

The Application of Human Values Through the National Education Philosophy Towards the Development of a Prosperous Nation in Malaysia in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Abstract

Despite the challenges of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, human values shape people and societies. Education, the main vehicle for value production, provides it. The Malaysian government's "National Education Philosophy" is a good strategy to infuse the community's academic supremacy with strong human values without getting blown away by quick advancement. Malaysia wants to cultivate and promote healthy human values in all areas of life, including physical, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual. The study examines participants' views on implementing National Education Philosophy-derived human values. It also assesses community respect for these ideals in the context of a prosperous Malaysia. Conducted in the Klang Valley, the pilot survey engaged 112 participants from diverse backgrounds enrolled in tertiary education, utilizing an online survey platform. The study found that human values can create a prosperous life. Physical health, or the body that needs to be maintained to achieve well-being, was found to be a high priority for most respondents, who are also concerned about the environment and a clean life. Most respondents exhibited good emotional stability whether facing their own or others' local or worldwide problems, according to the survey. The survey indicated that respondents' spirituality includes personal demands and rights versus family, society, and country. Among the intellectual aspects, the survey indicated that respondents prioritised epistemology. The study's findings on the complex effects of the Malaysian government's "National Education Philosophy" on participants' perspectives and values provide a foundation for future research on education strategies and the development of comprehensive human values in different societies.

Keywords: Values, Humanity, National Education Philosophy, Prosperous Nation, Industrial Revolution 4.0

Background

Today's technology is developing so rapidly that sometimes people are seen to ignore religious teachings and ethical values, law, social science, and humanity. Therefore, there needs to be an effort to balance technological progress with human values. Knowledge about nature and life is not strong without being followed by knowledge about why something happened, how it happened, how it will develop further, and how the best way for humans to manage it and what they can do. Therefore, physical technology is not seen as strong without the support of humans who have the value of civilization in developing civilization (Jacob, 1988).

A prosperous country is important to provide a prosperous life to the community. It simultaneously leads to economic and political success and the existence of a balanced and sustainable relationship and harmony that is supported by preserving and conserving the soul, mind, life, lineage, wealth, and religion as a result (Dzulkifli, 2019).

Well-being needs to be fostered from the beginning through education as introduced in the National Education Philosophy. To give birth to a prosperous self, it must be balanced from an internal and external point of view. Therefore, an individual must be knowledgeable, skilled, noble, responsible, and able to achieve personal well-being.

The objective of the study is to analyze the opinions and views of respondents about the application of human values based on the National Education Philosophy and to see the extent to which these values are able to be appreciated by the community towards building a prosperous nation in Malaysia. This study also identifies how the values practiced by them are able to face the challenges of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era.

Human Values Based on National Education Philosophy

In the context of Malaysia, the human values that want to be nurtured and developed and manifest themselves as balanced human beings include all aspects of life including the physical, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual aspects (Ismail, 2015). This can happen and be implemented through the appreciation and practice of the National Philosophy of Education (NPE). The result obtained is a balance of people who are capable and have the ability to prosper themselves, their families, the community, and the entire human race.

It has become the main agenda in education to make changes and undergo individual transformation from one level to another level that is better than the previous one. According to NPE, the main goal of education is to produce people who are balanced and harmonious from every corner of humanity. There are several elements that are important and interconnected with human development, namely intellectual development, spiritual and emotional development, including physical development. Each element plays its role and it needs balance or it will lead to the existence of various human groups (Noordin, 1993).

Some of the contents of NPE are also known through the acronym P.E.S.I. or consisting of the letters P, E, S, and I. which refer to Physical, Emotional, Spiritual, and Intellectual. The first aspect is Physical which refers to the physical aspect of humans such as the body that needs to be preserved to achieve the well-being of life because it is impossible for other aspects such as the mind, thoughts, spirituality, and so on to be realized or to be able to use their

potential optimally if the human body is not in the best condition. Although it is recognized that humans have non-physical aspects, all these aspects depend on the condition of the human body. So this becomes a strong reason for a person to pay attention to his physical aspect.

Arabic proverb that means "a healthy mind resides in a healthy body". It is already the responsibility of human beings to take care of the health and cleanliness of their bodies or important aspects or elements such as the physical will be affected and become weak which will then affect other aspects and elements because these aspects or physical elements become the backbone of the others.

The second aspect is Emotion and this reflects that the human concept also pays attention and cares about the emotional aspect of humans. Noordin (1993) states that a strong and noble nation does not depend only on physical strength. This means that a person's inner strength is a yardstick to determine a person's level of success. Therefore, NPE emphasizes spiritual and emotional development in a balanced way by applying pure values across the curriculum (Salleh, 2008).

Man is not just a thinking identity as Aristotle said; "man is a rational animal" but "man is a being with emotion and feeling" as explained by Nietzsche. This aspect of human emotions should also be given attention. If his emotions are disturbed, of course, he will not be able to achieve a prosperous life because he will always be plagued by depression and so on because his emotions are unstable.

The third aspect is Spiritual or spiritual. This aspect is emphasized in religious beliefs and practices. Each religion has its practice in order to build a better or stronger spiritual condition and the strengthening of human spirituality is something that is advocated by all religions and the main elements in NPE. This aspect is emphasized because a healthy spiritual state will provide well-being to a person.

According to Salleh (2008) the balance of emotional and spiritual development is very important to be emphasized in NPE through the application of pure values across the curriculum. The principle of trust becomes a priority in NPE when knowledge is linked to a strong spirituality. With that, a sense of faith and piety will arise which can indirectly improve a person's personality.

According to the Islamic perspective, it is understood that successful people are not only those who excel in one aspect only but the term success is measured by the spiritual quality of a person himself. This is explained in the Qur'an through surah al-Mukminun verses 1-2 which means: "Indeed, fortunate are the believers, that is, those who are humble in their prayers...". This proves that the success of someone who holds the title of Muslim does not only depend on sweat and effort alone, it also requires a good and strong spiritual level.

The intellectual aspect refers to the construction of a more creative mind, which is more critical and sharper in order to achieve broader and deeper knowledge. One of the main branches of philosophy, which is epistemology, plays a role in creating humans to increase human intelligence and thinking. The presence of this principle of consciousness will

strengthen the human mind and expand it. So this aspect of human intellect is also recognized as an important feature in human nature or human life and it should be given attention in the education system in Malaysia.

Today, it is imperative that this intellectual element is emphasized because of its importance for learning and the process of teaching knowledge in educational and learning institutions such as schools and universities. The education system in Malaysia, which is organized based on the curriculum, is closely related to the theory of epistemology, which is the theory of knowledge. Islam proves that knowledge can lead the *ummah* out of ignorance towards the light of truth. In the context of NPE, the curriculum formulates different teaching and learning methods and approaches as well as assessments to meet information theory.

Through NPE or the P.E.S.I. concept, it is possible to create a person who is holistic and balanced in terms of personal, social and divine aspects. After going through every aspect and main element which is Physical, Emotional, Spiritual and Intellectual, it will definitely give birth to a person who is knowledgeable, skilled, noble, responsible and able to achieve personal well-being and contribute to the harmony and prosperity of society and the country.

Challenges Of The Present Era

Today's society is facing the challenges of science and technology at such a rapid pace. So some people pay less attention to human interaction because they admire and glorify the convenience of technology today. This is seen to create an unhealthy atmosphere from the point of view of interaction between people (Khasali, 2018). It requires a strong sense of identity and strong civilizational values to go through the current. The challenge that society is facing now is the tide of Revolution 4.0. According to the founder of the World Economic Forum, Klaus (2016) in his book *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is marked by the emergence of supercomputers, intelligent robots, driverless vehicles, genetic editing and the development of neurotechnology that allows humans to better optimize the function and role of the brain. In other words, human life will be made easier with the help of robots that will become "friends" in the management of daily tasks.

As a result of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, it is sometimes seen that the phenomenon of innovation that threatens the life of the world community appears. The effects of this phenomenon have also spread into all forms of life. Starting from industry, economy, social, education, politics, and so on. This phenomenon has also influenced the lifestyle of the world community and their thinking patterns. At the same time, it is a challenge to society that still uses old approaches and methods due to the introduction and application of the 4.0 revolution era (Priatmoko, 2018).

For example, what is practiced now is tickets bought at counters, but in the era of the 4.0 revolution, the emergence of the use of e-tickets that are sent via e-mail and can be sent quickly and on time and save time. every day can be reduced because it can be managed by machines by just pressing a button on their respective smartphones without having to go to the trouble of hiring human services (Idrus, 2018).

In short, by using the acronym Industrial Revolution 4.0, all human daily affairs will be shared with robots created specifically to optimize human needs and comfort. Although these

technologies are still in the testing stage at the global level, many of the applications used are already enjoyed by us today. For example, the use of navigation applications such as Waze or Google Maps that provide drivers with route and travel information, especially for those who provide GrabCar services (Saravanan, 2018).

Thus, to see the need for the values of civilization and civilization within the scope of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era is an important challenge and cannot be viewed in isolation. This industrial revolution is not a foreign thing it is a form of progress in civilization. The change of times has seen the impact of the transition of human life as a result of progress and modernity in a certain civilization. So to face the challenges of Industrial Revolution 4.0, several aspects and values of civilization and humanity based on previous civilizations such as Islamic Civilization, Malay Civilization, Indian Civilization and Chinese Civilization can be worked on and blended to balance the current of change in society.

Challenges in Life

In facing the challenges of today's era, every human being needs to have a philosophy that is linked to a prosperous life by understanding human nature that can be understood holistically and balanced. Thus, people are able to achieve a better and more prosperous life. But what about the challenges that people face in their daily lives in this contemporary world in the conditions of modern life today whether at the local level, national level, or a more global level?

Because life now faces the challenges of globalization, its implications are seen to be more negative, although there is no denying that there are also positive effects. This needs to be taken seriously because if people do not pay attention to balance from a physical, emotional, spiritual and intellectual point of view, they will fail in coping with the tide of globalization that is hitting them. The situation becomes increasingly difficult when value conflicts arise involving rather complex ethical and moral issues such as the clash of religious values and norms of the new generation, national values and human rights, the right to freedom of expression and the like.

Sometimes confusion about the concept of a human being who is humane and moral also plagues the intellectuals and intelligentsia who are intelligent but poor in soul, spirit and character. Without denying that each individual may have his own view of the concept of an ethical or moral person. However, the question raised is whether it complies with and is in line with the National Education Philosophy that is used in Malaysia. The inconsistency in the concept of a moral person among Malaysians will invite many problems and social life. Therefore, balance from a physical, emotional, spiritual, and intellectual point of view is very important in fostering the true value of the human concept according to the Malaysian model.

Moral and ethical philosophy based on the National Education Philosophy according to the Malaysian model needs to take into account the set of values and traditions shared by pluralistic societies. The acceptance of these values does not deny the universal human values that are upheld by all mankind. Even foreign values from Western and Eastern civilizations can also be accepted if they are compatible with the framework mentioned earlier. However, those values should be reworked so that the written and implied values in them can also be

adapted to the mold. For example, the accepted value of the right to human freedom is no longer in the connotation understood in the Western context.

Indeed, the West and the East both recognize the importance of human rights and freedoms. But each of them put the value in a different place according to their respective philosophical value framework. The West glorifies these values too much so that the value of individuality is at a very high place. While the East places these values in the framework of religion and belief in God and balanced with societal values.

The value of freedom as a human right should not conflict with the values of decency and morality that are held in high regard in the traditions of Eastern society. Actions that conflict with religion, morals and societal norms should not be allowed even if it is considered by some as their right to freedom such as kissing in public, changing gender and the like (Nawi, 1985).

Method

This study was carried out based on an online survey among Malaysians from various states. The study conducted is a survey study using a quantitative method approach. The questionnaire was used as a research instrument to measure the level of practicing humanitarian values based on the understanding of the respondents. This study chose to use a five-point Likert agreement scale to measure the questionnaire items in this study, namely: (1) Strongly Disagree, (2) Disagree, (3) Not Sure, (4) Agree and (5) Strongly Agree. This questionnaire describes the measurement of the perspective of respondents who are members of the Malaysian community. According to Cohen et al (2007), this Likert scale is suitable for measuring the views given about a practice, perception and attitude.

The results of the study and analysis that have been made are able to find out the frequency distribution, do the respondents know about human values, can apply those values in themselves and how do they apply those values in their lives in creating a prosperous country. This is important so that they can apply the correct and accurate knowledge and understanding of human values in their lives.

The data collected was analyzed and coded quantitatively by using SPSS techniques on the slide questions answered by the respondents. This allows the researcher to have a deeper understanding of the issue under study.

Analysis is also done by determining the theory/hypothesis from the collected data (grounded theory). As well as finding information that is implied in the text (discourse analysis), analysis of clues such as words, body language and so on (semiotic) and understanding of the perspective/view and experience of an individual or student (interpretive phenomenological experience).

Result

Based on the survey conducted, this study found that the majority of students even almost all of them indicated that balanced human values play an important role in shaping a more effective and sensitive welfare life in Malaysia in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. The items for humanitarian values, practices and challenges will be commented on further based on the following tables.

Respondent Profile

All data from Google FormsApp was entered into SPSS to be used as the main database. Then, a review was made to eliminate respondents who did not answer and it was found that the final respondents of this study were 112 people who were involved as respondents. The final respondents of this study consisted of people from various states in Malaysia. The gender frequency of respondents shows that there are 30 males (26.79 percent) and 82 females (74.9 percent). The number of female respondents exceeding male respondents can be considered normal in society. A summary of gender is seen as in Table 1.

Table 1
Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	30	26.79
Female	82	74.9
Total	112	100.0

The majority of respondents were 22 years old (37.5 percent). This was followed by respondents aged 21 years (27.68 per cent), aged 23 and 24 respectively (7.14 per cent), aged 25 (4.46 per cent), aged 30 and 31 respectively (2.68 per cent), aged 29 and 41 years respectively (1.79 percent), aged 20, 27, 32, 34, 35, 43 and 45 years old respectively 0.89 percent. Table 2 shows a summary of the age distribution of the respondents.

Table 2
Age Distribution of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
20	1	0.89
21	31	27.68
22	42	37.50
23	8	7.14
24	8	7.14
25	5	4.46
27	1	0.89
28	1	0.89
29	2	1.79
30	3	2.68
31	3	2.68
32	1	0.89
34	1	0.89
35	1	0.89
41	2	1.79
43	1	0.89
45	1	0.89
Amount	112	100.0

The majority of respondents are from the state of Selangor (34.82 percent). Next is the state of Johor (13.39 percent). This was followed by Negeri Sembilan (10.71 percent). While the

respondents from Putrajaya were the least (0.89) percent and other states between (6.25 to 1.79 percent). A summary of the flow of respondents can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3

State Distribution of Respondents

State	Frequency	Percent
Johor	15	13.39
Kedah	5	4.46
Kelantan	3	2.68
WP Kuala Lumpur	7	6.25
Melaka	3	2.68
Negeri Sembilan	12	10.71
Pahang	6	5.36
Perak	7	6.25
Penang	3	2.68
Putrajaya	1	0.89
Sabah	2	1.79
Sarawak	3	2.68
Selangor	39	34.82
Terengganu	6	5.36
Overall total	112	100.0

Data Validity

The validity of research data is the first thing to think about when choosing research instruments (Fraenkel & Wallen, 1996). The clean data was then tested with Factor Analysis and Reliability Tests to ensure the appropriateness of the items according to the objectives of the study and the reliability value of the items before further analysis continued.

i. Factor Analysis Test (factor analysis)

By examining the questionnaire items, it was found that three main variables were labeled as Human Values from the point of view of Physical, Emotional, Spiritual and Intellectual, refer to Table 4. The summary of the items is as in Table 4.

Table 4

Factor Analysis Output

	Components	
	1	3
H	.358	
L	.505	
M	.516	
N	.513	
R	.366	
U	.547	
Y	.366	
Z	.620	
AB	.436	
AC	.496	

AI	.320		
AJ	.543		
AO	.534		
AR	.511		
AU	.557		
AV	.521		
AY	.462		
BA	.471		
BD	.402		
W		.344	
AF		.337	
AP		.510	
AX		.420	
BB		.511	
K			.401
P			.333
S			.426
T			.414
V			.354
AA			.434
AD			.515
AE			.489
AK			.304
AQ			.546

Extract method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

Table 5

Items for the Application of Human Values

Guidance			
Number	Symbol	Item	Sub-constructs
1	E1	I get angry very easily	Emotion
2	E2	I love a peaceful and prosperous life	Emotion
3	E3	I have confidence that most people I deal with are honest and trustworthy	Emotion
4	E4	I make sure that I am aware of the development of current issues, especially at the global level	Emotion
5	E5	Sometimes when I read the news of COVID-19 deaths in a country and see their decline, I feel sad and disappointed	Emotion
6	E6	I don't seem to be able to put myself in a room/apartment with another race	Emotion
7	E7	Some people think that I am a cold person and think too much about my friends from other ethnic groups	Emotion
8	E8	When I interact with other people, I always feel uncomfortable	Emotion
9	E9	When I'm insulted, I try to just forgive and forget it	Emotion
10	E10	I always want a peaceful and harmonious country	Emotion
11	E11	I enjoy solving the problems of my friends even though they are of different races	Emotion
12	E12	I feel able to control my emotions when faced with disagreements with others	Emotion
13	E13	I have no sympathy for any form of violence	Emotion
14	E14	I sympathize with other people who are less fortunate than me even though they are of a different religion, race and ethnicity	Emotion
15	E15	My life is happier than others	Emotion
16	E16	I feel angry if others do not understand my wishes	Emotion
17	E17	I appreciate the country's heritage	Emotion
18	E18	I am not interested in architecture	Emotion
19	E19	I like to eat food at Mamak's Restaurant	Emotion
20	I1	I work hard to achieve academic excellence	Intellectual
21	I2	I always follow local and international social, economic and political developments through mass media	Intellectual
22	I3	I study to achieve a prosperous life in the future	Intellectual
23	I4	I have problems in financial management	Intellectual
24	I5	I am an individual who strives towards being productive and contributing to personal and family finances	Intellectual
25	I6	I think I have studied enough up to the Bachelor's level	Intellectual
26	I7	I can accept differences of opinion about something that happens in a society	Intellectual
27	I8	I always consider the consequences before I take action	Intellectual

28	I9	I only believe any information about an issue through television only	Intellectual
29	I10	I believe physical development should be prioritized over self-development	Intellectual
30	I11	I believe that the quality of a student only lies in academics	Intellectual
31	I12	I often pay attention to the development of the country's politics	Intellectual
32	I13	I believe that national laws and social policies should be changed to reflect the changing needs of the world	Intellectual
33	I14	I care less about social problems	Intellectual
34	I15	I often speak using my mother tongue	Intellectual
35	I16	I need to choose a wise leader	Intellectual
36	P1	I am a person who likes a clean environment	Physical
37	P2	I don't mind when there are people around me who do not comply with the SOP in dealing with the spread of Covid-19	Physical
38	P3	I don't care much about cleanliness	Physical
39	S1	If necessary, I will try to lie to others to get what I want	Spiritual
40	S2	Sometimes I think the progress of science and technology today is not good for religion	Spiritual
41	S3	Without having a strong religious belief, this life is not interesting for me	Spiritual
42	S4	I try to implement all good practices earnestly	Spiritual
43	S5	I believe moral decay has nothing to do with the advancement of science & technology	Spiritual
44	S6	When on vacation, I prefer to go back to the village to visit my family	Spiritual
45	S7	I believe that whatever happens in life is a provision from God	Spiritual
46	S8	I respect the official religion of the country	Spiritual
47	S9	I am guided by religious ideas in my behavior	Spiritual
48	S10	I don't mind making financial loans in conventional banks based on riba	Spiritual
49	S11	I stay away from nightclubs	Spiritual
50	S12	I always visit my parents	Spiritual

i. Reliability Test

The reliability of research data is the internal consistency of the items used in a study (Creswell, 2005). This consistency refers to the extent to which the scores of each item relate to each other. The results obtained from the item reliability test show that all variables have a very good Cronbach's Alpha (α) value. The acceptable range of Cronbach's alpha values may vary based on the specific context and intended use of the test. Internal consistency is classified as moderate when the value falls between 0.6 and 0.7, good between 0.7 and 0.8, and excellent at 0.8 and above. This confirms that all these variables have acceptable

reliability values and are used to carry out further analysis. Table 6 below shows Cronbach's Alpha (α) values for all variables used in this study.

Table 6

Reliability Test Findings

Factor	Reliability Coefficient	Number of items
Physically	0.75	3
Emotion	0.71	19
Spiritual	0.70	12
Intellectual	0.64	16

Findings

The current generation is the generation that was born around the 1980s-2000s, already showing symptoms of deranged thoughts and attitudes. The lifestyle of hedonism, unlimited freedom, and the loss of ethics on social media are a series of examples of the disorder. Khasali (2018) referred to the current generation as the strawberry generation, which is described as an interesting generation, but fragile because it does not have the strength of mentality and thoughts and intact values to face the challenges of today. Based on the results of the study on the application of humanitarian values in the community, the whole is at a very high level. This shows that the FPK introduced by the Government has achieved some of the expected general goals despite facing the challenges of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era. The next discussion will prove more about the items in human values from a physical, emotional, spiritual and intellectual point of view.

Human Values**Physically**

1. Love a clean environment

The study found that 65 respondents (58.05 percent) strongly agree with a clean environment. While 41 respondents (36.6 percent) agree with a clean environment, 6 respondents (5.35 percent) are neutral. What is interesting is that no one among the respondents disagrees and strongly disagrees if the environment is not clean. This illustrates that all respondents are concerned about the environment being clean and always well-maintained. Refer to Table 7.

Jadual 7

Love the clean environment

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	6	5.35
Agree	41	36.6
Strongly agree	65	58.05
Amount	112	100

2. It doesn't matter if there are people around me who don't comply with the SOP in dealing with the spread of Covid-19.

The study found that 42 respondents (37.5 percent) strongly disagreed that there are members of the public who do not care about people who do not comply with the SOP in dealing with the spread of COVID-19. While 44 respondents (39.28 percent) said they did not agree. While 20 respondents (17.85 percent) took a neutral attitude. However, there are 4 respondents (3.57 percent) who agree and 2 respondents (1.8 percent) strongly agree. Refer to Table 8.

Table 8

It doesn't matter if there are people around me who don't comply with the SOP in dealing with the spread of Covid-19

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	42	37.5
Disagrees	44	39.28
Neutral	20	17.85
Agree	4	3.57
Strongly agree	2	1.8
Amount	112	100

3. Don't care much about cleanliness.

The study found that 72 respondents (64.28 percent) strongly disagreed with some attitudes of not caring about cleanliness. Followed by 31 respondents (27.67 percent) indicating their disagreement with this attitude, and 5 respondents (4.46 percent) were neutral. However, there are also 4 respondents (3.59 percent) who agree about indifference to cleanliness. Refer to Table 9.

Table 9

Don't care much about cleanliness

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	72	64.28
Disagrees	31	27.67
Neutral	5	4.46
Agree	4	3.59
Strongly agree	0	0
Amount	112	100

Emotion

1. Very easy to feel angry.

In addition, the study found that the majority of respondents, as many as 57 respondents (41.96 percent) showed a neutral attitude that they are very easily angry and 27 respondents (24.10 percent) disagreed. Next, there are 23 respondents (20.53 percent) who agree that they are very easily angry, 10 respondents (8.9 percent) strongly disagree and 5 respondents (4.49 percent) strongly agree that they are very easily angry. Table 10 shows the summary.

Table 10

Very Easy to get angry

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	10	8.92
Disagrees	27	24.10
Neutral	47	41.96
Agree	23	20.53
Strongly agree	5	4.49
Amount	112	100.0

2. Be confident that most of the people I deal with are honest and trustworthy.

Next, the study also showed that the majority of respondents, 50 people (44.64 percent) were neutral with confidence that most of the people they dealt with were honest and trustworthy. While 38 respondents (33.92 percent) agreed, followed by 13 respondents (11.6 percent) who disagreed, 11 respondents (9.86 percent) said they strongly agreed and none of the respondents said they strongly disagreed. See Table 11.

Table 11

Trusting That Most People Who Deal With Me Are Honest And Trustworthy

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	13	11.60
Neutral	50	44.64
Agree	38	33.92
Strongly agree	11	9.86
Amount	112	100.0

3. Aware of the development of current issues, especially at the global level.

Next, a total of 50 respondents (44.64 percent) agreed that they are sensitive to the development of current issues, especially at the global level. While 38 respondents (33.92 percent) were neutral, followed by 17 respondents (15.2 percent) who said they strongly agreed, followed by 5 respondents (4.46) who disagreed and only 2 respondents (1.78 percent) said they strongly disagreed. Table 12 shows a summary of respondents and percentages.

Table 12

Be aware of the development of current issues, especially at the global level

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	2	1.78
Disagrees	5	4.46
Neutral	38	33.92
Agree	50	44.64
Strongly agree	17	15.2
Amount	112	100.0

4. Feel sad and disappointed when reading the news of the death of a COVID-19 case in a country and see their regression.

The study found that 52 respondents (46.42 percent) agreed that they sometimes feel sad and disappointed when they read the news of covid 19 deaths in a country and see their setbacks. Followed by 35 respondents (31.27 percent) agreed, 23 respondents (13.0 percent) were neutral, and 1 respondent (0.89 percent) each said they disagreed and strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 13.

Table 13

Sometimes Feeling Sad and Disappointed When Reading the News of the Death of a COVID-19 Case in a Country and Seeing Their Backsliding

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.89
Disagrees	1	0.89
Neutral	23	20.53
Agree	52	46.42
Strongly agree	35	31.27
Amount	112	100.0

5. Love a Peaceful and Prosperous Life.

The study also found that the majority of respondents, 79 respondents (70.55 percent) strongly agreed that they love a peaceful and prosperous life. Followed by 30 respondents (26.78 percent) agreed, followed by neutral 3 respondents (2.67 percent) and none of the respondents (0 percent) showed an attitude of disagreement and strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 14.

Table 14

Love Peaceful And Prosperous Life

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	3	2.67
Agree	30	26.78
Strongly agree	79	70.55
Amount	112	100.0

6. Fun to solve other people's problems

The study found that 84 respondents (75 percent) strongly agreed that they enjoy being able to solve other people's problems. While 28 respondents (25 percent) agreed. What is interesting is that none of the respondents (0 percent) are neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree. Refer to Table 15.

Table 15

It's fun to solve other people's problems

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	0	0
Agree	28	25
Strongly agree	84	75
Amount	112	100.0

7. Sympathize with other people who are less fortunate than me even though they are of different religions, races and ethnicities.

The study found that 57 respondents (50.89 percent) strongly agree that they sympathize with people who are less fortunate despite different races, religions and ethnicities. While 42 respondents (37.5 percent) agreed, followed by 9 respondents (8.03 percent) were neutral, 3 respondents (2.67 percent) disagreed and 1 respondent (0.91 percent) strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 16.

Table 16

Sympathize with other people who are less fortunate than me even though they are of a different religion, race and ethnicity

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.91
Disagrees	3	2.67
Neutral	9	8.03
Agree	42	37.5
Strongly agree	57	50.89
Amount	112	100.0

8. Acting Cold and Too Considerate with Friends From Other Ethnicities.

The study found that 50 respondents (44.64 percent) did not agree that they were cold and too calculating with friends from other ethnicities. While 42 respondents (37.5 percent) strongly disagreed, 16 respondents (14.28 percent) were neutral, 3 respondents (2.67 percent) agreed and one respondent (0.91 percent) strongly agreed. Refer to Table 17.

Table 17

Being Cold And Too Considerate With Friends From Other Ethnicities

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	42	37.5
Disagrees	50	44.64
Neutral	16	14.28
Agree	3	2.67
Strongly agree	1	0.91
Amount	112	100.0

9. Aware of the development of current issues, especially at the global level.

The study found that 50 respondents (44.64 percent) agreed that they are sensitive to the development of current issues, especially at the global level. While 38 respondents (33.92 percent) were neutral, 17 respondents (15.2) strongly agreed, 5 respondents (4.46 percent) disagreed and only 2 respondents (1.78 percent) expressed strong disagreement. Refer to Table 18.

Table 18

Be aware of the development of current issues, especially at the global level

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	2	1.78
Disagrees	5	4.46
Neutral	38	33.92
Agree	50	44.64
Strongly agree	17	15.2
Amount	112	100.0

10. Not Being Able to be Themselves in a House/Room With Another Race

The study found that 36 respondents (32.14 percent) disagreed that they would not be able to be themselves living in a room or a house with another race. While respondents who are neutral and strongly disagree, there are 34 respondents each (30.35 percent). Followed by 6 respondents (5.35 percent) agree and 2 respondents (1.81 percent) strongly agree. Refer to Table 19.

Table 19

Will Not Be Able To Allow Myself To Be In A Room/House With Another Rac

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	34	30.35
Disagrees	36	32.14
Neutral	34	30.35
Agree	6	5.35
Strongly agree	2	1.81
Amount	112	100.0

11. Feel Uncomfortable when interacting with Other People

The study found that 52 respondents (46.425 percent) expressed a strong disagreement that they often feel uncomfortable when interacting with other races. While 41 respondents (36.60 percent) expressed disagreement, 16 respondents (20.6) were neutral, 3 respondents (2.7 percent) agreed and none of the respondents (0.0 percent) showed a strong agreement. Refer to Table 20.

Table 20

When I interact with other races, I always feel uncomfortable

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	52	46.42
Disagrees	41	36.60
Neutral	16	14.28
Agree	3	2.7
Strongly agree	0	0
Amount	112	100.0

12. Forgive and forget if insulted

The study found that 43 respondents (38.39 percent) were neutral to forgive and forget if they were insulted. While 32 respondents (28.57 percent) agreed, 22 respondents (19.64 percent) disagreed, 9 respondents (8.05 percent) strongly agreed and 6 respondents (5.35 percent) strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 21.

Table 21

Forgive and forget if insulted

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	6	5.35
Disagrees	22	19.64
Neutral	43	38.39
Agree	32	28.57
Strongly agree	9	8.05
Amount	112	100.0

13. Able to control my emotions when faced with disagreements with others

The study found that 48 respondents (42.85 percent) agreed that they are able to control their emotions when faced with disagreements with others. This was followed by 36 respondents (31.8 percent) being neutral, 18 respondents (20.6) strongly agree, 9 respondents (8.03 percent) disagree and only 1 respondent (0.91 percent) expressed a strong disagreement. Refer to Table 22.

Table 22

Able to control my emotions when faced with disagreements with others

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.91
Disagrees	9	8.03
Neutral	36	32.14
Agree	48	42.85
Strongly agree	18	16.07
Amount	112	100.0

14. No sympathy for any form of violence

The study found that 41 respondents (36.60 percent) strongly disagreed that they did not feel sympathy for any form of violence. While 34 respondents (30.35 percent) disagree, 15

respondents (13.39 percent) are neutral, 13 respondents (11.60 percent) agree and 9 respondents (8.06 percent) strongly agree. Refer to Table 23.

Table 23

No sympathy for any form of violence

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	41	36.60
Disagrees	34	30.35
Neutral	15	13.39
Agree	13	11.60
Strongly agree	9	8.06
Amount	112	100.0

15. My life is happier than others

The study found that the majority of respondents, 59 respondents (52.67 percent) were neutral that their lives were happier than others. While 23 respondents (20.53 percent) agreed, followed by 16 respondents (14.28 percent) disagreed, 10 respondents (8.95 percent) strongly disagreed and 4 respondents (3.57 percent) expressed strong disagreement. Refer to Table 24.

Table 24

My life is happier than others

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	4	3.57
Disagrees	16	14.28
Neutral	59	52.67
Agree	23	20.53
Strongly agree	10	8.95
Amount	112	100.0

16. I feel angry if others do not understand my wishes

The study found that a total of 48 respondents (42.85 percent) had a neutral stance towards arising among them feelings of anger if others do not understand their wishes. While 33 respondents (29.46 percent) disagree, followed by 20 respondents (17.85 percent) agree, 9 respondents (8.03 percent) strongly disagree and only 2 respondents (1.81 percent) strongly agree. Refer to Table 25.

Table 25

I feel angry if others do not understand my wishes

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	9	8.03
Disagrees	33	29.46
Neutral	48	42.85
Agree	20	17.85
Strongly agree	2	1.81
Amount	112	100.0

17. Appreciate the country's heritage

The study found that 53 respondents (47.32 percent) strongly agreed that they value the country's heritage. While 48 respondents (42.85 percent) agreed, followed by 11 respondents (9.83 percent) were neutral, none of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 26.

Table 26

I appreciate the country's heritage

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	11	9.83
Agree	48	42.85
Strongly agree	53	47.32
Amount	112	100.0

18. Have no interest in architecture

The study found that 44 respondents (39.28 percent) disagreed that they were not interested in architecture. While 29 respondents (25.89 percent) were neutral, followed by 26 respondents (23.21 percent) strongly disagreed, 10 respondents (8.92 percent) agreed and 3 respondents (2.7 percent) strongly agreed. Refer to the Table 27.

Table 27

I have no interest in architecture

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	26	23.21
Disagrees	44	39.28
Neutral	29	25.89
Agree	10	8.92
Strongly agree	3	2.7
Amount	112	100.0

19. Like to eat food at Mamak's Restaurant

The study found that 40 respondents (35.71 percent) were neutral that they like to eat food at Mamak's Restaurant. While 39 respondents (34.82 percent) agree, followed by 19 respondents (16.98 percent) strongly agree, 8 respondents (0.9 percent) disagree and 6 respondents (5.35 percent) strongly disagree. Refer to Table 28.

Jadual 28*I like to eat food at Mamak's Restaurant*

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	6	5.35
Disagrees	8	7.14
Neutral	40	35.71
Agree	39	34.82
Strongly agree	19	16.98
Amount	112	100.0

SPIRITUAL

1. Strong religious beliefs.

The study found that 48 respondents (42.85 percent) agreed that they have strong religious beliefs. While 36 respondents (32.14 percent) strongly agree, followed by 21 respondents (18.75 percent) who are neutral, 6 respondents (5.35 percent) strongly disagree and only 1 respondent (0.91 percent) disagrees. This summary can be seen in Table 29.

Table 29

Strong religious beliefs

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	6	5.35
Disagrees	1	0.91
Neutral	21	18.75
Agree	48	42.85
Strongly agree	36	32.14
Amount	112	100.0

2. Do good deeds earnestly

The study found that 53 respondents (47.32 percent) agreed that they do good practices earnestly. While 46 respondents (41.07 percent) strongly agree, followed by 12 respondents (10.71 percent) being neutral, 1 respondent (0.9 percent) strongly disagree and no one strongly disagreeing. Refer to Table 30.

Table 30

Doing good deeds earnestly

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.9
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	12	10.71
Agree	53	47.32
Strongly agree	46	41.07
Amount	112	100.0

3. If necessary, try to lie to others to get what they want.

In addition, it was found that 43 respondents (38.39 percent) disagreed that they tried to lie to others to get what they wanted. While 36 respondents (32.14 percent) strongly disagree, followed by 21 respondents (18.75 percent) neutral, 9 respondents (8.03 percent) agree and 3 respondents (2.69 percent) strongly agree. Refer to the Table 31.

Table 31

Try to lie to others to get what you want

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	36	32.14
Disagrees	43	38.39
Neutral	21	18.75
Agree	9	8.03
Strongly agree	3	2.69
Amount	112	100.0

4. When on vacation, prefer to go back to the village to visit their family.

The study found that 39 respondents (34.82 percent) agreed that they like to go back to the village to visit their family. While 37 respondents (33.03 percent) strongly agree, followed by 30 respondents (26.78 percent) being neutral, followed by 5 respondents (4.46 percent) disagree and only one respondent (0.91 percent) expressed a strong disagreement. Refer to the Table 32.

Table 32

When on vacation, I prefer to go back to my village to visit my family

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.91
Disagrees	5	4.46
Neutral	30	26.78
Agree	39	34.82
Strongly agree	37	33.03
Amount	112	100.0

5. Believe that whatever happens in life is a provision from God.

The study found that the majority of respondents, 52 respondents (46.42 percent) strongly agreed that they believe that whatever happens in life is a provision from God. Followed by 45 respondents (40.17 percent) who agreed, 9 respondents (8.07 percent) were neutral and 3 respondents (2.67 percent) who disagreed and strongly disagreed. Refer to the Table 33.

Table 33

I believe that whatever happens in life is a provision from God

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	3	2.67
Disagrees	3	2.67
Neutral	9	8.07
Agree	45	40.17
Strongly agree	52	46.42
Amount	112	100.0

6. Follow religious requirements in behavior

The study found that the majority of respondents, 55 respondents (49.10 percent) agreed that they would follow religious requirements in their behavior. While 31 respondents (27.67 percent) were neutral, followed by 22 respondents (19.67 percent) who expressed a strong

agreement and 2 respondents (1.78 percent) each who disagreed and strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 34.

Table 34
Following the will of religion in behavior

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	2	1.78
Disagrees	2	1.78
Neutral	31	27.67
Agree	55	49.10
Strongly agree	22	19.67
Amount	554	100.0

7. Respect the official religion of the country

Next, the study found that the majority of respondents, 79 respondents (70.53 percent) strongly agreed that they respect the country's official religion. While 25 respondents (22.32 percent) agreed, 8 respondents (5.6 percent) were neutral and none of the respondents said they disagreed or strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 35.

Table 35
Respecting the official religion of the country

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	8	7.15
Agree	25	22.32
Strongly agree	79	70.53
Amount	112	100.0

8. Visit parents

The study found that 67 respondents (59.82 percent) strongly agreed that they always visit their parents. Followed by 38 respondents (33.92 percent) agreed, 7 respondents (6.26 percent) were neutral and none of the respondents said they disagreed or strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 36.

Table 36
Visiting parents

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	7	6.26
Agree	38	33.92
Strongly agree	67	59.82
Amount	112	100.0

9. Sometimes feel that the progress of science and technology today is not good for religion
 The study found that 35 respondents (31.25 percent) were neutral towards the statement that the current progress in science and technology is not good for religion, followed by 32 respondents (28.57 percent) expressing disagreement. While 25 respondents (22.32 percent) strongly disagree, 16 respondents (14.28 percent) strongly agree and 4 respondents (3.58 percent) strongly agree. Refer to Table 37.

Table 37

Believe that the progress of science and technology today is not good for religion

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	25	22.32
Disagrees	32	28.57
Neutral	35	31.25
Agree	16	14.28
Strongly agree	4	3.58
Amount	112	100

10. Stay away from nightclubs.

The study found that the majority of respondents, 68 respondents (60.71 percent) stated that they strongly agree that they stay away from nightclubs. Followed by 22 respondents (19.64 percent) agree, 11 respondents (9.82 percent) are neutral, 8 respondents (7.16 percent) strongly disagree and 3 respondents (2.67 percent) disagree. Refer to Table 38.

Table 38

Stay away from nightclubs

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	8	7.16
Disagrees	3	2.67
Neutral	11	9.82
Agree	22	19.64
Strongly agree	68	60.71
Amount	112	100.0

11. Believe that moral decay has nothing to do with the advancement of science & technology
 The study found that 38 respondents (33.92 percent) were neutral to the statement that moral decay has nothing to do with the progress of science and technology, followed by 31 respondents (27.67 percent) who disagreed. While 18 respondents (16.07 percent) agreed, 139 respondents (11.60 percent) strongly disagreed and 12 respondents (10.74 percent) expressed strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 39.

Table 39

Believing that moral decay has nothing to do with advancement of science and technology

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	13	11.60
Disagrees	31	27.67
Neutral	38	33.92
Agree	18	16.07
Strongly agree	12	10.74
Amount	112	100.0

12. Making a financial loan at a conventional bank based on riba.

The study found that 43 respondents (38.39 percent) strongly disagreed with making financial loans at conventional banks based on riba. Followed by 32 respondents (28.57 percent) disagreed, 27 respondents (24.10 percent) were neutral, 7 respondents (6.25 percent) strongly agreed and 3 respondents (2.69 percent) strongly agreed. Refer to the Table 40.

Table 40

Making financial loans at conventional banks based on riba

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	43	38.39
Disagrees	32	28.57
Neutral	27	24.10
Agree	7	6.25
Strongly agree	3	2.69
Amount	112	100.0

Intellectual

1. Strive hard to achieve excellence.

The study found that 56 respondents (50 percent) agreed that they strive hard to achieve excellence. While 39 respondents (34.82 percent) strongly agree, followed by neutral 11 respondents (9.82 percent). As for the position of the respondents who said they strongly disagreed and disagreed, each had 3 respondents (2.67 percent). Refer to the Table 41.

Table 41

Strive hard to achieve excellence

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	3	2.67
Disagrees	3	2.67
Neutral	11	9.82
Agree	56	50
Strongly agree	39	34.82
Amount	112	100

2. Think about the consequences before taking action.

In addition, the study also found that 65 respondents (58.03 percent) agreed that they would think about the consequences before taking action. While 25 respondents (0.89 percent) did not agree and none of the respondents expressed strong disagreement. Refer to the Table 42.

Table 42

Think about the impact before taking Action

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	1	0.89
Neutral	25	22.32
Agree	65	58.03
Strongly agree	21	18.75
Amount	112	100

3. Physical development should be prioritized over self-development

The next study found that 34 respondents (30.35 percent) were neutral toward the statement that physical development should be prioritized over self-development. While 32 respondents (28.57 percent) agreed, 23 respondents (20.53 percent) disagreed, 18 respondents (3.1 percent) strongly agreed and 5 respondents (4.46 percent) strongly disagreed. Refer to the Table 43.

Table 43

Physical development should be prioritized over self-development

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	5	4.46
Disagrees	23	20.53
Neutral	34	30.35
Agree	32	28.57
Strongly agree	18	16.07
Amount	112	100

4. National laws and social policies should be changed to reflect the changing needs of the world

In addition, the study also found that 47 respondents (41.96 percent) agreed that the country's laws and social policies should be changed to reflect the changing needs of the world. While 34 respondents (30.35 percent) were neutral, 28 respondents (25 percent) strongly agreed, 2 respondents (1.78 percent) disagreed and only 1 respondent (0.89 percent) expressed strong disagreement. Refer to the Table 44.

Table 44

National laws and social policies should be changed to reflect the changing needs of the world

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.89
Disagrees	2	1.78
Neutral	34	30.35
Agree	47	41.96
Strongly agree	28	25
Amount	112	100

5. Follow local and international social, economic and political developments through the mass media

Next, the study also showed that 45 respondents (40.17 percent) agreed that they follow local and international social, economic and political developments through the mass media. While 36 respondents (32.14 percent) were neutral, followed by 25 respondents (22.32 percent) strongly agreed, 5 respondents (4.46 percent) disagreed and only one respondent (0.89 percent) strongly disagreed. See Table 45.

Table 45

Follow local and international social, economic and political developments through the mass media

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.89
Disagrees	5	4.46
Neutral	36	32.14
Agree	45	40.17
Strongly agree	25	22.32
Amount	112	100

6. Study to achieve a prosperous life in the future

The next study found that the majority of respondents, 70 respondents (62.5 percent) strongly agreed that they study to achieve a prosperous life in the future. While 37 respondents (33.03 percent) agreed, 5 respondents (4.46 percent) were neutral. Meanwhile, none of the respondents stated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 46.

Table 46

Study to achieve a prosperous life in the future

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	5	4.46
Agree	37	33.03
Strongly agree	70	62.5
Amount	112	100

7. Feel that it is enough to study up to the Bachelor's level

Next, the study also showed that 43 respondents (38.39 percent) were neutral that they felt it was enough to study up to the Bachelor's level. While 34 respondents (30.35 percent) disagreed, followed by 20 respondents (17.85 percent) who strongly disagreed, 11 respondents (9.82 percent) said they agreed and 4 respondents (3.57 percent) strongly agreed. See Table 47.

Table 47

Feeling that it is enough to study up to Bachelor's level

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	20	17.85
Disagrees	34	30.35
Neutral	43	38.39
Agree	11	9.82
Strongly agree	4	3.57
Amount	112	100

8. Can accept differences of opinion about something that happens in a society.

The next study found that 50 respondents (44.64 percent) agreed that they can accept differences of opinion about something that happens in a society. While 45 respondents (40.17 percent) were neutral, 17 respondents (15.17 percent) strongly agreed. However, none of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed. Refer to Table 48.

Table 48

Can accept differences of opinion about something that happens in a society

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	45	40.17
Agree	50	44.64
Strongly agree	17	15.17
Amount	112	100

9. Trust any information about an issue through television only

In addition, the study found that the majority of respondents, 57 respondents (50.89 percent) did not agree that they believed any information about an issue through television only. Followed by 24 respondents (21.42 percent) were neutral. While 21 respondents (18.75 percent) strongly disagree, 8 respondents (7.14 percent) agree and only 2 respondents (1.78 percent) strongly agree. Table 49 shows the summary.

Table 49

Trust any information about an issue through television only

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	21	18.75
Disagrees	57	50.89
Neutral	24	21.42
Agree	8	7.14

Strongly agree	2	1.78
Amount	112	100

10. The quality of a student lies only in academics

In addition, the study found that 49 respondents (43.75 percent) disagreed that the quality of a student only lies in academics. A total of 46 respondents (41.07 percent) strongly disagreed. Next, 12 respondents (10.71 percent) were neutral, 4 respondents (3.57 percent) agreed and only one respondent (0.89 percent) strongly agreed. Table 50 shows the summary.

Table 50

The quality of a student lies only in academics

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	46	41.07
Disagrees	49	43.75
Neutral	12	10.71
Agree	4	3.57
Strongly agree	1	0.89
Amount	112	100

11. Pay attention to the country's political development

The study found that 44 respondents (39.28 percent) were neutral in paying attention to the country's political development, followed by 41 respondents (36.6 percent) agreeing, 13 respondents (11.60 percent) disagreeing, 11 respondents (9.82 percent) strongly agreeing and 3 respondents (2.67 percent)) said strongly disagree. Refer to Table 51.

Table 51

Take note of the country's political development

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	3	2.67
Disagrees	13	11.60
Neutral	44	39.28
Agree	41	36.60
Strongly agree	11	9.82
Amount	112	100

12. Less caring about social problems

In addition, the study found that the majority of respondents, 51 respondents (45.53 percent) did not agree that they care less about social problems and 34 respondents (30.35 percent) were neutral. Next, 19 respondents (16.96 percent) strongly disagreed, 7 respondents (6.25 percent) agreed and only one respondent (0.89 percent) strongly agreed. Table 52 shows the summary.

Table 52

Lack of concern for social problems

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	19	16.96
Disagrees	51	45.53
Neutral	34	30.35
Agree	7	6.25
Strongly agree	1	0.89
Amount	112	100

13. Often speak using the mother tongue

The study found that 50 respondents (44.64 percent) agreed that they often speak using their mother tongue, followed by 36 respondents (32.14 percent) strongly agreed, 22 respondents (19.64 percent) were neutral, 4 respondents (3.57 percent) disagreed and none of the respondents said strongly do not agree. Refer to Table 53.

Table 53

Often speaking using the mother tongue

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	4	3.57
Neutral	22	19.64
Agree	50	44.64
Strongly agree	36	32.14
Amount	112	100

14. Need to choose a wise leader

In addition, the study found that the majority of respondents, 71 respondents (63.39 percent) strongly agreed that it is necessary to choose a wise leader and 38 respondents (33.92 percent) agreed. Next, 2 respondents (6.9 percent) were neutral, 1 respondent (0.89 percent) expressed strong disagreement and none of the respondents expressed disagreement. Table 54 shows the summary.

Table 54

Need to choose a wise leader

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	1	0.89
Disagrees	0	0
Neutral	2	1.78
Agree	38	33.92
Strongly agree	71	63.39
Amount	112	100

15. Having problems in financial management

The study found that 45 respondents (40.17 percent) were neutral in expressing their stance on whether they had problems in financial management or not, followed by 29 respondents (25.89 percent) who disagreed, 21 respondents (18.75 percent) agreed, 11 respondents (9.82

percent) strongly agreed and 6 respondents (5.35 percent) said they strongly disagree. Refer to Table 55.

Table 55

Having problems in financial management

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	6	5.35
Disagrees	29	25.89
Neutral	45	40.17
Agree	21	18.75
Strongly agree	11	9.82
Amount	112	100

16. Work in a productive direction and contribute to personal and family finances

Next, the study also showed that 55 respondents (49.10 percent) strongly agreed that working towards being productive and contributing to personal and family finances. While 36 respondents (32.14 percent) agreed, followed by 16 respondents (14.28 percent) who were neutral, 5 respondents (5.56 percent) said they disagreed and none of the respondents stated that they strongly disagreed. See Table 56.

Table 56

Strive in a productive direction and contribute to personal and family finances

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagrees	0	0
Disagrees	5	4.46
Neutral	16	14.28
Agree	36	32.14
Strongly agree	55	49.10
Amount	112	100

Discussion

Based on the findings of the study above, the researcher found that the majority of respondents instill human values based on NPE in producing prosperous people who are nurtured through educational efforts. The study shows that the respondents have the competitiveness to contribute to the family, society and country.

Referring to the first aspect which is Physical or the physical aspect of a person such as the body that needs to be maintained to achieve well-being of life, the study found that respondents have a high attitude toward taking care of physical health when referring to the findings that the majority of respondents are very concerned about the environment and a clean life. In fact, no one among the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed if the environment and life were not clean. This clearly shows that the majority of respondents attach importance to a clean environment and a clean life as well as giving health to their bodies. Similarly, the majority of respondents are very sensitive to the people around them who do not comply with the SOP in dealing with the spread of Covid-19.

This finding is consistent with previous research by Ismail, S. (2015) who said that care from a physical point of view is important. This is said because the intelligence of the mind, thinking, spirituality and so on cannot be realized or its potential can be used optimally if the human body is not in the best condition.

Referring to the second aspect, which is emotion, the findings of the study show that the majority of respondents have high emotional stability whether it involves their problems, or other people's problems, whether it is the local community or the international community. This shows that the concept of a successful person applied by respondents through emotion is also given attention and it is in line with the study of Noordin (1993); Salleh (2008) stating that glory, inner strength or emotion is a yardstick to determine the level of a person or a nation and it needs to be balanced between physical, emotional and spiritual. The balance of emotional and spiritual development is very important to be emphasized in NPE through the application of moral values across the curriculum. The principle of trust becomes a priority in NPE when knowledge is linked to a strong spirituality. With that, a sense of faith and piety will arise which can indirectly improve a person's personality

The findings of the study also show that the respondents are aware that they are so in love with a prosperous and peaceful life for the sake of the country's stability. This situation will not be achieved except through how to manage the emotions of each person. In the findings of the study, it is seen that the respondents can control the feeling of anger and even always help and open their chest by forgiving when faced with certain situations, especially those involving relationships between people. In fact, the majority of respondents did not show feelings of embarrassment or discomfort and instead felt confident when dealing with strangers even though they were of different races and ethnicities.

In addition, respondents also have a feeling of compassion and sympathy for other people who are afflicted by misfortune and are less fortunate such as COVID-19 and other misfortunes even though they are of different religions, races and ethnicities. In the meantime, the findings of the study found that the respondents were very sensitive to the development of current issues, especially at the global level. This is said to be so because the respondents know that people are always plagued by depression due to unstable emotions and will face physical, spiritual and intellectual problems due to their unstable emotions.

While the third aspect is spiritual or spiritual. This aspect is emphasized in religious beliefs and practices. Each religion has its practice to build a better or stronger spiritual condition and the strengthening of human spirituality is something that is advocated by all religions and the main elements in NPE. This aspect is emphasized because a healthy spiritual state will provide well-being to a person.

The findings of the study found that the respondents' spirituality does not only involve demands on their personal lives, but it also involves the rights they need to exercise against their family, society and country. In matters related to personal behavior matters, the findings of the study found that the majority of respondents were guided by religious ideas in their behavior and they tried to implement all good practices earnestly. For them, without strong religious beliefs, their lives are considered uninteresting. In fact, they believe that whatever

happens in life is a provision from God. With this, they stay away from things that are forbidden in religion such as having fun in nightclubs and so on.

Apart from that, the study also found that they believe that moral decay has something to do with the progress of science & technology. This is said to be so because they think that the progress of science and technology now sometimes gives good to religion. From the point of view of financial practices and property, the majority of respondents do not make financial loans at conventional banks based on *riba* because such acts are forbidden in religion, especially for followers of Islam.

In matters related to family and society, the findings of the study found that respondents were not encouraged to lie to others to get what they wanted because this is forbidden in religion. In the meantime, to show family responsibility, the majority of respondents prefer to go on vacation by going back to the village to visit their families, especially their parents. In national life, the study found that the respondents highly respect the official religion of the country, which is Islam as the federal religion. This clearly proves that the success of someone who holds the title of Muslim does not only depend on his efforts and strength, it also requires good and strong spiritual strength.

While the intellectual aspect, the findings of the study found that the respondents prioritized one of the main branches of philosophy, which is epistemology. They are aware that the role in creating and increasing intelligence and thinking is one of the most important tasks for humans. The presence of this principle of consciousness will strengthen the human mind and expand it. Therefore, the study found that the respondents are trying hard to achieve academic excellence in order to achieve a prosperous life in the future even though there is only a small part among them who feel that they have studied enough up to the Bachelor's level only. But what is important for them is that self-development should be prioritized over physical development. It is said that they believe that the quality of a student is not only based on academics but involves other aspects as found in the philosophy of NPE. Furthermore, they do not forget and respect their mother tongue. This illustrates that the intellectual aspect is one of the important characteristics of human nature and life that should be given attention in the education system in Malaysia.

Excellence from an intellectual point of view is not only seen from an epistemological point of view, but it also refers to the construction of a more creative mind, which is more critical and sharper in order to achieve a prosperous and happy life. So one of the ways is with good financial management. Based on the findings of the study above, most respondents are seen to be able to manage their finances well although some are less confident to manage it on their own. However, when looking at the seriousness shown by the respondents, they always strive in a productive direction in order to contribute to their personal and family finances.

In making a decision in life, the respondents are seen to be quite open in facing differences of opinion about something that happens in a society and is acceptable in that society. At the same time, they are seen to always consider the consequences before taking any action. Therefore, the study found that respondents follow and are very concerned about local and international social, economic and political developments through the mass media, but they

do not just believe any information about an issue through television alone but through various social media channels.

Among the things emphasized by respondents on an issue is the need for transformation in terms of laws and social policies of the country to reflect the changing needs of the world, including the importance of choosing wise leaders in a country.

Overall from the findings of the study, it was found that through NPE or the P.E.S.I. concept, it is possible to create a person who is holistic and balanced in terms of personal, social and divine aspects. After going through every aspect and main element which is Physical, Emotional, Spiritual and Intellectual, it will definitely give birth to a person with knowledge, skills, noble character, responsibility and the ability to achieve personal well-being and contribute to harmony and prosperity of society and the country in facing challenges of the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Conclusion

The formation of human values is the main thing that needs to be shouldered by every individual in developing a society. The reinforcement of good values has a great influence and impact on the development of society in Malaysia. It is an invaluable contribution to community building in ensuring that human values can be applied to form identity and ethics among them. The revelation of the unity between the physical, emotional and spiritual in human beings gives them a very useful strength. At least the unity of P.E.S.I. can act to stop the spread of negative symptoms to a serious level and can destroy human civilization, especially in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

In addition, the balance of P.E.S.I. invites awareness among the community about universal values that successfully unite human civilizations from different cultural backgrounds. A deep awareness of universal human values helps foster understanding in a society. This awareness has a high educational value in forming a good heart in a society that has multiple races, religions, languages, and cultures. All parties involved including family institutions, education, government, non-government agencies and the community need to join hands and not just point the finger at one party. This is because the rise and fall of a country and society depends on the young generation that will drive the country in the future. Thus, a truly quality generation will guarantee the development and excellence of the country and vice versa.

In summary, the results of this study prove that the level of application of human values in society is at a very high level and at the same time can form an outstanding personality. This study also indirectly shows the relevance of the balance of P.E.S.I. in forming good values among people of various religious backgrounds. The results of this study also reject the view of a few parties who claim that social symptoms occur as a result of the National Philosophy of Education (NPE) which is not relevant to be applied in society. This study also proves that there is a wide space to cultivate and shape the personality of the community through the application of human values based on NPE. Therefore, NPE is important in shaping the personality of people with human values that consist of various races and religions.

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