

**KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 15 JUN 2016 (RABU)**

Bil	Tajuk	Akhbar
1.	Teknologi 'Remote Sensing' Sistem GIS tingkat pengurusan tanaman padi	BERNAMA
2.	Gempa sederhana berlaku di Jayapura, Indonesia	BERNAMA
3.	Tiada DNA babi dalam mi segera	Harian Metro
4.	Democratising STEM education to boost enrolment	New Straits Times

BERITA ONLINE
BERNAMA.COM
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Teknologi 'Remote Sensing', Sistem GIS Tingkat Pengurusan Tanaman Padi

SUNGAI BESAR, 14 Jun (Bernama) -- Sistem Pengurusan Tanaman Padi Berteraskan Teknologi Penderiaan Jauh (remote sensing) dan Sistem Maklumat Geografi (GIS) berjaya meningkatkan kualiti mutu perkhidmatan kerajaan dalam pengurusan aktiviti tanaman padi yang lebih cepat, mudah dan tepat.

[Menteri Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi \(Mosti\) Datuk Seri Madius Tangau](#) berkata teknologi yang diperkenalkan sejak 1980-an itu nyata membantu kerajaan menganggar hasil pengeluaran padi negara seterusnya merancang import beras negara bagi setiap tahun dengan lebih efisien.

"Sistem ini dibangunkan untuk membantu mengenal pasti kawasan berpotensi untuk tanaman padi dengan menggunakan imej satelit penderiaan jauh beresolusi tinggi.

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Gempa Sederhana Berlaku Di Jayapura, Indonesia



KUALA LUMPUR, 15 Jun (Bernama) -- Gema bumi berukuran 5.2 pada skala Richter berlaku di barat daya Jayapura, Indonesia pada pukul 6.09 pagi tadi.

Menurut [Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia](#), pusat gegaran ialah 378 kilometer dari Irian Jaya dan 2,401 kilometer dari Semporna, Sabah.

Ia tidak mendatangkan kejadian tsunami.

-- BERNAMA

KERATAN AKHBAR
HARIAN METRO (RANGKUMAN) MUKA SURAT 48
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Tiada DNA babi dalam mi segera

Putrajaya: Produk mi segera Remyeon tidak mengandungi bahan meragukan dan pemegang sijil halal Korean Muslim Federation (KMF) yang sah sehingga kini.

Bahagian Hab Halal Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) dalam kenyataan yang dimuat naik dalam laman Facebook (FB) berkata, pengesahan itu berdasarkan siasatan yang dilakukan KMF beberapa bulan lalu.

Katanya, ketika ini KMF adalah satu-satunya badan pensijilan halal Korea yang diiktiraf JAKIM.

"KMF mendakwa syarikat pengeluar patuh dan komited terhadap piawaian prosedur yang ditetapkan, malah pemantauan secara berkala turut dilaksanakan terhadap semua industri di Korea yang diberikan sijil halal oleh KMF.

"Kenyataan ini diperkukuhkan dan turut disokong hasil laporan analisis Jabatan Kimia Malaysia yang mendapati tiada DNA babi dikesan dalam produk berkenaan," katanya.

Ini adalah kali ketiga Bahagian Hab Halal JAKIM mengeluarkan kenyataan berhubung viral mi segera Remyeon yang dikatakan tidak halal, iaitu pada 10 April dan keduanya pada 10 Mei lalu berikutan isu ini sentiasa disebarikan melalui laman sosial.

"Sila semak senarai badan pensijilan halal luar negara yang diiktiraf di laman sesawang www.halal.gov.my atau melalui aplikasi telefon pintar MyJakim," katanya.

Democratising STEM education to boost enrolment

UNMET TARGETS: Make STEM and TVET more appealing and available to all

IN a math class on measurement, a few students can be called out to the front and have their heights compared. Or they can go out to the fields to find and categorise plants and animals during a Science class. Perhaps, they could compete in a game of blow the coin to learn about the Bernoulli principle. The possibilities for creative teachers to create an exciting environment for Mathematics and Science lessons are endless.

Contrast this with the practice of feeding students with concepts and theories, and later test them on how well they can churn out the information in examinations. There are debates that such approach, by design, favours students with certain learning patterns and tendencies.

In particular (although there are distribution along the continuum of learning tendencies in boys and girls), girls, who are more attentive and can sit still, do better under such settings compared with boys, who are known to be more restless and hands-on.

Of the two approaches, which practice is more common in our schools? Are our teachers or even parents open to exploratory experiments that are usually marked "don't do this at home?"

I reminisce about my school-going days. During Science and Mathematics classes, those who sat in front would be the ones who listened. Or maybe they were daydreaming; I never knew.

The rest, at the back of the class, usually ended up talking or giggling, obvious signs that they were disinterested. The only time when everyone seemed excited was during the lesson on the human reproductive system in Form Three Science class.

The Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM) has recently launched a report on the state of science and technology (S&T) in the country and one of the areas of concern is the enrolment in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields at the upper secondary level.

Despite the national target for the science-art enrolment ratio to be 60:40, achieving this has been a constant struggle.

We have never met this target set in 1967. Have we not been able to figure out the solution to this 50-year-old problem?

This problem isn't purely about the education system. It's an economic issue, too. Science and technology are the hallmarks of a na-

tion's progress.

The solution to many of the country and world's problems, such as climate change, food security and water scarcity, require ingenuity, innovation and knowledge in STEM.

The ASM report quotes a national study on the human capital needs in S&T, which states that we need a million workers in these fields by 2020.

Our low level of innovation, and the fact that we have always been technology adopters rather than shapers or creators, owe a lot to our dire shortage of STEM human capital.

Much has been argued about the conundrum we're in, from teaching approaches to the lack of proper learning infrastructure.

In addition, subjects in the STEM cluster have always been perceived by students as a challenging field of study.

But another worrying factor is the view that STEM is for students at both ends of the performance curve, a perception that is pronounced during the transition from the lower to the upper secondary level. High achievers are grouped into STEM streams, including those sent to elite boarding schools, while poor-performers are led into technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges.

What does this mean for those in the middle? In a society fixated on exam performance and university entrance, students who aren't confident of doing well in Science subjects will choose not to enrol in STEM to maintain their grades. The way incentives are designed for schools and head teachers may have aggravated this situation.

We should break the stereotypes at both ends of this spectrum: the top end STEM stream normally associated with high flyers and TVET normally associated with the non-academically inclined. Both the streams must be made more appealing and available to all, in other words democratising STEM education.

First, because there is a certain level of math and science proficiency required for students to cope in the STEM stream, we must address the issue of low proficiency in these subjects, beginning from the lower levels of education and the lack of thinking and problem-solving skills among them.

Secondly, we must get rid of the misconception that non-academically inclined is synonymous with poor academic performance and eliminate the stigma attached to TVET. These are important, lest we will have to settle with unmet targets for many more years to come.

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