

Students' Perception on Peace Economics: A Study among Higher Educational in Malaysia

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Abstract

This comprehensive study investigates the perceptions of students at Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM) Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia regarding the close relationship between economics and peace. The term peace economics has long been a subject of discussion among many researchers. A peace economy comprises elements that directly impact a country's economy and safety, encompassing both positive and negative aspects. Positive peace economics involves the study of elements that affect the economy from the perspectives of society, government, and the structure of a country. The main objective of this research is to assess societal perceptions to understanding the concept of peace economics in an Islamic perspective, followed by the second aim to analyze the level of student understanding towards peace economics and the third objective is to examine the factors contributing of peace economic regarding the eight factors of positive peace economics, which hold significance in Malaysia. Overlooking and insufficiently safeguarding of these elements may result in the most severe forms of unpeaceful, such as conflicts, wars, and domestic chaos, and violence identified as negative peace economics. The study is based on information obtained from a quantitative method approaches involving 384 students as respondents through online surveys. The findings from this research contribute the eight elements namely well-functioning Government, bound business environment, equitable distribution of resources, acceptance of the right of others, good relations with neighbours, free flow of information, high level of human capital, and low level of corruption has a significant relationship with peace economics. Therefore, this research provides suggestions and contributions towards the theories, methodologies and practical that can be used as a guide

to the government and policy maker in the effort of improving the level of Malaysian peace economics.

Keywords: Students' Perception, Peace Economics, Global Citizenship, Socio-Economic Complexities.

Introduction

Throughout history, thinkers and wise individuals have reflected on the causes and consequences of war. Only in the past century have scholars applied formal social science methods to understand the complexities of war. By the mid-1960s, a community of scholars associated with projects like the Correlates of War, the Peace Science Society (International), and the Journal of Conflict Resolution laid the foundation for the scientific study of war. While political scientists initially took the lead, a group of economists, including Kenneth Boulding, Walter Isard, and Thomas Schelling, emerged in the late 1960s, marking the establishment of a subfield within economics known as peace economics. This field employs economic methods to understand conflict in the international system and explore ways to resolve conflicts.

Achieving peace in economics is a main goal for nations and societies across the globe. This pursuit is becoming increasingly complex due to a tangled web of geopolitical challenges, ongoing global conflicts, and the growing relation of economies. Many developing countries have undergone significant economic changes since the late 1970s, aiming for rapid economic growth to reduce inflation. The end of the Cold War in the 1990s marked a shift from closed, inward-focused economies to more outward-oriented ones. Despite sincere efforts, numerous nations face difficulties in controlling inflation, maintaining stable employment and economic growth, and keeping their currency strong. Some have even accumulated more debt and experienced less economic stability compared to their earlier models. Understanding the intricate reasons behind these challenges in sustaining consistent economic growth over the long term is a complex task. This exploration aims to connect the link between economics and peace by examining economic factors that can contribute to preventing conflicts, promoting diplomacy, and sustaining peace in the long term (Johnson, 2021).

Over the past two or three decades, developing nations have grappled with economic challenges despite implementing various theoretical policy measures. While some countries may have achieved growth and employment, overall economic peace in developing nations remains hard to achieve. Beyond conventional economic factors like government investment, net exports, human and physical capital accumulation, labour, technology, productivity, free markets, and institutions, it is crucial to shift our research focus to socio-political causes that significantly influence short-term fluctuations and long-term economic stability in these countries. Peace serves as the foundation for economic growth and development. Contrary to the conventional emphasis on multi-party liberal democratic political systems for achieving peace, examples from China, Singapore, and Malaysia suggest that a one-party political system or a multi-party system with controlled smaller parties, under visionary leadership, can also effectively ensure peace and economic effectiveness.

Humans were created in a state that likes all things that are calm, peace, prosperity, and happiness and do not like things that are the opposite of these qualities. In an effort to spread peace and tranquillity, Islam is very important encouraging his people to greet each other when they meet each other Muslims. The greeting used in Islam is psychologically intended to strengthen good relations among Muslims, and the effect it can have avoid fights, disputes and hostility between each other each other. In addition, Islam always tries its best to avoid that there is a war. However, if the war is unavoidable from happening, Islam will definitely take steps to end the war with immediately and minimize the effects of the war as much as possible. Islam and peace from a language point of view comes from the pronunciation of salama (سلم). (Faezy & Asmak, 2020).

Allah SWT explains this in His words in Surah Al-Anfal (8:61):

Meaning: If the enemy is inclined towards peace, make peace with them. And put your trust in Allah. Indeed, He alone is the All-Hearing, All-Knowing.

In summary, advises Muslims to be open to peace when the opposing party shows a genuine interest in it. The guidance encourages a balanced approach, combining strength in self-defense with a willingness to engage in diplomatic solutions, all while relying on Allah's wisdom and guidance.

Nowadays, there are several ways that have been formed and developed by Institute for Economic and Peace to measure the level of peace in a country. The IEP issued several benchmarks for world peace such as Global Peace Index (GPI), Global Terrorism Index (GTI) and Positive Peace Report (PPR). Global Peace Index is to measure the level of peace of a country based on 23 indicators, the Global Terrorism Index measures the level of crime that happened in a country, while Positive Peace Report describe how the attitude of society, institutions and the structure of the country for maintain national peace based on eight core indicators that are taken into studies.

According to the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2023 report, Malaysia is at ranking of 19 peaceful countries out of 163 countries around the world with score 1.513. Started by the most peaceful country which is Iceland with score 1.124 and the least peaceful country is Afghanistan is in the last position with score 3.448. This shows that Malaysia is in group of 30 most peaceful countries. This achievement is particularly commendable given the various range of countries considered in the assessment. Moreover, within the Asia-Pacific region, Malaysia secures an impressive 4th position, reinforcing its standing as a regional leader in peace and tranquillity. This information from the GPI report contributes valuable insights to the broader discourse on peace and stability showcasing Malaysia's favourable standing in global and regional peace indices, with the potential to delve deeper into the factors contributing to the country's peaceful environment. While the results of the Global Terrorism Index report (GTI) 2023 shows that Malaysia is ranked 75 out of 163 countries with a world terrorist index score of 1.357. Malaysia's position for The Positive Peace Report (PPR) 2023 was ranked 45 out of 163 countries.

This proves that Malaysia is in the group of moderate countries safe in the GTI and PPR categories. Even though Malaysia is in the group countries with terrorist problems and

positive security elements on the rate moderate, but it also affects economic growth and stability politics and the well-being of Malaysians. Therefore, the issue of peace economics in our country needs to be embedded in each individual together take care and maintain peace, then can improve economic stability of the country that will provide prosperity to the community.

Literature Review

Definition of Term Peace Economics

Studies on the peace economy have been carried out by many researchers. Most researchers agree that Isard (1994), was the first to give a definition to the peace economy. He defined peace economics as related to the resolution, management or reduction of conflicts in the economy, the use of measurement and economic policies to overcome and control conflicts, the impact of conflicts on the economic behavior of firms, consumers, organizations, governments and society. Apart from that, there are also other researchers who give a definition to the peace economy. Among them is Anderton and Carter, peace economics is defined as the use of economics to understand the causes and consequences of violent conflicts in the international system and the ways in which conflicts can be avoided, managed, or resolved (Anderton, 2007).

Brauer and Caruso, on the other hand, define peace economics as the study of economics and the design of political, economic, and cultural institutions, and policies to prevent, reduce, or resolve any conflict that exists in society (Brauer & Caruso, 2013). Raul Caruso found that peace economics focuses on understanding of the economy and placing political, economic and structural fields culture that can prevent any form of violence, conflict and impact resulting from it. The peace economy is a contribution from economics to building peace. Abdullah (1996), expressed the term peace economy in Arabic is al-amn al-i'tisadiy.

This study found that the term peace economy not mentioned clearly in the Qur'an. But there are verses that point to the economy and peace. Peace economics is also part of peace science studying peace and also conflict. The peace economy is different from the economy war and the military economy, although there may be some overlap this discipline. A major difference between security economics and the fields that related is the economics of security emphasizing the study of security, however that differs from other studies is the absence or presence of conflict, violence, or war.

Most studies on the economics of peace are more inclined to study negative peace than positive peace. For example, studies on the effects of war on slow economic growth reduce capital in public financing (Imai & Weinstein, 2000), and increasing national debt (Cederman et al., 2017). However, there are also researchers who emphasize positive peace such as studies on government and peace (Graham et al., 2003; McConaghy 2012; Kaufmann et al., 2009; Sengupta, 2010). The business environment and peace resource distribution, and other studies related to peace in the country. The Institute Economics for Peace (IEP, 2018) has developed a methodology and method to measure the level of peace in each country through an index that has been released, the Global Peace Index (GPI) which includes Positive Peace and Negative Peace. Both this element has a significant relationship to the economy and politics of a country (IEP, 2018). This means, the more secure a country is, the better the country's economic and political development and vice versa.

According to the IEP there are eight main elements that influence positive peace, namely, 1) A well-functioning government, 2) A good business environment, 3) Fair distribution of resources, 4) Acceptance of the rights of others, 5) Good relations with neighbouring countries, 6) Freedom of information, 7) Human capital development and 8) Low level of corruption (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2017). Even so, there are also other researchers who present elements of positive peace such as P. Barash and Webel. According to them there are five main elements that affect positive peace which are 1) Human rights, 2) Ecological sustainability, 3) Economic sustainability, 4) No Violence and 5) Personal and future change (Barash & Webel, 2009).

But this study is more interested in studying the positive peace elements brought by the IEP considering that it is the only body that specializes in the study of peace and economics and has been accepted worldwide. IEP has also been awarded the 15th most effective study in the world based on the Go to Think Tank Global Index. Therefore, this study aims to measure the elements of positive peace in Islam, a comparative approach between the elements of peace that has been developed by the IEP has been used. This study also aims to be a pioneer in developing the concept of positive peace according to an Islamic perspective. The methodology used in this study is a qualitative method using the method of content analysis and literature review. The study obtains materials obtained from scientific materials including journals from various databases to obtain materials related to peace economics and positive peace.

However, in the efforts of government to improve the education sector in Malaysia, the level of understanding about peace economics among students, is extremely low. This is because this group lacks exposure and cannot find knowledge about educational of peace economics. For example, one of the factors that can determine the extent to which students can have a positive effect on obedience behavior is the level of knowledge they possess. Harun et al (2015), have defined knowledge as information or facts obtained through education and experience. Therefore, this study wants to provides knowledge and understanding for students about peace economics.

Alignment between Students Perception and Islamic Economics Principles

In understanding the dynamics of peace from an Islamic perspective, it is essential to explore how students' perceptions align with the principles derived from Islamic teachings regarding peace. This alignment signifies the extent to which students comprehend, accept, and integrate the principles of peace advocated by Islam into their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors concerning peacebuilding and conflict resolution. To explain this concept, it is important to delve into the fundamental principles of Islamic peace and elucidate how they correlate with students' perceptions. Islamic peace principles are founded upon several core values, including justice, compassion, empathy, forgiveness, and mutual respect.

Firstly, Islamic teachings emphasize justice as a cornerstone of peace, advocating for fair treatment, equality, and the protection of rights for all individuals. Students who align with this principle prioritize justice in their perceptions of peace, recognizing the importance of addressing grievances and inequalities to achieve lasting peace within society. Moreover,

compassion and empathy are central to Islamic peace principles, encouraging individuals to empathize with others' suffering and alleviate it through acts of kindness and generosity. Students who embrace these principles prioritize empathy in their perceptions of peace, recognizing the significance of understanding others' perspectives and experiences to foster harmony and reconciliation.

Furthermore, forgiveness is integral to Islamic peace principles, promoting the resolution of conflicts through forgiveness and reconciliation rather than retaliation. Students who adhere to this principle prioritize forgiveness in their perceptions of peace, recognizing its transformative power in healing wounds and rebuilding relationships. Mutual respect is another cornerstone of Islamic peace principles, emphasizing the importance of respecting diversity, differences, and the dignity of every individual.

Students who align with this principle prioritize mutual respect in their perceptions of peace, recognizing the importance of valuing and honoring others' rights and perspectives. To ensure alignment between students' perception and Islamic peace principles, educational institutions play a pivotal role in incorporating Islamic teachings on peace into their curriculum and teaching methodologies. This entails integrating Islamic peace principles into peace studies courses, conflict resolution workshops, and multicultural education programs, fostering critical thinking skills that enable students to apply Islamic peace principles to contemporary peacebuilding efforts. Moreover, educational institutions can promote dialogue and discussion among students about the relevance and applicability of Islamic peace principles in today's global context.

Methodology

This study is a quantitative and descriptive analysis where the researcher have implemented a questionnaire to obtain information and data, Sekaran and Bougie (2013), defined the population as a group of elements that researchers are interested in investigating. In this study, the target population comprises students enrolled at UiTM Shah Alam campus. According to Universiti Teknologi Mara's 2023 data, the estimated student population at UiTM Shah Alam is 166,070 individuals. Therefore, the researcher aims to collect data from students across all faculties at the institution. The rationale for selecting respondents exclusively from UiTM Shah Alam is rooted in the researcher's belief that survey results will be more accurate. Additionally, students in this area are presumed to have greater exposure to the issue of peace economics. The questionnaire will be developed from some specific questions through Google Forms. The questionnaire was distributed to the 384 UiTM Shah Alam students by the researcher by using address link google form. The questionnaire consisted of 3 sections, section A: Demographic section, Section B: Factor of peace economics, Section C: Understanding of students' perception on peace economics.

Analysis And Discussion

The question in part B, which is the respondent's knowledge of matters related to eight main factors peace economics, includes 40 questions. In this part B, it includes a questionnaire about identifying information and community knowledge about inheritance such as well-functioned governments, bound business environment, equitable distribution of resources, acceptance of the right of others, good relations with neighbour countries, free flow of information, high level of human capital, and low level of corruption. The measurement scale

used is ordinal, where the respondent is asked to choose an answer based on a Likert scale of 1 to 5. A scale of 1 to 5 is used to measure a statement that represents the characteristics to be measured as follows:

Table 1

Demography Analysis

Profile	Frequency	Percentage (100%)
Gender		
Male	230	59.9
Female	154	40.1
Age		
18-21	110	28.6
22-25	116	30.2
26-29	82	21.4
30 & above	76	19.8
Education Level		
Degree	237	61.7
Diploma	128	33.3
Master	13	3.4
PhD	6	1.6
Semester		
Semester 1	44	11.5
Semester 2	104	27.1
Semester 3	45	11.7
Semester 4	50	13.0
Semester 5	46	12.0
Semester 6	45	11.7
Semester 7	50	13.0
Allowance Per Month		
<Rm 500	85	22.1
RM 500 - RM 1000	136	35.4
Rm 1000 - RM 2000	82	21.4
Rm 2500 & above	81	21.1
Marital Status		
Single	361	94.0
Married	23	6.0

The Table 1 show analysis of respondent's demography. The number of female respondents in this study is 154, and the male respondents have only involved 230 students, The highest number of respondents, constituting 61.7% of the total, are degree students, with a frequency of 237 respondents. An overview of the allowance of the respondents receive per month, the highest of the respondents receive income are RM 1000 - RM 2000, with a percentage of 35.4% equal to the frequency of 136 respondents

Analysis of The Element of Peace Economics

Table 2

Descriptive for The Well- Functioned Government

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe that well-conducted and fair elections will ensure the stability of the peace economics.	6, 1.6	22, 5.7	32, 8.3	89, 38.9	235, 61.2	4.37	.966	5	5
I believe that Malaysia's legal system aims to safeguard the interests of individuals, communities, and the nation.	3, 0.8	15, 3.9	35, 9.1	134, 34.9	197, 51.3	4.32	.854	5	5
I have confidence that the government effectively allocates the country's revenue towards providing goods and public services.	6, 1.6	19, 4.9	30, 7.8	104, 27.1	225, 28.6	4.36	.935	5	5
I believe a well-functioning government will guarantee peace and economic stability of the country.	3, 0.8	15, 3.9	56, 14.6	218, 56.8	92, 24.0	3.99	.783	4	4
I agree that tax is one of the tools to provide resources finance to the country.	8, 2.1	45, 11.7	31, 8.1	242, 63.0	58, 15.1	3.77	.916	4	4

Based Table 2, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.37 (SD=0.966). This could imply that the UiTM students are somewhat agreed that Peace Economics is Malaysia's legal system aims to safeguard the interests of individuals, communities, and the nation. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.32 (SD=0.854), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that Malaysia's legal system aims to safeguard the interests of individuals, communities, and the nation. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.36 (SD=0.935), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students are sure that confidence that the government effectively allocates the country's revenue towards providing goods and public services. Next question shows a moderately high mean value of 3.99 (SD=0.783). It shows that the respondents agreed a well-functioning government will guarantee peace and economic stability of the country. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 3.77 (SD=0.916), which is included in the category of moderately high. From this survey, it could

be analysed that the respondents pretty much agreed that tax is one of the tools to provide resources finance to the country.

Table 2
Descriptive for The Bound Business Environment

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
The government provides job opportunities enough for the community.	6, 1.6	17, 4.4	59, 15.4	108, 28.1	194, 50.5	4.22	.966	5	5
I freely choose to work in the government, private sector or self-employed without any restrictions by the government	-	15, 3.9	66, 17.2	100, 26.0	203, 52.9	4.28	.884	5	5
I believe in preserving employment sector, the country's economy will progress further.	6, 1.6	10, 2.6	38, 9.9	120, 31.3	210, 54.7	4.35	.878	5	5
I believe in the encouragement and facilities provided by the government in the business sector will further increase the amount of business in Malaysia.	8, 2.1	13, 3.4	57, 14.8	209, 54.4	97, 35.3	3.97	.852	4	4
I am sure there will be enough job opportunities reduce the unemployment rate and reduce the number social problems in the country.	3, 0.8	10, 2.6	59, 15.4	209, 54.4	103, 26.8	4.04	.722	4	4

Based on Table 3, the first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.22 (SD=0.966). This could imply that the UiTM students are agreed that the government provides job opportunities enough for the community. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.28 (SD=0.884), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that there are freely choose to work in the government, private sector or self-employed without any restrictions by the government. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.35 (SD=0.878), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that confidence that in preserving

employment sector, the country's economy will progress further. Next question shows a moderately high mean value of 3.97 (SD=0.852). It shows that the respondents agreed a bound business environment of encouragement and facilities provided by the government in the business sector will further increase the amount of business in Malaysia. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 4.04 (SD=0.722), which is included in the category of high. From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondents pretty much agreed that sure there will be enough job opportunities reduce the unemployment rate and reduce the number social problems in the country.

Table 4
Descriptive for The Equitable Distribution of Resources

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe the government provides educational opportunities for all race fairly and equitably.	5 1.3	13, 3.4	40, 10.4	93, 24.2	233, 60.7	4.40	.899	5	5
I believe if every individual is given the right to education, social symptoms problem and conflict will decrease.	8, 2.1	12, 3.1	67, 17.4	95, 24.7	202, 52.6	4.23	.982	5	5
I believe that social problems and conflicts can arise as a result of poverty.	3, 0.8	11, 2.9	34, 8.9	104, 27.1	232, 60.4	4.43	.831	5	5
I believe various incentives have been given by the government to the poor to improve their living standards	7, 1.8	12, 3.1	58, 15.1	208, 54.2	99, 25.8	3.99	.836	4	4
Overall, I am satisfied with the inner government distribute national income resources to the people fairly and fair regardless of race, ethnicity and religion.	6, 1.6	10, 2.6	33, 8.6	211, 54.9	124, 32.3	4.14	.798	4	4

Based on Table 4, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions about the equitable distribution of resources. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.40 (SD=0.899). This could imply that the UiTM students are somewhat agreed that the government provides educational opportunities for all race fairly and equitably. Furthermore, the mean value for

second question in this factor is 4.23 (SD=0.982), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that if every individual is given the right to education, social symptoms problem and conflict will decrease. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.43 (SD=0.831), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that social problems and conflicts can arise as a result of poverty. Next question shows a moderately high mean value of 3.99 (SD=0.836). It shows that the respondents believe a various incentives have been given by the government to the poor to improve their living standards Moreover, the mean value for last question is 4.14 (SD=0.798), which is included in the category of high. From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondents pretty much satisfied with the inner government distribute national income resources to the people fairly and fair regardless of race, ethnicity and religion.

Table 5
Descriptive for The Acceptance of The Others People Right

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe in respect and tolerance the basis of peace economics.	4 1.0	9, 2.3	26, 6.8	105, 27.3	240, 62.5	4.48	.808	5	5
I respect the right of individuals to make their own choices in matters such as lifestyle, religion, and personal relationships.	8, 2.1	10, 2.6	26, 6.8	100, 26.0	240, 62.5	4.44	.889	5	5
I support the right of individuals to express their opinions freely, even if those opinions differs from my own.	6, 1.6	10, 2.6	59, 15.4	99, 25.8	210, 54.7	4.29	.928	5	5
I make an effort to be culturally sensitive and avoid making assumptions or generalizations about people from different cultural backgrounds.	5, 1.3	17, 4.4	37, 9.6	235, 61.2	90, 23.4	4.01	.792	4	4
Overall, the relationship between religion and race in Malaysia in peace and harmony.	5, 1.3	14, 3.6	59, 15.4	213, 55.5	93, 24.2	3.98	.812	4	4

Based on Table 5, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions about the acceptance the rights of others. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.48 (SD=0.808). This could imply that the UiTM students are somewhat agreed that believe in respect and tolerance the basis of peace economics. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.44 (SD=0.889), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that respect the right of individuals to make their own choices in matters such as lifestyle, religion, and personal relationships. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.29 (SD=0.928), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are support that support the right of individuals to express their opinions freely, even if those opinions differ from my own. Next question shows a high mean value of 4.01 (SD=0.792). It shows that the respondents agreed an acceptance the right of others will make

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question is
3.98 (SD=0.916), which is included in the category of moderately high. From this survey, it could be analysed that the Overall the relationship between religion and race in Malaysia in peace and harmony.

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe that having good relations with neighboring nations is important for our country.	5 1.3	10, 2.6	37, 9.6	131, 34.1	201, 52.3	4.34	.855	5	5
I believe that our country's citizens have a friendly and respectful attitude towards people from neighboring nations.	6, 1.6	11, 2.9	61, 15.9	95, 24.7	211, 54.9	4.29	.940	5	5
I am aware of diplomatic efforts made by our nation to strengthen ties with neighboring nations.	4, 1.0	6, 1.6	41, 10.7	63, 16.4	270, 70.3	4.53	.826	5	5
I am confident with the increase in the number of foreign tourists, the national economy will be flourished.	6, 1.6	8, 2.1	29, 7.6	243, 63.3	98, 25.6	4.09	.740	4	4
Overall, I believe Malaysia has a connection which is	10, 2.6	15, 3.9	26, 6.8	205, 53.4	128, 33.3	4.11	.884	4	4

good with neighboring countries.									
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Based on Table 6, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions about good relations with neighbours countries. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.34 (SD=0.855). This could imply that the UiTM students are believe that having good relations with neighbouring nations is important for our country. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.29 (SD=0.940), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that our country's citizens have a friendly and respectful attitude towards people from neighbours nations. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.53 (SD=0.826), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that aware of diplomatic efforts made by our nation to strengthen ties with neighboring nations. Next question shows a high mean value of 4.09 (SD=0.740). It shows that the respondents agreed confident with the increase in the number of foreign tourists, the national economy will be flourished. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 4.11 (SD=0.884), which is included in the category of high. From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondent's pretty much agreed Malaysia has a connection which is good with neighbouring countries.

Table 7
Descriptive for The Free Flow of Information

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe the Malaysian government gives space to the industry print and electronic media in sharing information and information.	10, 2.6	12, 3.1	58, 15.1	96, 25.0	208, 54.2	4.25	.996	5	5
I believe there should be measures in place to protect against the spread of fake news without compromising free expression.	3, 0.8	44, 11.5	30, 7.8	71, 18.5	236, 61.5	4.28	1.069	5	5
I support efforts to ensure that educational resources and information are freely accessible to all.	4, 1.0	14, 3.6	23, 6.0	101, 26.3	242, 63.0	4.47	.845	5	5

I believe the mass medium play an important role to spread information to the community.	5, 1.3	14, 3.6	59, 15.4	237, 61.7	69, 18.0	3.91	.768	4	4
I believe, the openness of receiving information by the people will contribute to the peace and well-being for the country.	7, 1.8	12, 3.1	57, 14.8	200, 52.1	108, 28.1	4.02	.849	4	4

Based on Table 7, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions about free flow of information. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.25 (SD=0.996). This could imply that the UiTM students are somewhat agreed that the Malaysian government gives space to the industry print and electronic media in sharing information and information. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.28 (SD=1.069), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that believe there should be measures in place to protect against the spread of fake news without compromising free expression. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.47 (SD=0.845), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that support efforts to ensure that educational resources and information are freely accessible to all. Next question shows a moderately high mean value of 3.91 (SD=0.768). It shows that the respondents agreed free flow of information believe the mass medium play an important role to spread information to the community. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 4.02 (SD=0.849), which is included in the category of high. From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondents pretty much believe, the openness of receiving information by the people will contribute to the peace and well-being for the country.

Table 8
Descriptive for The High Level of Human Capital

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe that a society with highly developed human capital will distance itself from activities that trigger instability within the country.	3, 0.8	8, 2.1	28, 7.3	97, 25.3	248, 64.6	4.51	.785	5	5

I am continuously seeking opportunities for learning and professional development.	2, 0.5	13, 3.4	28, 7.3	66, 17.2	275, 71.6	4.56	.812	5	5
I am confident that the government consistently encourages the community to engage in various fields to enhance their own human capital.	4, 1.0	9, 2.3	38, 9.9	92, 24.0	241, 62.8	4.45	.844	5	5
Access to quality healthcare is essential for the well-being and productivity of a nation's human capital.	2, 0.5	14, 3.6	57, 14.8	214, 55.7	97, 25.3	4.02	.771	4	4
Job satisfaction and the well-being of employees are crucial factors in enhancing human capital within an organization.	7, 1.8	12, 3.1	34, 8.9	204, 53.1	127, 33.1	4.13	.833	4	4

Based on Table 8, those are items that could indicate the knowledge of Peace Economics based on students' perceptions about high level of human capital. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.51 (SD=0.785). This could imply that the UiTM students are agreed that a society with highly developed human capital will distance itself from activities that trigger instability within the country. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.56 (SD=0.812), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that continuously seeking opportunities for learning and professional development. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.45 (SD=0.844), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that confident that the government consistently encourages the community to engage in various fields to enhance their own human capital. Next question shows a high mean value of 4.02 (SD=0.771). It shows that the respondents agreed a high level of human capital will access to quality healthcare is essential for the well-being and productivity of a nation's human capital. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 4.13 (SD=0.833), From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondents pretty much believe, Job satisfaction and the well-being of employees are crucial factors in enhancing human capital within an organization.

Table 9
Descriptive for The Low Level of Corruption

Item	Frequency (f), Percentage (%)					Mean (M)	SD (σ)	Mod	Median (Mdn)
	1	2	3	4	5				
I believe that government decisions are made transparently, reducing the likelihood of corruption.	6, 1.6	15, 3.9	25, 6.5	128, 33.3	210, 54.7	4.36	.885	5	5
Businesses operating in the country prioritize ethical conduct and refrain from engaging in corrupt practices.	2, 0.5	15, 3.9	36, 9.4	130, 33.9	201, 52.3	4.34	.842	5	5
I believe corruption causes an increase in social symptoms and violent crime	4, 1.0	12, 3.1	34, 8.9	97, 25.3	237, 61.7	4.43	.859	5	5
Corruption has many negative effects on the country's peace economy.	5, 1.3	11, 2.9	33, 8.6	264, 68.8	71, 18.5	4.00	.710	4	4
I believe that giving severe punishment to bribe givers and receivers can reduce the level of corruption in Malaysia.	9, 2.3	13, 3.4	91, 23.7	211, 54.9	60, 15.6	3.78	.833	4	4

Based on Table 9, those are last items that could indicate the factors of Positive Peace Economics based on students' perceptions is low level of corruption. The first question in this questionnaire shows a high mean value of 4.36 (SD=0.885). This could imply that the UiTM students are believe that government decisions are made transparently, reducing the likelihood of corruption. Furthermore, the mean value for second question in this factor is 4.34 (SD=0.842), which is considered high. The respondents agreed that Businesses operating in the country prioritize ethical conduct and refrain from engaging in corrupt practices. Besides, the mean value for third question is 4.43 (SD=0.859), which is categorized as high also. This value indicates that most respondents, which are UiTM students, are sure that believe corruption causes an increase in social symptoms and violent crime. Next question

shows a high mean value of 4.00 (SD=0.783). It shows that the respondents agreed a low level of corruption has many negative effects on the country's peace economy. Moreover, the mean value for last question is 3.78 (SD=0.833), From this survey, it could be analysed that the respondents pretty much believe, believe that giving severe punishment to bribe givers and receivers can reduce the level of corruption in Malaysia

Conclusion

Based on this study, the recommendations that can be given to this study are, it can be further improved in terms of findings, method of findings, number of respondents, and questions prepared for this study, and it can be further improved to get better answers for this study and to get better results for this study. Firstly, interdisciplinary collaboration is paramount for gaining comprehensive insights into the complex dynamics of peace economics. Engaging experts from diverse fields such as economics, political science, sociology, and conflict resolution can enrich research endeavors and foster innovative solutions to peacebuilding challenges. Moreover, conducting longitudinal studies offers invaluable opportunities to track the long-term effects of economic policies and peacebuilding efforts on stability, prosperity, and social cohesion. By adopting a longitudinal approach, researchers can uncover trends, patterns, and causal relationships that inform evidence-based interventions. Additionally, in-depth case studies of regions or countries that have successfully implemented peace-oriented economic policies can provide valuable insights and lessons learned for replication in other contexts.

Through rigorous policy analysis, researchers can assess the effectiveness of existing peacebuilding and economic policies, identify areas for improvement, and recommend evidence-based interventions. Furthermore, effective stakeholder engagement is essential for ensuring that research findings are relevant, actionable, and responsive to real-world challenges. By actively involving policymakers, practitioners, civil society organizations, and affected communities throughout the research process, researchers can ensure that their work addresses pressing needs and contributes to meaningful change on the ground.

Next, is as stated in theoretical implications, this study suggests that an element model be developed positive peace economy according to Islam's own model, and the third chapter in this study can be used as a guide in making the study. The results of this study can make elements of positive Islamic peace that can be used in other Islamic countries where it is more holistic and includes physical aspects and spiritual that takes into good values and morals in Islam. Further develop the study on the economic elements of negative peace according to Islam and the combination of the two will make a separate science discipline that is the Islamic peace economy. The existence of this study will increase and stimulate further studies of security according to Islam in the future. Among the methods that can be carried out is to adapt the economic model of peace existing positives by including Islamic elements or constructs in the model. The results of this study can be used by all other Islamic countries to measure a positive peace economy according to Islam.

The third study recommendation is to develop a study that comprehensive which includes the Malaysian community's perception of economic elements positive peace. This is because this study only focuses on the study of positive peace economy only. Through the study, the level of community perception to the entire economic element of peace in Malaysia

can be known, as well as able compare the results of the study with the findings presented by the Institute Economic for Peace (IEP). This is because the results obtained by the IEP only measure this peace economy according to secondary data. In addition, this study suggests that a more in-depth study be done to the economic elements of positive security not from perception but based to broader data. For example, getting views from parties administrators, governments and policy makers who will be complementary to the study this.

Lastly, developing robust evaluation frameworks is critical for assessing the impact of peace-oriented economic interventions and tracking progress towards peacebuilding goals. Researchers should design comprehensive evaluation frameworks that include indicators related to peacebuilding outcomes, economic development, and social cohesion. By systematically measuring and monitoring these indicators, researchers can demonstrate the effectiveness of peace economics interventions and inform evidence-based decision-making at local, national, and international levels. By adopting these strategies, researchers can contribute to the development of evidence-based solutions that promote peace, stability, and prosperity worldwide.

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