



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

UHMT1012-27 (GRADUATE SUCCESS ATTRIBUTE)

Proposal:

Convince Indigenous People to Motivate Them to Keep Studying

Group Members:

NO.	GROUP MEMBERS	MATRIC NO.
1.	MUHAMMAD FAHMI BIN MOHD NURJI	A19EC0302
2.	NOOR ARINIE BINTI NORHALIL	A19EC0121
3.	IRMA ZAFIRAH BINTI MOHD IKRAM	A19EC0054
4.	NURUL SYAMIRA BINTI AMAT JIFRI	A19EC0145
5.	KHAIREENNUR KHALIESHA BINTI MOHAMAD JAIS	A19EC0300
6.	MUHAMMAD HALIM BIN JOHAR	A19EC0097
7.	NURSYAHIDATUL ASYIQIN BINTI YUSOF	A19EC0140

TABLE OF CONTENT

<u>Content</u>	<u>Pages</u>
• Introduction Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli	3-4
• Objectives	5
• Background of Orang Asli	6-9
• Problem Statement	10
• Organization Structure	11
• Duty of Committee Member	12
• Budget and Sponsor	13-15
• Programme Schedule	16-24
• Conclusion	25
• Benefits of Program	26-33
• Appendix	34
• Minutes of Meeting	

1. Introduction Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli

Before the JHOA was established, a Field Ethnographer was appointed in December 1939, as the Protector Of Aborigines on behalf of the State of Perak. The appointment was made after the enactment of the 'Silver Aboriginal Tribes Enactment', No. 3 in 1939. This enactment was such a law that existed before the second world war. JHEOA Malaysia was established in 1953/1954 under a new law called 'Aboriginal Peoples' Ordinance No. 3, 1954. It is designed to protect Indigenous peoples and their way of life from the rapid development of civilization and exploration, while providing the facilities for their education and development. When an emergency was declared in 1984, the MPAJA who later converted to the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) established a good rapport with the indigenous people in the interior. Realizing the threat posed by these developments, the government began to take note of the policy of relocating indigenous peoples to areas far from communist influence.

However, this move was unsuccessful, but the Indigenous people were increasingly at fault with the CPM and adopted anti-government attitudes. In 1949, the 'Welfare Officer Aborigines', a federal office was appointed to administer the Office of the Aboriginal Welfare, which is one of the sections under the Social Welfare Department. This officer was then transferred to the 'Protector of Aborigines' or advisor to the natives. The Advisor responsible to the chief secretary and the secretary of the state government, which is accountable to the high commissioner Federation of Malaya. In 1951-1952, with the introduction of the expert system, the Indigenous people office was established separately from the community welfare department and placed in the Expert portfolio of Home Affairs. At that time the federal office had 11 employees and at the state level there was a 'Protector' in Pahang and several 'Protectors' in Perak and Kelantan. In 1953, a new policy was instituted in which the government began to transact administrative affairs and to the Indigenous people in the interior and no longer sought to bring them out of their interior. As a result the Aboriginal office began to expand. After the 1955 election, with the introduction of the ministry system to replace the Members' system, the Native Affairs Department was placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs. In December 1956, the Department of Indigenous Affairs was transformed into the Department of Museums, Archives and Indigenous research, which was placed under the Ministry of Education.

The department's name has also been changed from the indigenous advisor to the director of the Aboriginal Museum. only after 1961, the government declared a policy of administration for Indigenous peoples. The aim of the policy is to integrate indigenous peoples with the national community. To achieve this policy the Aboriginal Affairs Department began to design and implement socio-economic development programs so that indigenous peoples can coexist with other races and enjoy a better standard of living. In 1957, there were 'Protectors' and 'Assistant Protector' in all states except Penang, Malacca, Kedah, Perlis and Terengganu. In August 1959, the Department of Indigenous Affairs was re-established under the Ministry of Home Affairs. On May 16, 1964 control over the department was taken over by the Ministry of Lands and Mines. The head of the department was the Commissioner of Indigenous Affairs. The remodelling of the cabinet on September 23, 1970 put the Department of Indigenous Affairs under the Ministry of Agriculture and Land. The cabinet change again on December 21, 1971 put JHEOA under the Ministry of National and Rural Development and chaired by the Director-General assisted by six Directors at the state level. This department is responsible for the administration, development and welfare of Indigenous Peoples in West Malaysia, especially in countries with large numbers of Aboriginal people. Priority is also given to efforts to develop the socio-economic and living standards of the Aboriginal people as well as to unite them with other communities in the country. On September 5, 1974, with the reorganization of the cabinet after the election, the Department of Indigenous Affairs (JAHEOA) was re-stationed under the Ministry of Home Affairs. on October 27, 1990, the department was relocated under the Ministry of National Unity and Community Development. From January 1, 1994, the Department was transferred under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development. In the restructuring of the Ministries in 1995, the Department was transferred to the Ministry of National Unity and Community Development. On 2001, it's Under the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development. 2011 until now, it's known as the Department of Indigenous Development (JAKOA).

2. Objectives

The convince Indigenous people program aims is to motivate them to keep studying. We want to raise awareness among them that education was really important. We aims to show them because of the education they can be successful as others to improve their quality life. This is because one of the ways, if they want to change their life, is through learning.

Besides that, the goals of Indigenous people program are to encourage them to continue their study without feeling overwhelmed or constraint. Nowadays, many of them do not want to continue their study because of less expose towards the education system. So, this program can tell and open their eyes on how amazing the education system are.

Furthermore, the objective of this program is to build up the equals rights in education. the reasons why it is important because we want to make sure all people around the world getting the same level of education. For example, not only children from well-being family are the one who can further their studies but also them, which we can conclude that actually, everyone deserves to gains knowledge.

Moreover, our aim is to increase their interest on education more. Based on all 4 module that we will implement later, we hope they can show more interest towards education later after all the program are done. In conclusion, education is important because it is a key to living a fulfilling life and having a successful career. For us to live life to the fullest, we must continually look for ways to improve and education is one of a way.

3. Background of Indigenous People in Malaysia

Orang Asli or indigenous peoples are the oldest inhabitants in Peninsular Malaysia. They are known as people with unique languages, knowledge systems and beliefs. They hold their own myriads ideas of development based on their traditional values, visions, needs and priorities. Hence, they are commonly neglected from the society segments such as lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and poverty, lack of access to social services and discrimination. Besides, there is a population problem in the community and among them often leads to the neglect of their health and of essential needs like proper clothing and nutritious food for the whole family.

The indigenous people of Malaysia or Orang Asal are not a homogenous group. There are at least 95 subgroups, each with their own distinct language and culture. However, they are all marginalised socioeconomically and culturally in Malaysia. Politically, the natives of Sabah and Sarawak are in a relatively better position compared to the Orang Asli (the Malay term for the indigenous peoples in Peninsular Malaysia) as they are part of the ruling government. Notwithstanding this political dominance, the socio-economic status of most indigenous people in East Malaysia still cannot keep up as it does with their counterparts in Peninsular Malaysia.

In Peninsular Malaysia, Orang Asli is the earliest population which lives in since about 5,000 years ago. It is believed that most of them coming from China and Tibet which followed the migration routes through mainland of Southeast Asia before foothold in the Peninsular Malaysia and Indonesian archipelago. These people are separated into three main tribal groups includes Semang (Negrito), Senoi and Proto Malay (Aboriginal Malay) in which consists of 19 ethnics and each of them has different culture and language. Linguistically, some of the northern Orang Asli groups (especially the Senoi and Negrito groups) speak languages which nowadays termed as Aslian languages that suggest a historical link with the indigenous peoples in Burma, Thailand and Indo-China.

The lifestyle and means of subsistence of the indigenous people may vary. In Peninsular Malaysia, fishing is the chief occupation of coastal communities such as the Orang Laut, Orang Seletar and Mahmeri. Others, including some Temuan, Jakun and Semai communities, practise permanent agriculture and manage their own rubber, oil palm or cocoa farms. Another, approximately 40% of indigenous people live close to or within forested areas. These comprise the Semai, Temiar, Che Wong, Jahut, Semelai and Semoq Beri communities

which engage in swiddening (hill rice cultivation) as well as hunting and gathering. They trade in petai, durian, rattan and resins to earn cash incomes. A very small number, especially among the Negrito groups, are still semi-nomadic and depend on the seasonal bounties of the forest. A fair number of them are to be found in urban areas surviving on their waged or salaried jobs.

In Sabah, the coastal and riverine communities mainly engage in fishing, together with cultivation of food for their own consumption. Surplus food, cash crops and jungle produce provide them with a cash income. Most of the indigenous population live in the rural areas as subsistence farmers practising diversified agriculture which often a form of rotational (shifting) agriculture, combined with wet padi, tapioca, fruits and vegetables. An increasing number of them cultivate cash crops. In Sarawak, the rural indigenous population also practise rotational cultivation with an emphasis on hill rice. These communities supplement their diet by hunting game and gathering forest produce. A small number of the Penan community still lead a nomadic life; hunting and gathering while the rest of the community either lead a settled or partially settled life. The rural indigenous communities depend on the river for their drinking water, food, washing and transportation. The indigenous population in Sarawak has also been integrated into plantation projects involving the cultivation of cash crops such as oil palm, pepper, cocoa and rubber trees. Others work in the timber industry and there are those who have migrated to urban areas.

Howbeit, there are many changes on Orang Asli population in Peninsular Malaysia. The Orang Asli migration, Orang Asli communities living together in the village, Orang Asli neighbourhood with adjacent village or states were maybe the reason of these change but there is no scientific study to approve that the factors mentioned above, affected the population of Orang Asli. Still, there is signed showed that Orang Asli have migrated from their villages to towns for work or studies while other migrated because of marriage with different ethnics or non-Orang Asli.

3.1. Background of Indigenous People at Kampung Orang Asli Bukit Payung, Malacca

The indigenous people of Malacca are called Temuan. The Temuan people are a Proto-Malay ethnic group indigenous to western parts of Peninsular Malaysia. According to the Malaysian government, the Temuans are classified as part of Orang Asli group. They are also one of the largest (numbering to almost 30,000 people) and the most widespread of the Orang Asli ethnic groups. Not only Malacca, they also can be found in Selangor, Pahang, Johor and Negeri Sembilan. The number of Temuans in Malacca is in range from 1500 to 2000. Some of the settlements that the Temuan people are located includes Kampung Bukit Payong, Kampung Lubuk Bandung, Kampung Orang Asli Sungai Mering Pekan Asahan and Kampung Orang Asli Kubang Badak, Tebong.

The Temuans have their own language called the Temuan language or Bahasak Temuan (an Austronesian language). It is essentially a spoken language divided into two major dialects namely Belandas and Mantra. Temuan is mostly written in the Latin alphabet although no standard orthography has been made. It is distinct but closely related to the Malay language spoken by their Malay neighbours.

The Temuan people practice Animism. They believe that every place, river and ocean in this world has its guardian. A basic traditional Temuan belief is that their God and ancestors are always present with them, guarding their safety. At the end of every year, the Temuans celebrate Aik Gayak Muyang (Ancestor Day in English). This celebration is to thank their God and ancestors for the crops they grow and for the peaceful life they have had. The Temuans believe they were placed on the earth (Tanah Tujuh) by Muyang (God) to be guardians of the rain forest and that if they fail in their sacred duty, the whole world will turn upside down and humanity will perish. Each river, hill, stream, rock, tree and shrub are animated by a guardian spirit. Rivers are guarded by dragons and snakes which often cause mayhem if their homes are desecrated.

The Temuan's culture reflects their belief in these nature spirits. Their animism takes the form of taboos, herbal remedies, ritual ceremonies and magic. They have dukun (healers) and a village bomoh (shaman) who, when in a trance state, communicates with the nature spirits. It is the shaman who leads the tribe in the annual sawai or sewing; an ancient earth healing ritual to honour their ancestors and appease the guardian spirits. Today many Temuans have converted to Islam, Christianity or even Buddhism. This happens when

Temuans marry people outside of their ethnic groups whether it is Malay, Chinese or other ethnic groups in the country.

Like the other indigenous tribes in Malaysia, most Temuans struggle financially and most of them live in poverty. In 2011 Melaka state government agreed to gazette 14 Orang Asli settlements (6 in Jasin district and 8 in Alor Gajah) as a protected area to prevent encroachment of land in the area. The 14 settlements can accommodate 1600 Orang Asli.

4. Problem Statement

The problem that we faced during organize the Convince Indigenous People Programme is we are having difficulties to find a suitable transportation to go to that village at Bukit Payung Melaka. Although the road was paved, the road was small for bus or another big vehicle to go there. We must make sure that we can reach there at the exact time without any barriers. At the same point, the location of that village is far from our university. So we need to prepare our time and activities perfectly to make sure this program can organize without any problem.

Besides, we lack information about indigenous people, especially at Bukit Payung, Melaka. We are the first time doing the program about indigenous people. So we must learn first about indigenous people to make sure the objective of this program accomplish. The experience in organizing the program hurdle us to make sure this event will be conducted properly. Besides, It is our first time to conduct an event at Bukit Payung, Melaka. We do not know the facilities and we do not know those facilities suitable for us to do this program.

Last but not least, we are having the problem of finding sponsorship for the indigenous people programme. The money that we have not enough to create the program as bigger as this. We need a lot of money to organize the program. Therefore, we need sponsorship to sponsor for or program. So, lack of sponsorship difficult us to organize this program.

5. Organisation Structure

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



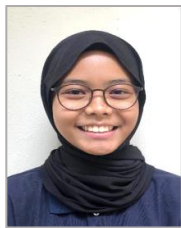
ADVISOR

(DR. MUHAMMAD AFZAMIMAN BIN ARIPIN)



PROGRAM MANAGER

(KHAIREENNUR KHALIESHA BINTI MOHAMAD JAIS)



SECRETARY

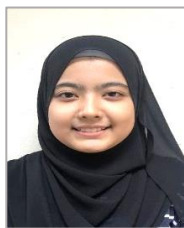
(IRMA ZAFIRAH BINTI MOHD IKRAM)



TREASURER

(MUHAMMAD HALIM BIN JOHAR)

ORDINARY COMMITTEE MEMBER



VENUE AND REGISTRATION

(NOOR ARINIE BINTI NORHALIL)



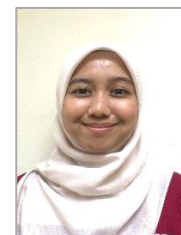
FOOD AND DRINKS

(NURUL SYAMIRA BINTI AMAT JIFRI)



MULTIMEDIA AND PUBLICITY

(MUHAMMAD FAHMI BIN MOHD NURJI)



CERTIFICATE AND GIFTS

(NURSYAHIDATUL ASYIQIN BINTI YUSOF)

6. Duty of Committee Member

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	
Program Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carry out programs and activities in accordance with the planned objectives.• Delegate tasks to each member.• Overcome all issue that arise in organizing the program.
Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking notes during the meetings• Ensure meetings are effectively and minute..• Prepare the report and proposal for the program.
Treasurer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare the budget for the program.• Find sponsor for the program .• Manage and control all the spending money .
ORDINARY COMMITTEE MEMBER	
Venue and Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrange the place, quantity of the tables and chairs for the program.• Make sure all the venue is clean.• Register all the participant that join the program.
Food and Drink	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure the food supplier can deliver the food on time.• Prepare the food and drinks for the participant .
Multimedia and Publicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Record the video and take photos during the program.• Create the banner and flyers for the program.• Prepare PA system and devices needed.
Certificate and Gifts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare the certificate for the participant.• Prepare all the present and gift for the winner.

7. Budget and Sponsorship

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

List	Amount
<u>Food and Beverages.</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakfast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bread and mineral water (RM2*3module) - RM6*40person - Total = RM240 	RM240.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicken rice and syrup ice (RM5*3module) - RM15*40person - Total = RM600 	RM600.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicken chop and fresh orange (RM10) - RM10*40 - Total = RM400 	RM400.00
<u>Program Equipment</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projector 	Rent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen 	Rent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marker pen and Mahjong's Paper 	RM10.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hula-Hoop 	RM10.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balloons 	RM5.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tupperware(5*RM5) 	RM25.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic ice cream 	RM2.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt(5*RM2) 	RM10.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice(2*RM4) 	RM8.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cordial 	RM3.00

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condensed milk(5*RM3) 	RM15.00
<p><u>Gift & Souvenir</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stationary set Certificate(RM1*40) Hamper(3) 	RM100 RM40.00 RM50.00
<p><u>Publicity & Multimedia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banner Flyers(RM1*40) 	RM25.00 RM40.00
TOTAL	RM1648.00

Sponsorship Letter

20th November 2019

Program “Motivational Program (Education Orang Asli)

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

81310, Skudai Johor.

Dear Endowment UTM,

My name is Khaireennur Khaliesha binti Mohamad, student from Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, my group mates and I are planning to organize a motivational program at Bukit Payung Malacca in order to convince the indigenous people children to continue their study in secondary school.

It is a need to motivate them that education is really important now days and create awareness among them. Thus we request you to sponsor our program. We really need your sponsorship. In the programme hoardings of your company will be put as you are sponsoring the program. We are doing this for a good purpose and due to this we need your active participation.

I hope you will consider this letter.

Sincerely,

Khaireennur Khaliesha

(Program Manager)

8. Program Schedule

Module 1

Date: Saturday, 18th January 2020

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activities</u>
8.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparing the program things.• Breakfast
9.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gathering• Ice breaking
10.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start Module 1
12.30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Break for lunch and solat
1.30pm-2.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing for the module 1

Module 2

Date: Saturday, April 4th 2020

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activities</u>
8.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Preparing the program things.• Breakfast
9.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gathering• Aerobics
10.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Start Module 2
12.30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Break for lunch and solat
1.30pm-2.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing for the module 2

Module 3

Date: Saturday, 18th July 2020

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activities</u>
6.30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrived• Preparing the program things.
7.30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gathering• Aerobics• Breakfast
9.00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities Indoor
10.30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities Outdoor
1.30pm-2.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Break for lunch and solat
2.30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing for Module 3 and give the prize.

Module 4

Date: Saturday, 7th November 2020

<u>Time</u>	<u>Activities</u>
4.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arrived• Preparing the program things.• Preparing the food and the present.
8.00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gathering• Dinner start• Give the present• Talk from leader of the program• Talk from leader of indigenous people• Talk from Dr. Azfamiman• Take a survey
11.30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• End of the Module 4

8.1 Program Details

Module 1 — STEM

Day: Saturday

Date: 18 January 2020

Time: 9.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

Person in charge: 1. Irma Zafirah binti Mohd Ikram

2. Nursyahidatul Asyiqin binti Yusof

Requirement:

In this module, participants are required to do activities in groups.

Objectives:

- ✓ To expose the participants to the fun of science and technology
- ✓ To train them how to think creatively and critically

What is STEM?

STEM is a curriculum based on the idea of educating students in four specific disciplines — science, technology, engineering and mathematics — in an interdisciplinary and applied approach. Rather than teach the four disciplines as separate and discrete subjects, STEM integrates them into a cohesive learning paradigm based on real-world applications.

What is Innovation?

Innovation in its modern meaning is a new idea, creative thought, new imaginations to form new method. Innovation is often viewed as the application of better solutions that meet new products. Innovation also often manifests itself their engineering process, when the problem being solved.

Test Instructions:

The first activity would be experiment of science where the children along with the facilitators need to make homemade ice cream without using any refrigerator. The explanation behind the science will be explained later. Next, the children are asked to create their imaginary robots using item provided for the second activity. The main part of the items to build the robot is by using the box. With the given time provided, they need to finish design their robots. The most amazing robot will be announcing as a winner.

What Does It Measure?

This test measures your interest level in few categories of careers:

- **Creativity** – Building, teamwork
- **Critical Thinking** – Designing, thinking, imagination

Module 2 — What's Your Dream?

Day: Saturday

Date: 4th April 2020

Time: 10.00a.m. - 1.30p.m.

Person in charge: Muhammad Fahmi bin Mohd Nurji.

Requirement:

In this module, students are required to answer a test which is Holland Code (RIASEC) Test.

Objectives:

- ✓ To get to know their own personality that focuses on their career.
- ✓ to identify their strengths and weaknesses.
- ✓ To gain their confidence during presentation.

What is Holland Code (RIASEC) Test?

The Holland Occupational Themes is a theory of personality that focuses on career and vocational choice. It groups people on the basis of their suitability for six different categories of occupations. The six types yield the RIASEC acronym, by which the theory is also commonly known. The theory was developed by John L. Holland over the course of his career, starting in the 1950s. The typology has come to dominate the field of career counseling and has been incorporated into most of the popular assessments used in the field. The RIASEC Markers from the Interest Item Pool were developed by Liao, Armstrong and Rounds (2008) for use in psychological research as a public domain alternative to the usual assessments which are marketed commercially. This test is provided for educational and entertainment use only. It should not be used as psychological advice of any kind and comes without any guarantee of accuracy or fitness for any particular purpose.

Test Instructions:

The test consists of 48 tasks that you will have to rate by how much you would enjoy performing each on a scale of (1) dislike (2) slightly dislike (3) neither like nor dislike (4) slightly enjoy (5) enjoy. The test will take most 10 to 15 minutes to complete.

What Does It Measure?

This test measures your interest level in the 6 categories of careers;

- **Realistic** - Building, fixing, working outdoors
- **Investigative** - Thinking, researching, experimenting
- **Artistic** - Creating, designing, expressing
- **Social** - Helping, teaching, encouraging
- **Enterprising** - Persuading, leading, selling
- **Conventional** - Organizing, categorizing, recording

Module 3 — Stay Fit!

Day: Saturday

Date: 18th July 2020

Time: 7.30 a.m. - 1.30 p.m.

Person in charge: 1. Khaireennur Khaliesha bt Mohamad Jais

2. Nurul Syamira bt Amat Jifri

Objective:

- ✓ Encourage the children to be active and next, contributes to the children's intelligence
- ✓ Create teamwork among the children

Details on the module:

Zumba dance will be the first activity of the day after morning refreshment. We will hold some outdoor activities for the children such as balloon with kain batik, hand lock and hula-hoop bridge. We also hold indoor games namely goreng pisang song and “Icha Says”. The main purpose of the games is to create and strengthen the teamwork among the children.

Module 4 — Appreciation Night

Day: Saturday

Date: 7 November 2020

Time: 8.00 p.m. - 11.00 p.m.

Person in charge: Noor Arinie binti Norhalil

Requirement:

In this module, we will prepare the certificate and gift to give to the children.

Objectives:

- ✓ To appreciate them what they have done for three modules
- ✓ To make they excited to continue their studies

What is APPRECIATION NIGHT?

Appreciation night is an annual event to show appreciation to the participants. This is because to appreciate their commitment for our project. Usually, appreciation night will be done at the last of programs and will invite all the participants and others that involved.

9. Conclusion

The main purpose of this motivational program is to motivate the indigenous children to further their education. We can achieve the purpose by organizing activities that help the children to feel motivated to further their studies. For example, one of the activities we had was called “STEM” that stands for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics that we focused more on Science and Mathematics. We held simple Science experiments that we proposed the children to be amazed and next attracted them to learn and understanding about theories from the experiment.

Our group’s main hope from this program that the children did gained some knowledge from various activities that we organized. Besides that, we also hoping that we managed to get the children felt motivated and with the parents’ awareness on letting their children further their studies. By furthering studies, someone not only contributes to themselves, but also to their families and society.

10. Benefit of the program

Learning is one of life's journeys. From our birth process, we have begun to experience the process of learning. Every day we learn something new even without us even realizing it. So, what is wrong with taking the opportunity to learn how to live as a secondary school student. Not everyone has the opportunity to continue their studies, so if you are one of the ones who are eligible for higher education you should accept the offer and do your best to succeed.

The main benefits of this program are students can improve one's skills in a current job or can help gain new skills for own benefit. To seek a better job or a higher salary, continuing study is the vital stage of career and life. For these students, continuing study to secondary level is the first way for them to get the minimum qualification of work. With this program, it can open their eyes to further their study.

Furthermore, more education means more opportunity. After they finish continued their study in secondary level, they have a lot of opportunities to further their study in Matriculation, STPM, diploma or A-level. This is important as they can change their lives with this higher education program. They also indirectly help their family to get a better life.

Next, improves social network. The wider the connections, the more people can help and the more can find people willing to help. Getting a education can help widen social network. Students will meet teachers, friends and other people that may share a common interest. Students can even meet new individuals who are on the same path as them, and that makes everything a lot easier than doing it alone.

Last but not least, this program can gain confidence of the students. Real confidence comes from the inside. Some students feel that their education is lacking, then no matter how much they "fake" it, sooner or later, people will be able to tell that they are way over your head. Hence, continue study and gain confidence from a good foundational source.

11. Reflection

Self-Reflection (Khaireennur Khaliesha Binti Mohamad Jais)

First and foremost, I would like to thank my lecturer, Dr. Muhammad Azamiman Bin Aripin as he gave the chance to my group and I to handle this programme. I lack experience and knowledge about how the indigenous people that their children do not want to continue their education to the high school. For me, education right now is too important. Without education, you are easily fooled by people. Besides, it also will make you be looked down upon by society.

In that, that's why me and my team want to convince them to continue their study in secondary school, that maybe they can change their life for a better life. Or, they can make their people highly regarded by community not because their unique but because capable of success in education.

Other than that, while handling this group discussion the challenge I have face is how to work in the group which are during the meeting and after the meeting. During the meeting, me and my group discuss how to organize the program to convince the indigenous people children to continue their study. We discussed the activities that we will do during the program. I was trying to share my opinion to my group members and my group members also give some support and advices to this program. They also give the best idea how to make this program more attractive likes make a science experiment, do the outdoor games and more else.

Lastly, I'm very grateful because my group members truly give the co-operation during this assignment. I also learnt a lot from this assignment. Me and them, having a good time during the discussion and it's also makes us became closer to each other.

Self-Reflection (Nursyahidatul Asyiqin binti Yusof)

Education gives us knowledge of things around us and change it into something better. Therefore, all the people around the world does not matter races, gender and ethnic have a right to continue their studies. Regarding the topic given from our lecture, which is on how to convince indigenous people to further their studies my group members and I came out with an idea. The idea was we created 4 modules for at least a year program. In each of the module there were different activity that will be implement and the lead for each activity is not from the same members which already conduct the other one. This is because we want to make sure all the member gains the experience on conducting or lead an activity. The main goal is to make sure all the indigenous people who join the program will further their study later. Therefore, before we picked the ideas given from each member for module activities, all the Ideas needs to filter first so that the best was chosen and our objective can be achieved.

There are many challenges that I faced during organize the program. The biggest challenge that I faced is to think the suitable activity that must be doing. When each of members gives an idea on what kind of activities we must do, the selected one are been chosen just after we calculated each pron and con that might happen. Besides that, finding sponsorship for the program is also one of the challenges that we faced as we need a lot of money to organize the program. Therefore, when calculating the budget, we as much as can trying to lower it. As this is a group assignment, I am really thankful that when having a problem, my group will think and solved it together.

Others challenge that I have faced in this assignment is how to work in group which are during meeting and also after meeting. I learn that every person will come out with different ideas and not all the ideas we give will be accepted. Therefore, when the given ideas was rejected I know how to react because there is always a reasons it is rejected. After meeting by meeting, we come to conclude and divided each member task to make sure the work can be done in time given. In conclusion, I learn a lot during the assignment especially on how to work in a group.

Self-Reflection (Nurul Syamira bt Amat Jifri)

First of all, when our lecturer gave a briefing about this motivational program. As everyone knows, proper and good education is important to all of us. New skills and new knowledge will impact our development in life which can makes our life better. Based on a research made, it shows around 7029 indigenous children have never been to school. This shows how some children are still left behind in education. When this motivational program was planned on their main objective is to motivate the children to further their education, I felt overwhelmed by the initiative.

Next, our group proceed to our first meeting on first drafting the journey of the program. Luckily, all seven members in our group were brilliantly shared each opinions and ideas on activities that we could have with the children. Our group had decided on the best ideas to be in our four series programme and the activities were all listed in the meeting minutes. We also proceeded to distribute the task to each member on making the program successful as what we planned.

Involving in this kind of motivational program surely gave many challenges to the members. But we sat down together to solve it together. The main challenges we faced was probably on thinking the most suitable and beneficial activities to the children. To make sure the activities we held gave an impact on them and also to blend in with their village's environment. Next, the challenge to ensure our program successfully got the scholarship that our assigned members had settled down the proposal and paperwork. The sponsorship depends on how convincing our paperwork is.

In conclusion, planning and preparing for a four series program is a big responsibility our group had. However, in hope to motivate the indigenous children next to the family that in need of better future with the country's development, our group tried our best on making sure the purpose of the program implemented. Not to forget, joining in this program benefits myself as well that I gained a lot of experiences and gain many soft skills that I can use. Last but not least, thank you to my group members for giving the best cooperation during the time we prepared and held the program. Also, thank you to our lecturer, Dr. Afzamiman for the opportunity given to us to hold such a good motivational program.

Self-Reflection (Noor Arinie binti Norhalil)

Education is very important for everyone. this is because education can produce knowledgeable people. knowledge can help us become successful in the future. Therefore, we must seek knowledge from childhood. This is a very good project in motivating the children of the indigenous people who do not want to continue his studies in secondary school. This project is to expose these children about the importance and benefits of furthering their secondary education. The project consists of four series of programs over a year. A total of five minutes meetings were held to discuss and plans about this project. Each series has different activities. Each member of the group is assigned to carry out each series to gain experience in conducting activities. Each member has released their ideas but four of the best ideas were selected as the four series of activities that motivate children of indigenous people.

So, this is my first experience to conducting a big project in my life. The challenge I had to make this activity successful was to come up with ideas for what to do next. This is because I do not know what the situation in the native's village is and what activities they are interested in pursuing their studies. The next challenge is to find a sponsor for this project. This is because the project takes time within a year where it involves children of around 20-30 people. Therefore, in order to get sponsors, my teams and I need to make sure our proposal is good to persuade them. Then, the challenge that I have faced is the position I am at in an organization structure of a program. As the duty of OCM venue and registration, I need to make sure all the venue is suitable and have enough facilities. Also, I need to make sure the registration for these children runs smoothly and securely stores their personal information.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all my teams because their commitment to make sure this project, minutes meetings and prepare this proposal in a cheerful situation without pressure others. Then, thanks to our lecturer because give us the chance to make this project that we cannot learn from books because it is a soft skill.

Self-Reflection (Muhammad Halim Bin Johar)

First of all, I want to give an appreciation to my lecturer, Sir Muhammad Afzamiman bin Aripin to give a chance for me to do this proposal about the Convince Indigenous People Programme. When the lecturer gives a briefing about this motivation program, I'm exactly excited because organize the program is like a hobby for me and I like doing my hobby. So, this is my chance to show my skills in organizing the program.

But at a different point, it's my first time to organize the program about indigenous people. It makes me nervous and panic because, in my mind, I am always thinking this program will be conducted unsuccessfully, however, it does not let me push the panic button because it is too early to give up. It is a primary chance for me to challenge my limitation to continue organizing this program. Involving in this kind of programme makes me more motivational and elevate my soft skills, especially in communication and thinking skills.

When our group make the first meeting about planning this program, all 7 members shared the opinion and ideas brilliantly. I am felt grateful because I have the members who have a high commitment to involve in this program, although they have to focus in test and assignment. Their hard work to finish this proposal I will never forget. I am also giving a big respect to all members who responded to make sure this program will be organized properly.

Next, create the event about motivating the indigenous people brings me to know about indigenous people or 'orang Asli'. The purpose of this program was created because some of the children are still left behind in education, especially indigenous children. Some of them do not want to continue education at secondary school. As a university student, I felt sad and felt the responsibility to teach them and motivate them to do not give up continuing their journey in education.

In the nutshell, I hope this program will be a success without any problem to make sure the agenda of this program will be accomplished. Our group tried our best to make sure the purpose of this program can be implemented in the indigenous people. Organizing the program is not easy but without hard work and cooperation of our group member, this paperwork cannot be settled. I want to say thank you to all group member and lecture to give your time for accomplished this program.

Self-Reflection (Muhammad Fahmi bin Mohd Nurji)

I rarely handle a program so this a new experience for me. As we all know, education is vital in our life. But some of us could not afford education. For indigenous children, many of them do not have any intention to further study for several reasons. One of them is they found it boring. So, we are responsible to handle this program to persuade them to continue study on secondary level.

When we have our first discussion, we came out with a lot of ideas. We shared each of our opinions about the program and we need to choose the best idea to be the main program for each four modules. Our group proceed the discussion by drafting the tentative of the program for each module. We divided the task for each member and distribute the duty responsible for each of us. By making this, we hope that all activities we planned in this program will run smoothly.

There are many challenges that we faced during organize the program. One of the biggest challenges is we need to find sponsorship to sponsor our program. The sponsorship needs to depend on how good our proposal is. So, we need to do our best on finishing this proposal as good as we can. Furthermore, we have lack of knowledge about the needs of indigenous children. All of these challenges may affect our program when we carry out it. However, we will not give up and make sure this program will be carried out successfully.

As conclusion, we hope that this program can motivate the indigenous children to further their study. We want them to seek for a better future and can contribute back to their family and country. We also hope that this program will run smoothly as what we planned. InshaAllah.

Self-Reflection (Irma Zafirah Binti Mohd Ikram)

To me, I learned a lot from this project. Each stage in organising this project has made me realise some qualities and skills that I need to acquire for the future. For example, leadership skills, these skills are crucial especially when you need to be in charge of monitoring a group. To become a good leader, you must come out with good decisions and effective at the same time. Managing a huge event is not easy so teamwork is also one of the imperative qualities in order to conduct projects perfectly. Hence, with all these skills that I have obtained, I could apply them at job in the future.

Next, as our project is educational, I now realized how significant education's impact is to our lives. It is true when people say that education provides better chances in life to always go ahead and easy ways to get success in life. It is also true when they say that education is very important to all of us as it creates people to become better with solving complex problems. Educated people in general are better at fulfilling their dreams in comparison to uneducated ones. Education also improves our awareness about the reality of superstitions and replaces all the negative beliefs with proper reasons and logics. Thus, education helps us to become the better version of ourselves as well, it can make us open our mind to the world and see things in a new light.

Lastly, this project has improved my awareness about Orang Asli in Malaysia. I made a lot of researches about indigenous people in order to complete this proposal. They are people who conserve their traditional culture which is beautiful in a way. Albeit that, poverty is their biggest problem. With the help of education, they could seek better quality of life instead of not being able to move forward.

12.Appendix

