

KERATAN AKHBAR-AKHBAR TEMPATAN
TARIKH: 24 OGOS 2016 (RABU)

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KERATAN AKHBAR
HARIAN METRO (SETEMPAT) MUKA SURAT 40
TARIKH: 24 OGOS 2016 (RABU)

Jenayah siber di tahap 'kritikal'

Kuala Lumpur: Jumlah kes mangsa jenayah siber berada di tahap 'kritikal' apabila sebanyak 5,144 kes jenayah siber direkodkan sejak Januari sehingga 30 Julai lalu.

Berdasarkan statistik Cyber Security Malaysia (CSM) kebanyakan kes dilaporkan membabitkan penipuan dan pencerobohan maklumat.

Malah, Menteri Sains Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI) Datuk Seri Panglima Madius Tangau tidak menolak kemungkinan jumlah kes akan terus meningkat sehingga mencecah 10,000 kes menjelang akhir tahun ini.

Beliau berkata, evolusi teknologi semakin berkembang dan canggih digunakan sebagai saluran untuk melakukan jenayah berke-
naan.

"Selain itu kurangnya kesedaran masyarakat terhadap ancaman keselamatan siber dilihat sebagai faktor



MADIUS

utama mendorong kepada peningkatan kes terbabit yang dilaporkan kepada pihak berkuasa," katanya pada sidang media selepas merasmikan Persidangan The Disaster Recovery Institute (DRI) Kuala Lumpur, di sini, semalam.

Madius berkata, pelbagai langkah diambil kerajaan bagi mengatasi jenayah itu termasuk mengadakan kempen memberi penerangan kepada masyarakat berhubung ancaman keselamatan siber.

"Masih ramai kalangan masyarakat yang tidak menyedari kepentingan keselamatan siber berikutan impaknya tidak dapat dilihat dengan begitu jelas, sekali gus menyebabkan orang ramai memandang rendah masalah ini.

"Sikap ini menyebabkan ramai pihak sama ada individu mahupun syarikat menjadi mangsa jenayah siber berikutan mereka tidak mengetahui langkah keselamatan siber yang perlu diambil ketika menggunakan Internet," katanya.

Beliau turut menyeru orang ramai yang menjadi mangsa jenayah siber tampil membuat laporan kepada pihak berkuasa.

"Melalui CSM, kami mewujudkan pusat panggilan dikenali sebagai Cyber999 bagi membolehkan orang ramai membuat aduan membabitkan jenayah siber termasuk kes penipuan dan pencerobohan maklumat," katanya.



Kesungguhan Politik Perlu Ditingkatkan Untuk Cegah Perubahan Iklim - Pakar

KUALA LUMPUR, 23 Ogos (Bernama) -- Usaha mencegah perubahan paras laut dan iklim global pada masa akan datang memerlukan kesungguhan politik lebih padu dalam mengubah keputusan yang telah dibuat tentang pelepasan gas rumah hijau, kata penerima Hadiah Tinker-Muse bagi Sains dan Dasar mengenai Antartika 2016, Prof Robert DeConto.

DeConto, profesor di University of Massachusetts-Amherst, Amerika Syarikat, berkata keputusan yang telah dibuat itu, walaupun amat penting bagi mencegah perubahan iklim, bukanlah berdasarkan sepenuhnya kepada penghakiman seseorang individu.

"Sekiranya terlibat dengan politik tempatan atau kebangsaan, seseorang itu perlulah bersikap proaktif apabila mengundi bagi memastikan kita tidak terus menggunakan laluan yang boleh mencemarkan atmosfera dengan gas rumah hijau kerana ia merupakan laluan yang berbahaya," katanya kepada pemberita selepas majlis penyampaian hadiah itu.

Hadiah berkenaan disampaikan kepada DeConto oleh Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pemilih Hadiah Tinker-Muse, Peter Barrett, dan presiden Yayasan Tinker, Renate Rennie, pada Mesyuarat Dua Tahun Sekali Jawatankuasa Sainifik mengenai Penyelidikan Antartika (SCAR) dan Persidangan Sains Terbuka ke-34 di sini Selasa.

Bertemakan 'Antarctica in the Global Earth System: From The Poles to The Tropics', persidangan itu berlangsung di Pusat Konvensyen Kuala Lumpur (KLCC) dari Sabtu hingga 30 Ogos dan dihadiri lebih 900 peserta dari 40 negara.

DeConto dipilih sebagai penerima Hadiah Tinker-Muse sebagai pengiktirafan terhadap sumbangan cemerlang beliau selama 15 tahun berkaitan iklim di Antartika pada masa lepas dan masa akan datang serta kerana penyelidikannya yang menggabungkan data geologi dan pemodelan bagi mendedahkan akibat yang mungkin timbul hingga membawa kepada peningkatan paras laut berikutan kecairan lembar ais pada masa akan datang.

"Saya buat kajian tentang lembar ais dan bagaimana ia mengalami perubahan pada masa lepas dan apa yang mungkin dilakukannya pada masa akan datang. Sebarang perubahan yang berlaku terhadap lembar ais bermakna ais boleh masuk ke dalam lautan dan apabila ais masuk ke dalam lautan, ia akan cair dan meningkatkan paras laut global.

"Ini adalah isu global yang sangat penting dan berpotensi menjadi suatu masalah pada masa akan datang berikutan pelepasan gas rumah hijau dan pemanasan global. Oleh itu, kami bimbang tentang masa depan Antartika kerana sekiranya lembar ais menjadi cair, ia akan memberi kesan terhadap bandar di tepian pantai dan negara bertanah rendah," katanya.

DeConto berkata beliau juga bimbang tentang air lautan yang menjadi suam serta kemasukan berterusan gas rumah hijau ke dalam atmosfera yang boleh mewujudkan tahap kepanasan udara di bahagian atas lembar ais dan menyebabkannya mula cair di bahagian atas hinggalah ke bahagian bawah.

"Seterusnya, apabila terdapat begitu banyak air di atas lembar ais yang besar, keadaan itu boleh mempengaruhi dinamik serta alirannya ke dalam lautan. Maka, kami amat bimbang tentang pemanasan lautan dan udara. Anda boleh bayangkan sendiri bagaimana keadaannya apabila terdapat serangan dari atas dan bawah," kata beliau.

Dianjurkan Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi, Malaysia adalah negara Asia pertama yang menjadi tuan rumah Mesyuarat Dua Tahun Sekali SCAR dan Persidangan Sains Terbuka.

-- BERNAMA



Press Releases

RAISING THE PROFILE OF WOMEN ANTARCTIC RESEARCHERS - WIKIBOMB EVENT

Wednesday 24/08/2016

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug 24 (Bernama) -- Women Antarctic Researchers were celebrated in a special occasion namely "*Women in Antarctic-Wikibomb Event*" which was held in conjunction with 34th SCAR Biennial Meetings including the 2016 Open Science Conference, 20-30 August 2016.

This is an international effort lead by Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to increase the visibility of these leading and influential role models and as an effort to stimulate girls around the world to pursue science careers.

Leading up to this event, the SCAR invited the community to nominate influential female Antarctic researchers and those involved in supporting research, both past and present to be included on Wikipedia (called a Wikibomb). The response was huge, with 170 nominations from 30 countries. A dedicated team of volunteers, led by Australian Scientist Jan Strugnell and Wikipedia expert Thomas Shafee, has been working to create and update more than 100 referenced biographies to Wikipedia, the world's largest encyclopaedia. These biographies of these outstanding role models which include Malaysian researchers, Dr Siti Aisah Alias from National Antarctic Research Centre were launched at this event.

SCAR, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, is a committee of ICSU, the International Council for Science, and it is charged with the initiation, promotion and coordination of scientific research in Antarctica. (www.scar.org).

Malaysia is the first Asian country to host the SCAR Biennial Meetings and Open Science Conference. These meetings draw world-wide attention to Antarctic issues and provide an opportunity for scientists from various disciplines and countries to present their work, establish networking and become more involved in SCAR science activities.

SCAR meets every two years to conduct its administrative business at the SCAR Delegates Meeting. The Biennial SCAR Meeting includes three sets of meetings that occur consecutively in even numbered years.

SOURCE: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)

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Fighting Climate Change Demands Stronger Political Will - Expert

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Pic: news.yale.edu

KUALA LUMPUR: The future of the global sea level and climate change demands stronger political will to enact change on decisions made on greenhouse emissions, says 2016 Tinker-Muse Prize for Science and Policy on Antarctica recipient, Professor Robert DeConto.

DeConto, a Professor at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States, said the decisions made, although critical to fight climate change, were not based entirely on individual judgement.

“Be proactive about being engaged in local politics and national politics to vote or to protest, if that’s what it takes to make sure we actually don’t go down this path of continuing to pollute the atmosphere with greenhouse gases because that’s a dangerous path for us to take,” he told reporters after the award presentation ceremony.

The prize was presented to DeConto by Chair of the Tinker-Muse Prize selection Committee, Peter Barrett, and Tinker Foundation president Renate Rennie, at the **34th Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) Biennial Meetings and Open Science Conference** here today.

Themed ‘Antarctica in the Global Earth System: From The Poles to The Tropics’, the conference is being held at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre (KLCC) from Saturday till Aug 30, with the participation of more than 900 participants from 40 countries.

Professor Robert DeConto was awarded the Tinker-Muse Prize for his outstanding 15 years of work on past and future Antarctic climate and for research integrating geological data with modelling, to reveal likely consequences for future sea level rise from ice sheet melt.

"I study the ice sheet and how it has changed in the past and what it might do in the future. Any changes in the ice sheet means that ice could be going into the ocean and when ice goes into the ocean, it melts and raise the global sea level.

"It's a very important global issue and potentially, will be a problem in the future with increase in green house gas emissions and global warming. So, we are concerned about the future of Antarctica because if it melts, it will have an impact on coastal cities and low land nations," he said.

Explaining further on his concern, DeConto was worried about the warm ocean waters and the continuous uploading of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere that could lead to sufficient warmth in the air above the ice sheet, to start to melt it from the top down.

"And, having a lot of melt water on top of the big ice sheet can potentially influence its dynamics and its flow out into the ocean. So, we are very worried about both ocean warming and air warming. You can think of it as being attacked from both below and above," he said.

Organised by the **Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry, Malaysia** is the first Asian country to host the SCAR Biennial Meetings and Open Science Conference.

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