer lecture hours during the September semester and more time is available for them to do their research, writing as well as academic activities. En masse, the academicians will get the advantages on the new system if they accept the changes positively. As Matt Kemp, an American athlete, said, “When you think positive, good things happen.” We could not agree more with this because we believe that positive attitudes in whatever we do will lead us to sincerity and success.

Last but not least, we would like to welcome the new committee members of Bukit Besi Bulletin (BCube), whom we believe will work harder to ensure that more writing contributions will be received among the academicians. This edition, if you have noticed it, brings a new image of the BCube in which the layout is amended in the hope that more interest in reading the bulletin will be nurtured. We also hope that the BCube will be a good platform for the BB academicians to develop their interest in writing as well as to polish up their writing skills as these skills are productive skills, which require practice, practice and practice!!!

Have an enjoyable time in reading this edition!!! Ma’assalam....
Ship Disposal

Ships are devices for transferring goods from the ports to another destination. Bulk carriers, tankers, and container ships are commonly used for maritime shipment. Bulk carriers transfer bulk cargo items such as ore or food staple namely rice, grain, etc. Tankers are used to transport fluid such as crude oil, petroleum products, liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, and chemicals as well as vegetable oils, wine and some other kinds of food. Finally, container ships carry their entire load in truck-size standard units. These kinds of ships form a common means of commercial intermodal freight transportation. The ship’s major subsystems are ship manufacturing, ship maintenances, ship operation and ship disposal.

Lifetime of a modern ship is about 25-30 years before corrosion, metal fatigue and inadequacy of some sections in a ship’s system which lead them uneconomical to run. Her life begins with the initial planning, ordering, ship building, ship operation and finally expiry with disposal. Generally, the ship owners sell out their ship to a ship scrap yard for dispose. Ship disposal may also be known as ship dismantling, ship breaking, ship cracking, ship scraping or ship recycling. At the yard, all the steel and some of the equipment is reused or sold in the secondhand market.

A ship disposal process is dominated by shores of Bangladesh, India, China, Pakistan and Turkey, where the labour is cheap, the demand for steel is high, and the environmental regulations are lax. There are top five ship-disposal nations in the world. It takes 50 labourers in about three months to break down a normal-sized cargo ship of about 40,000 tonnes. In Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, all the process in a ship disposal is very poor. The ships are propelled onto shore-line, then attacked by hammer and blowtorch until all usable materials have been stripped away to be recycled or sold. Work is extremely difficult because cranes are not typically used to lift the steel. Pieces of the hull simply fall out and are dragged inland using man power or possibly with a winch or bulldozer. They combine muscle with machine to split vessels which are a thousand times bigger than their homes.

The job is considered one of the most dangerous and dirty in the world with workers earning a pittance of just £2.25 a day but amazingly, there is no shortage of willing recruits. Workers do not have proper clothing, footwear and masks. These low-paid labours are exposed to the dangers due to materials like asbestos, heavy metal and toxic waste in a ship. Shipbreaking yard especially in poor country, men die,
When I was a kid...

*Vision 2020 was very popular.*

When I was a kid...

*Vision 2020 was very popular.*

We often sang “*Wawasan 2020, satu pandangan jauh,*

*bukan impian malah kenyataan, bersama kita jayakan*”.

During that time, I honestly thought that 2020 was like a hundred years ahead.

I was sure that cars would be flying by then.

My clothes would be made out of metal to protect me from alien germs.

Houses would look like a submarine so that we could live underwater when the weather is hot.

I was really excited and I prayed that 2020 would come sooner.

When I am no longer a kid...

2016 will leave us and 2020 is about three years away.

Nowadays we sing “*Kita satu bangsa, kita satu Negara, kita 1 Malaysia*”.

My car is still speeding on the road.

I still wear baju kurung.

My family still lives in the same house that I grew up in.

I am afraid of how fast time flies and I wish that it will slow down so that I can catch up with it.

Hopefully my own version of *Vision 2020* will come true.

*Written by:
Noor Syazana Binti Ngarisan*

*Faculty Of Computer & Mathematical Sciences*

---

break their legs, and tear their muscle, but work never stops. Based on the available information, in a shipbreaking yard, more than one worker died on an average per month in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. One statement from the worker in a shipbreaking yard in Chittagong, Bangladesh which we need to ponder...He said,“when I go to shipbreaking yard of Chittagong, I will take burial cloths with me...”. In Gadani, Pakistan, their shipbreaking yard is known as “The world’s biggest ship graveyard”.

**Bibliography**

Miller, D. (2013, May 15). World’s biggest ship graveyard - where huge tankers and cruise liners are scrapped on the shorefront and workers toil for £2 a day. Retrieved from http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2324339/Worl...$-


Anugerah Terindah
Hasil Nukilan: Shahrul Hisyam Marwan
Fakulti Kejuruteraan Mekanikal

Masih terngiang suara tangisan
Tangisan khalifah kecil dimuka bumi
Lahirnya mereka menggembirakan daku
Kerna merekaah insan yang aku dambakan
Tidak terkata betapa gembiranya hati
Di saat dan detik waktu mereka dilahirkan

Harumnya bau bayi masih terasa
Wanginya bukanlah kerna sabun mahupun talkum bayi
Tetapi harumnya bau kerna suci tanpa dosa
Kata orang haruman itulah bauan syurga
Di waktu pagi terasa begitu berat untuk meninggalkan mereka
Kerana rinduku pada mereka masih bertamu di hati
Wajah-wajah mereka sering belayar di ingatan
Waktu petang pula tidak sabar hendak pulang
Kerna ingin menatap wajah-wajah kesayangan

Waktu menginjak begitu pantas sekali
Anak-anakku sudah membesar
Kini si abang petah berbicara, petah bergurau senda
Pandai menjaga adiknya
Si adik pun sudah pandai menyakat si abang
Kelasakan si adik juga telah menyerlah
Panjat sana panjat sini
Rajuknya juga boleh tahan tidak makan pujuk

Putera puteriku adalah penyeri hidupku
Tanpa mereka sunyilah hidupku
Merekaalah pengubat segala suka dan dukaku
Melihat telatah mereka sudah cukup mengubati kepencatana harianku
Șesungguhnya kewujudan mereka amatlah bermakna buatku
Alhamdulillah dan terima kasih Allah

Kerna telah meminjamkan putera puteriku tersebut kepada daku
Aku bersyukur dengan kurniaan-Mu ini
Mereka adalah harta dunia dan akhiratku yang tiada nilai
Akan ku jaga amanah ini sebalik mungkin
Ini saham akhiratku

Syahmi Thaqif dan Syazana Adyra
Anak yang bijak cerdik pandai serta cergas
Tiada kata yang bisa kuungkapkan
Beapa cintanja daku pada kamu berdua
Hanya Allah yang mengetahui isi hatiku
Mereka adalah anugerah terindah yang kumiliki

Syahmi Thaqif
Syazana Adyra
It was an unanticipated involvement for both of us in the E-Content Development Competition 2016 (MOOC Category)...but an inexpungible one! When we heard about the competition, it was about a month away and our work as academicians and administrators was abundant....but, somehow...magic happened...our interest in developing Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) managed to hypnotize us to agree to participate. We thought that if we disseminated our work astutely, our MOOC could be completed before the competition. However, life does not always go with our plans....A few days later, our colleague had to withdraw from the competition and the place had to be replaced...astonishingly(again??!), we agreed to participate one more entry (what???) in the competition which was organized by UiTM Cawangan Pahang on 8th December 2016. The decision had put us in arduous undertakings. We realized that both of us needed to give our priority to the competition. Each of us focused on one MOOC but we helped each other by giving ideas and comments. Nights and weekends were spent for developing the MOOCs and life was a bit hectic...but startlingly, it was an enjoyable moment because we learned from each other and we discovered new knowledge in the process of developing and creating our open online courses. Our interest in applying technology in teaching has really given us a great help in completing our MOOCs....having the interest in whatever we do would motivate us to complete any task, even a challenging one.

We left for Raub a day before the competition in the hope that we were able to make some preparations for our booths. There were some participants from Terengganu campuses who took part in the E-Content Category and only three (including us) participated in MOOC Competition. We didn’t have any idea on what the competition would be like but it didn’t matter to us so much because our intention of joining the competition was to get experiences and most importantly, we wanted to have fun! We arrived at Raub in the afternoon and after checking in at a homestay which is not far from Raub campus, we did our last “touching up” until 3 a.m.! We had to make sure that both courses were able to be accessed online and all the contents prepared were able to be executed smoothly.

During the competition, we knew that at that moment, we could only ask help from Allah, the Almighty. We were glad that we learned ONE important lesson from the competition; we MUST really know what we have prepared, which means we have to be involved comprehensively in developing the MOOC. This is crucial so that we are able to explain to the adjudicators on “what”, “why” and “how” we did for our MOOC. Having a thorough knowledge in our work would develop a sense of self-confidence when we answered all the questions from the adjudicators and we were so glad that both of us helped each other in answering the questions.

To win this competition was beyond our expectation....we were speechless and astounded when both of our MOOCs were announce as the winner for the second and third places. All the weariness and sleepless nights were forgotten.....and we felt so grateful to Allah for all His blessings. Thank you so much to Dr. Norlela Samsudin for all her efforts and encouragement to ensure that we participated in this competition.

We hope that more of our colleagues will join to compete in any MOOC Competition. Winning is not the ultimate aim. The precious part is to get more knowledge and experiences. Perhaps, in our next article, we will share more information on MOOCs.....Last but not least, JOM MOOC!
**Madah si Pencinta Kucing**

Kisah Bermula di Bukit Besi
Ceritera cinta kucing terbuang,
Asalnya hati tak pernah menyukai
Sebelah mata pun aku tak pandang

Tasik Puteri menjadi saksi
Detik tercipta ikatan murni
Kuasa Allah terbukanya hati
Keletah kamu yang comel sekali

Sungguh kamu istimewa
Mendidik hati untuk bersabar
Sinar matamu bawa ceria
Terapi hati di saat gusar

Wahai teman, rakan dan taulan
Kasihkan mereka setulus hati
Jadikan ini satu amalan
Semoga kita dimurahkan rezeki.

Hasil nukilan: Nur Afriza Binti Baki
Fakulti Sains Komputer & Matematik

---

**NEW BEGINNER 101**
Written by: Siti Nur Amalina Aznam,
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

The last week of May marked the date of the newcomers to our University, where we welcomed almost 231 Mechanical and Chemical Engineering students. Congratulations to those who have been chosen to enrol their diploma at UiTM Cawangan Terengganu Kampus Bukit Besi and welcome back to the seniors from their not-so-long holiday!

As school leavers who were just entering university, the environment of your past experience in school is definitely different from what you are facing right now. There are some of you who are being away from family for the first time; get homesick and seem at lost, while some others just cannot wait to venture into new life as this is the first step to be independent. Some might be the first in the family to pursue study in university while some others follow the elder siblings’ steps. Some might also have a clear view on what lies ahead in the chosen Diploma Programme, but for some, they might just go with the flow as the diploma programme offered is not their first choice! Well students, wherever you come from, bear in mind...by being selected to the university; all you need to do is to serve the purpose of gaining knowledge and grooming yourself as a professional.

I believe for the past few weeks you have already heard a lot of stories from the seniors - ranging from hostel life, places to hangouts, students’ activities and up to ‘killer subjects’. Speaking about ‘killer subjects’, they are the subjects or courses that usually have high failure rate for almost every semester. I can name them a few here but let me just leave it for you to find out. Instead, let us focus on the academic issue and leave the others to your well-experienced seniors. There are some important things that you, the new students need to know in order to excel the whole years of diploma programme. Here comes the 101 for the new beginners.
Understand your plan of study

Plan of study is a list of courses that you need to enrol upon completing your diploma. The list will give you brief information on the current semester courses that are related to the following semester. Find out what do co-requisite and pre-requisite mean. You need to understand the relationship of credit hours for each course and its effects on your grades if you failed some courses. New students will be assigned to an Academic Advisor or in short, known as PA (Penasihat Akademik), who will guide you in understanding your plan of study. Don’t wait! Find out who your PA is and get connected now.

Acknowledge ‘killer’ subjects

The first semester courses are mainly the introductory parts to the whole diploma programme. Thus, be aware of the connection between your semester one subjects and the ones that you will enrol in the upcoming semesters. Here is where the co-requisite and prerequisite come into a sense. For example, one of the killer subjects in EM110 programme is MEC251 which is related to PHY130, the introduction to this course. Therefore, by acknowledging this at early semester and at the beginning of your diploma programme, it will help you to be prepared for other ‘killer’ subjects in higher semesters.

Excel in all servicing subjects

Servicing subjects in short, are some core courses that are offered by other faculties and academy; for example, English, Mathematics, Physics and co-curriculum activities. These subjects serve important roles in helping you to understand and solve the engineering problems. Apart from that, the servicing subjects also function as the platform to groom you as one of the best university graduates. To add icing to the cake, you actually have encountered all these servicing courses during your school years. It is sort of continuation from what you have learnt in school but with a higher level of assessments. Therefore for the early semesters of your diploma programme; semester one to semester three to be exact, students should aim and obtain the highest grade for all these subjects. You’ll be surprise on how it will affect your CGPA if you messed up in one of them.

Aim for the highest grade; this is to be done now - the first action of every beginning of new semester! The purpose is to keep track of what you’ve understood and how it reflects to your aimed grades for the subject. However in order to do this, you must be truthful to yourself. By the word truthful it means the grades aimed must be on par with your effort. What you need to do is to list down all subjects that you will enrol this semester and the credit hours of each course. Next, you need to identify the level of difficulty of your faculty subjects. You can do this by reading the first chapter of the course. It is best to do it a week before the semester begins or even better, during your semester break. By then you could have a vivid view on what the course is all about and you can predict your target for this course. Use your creativity because there’s no absolute method to this.

Perhaps you can ask guidance from your PA or trusted seniors. The picture below is an example of semester I courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
<th>Grade Aim</th>
<th>Grade Obtain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEC101</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEC131</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAT383</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHY130</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELC120</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTU101</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBU111</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Example of tabulated grades aim for semester 1 EM110. ‘Grade obtain’ column is to be filled once final exam result is released.

The tabulated result shown above can also serve as a check and balance list to guide you for your next semester planning. As you go through higher semester, you will not only master on doing this planning but can also keep track of your study performance.

I hope with the guideline 101 listed above, it will motivate the first semester students to take action right away. By doing so, it will help you to be graduating on time with flying colours. As for the seniors, I hope it is not too late to try on this, perhaps if it’s not for your Diploma years, you can always try it out for Bachelor degree. Till then, take care.
Aktiviti Staf

EKSPON UiTM

BENGKEL COVER LETTER & RESUME

STEM WEEK
PROGRAM MAJLIS BERBUKA PUASA

KEMPEN JOM MEMBACA

SAMBUTAN MAULIDUR RASUL

PROGRAM MAJLIS BERBUKA PUASA AMAL

Januari - Jun 2017
Learning and teaching process from the early days may no longer relevant to be applied to the current situation. This is because as time goes by, the world has evolved; more technology and development have been introduced, as a consequence, the lifestyle and level of thinking of young generation also change. In addition, since education becomes more crucial in modern life in finding a proper job and having a good standard of living, the number of student intake has increased almost double since 1982 and this does not match with the number of lecturers. For example, in the United States, between 1980 and 1990, the student enrolment for those less than 25 years old increased by 3%, compared to a 34% increase in enrolments for students over 25 years old (Maier, 1996). Hence incorporating technology in teaching and learning becomes more vital. Previously, the main source of information was text book and lecturers relied on the basic one way communication to transfer the knowledge to students. Most of the lecturers relied on their unique style and body language such as facial expression, body movement and voice tone to explain, relay the knowledge and help students to concentrate. Nevertheless, this is no longer the scenario in this modern day. Technology is basically at a human’s finger tips, which plays a major role in human needs and demand (Hew & Brush, 2007). They use technology to obtain information about current news locally and globally as well as using it as a learning medium in using website, video streaming (You Tube), or MOOC (massive open online courses). For example, if the students do not understand certain concept or exercise, they can google online to find their lecturer’s or any other lecturer’s notes that explain further or they can find any learning video that could explain the concept visually. These technologies become popular ways of learning currently because it has no time limit and can be accessed at any location in the world. By having all this access, students can still learn even after a lecture session and they do not have to rely entirely on their lecturer as a source of help. Moreover, students can also get support and tutorial in 24 hours from their lecturer through a medium such as Email, WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter or Skype.

Using technology such as the internet as a learning support also gives advantages in terms of teaching students to broaden their horizon on a particular subject and allows students to become more creative, innovative and to train students to think outside the box. This can be done by exchanging ideas with students from overseas through a forum, peer review session as well as learning through online tutorials that are available through online from different university websites. This will motivate the students to learn and build their own networking for future work. In addition, using the internet is also cheaper than that of the traditional learning and it is more environmental friendly in minimizing the use of wood pulp to make textbooks.

Nevertheless, there are contras in using technology as a tool for learning since students need to own a laptop or have access to device that is able to be connected to the internet. In addition, lecturers also need more commitment to create technology-integrated lesson plans and materials (Dexter & Anderson, 2002). Not only that, lecturers are also worried that the use of technology may make the students to be more distracting rather than helping. For instance, when there is no restriction to use the internet, the students tend to abuse it by using Apps such as
Twitter, Facebook or Instagram to connect to their friends.

Teaching and learning syllabus nowadays also involves projects which allows students to be independent thinker and exercise their originality rather than being spoon fed by lecturers and memorize the content for the sake of examination. This can be done through the use of software such as prezi, powtoon and Emaze for presentations. For instant, using Prezi as a presentation platform gives a fresh look in any presentation. Prezi combines space and motion and helps students to stand out. With Prezi, students can easily show the ideas in a bigger picture and show the connection between the ideas which makes the knowledge more understandable and memorable. This inquiry based project at the same time improves students’ skills in term of communication, team work and problem solving.

In this global world, the level of thinking and maturity nowadays has changed significantly. As a result, more engaging ways of learning, like online or short quiz with audio sounds and visual can really be helpful. For example using software such as “kahoot”. This software allows students to determine to what extent they understand the learning in a lecture theater by answering questions in more fun and easy manner. This will eventually create livelier learning environment and motivate students to learn the subject.

In addition, students in this generation also come from different walk of life background where studies are not their only goal. Some of them work part time and sometimes difficult for them to attend lecture on time. Hence by having learning in e-content (recorded lecture) as well as group discussion online could help to cater teaching and learning for this group of students. For examples, in New Zealand, the universities introduce CECIL (Computer support learning) to help their students with their studies. Technology also teaches students to be more systemic and vivid in expressing their knowledge and learning especially knowledge that requires graphing and data tabulation. To share their knowledge, they can use variety of different advance software such as matlab and sigma plot as well as databases and spreadsheets where each tool creates different expression.

Moreover, technology and current Apps can be a great use for the educators to summarize all the data needed about students. For example, by using databases software, educators can monitor students’ learning progress, their attendant, achievement in test/quiz, and engagement in class activities. By having these data, educators can easily provide statistical data and evaluate the performance of the students where this information can also be shared with administrators and parents (Ronan, 2017).

As a conclusion, technology indeed can help and hinder teaching and learning. Nevertheless, it’s up to the lecturers to what extent to use the technologies to tackle and deliver the knowledge to the students.

References


What is green consumption?
Long and Murray (2012) define green consumption, or also known as ethical consumption, as something that is related to political and has religious perspective, spiritual, environmental, social or other motivations that the consumers decide during selecting one product over another. This refers to the behavior of consumers who purchase and consume the products that are related to environment in satisfying their needs but at the same time are concerned about the welfare of the society. Nowadays, many campaigns and educational programs related to this matter are exposed to the public either from the government or private party to create awareness among them.

Statistical Waste in Malaysia
Johari, Alkali, Hashim, Ahmed and Mat (2014) in their study indicated that Malaysian populations who live in urban area increased more than 70% out of 28.5 million. Therefore, this rapid development caused the greater amount of municipal solid waste as the more the people, the more waste is contributed (Badgie, Samah, Latifah, & Azizi, 2012; Fauziah & Agamuthu, 2012). In 2011, it was reported that about 30,000 tons of daily amount of solid waste was produced and 70% out of this amount was collected while the rest about 95% (75% of waste generated) were disposed in landfills. Surprisingly, only 5% out of this amount has been recycled as mentioned by Agamuthu, Khidzir, and Hamid (2009). This is consistent with the study done by Azilah, Foziah and Siong. (2013) where they stated that the performance of Malaysia household in recycling was considered low which is only 5.5% as compared to other countries such as Singapore (56%) and Vietnam (22%).

Why Is Green Consumption Important?
The past decades had shown the increasing rate in consumers’ consumption worldwide. This situation caused rapid environmental damage as it is related to depleting of natural resources (Chen & Chai, 2010) such as global warming, erosion, decreased animal-welfare and environmental pollution (Ottman, 1992). In addition, Peattie (2010) and Saidur, Masjuki, Jamaluddin, and Ahmed (2007) mentioned that the consumption among the consumers contributes significantly to the total impact of local and global environmental pollution systems and consumers’ consumption depletes substantial amount of resources and endangers human, wildlife and ecology. The study done by Chairy (2012) also found that consumers’ consumption or purchasing behaviour has strongly associated with environmental problems.

The Way to Minimize
To minimize this problem, consuming environmentally friendly products and practising can help to protect the environment from pollution and degradation. In addition, consumers believe that ‘going green’ is the best solution to save the environment (Rezai, Teng, Mohamed, & Shamsudin, 2013) and reduce the impact of consumption on the environment. Hence, the government and other parties have taken initiatives to encourage the consumption of green products among consumers. Chai Lau (2010) defines a green product as a product that mostly uses less toxic materials in its production and easy to be recycled or uses less packaging to reduce its environmental impact. It can be categorized into some groups, such as recycled paper products, green detergents, energy-efficient products, recycled packaging products, non-hazardous metal-free electric and electronic products, non-toxic plastic packing materials and biodegradable products (Harizan, Wahid, & Haron, 2013), organic food, chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)-free aerosols, biodegradable soaps or vehicles (Azizan & Suki, 2013), general green products, recycled paper products, products not tested on animals, environmentally friendly detergents, organically grown fruit and vegetables, ozone-friendly aerosols, energy-efficient products (Lee, 2008) and green products (Chen & Chai, 2010; Ali, Khan, & Ahmed, 2011). In 2012, a total of 1,508...
In 2012, a total of 1,508 green products were available in Asian markets, but there was still a moderate level of purchases (Harizan, Wahid, & Haron, 2013).

By purchasing and consuming green products, consumers can contribute directly and indirectly towards solving environmental problems (Harizan, Wahid, & Haron, 2013). Besides, the producers or manufacturers also play a role in ensuring sustainable environment through green processing of their products.

References


Teaching nowadays is not limited to only “chalk and talk” method, which most of us, the gen X lecturers, experienced during our school time. In this new era, incorporating technology has become a norm in any classroom, not just in universities, but also secondary schools, primary schools as well as in pre-schools. Technology has become an integrated part of our live now. We live with it. Gadgets such as smart phones, tablets, computers, GPS (global positioning system) and others have become just like our blood in our vein. Just as it changes our live, it undoubtedly also changes our education system. According to Thurlow, Lengel, and Tom-ic (2004), technological advances provide easier facilitation to access information but technology does not change the message received by students. For example, students nowadays do not have to carry heavy text books to class because there are a lot of popular text books that are available in the form of e-books. By using their tablet or smart phone, they can have information anywhere without any difficulties. This technology that is incorporated into the classroom for the purpose of enhancing the learning process has been defined by Dror (2008) as technology enhanced learning (TEL).

By using e-learning platform such as i-learn (Universiti Teknologi MARA e-learning platform), students can be updated with the latest lecture notes before the class starts. It clearly can help the process of learning since lecturer does not have to photocopy the lecture notes and give to class representative so that he or she can distribute to other class members anymore, like the old days. Furthermore UiTM i-learn can also be used to do forums, quizzes and others. Forum function in UiTM i-learn can be the platform for students to have discussions with their lecturers and friends if they have issues in mind that need further clarification outside class hours. Quizzes through i-learn can allow students to do at their own comfortable condition and not restricted to the class time only, like the traditional way of doing tests. It can also save lecturer’s time since lecturers do not have to grade the quizzes and tests manually. Everything is done online and grading is much easier.

By having a presentation slides or lecture notes from computer that have been projected to the screen in class or using LED TV can also be classified as using TEL method. Previously, overhead projector (OHP) was used to project static notes but now, we can have various kinds of moving and dynamics type of notes, and even videos to be projected to the screen. This can help students who are more on visual learner type. According to Felder and Solomon (n.d.), visual learners remember what best they see such as pictures, diagrams, flow charts, time lines, films and demonstrations. For engineering lecturers, this kind of teaching is very suitable since the majority of engineering students are in this category. In my classes, I always show my students animated videos related to the topic that I teach on that particular day. Nowadays, this kind of videos can be easily downloaded from YouTube. Other than that, if I find other suitable lecture videos from YouTube which I think can help my students to understand better, I always share the website link in my class telegram group so that they can have a look whenever they feel like to.

Other than that, technology can provide instant access to information from everywhere without boundaries. Lecturers and students can search for information that they need through internet everywhere as long as there is an internet connection. Compared to the traditional method where lecturers and students need the hard copy of books, journal papers, newspapers and others, everything is available online. During previous time when the internet usage was not as wide as now, these hard copies of materials were hard to get, sometimes it took us a few months to get them, especially the materials from other country. Furthermore, the cost could be very high due to the printing and postal cost. Although it is illegal in some countries, students now can also find free popular e-book version of text book used by universities through web site like scribed.com etc.

Although there are a lot of benefits by incorporating technology in teaching and learning, of course there are also some disadvantages. For example, slow connection of internet, or even worst, there is no free access of WiFi internet connection available. As cost of living increases, not all of us can afford to buy our own data plan, especially for students who come from low income family, and there are a lot of them here at UiTM. For
them, free WIFI connection provided at their college is the only option that they have, especially here in Bukit Besi, Terengganu since this place can be categorized as a rural area and there are no other free WIFI internet connections available. There were some cases when lecturers implemented online quizzes, students did not even attempt them. When asked during class, the answer from them is “the internet connection is very slow”, so they cannot attempt the quizzes. It can be a burden to the lecturer since the lecturer has to conduct the quizzes again in the class and this contributes more work for the lecturer.

Another disadvantage of incorporating technology in teaching and learning is it can increase the plagiarism issues since students tend to copy other people’s work and claim it as their own (Ronan, 2017). By doing so, students will have no benefits at all from that particular task or assignment since normally, they will just copy and paste without reading what they have submitted. This kind of attitude, if we let it to spread among the students, clearly can lead to poor quality of graduates from the university, hence they can become poor quality of workers when they enter their working life.

As a conclusion, although there are pros and cons by incorporating technology in teaching and learning, it depends on us to control it, whether we are going to take the pros part, or the cons part. Both lecturers and students have to use the latest technology in order catch up with this fast moving information world nowadays.

References

Collateral damage resulting from political instability in the latest Marvel’s Captain America film has no difference from what Syrian is facing today. Nevertheless, incidental killings, injuries and atrocities in Syria have not come to an end as simple as the ending in the Captain America’s movie. Almost every day, social media newsfeed is flooded with heartbreaking pictures of innocent wounded mothers and children of Syrians saving their own lives and looking for places of nowhere to go but, where are we now? We are sitting comfortably in air-conditioned office while browsing through their pictures in silence. Yet, silence is not always golden.

Understanding the conflict background
The conflict in Syria was nurtured from Arab Spring uprising which started in Tunisia and reached Syria in March 2011. The conflict sparked in a small town named Daraa on 29th April 2011 when a group of 13 children wrote on the wall on their way to school “The Government Must Go” (iamsyria.org., n.d.), copying what they had seen on television news reported on the Arab Spring revolt. These 13 children were later tortured to death and their body were sent back to their families a month afterwards with badly bruised, along with burn marks and gunshot wounds. The incident took people of the small town to the street, protesting the torture. However, the Syrian government that was led by a British-trained medical doctor handled the protest in a very heavy manner which later led the demonstration erupted across much of the country. The summer 2011 in Syria was colored with bloodshed on its street as thousands of government soldiers began
launching attacks onto the demonstrators.

As the Syrian leader and its nation’s elite are from the minority group (sectarian), Syria has increased the attack as it was targeting Sunni Muslims across the country. Even though it looks like the government forces has the upper hand in the civil war as they are controlling the military and crushing firepower, loyal and elite troops of opposition party should not be underestimated. Taken aback by the government actions, various opposition political backgrounds, longtime exiles, grass-root parties as well as armed militant standing up against the brutal act of war. Although divided along strong-hold ideologies and ethnics, they are highly motivated and demographically favorable.

However, the tension piled up and more radicalized when a small group of self-claimed fighters identifying themselves as savior and called their killing innocent people action as jihad as well as proclaiming themselves as Islamic States of Iraq and Syrian.

The worst humanitarian crisis since the World War II

Reports from the many organizations around the world have agreed that the Syrian civil war is the worst in the modern history. The number of death tolls after 5 years of conflict has top to more than 200 000 as reported by Reuters. From this number, 50 000 are innocent children. Behind the screen, Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said that the real number is probably much higher.

Until 9th April 2015, United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that over 4 000 000 of Syrian refugees fleeing across Syrian border (UNHCR, 2015), looking for shelter from neighbor countries like Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. Jordan only is said to home more than 80000 refugees in a desert of similar size of Bath.

On 2nd September 2015 world was shocked by the death of Aylan Kurdi, a 3-year old Syrian boy whose drown body image made global headlines prompted the world attention to Syrian refugees crisis. A big group of Syrians has made their way far to Europe through rough sea, putting their lives at stake. Eurostat has reported that in 2016, more than 335 thousands asylum first time application submitted in Europe are from Syria (Eurostat, 2017). It may sound very hard to accept but Syrian refugee crisis is real and the biggest in our modern era.

It is our call

This statistics is not just numbers. They are real people suffering from shelter who are denied, family members who are separated and security that is snatched away. There are many well-established non-government and charity organizations helping unfortunate civil war victims. In Malaysia, Islamic Relief Malaysia has put their action forward in providing sanitation support in Aleppo since 2012 in lowering the risk of exposure to disease. Humanitarian Care Malaysia (MyCARE) is a humanitarian NGO continuing providing food and health services for refugees across the Syrian border. Through its agency, i4Syria, they launched “The Flour Project” and “Gift of Smiles Project” collaborating with the on-ground partner Syrian Women Association delivering basic food supply to refugee camps in Hama, Idlib, Aleppo and Damsyik, preventing death due to starvation. From these agencies and organizations, full time and part time volunteers are doing incredible work on the ground. Still, they are asking for our support. It is not our call to stop the war because we can’t, but we can try our best to rebuild a better future for Syrian young generation.

References

