

**KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN**  
**TARIKH: 2 MEI 2015 (SABTU)**

| <b>Bil</b> | <b>Tajuk</b>                                                            | <b>Akhbar</b>   |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.         | Ministry in push for acculturation of Science, Technology, Innovation   | The Borneo Post |
| 2.         | Victims seeking CyberSecurity's assistance in unlocking corrupted files | The Star        |
| 3.         | Ujian HPLC kesan sarang burung walet palsu                              | Berita Harian   |



Malaysian astronaut Datuk Dr Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor (right) joined by Chief Minister Datuk Seri Musa Aman (centre) and Deputy Chief Minister Tan Sri Joseph Pairin Kitingan on MOSTI's stage.

## Ministry in push for acculturation of Science, Technology, Innovation

**TAMBUNAN:** The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) said it would continue to aggressively implement the awareness program and acculturation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and not be bound in classrooms to ensure that the interest of the public, especially among the youngsters towards STI remained vibrant and strong.

This is in line with the recent the government's move to refurbish 3,000 secondary school laboratories across the country starting this year to allow the teaching and learning of science more effectively.

In conjunction with the launch of this year's state-level Pesta

Kaamatan celebrations at the Pisompuruan Square here yesterday, MOSTI organized a creativity carnival and Science4U program which was launched on April 1.

The program featured an exhibition on R&D products by the various government departments and agencies such as the National Science Centre, and Meteorological Department, aside from the special appearance by national astronaut Datuk Dr Sheikh Muszaphar at the Pesta Kaamatan main stage.

A workshop and competition were also held, and participated by 400 students and four schools, namely SMK Tambunan, SMK Nambayan, Marki St Theresa and SK Pekan Tambunan.



## Victims seeking CyberSecurity's assistance in unlocking corrupted files

**PETALING JAYA:** Earlier this year, **CyberSecurity Malaysia** received a report from a company which said its computers had been attacked with ransomware.

The company's computers were infected for a few weeks before it sought help from CyberSecurity Malaysia out of desperation.

The complainant said that many of the company's important files had suddenly been encrypted or "locked" and could no longer be opened.

"Due to this, many of our crucial files have been infected and this led to our company's operations being affected.

"I sought technical assistance to help us regain access to these files," said the employee whose identity was kept anonymous.

Another case shared by the agency was a complaint by an individual user who found his computer infected with the same malware.

"When I switched on my computer, there was a pop-up message on my screen.

"The pop-up message said that my files were encrypted and I had to pay ransom money to decrypt the files and regain access.

"The ransom money demanded was in bitcoins.

"I do not want to lose my files but I am not able to do anything about it," said the user, who added that there was a timer on the pop-up message which gave him a deadline to make the payment.

Bitcoins are a form of digital currency, created and held electronically.

CyberSecurity Malaysia chief executive Dr Amirudin Abdul Wahab said it had received 15 reports from affected Malaysians so far this year.



**Debugging the threat:** CyberSecurity according to Amirudin had been receiving reports from affected Malaysians.

In January alone, it received four reports from Malaysians whose devices were infected, of which two were companies and two individual users. In comparison, there were three cases last year, and just two cases in 2013.

He warned victims never to follow the payment instructions but contact Cyber999 for assistance instead.

He also urged smartphone users to be vigilant.

"Internet users should have up-to-date anti-virus software and not click on unsolicited web links in e-mails," he said.

Questions or reports can be sent to [cyber999@cybersecurity.my](mailto:cyber999@cybersecurity.my) or [mycert@mycert.org.my](mailto:mycert@mycert.org.my) or call 1-300-88-2999 (during business hours) or 019-266 5850.



## Ujian HPLC kesan sarang burung walet palsu

**SIRIM** bangunkan  
teknologi  
lebih mudah  
bantu peniaga uji  
ketulenan produk

Sejarah sarang burung yang dijadikan juadah sudah dicatatkan lebih 1,000 tahun lalu di China. Dalam buku *Extreme Cuisine*, tulisan Jerry Hopkins yang memetik kajian Profesor Biokimia di Universiti Hong Kong, Yun Cheung Kong menyatakan bahawa sarang burung dijadikan hidangan sejak zaman Dinasti Ming lagi.

Malah, pada awal pemerintahan Dinasti Ming, panglimanya memulakan tujuh perjalanan meredah 'Lautan Selatan' termasuk untuk mencari sumber baharu bagi sarang burung itu di tempat lain.

Sejarah juga mencatatkan perjalanan kapal dagang China di lautan yang sama sekitar kurun ke-18 dan ke-19, bertujuan berdagang sarang burung dan beberapa lagi hasil terma-suk sirip ikan yu dan lada hitam.

### Kaya pelbagai khasiat

Umum mengetahui khasiat sarang walet yang diperbuat daripada air liur burung yang mempunyai ciri fizikal kaki pendek, meluncur, tidak menenggek seperti burung lain serta memakan serangga sambil terbang. Antara khasiatnya sehingga menyebabkan permintaan tinggi adalah ia mampu menambah tenaga, meningkatkan imunisasi badan dan makanan tambahan untuk kecantikan. Ia banyak digunakan dalam perubatan tradisional Cina.

Disebabkan khasiatnya, permintaan terhadap sarang burung yang boleh dimakan ini juga tinggi. Kajian bertajuk *Habitat Sebenar dan Persekitaran Sesuai, Faktor Mempengaruhi Kejayaan Pengeluaran Sarang Burung Boleh Dimakan di Malaysia* yang disiarkan dalam *Jurnal Penyelidikan Pertanian Asia*, Mac 2014, menganggarkan perniagaan sarang burung di dunia bernilai RM10 bilion. Bagaimanapun, bekalan bahan itu masih kurang 50 peratus berbanding permintaan global.

Harga dan permintaan tinggi terhadap sarang burung yang boleh dimakan ini menyebabkan ada sesetengah pihak dikesan menipu dengan menggunakan bahan lain menggantikan sarang burung asli.

Lebih memeranjatkan, kulit babi, agar-agar dan rumpai laut, antara bahan yang diguna bagi menggantikan sarang burung asli oleh pihak tidak bertanggungjawab yang mahu meraih keuntungan dengan cara yang tidak betul.

Menyedari hal ini, sekumpulan penyelidik dari Bahagian Kosmetik dan Produk Semula Jadi, Pusat Penyelidikan Bioteknologi Perindustrian Industri, **SIRIM Berhad**, berjaya menghasilkan teknologi yang mampu mengesan ketulenan sarang burung yang boleh dimakan.

Penyelidik kumpulan itu, S Thavamanitchevi, berkata projek berkenaan bertujuan membangunkan ujian standard mengesan kadar asid sialik dalam sarang burung di Malaysia yang membolehkan pengeksport dan pengguna mendapat faedah daripadanya.

Sarang burung dari Malaysia antara yang paling berkualiti di dunia. Sarang burung ini diperolehi daripada dua sumber iaitu gua atau rumah burung. Ujian makmal membuktikan sarang burung sangat kaya dengan protein, karbohidrat, asid amino dan garam mineral.

Di Malaysia, sarang burung didapati antaranya di sekitar Sitiawan, Teluk Intan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Terengganu, Parit Buntar, Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, Kuantan, Muar, Segamat, Tangkak, Melaka, Tanjung Karang, Sabak Bernam dan Taiping.

Sebaik sarang diambil dari gua atau rumah yang disediakan, ia dibersihkan sebelum dihantar ke kedai untuk



jualan. Jutaan sarang burung dari gua dan rumah burung di Malaysia, Indonesia dan Thailand dieksport untuk kegunaan masyarakat Cina di seluruh dunia dengan Taiwan, Hong Kong dan China sebagai pembeli terbesar.

### Raih keuntungan mudah

"Asid sialik adalah bentuk utama karbohidrat (sembilan peratus) yang terkandung dalam sarang burung. Peningkatan permintaan sarang burung turut menyebabkan pihak yang tidak bertanggungjawab memasarkan sarang burung tidak asli bagi meraih keuntungan. Justeru, kajian analitikal yang lebih berkesan dibangunkan untuk mengesan keaslian sarang burung.

"Ujian sedia ada memerlukan banyak sampel dan langkah pra-pemrosesan sarang burung (hydrolysed dan derivatization) terpaksa dilakukan sebelum analisis dilakukan. Kajian kami membolehkan ujian sama dijalankan tanpa memerlukan ba-

nyak sampel Walaupun sampel antara 0.5 gram hingga 5 gram, ia juga boleh dikesan," katanya.

Beliau berkata, teknologi pengesanan yang dibangunkan itu boleh digunakan di makmal. Ia menggunakan kaedah ujian HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography). Kaedah ini juga boleh digunakan sebagai Malaysian Standard.

Menerusi kajian itu, SIRIM mendapat kerjasama Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) dan Jabatan Veterinar, manakala dari segi kewangan Kementerian Pertanian banyak membantu.

"Pengesanan produk ini ada di pasaran tetapi kaedah yang digunakan berlainan. Kaedah pengesanan asid sialik yang dibangunkan ini belum digunakan di pasaran," katanya.

Dengan ada teknologi itu, katanya, pengimport dan peniaga serta pengguna boleh menguji ketulenan produk sarang burung dalam tempoh singkat serta mudah. SIRIM turut menawarkan kemudahan itu kepada mana-mana pihak yang berminat.



Sarang burung layang-layang atau walet mempunyai pelbagai khasiat dan nilai yang tinggi dalam pasaran.

