

ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL PROBLEM OCCURANCE AMONG YOUTH IN KELANTAN THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF GIS ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Religious life that is also known as piety, is the highest level of a Muslim. It could be achieved through the practicing and appreciating of high religion based on true understanding. However, in recent years, there have been many criminal cases and social problems reported happening among young people and religious people, especially in Kelantan. This study was conducted with the aim to perceive the relationship between the appreciation of Islamic studies among the youth of Kelantan and the occurrence of social problems by using geospatial analysis. On the other hand, it was known that the basis of learning and mastery of the Islamic religion begins with studying the Quran. The important is it could serve as a guide for every Muslim. However, the level of appreciation can also be influenced by the physical environment. This study involved 250 random respondents covering all districts in Kelantan. A set of questionnaires have been prepared and distributed to the youths through social media such as WhatsApp and Telegram. For the crime cases analysis, the studies used police report data for the purpose of detecting hotspots of crime in the study area. Results of the study show a positive relationship between the appreciation of Islamic studies and social problems among youth in Kelantan and the distribution of incidents was shown in terms of spatial interpolation using Inverse Distance Weightage (IDW).

Keywords:

Islamic Studies and Geographical Information System, Social Problem, Youth

Introduction

The youth, who are the foundation and future heirs of the nation's continued growth and prosperity, play a crucial role in both the strength and weakness of a nation and a country. Academic excellence is one area where people may make a significant positive difference in the performance, strengthening, and future of the economy (Fauzi, 2017). There are many specific challenges related to social problems among the youth of today in the era of globalization, where people must deal with a borderless world. Some protective features are required to cope with problems related to youth as one of the outstanding efforts to help solve the problem (Sabrina, 2014). Therefore, realizing that the religious aspect and the main foundation is the Quran is an important element to curb more complicated social problems. Therefore, the application and strengthening of religion among the youth needs to be given primary attention. Strong religious knowledge can be a shield for the young generation of teenagers who are in the growing age and are looking for self-identity (Corcoran, 2014). Robiah (2016) in her writing opines that religious belief is the most superior energy to prevent and oppose all negative elements that attack emotionally and mentally. Holding principles and a strong stance based on religious teachings can prevent a teenager from being influenced by elements of free association that are unhealthy and go beyond limits.

Sarina (2015) also agrees that religious education that is instilled since childhood can shape the positive self-development of teenagers and have pure values in their souls. Religious education is also seen to be able to reject negative behavior and elements that are contrary to religious teachings. This view illustrates how important religious education is towards the formation of perfect character and morals. Some western studies have found that religion is able to act as a protective factor to illegal behavior such as stealing, damaging property, robbing, and being involved in drug abuse activities among young people (Donahue, 2015). The results of this study show findings that are in line with the findings of studies that state that the young generation who have strong religious beliefs show a low level of involvement with unhealthy activities including being involved with drug abuse symptoms (Gorsuch, 2012). The results of this study are in line with several other western studies that found that religion is a factor that prevents an individual from doing things that are against the values of society, including engaging in drug abuse activities (Jessor, 2014).

Hodge (2011) in his study also found that religion is a strong fortress to prevent immoral behavior and can provide protection through two ways, which is the first acting as a rejection of actions that conflict with religious beliefs and the second involvement of an individual in religious activities is able to help to form a positive group of friends and be able to share attitudes, beliefs, and values to distance themselves from engaging in immoral activities. Meanwhile, a local study conducted by Mahmood (2017) found that teenagers who have a high level of knowledge and religiosity are less at risk of being exposed to social problems that can damage their future. According to Sabitha (2015), one of the causes of social problems among the younger generation is due to the lack of religious education among parents as well as among children. Poor religious knowledge, application and practice among parents does not help the development, treatment, and positive behavior among children. A study conducted by Sharifah et al. (2020) found that young people who receive positive guidance from their families and have a high religious awareness can face negative environmental challenges and are indirectly able to prevent them from engaging in risky behavior. While a study conducted by Michelle, 2019 found that a perfect religious belief can be a good moral belief in teenagers and further guide them to think wisely before doing something immoral.

Therefore, since the religious aspect is an important element to help form a brilliant young generation, this study was conducted to identify the extent of the relationship between the appreciation of Islamic studies among the youth in Kelantan and the occurrence of social problems using Geographical Information System (GIS) application. The results of this study are hope to contribute not only on moral rehabilitation institutions that are responsible for restoring problematic personalities and morals, but also able to provide useful input for social workers, rehabilitation officers, counselors and other psychologists to help improve the effectiveness of modules related to spirituality to shape the well-being and self-empowerment of the youth.

Muslim Youth

Muslim youths are the assets of the country and future leaders and as members of society living in the same country it is a concern over the inevitable damage to their appreciation of the faith and Quranic studies and it is necessary for the youth to master knowledge especially related to religious values (Mohd. Salleh, 2015). Youth can develop the competence to act altruistically and evaluate fairly. Many issues have significant implications for Islamic education (Lau & Wu, 2012). Perfect religious knowledge and practice can help young people be more reasonable in dealing with life's obstacles and optimize their personal development, race, and country potential (Rifai & Achmad, 2020). Modern psychology theory has made humans the major topic of a position that is modified by the influences of the environment, variables, or hidden factors in the limbs, specifically the liver (Mohd Yusoff, 2019). The survey method of this study involves descriptive data analysis that facilitates to generalize based on the selected sample. Data were collected using a quantitative method involving a boring distribution of questionnaires (Mohd. Salleh et al. 2015). These studies are valuable assets to both the country and Muslims and using the aspects of Qur'an comprehension has a favorable impact. As a result, the study's goal is to determine the level of knowledge of the meanings of Qur'an verses and to improve tahfiz students' learning methods. The research was conducted in a qualitative manner, with only a brief analysis of the findings (Hakim et al., 2021). A study conducted by Rifai & Achmad (2020), found that the level of religious knowledge among 200 adolescents selected for 3 moral rehabilitation institute in Malaysia was at a moderate level. Thus, these studies illustrate that if the level of religious knowledge is high, then the tendency of adolescents to engage in immoral activities will be low.

In the West, most studies in the field of religious psychology have proven that there is an important relationship between religion and a person's behavior. These relationships include either positive or negative relationships (Peter & Pargament, 2003). This situation occurs because it depends on how religion is used to give meaning to a person's life (Robert, 1998). According to Noraina (2021), crime case statistics in Kelantan show that 83 rape cases were reported, 64 arrests were of those who were Muslim. In addition, the crime of incestuous mahram indicates that 9 out of 10 cases are those who are also Muslim. This reported case of mahram discord occurs between brother and sister, father, and son and what is more surprising is between grandfather and grandson. This proves that the role of religion is very important because the cause of such cases is due to the lack of appreciation of religious studies in them. The role of religion has a positive relationship because it functions as a motivator that moves a person in living his life. This is because physical and mental health can happen when God becomes the main goal in life (Robert, 1998).

Research Methodology

In this study, the research methodology was divided into four (4) phases that are planning, data collection, data processing, and analysis. In the first phase, background studies, determination of study area and the chosen of the software to be used for analysis has been done. The consequence of this makes the researcher to choose Kelantan State which have ten (10) districts as the study area due to the occurrences of social problems reported in newspaper recently. A set of questionnaires also has been prepared and distributed among youth in Kelantan using mobile application like Whatsapp and Telegram targeting 250 respondents. Then, all the data acquired from the survey were then being processed using Microsoft Excel software, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and ArcMap 10.8.

The second phase involves the data collection acquired from the Kelantan Contingent Police Headquarters which to foresee the trend of the crime cases in Kelantan. The third phase of this study involves the data processing which utilize Microsoft Excel software to prepare the raw data to be converted into '*.csv' file format. SPSS software was used to analyze the data from the questionnaire in statistical and descriptive form. On the other hand, ArcMap 10.8 software, was used to produce maps and carry out spatial analysis. In the fourth phase, the result and analysis were performed. The result shows the combination of data in producing a map and relationship between dependent and independent variables involved.

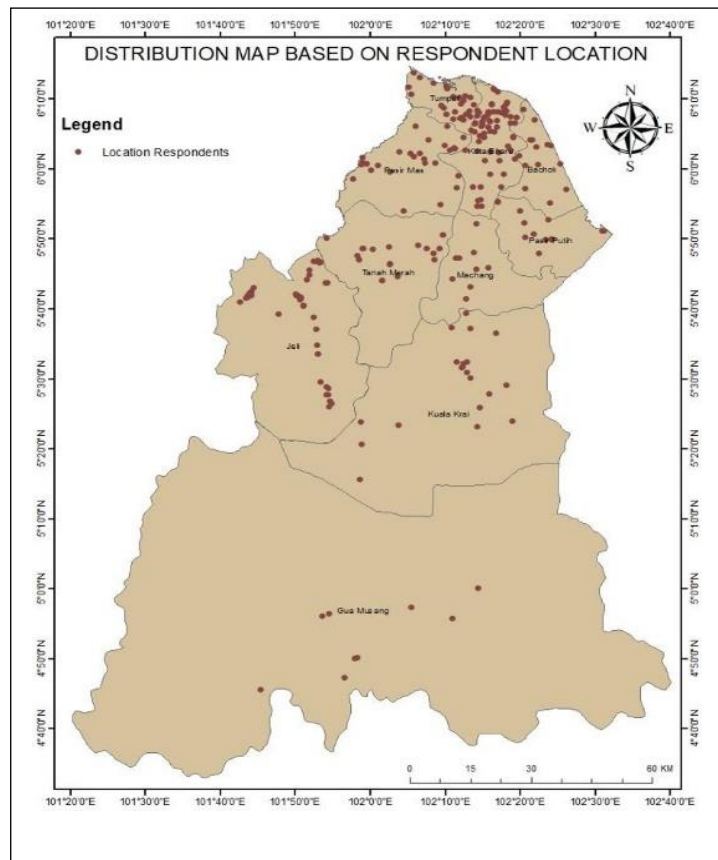
Density and Interpolation Analysis

Based on the quantities observed at each place and the spatial relationship between the locations of the quantities recorded, density analysis propagates known quantities for a variety of phenomena across the terrain. Where the characteristic points or lines are concentrated can be seen on the density surface. Applying spatial information to estimate new information and meaning from the original data is the process of interpolation analysis. Whenever determining the value at another unknown location, interpolation uses a point with a known value. To compute feature statistics and conduct geoprocessing tasks like data interpolation, GIS uses spatial analysis tools. This tool is best suited for research and analysis purposes. Statistical surfaces are a common term for such interpolated surfaces. With the use of this tool, any geographical point data can have its unknowable values projected. Data collection is usually carried out only in a limited number of selected point locations and then the spatial interpolation software of these points is used to create a raster surface with estimates made for all raster cells. The results of the interpolation analysis can be used for analysis that covers the entire area for modeling.

Result And Analysis

Distribution Map Based on Respondent Location

All the data obtained from the questionnaire was imported into excel and analyzed in the SPSS software. Based on Figure 1, it shows the distribution map of overall respondent in these studies as to define their geographical location. Based on the map, it was found that most of the respondents were from Kota Bharu, Pasir Mas and Tumpat. Throughout the ten (10) districts in Kelantan, it was found that all areas had respondents. The districts with the least number of respondents are in Machang, Kuala Krai and Gua Musang.

Figure 1: Distribution Map Based on Respondent Location Analysis of Demographic Data

In this section, an evaluation to pre-analyze which contains demographic data, descriptive statistics, at where there may be errors during data entry into the system SPSS. However, normality tests are still performed on all variables. A 'bivariate' correlation analysis was also analyzed and interpreted according to established procedures. Next, some hypotheses were made to study on the relationship between the appreciation of Islamic studies and social problems among youth in Kelantan. All answer from the respondents were going through all the items that describe the variable whereby the validity of each variable was also being tested. Each item has been measured using a standard scale that was established in accordance with the analysis process. All variables are demographic variables, hence, to verify the reliability of a variable, the mean and standard deviation should be evaluated. The result is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Demography Information

Description	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Gender	250	1	2	1.58	0.494
Age	250	1	6	2.91	1.410
Placement	250	1	2	1.80	0.398
Last School	250	1	7	2.09	1.724

Analysis of Descriptive Variables

Results from measurements that have been made of all variables are including of parents, religious education, peers, internet, and social problems on the appreciation of Islamic studies among youth in Kelantan. Through this descriptive data, we can see the mean and standard deviation for each factor that is the appreciation of the Islamic studies. Table 2 shows data mean and standard deviation of each factor.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics for Variables

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.Dev	Variance
Parents	250	2	5	3.75	1.134	1.286
Religious Education	250	2	5	4.44	0.484	0.234
Free Time	250	3	5	4.40	0.508	0.258
Peers	250	2	5	4.34	0.473	0.224
Internet	250	3	5	4.27	0.608	0.370
Social Problems	250	4	13	4.52	0.617	0.381

i. Measuring Variables (Parents)

The mean value for the parent factor is 3.75 which is present in a very agreeable environment. This means most respondents said that the appreciation of Islamic studies caused by parental factors. With this, can be summarized that parent are the role models for young child that could cause them to follow all of the behaviors of their parents in all aspects, especially involving the Islamic education. This factor has a standard deviation value of 1.134 and a value of variance 1.286.

ii. Measuring Variables (Religious Education)

The mean value for the factor of religious education is 4.44, which is available in a very agreeable environment. This means many respondents said that religious education gives a positive factor to the appreciation of Islamic studies. This factor has a standard deviation value of 0.484 and a variance value 0.234.

iii. Measuring Variables (Free Time)

The mean value for free time is 4.40 also in a very agreeable range. This means most respondents saying that the problems that arise are caused by factors free time itself like the surrounding influence. It could be summarized that the respondent's leisure time also influencing the way of life that affect their appreciation of Islamic studies. This factor has a deviation value standard 0.508 and variance value 0.258.

iv. Measuring Variables (Peers)

The mean value for peers is 4.34 is in the environment agrees and strongly agrees. This means most respondents said that social problems stem from peers. So that, can be summarized that the relationship in the respondent's peers causes they commit various social problems that affect their appreciation of Islamic studies, these Peers have value standard deviation 0.473 and variance value 0.224.

v. Measuring Variables (Internet)

The mean value for the internet is 4.27 are in the range of agree and strongly agree. This means most respondents said that the internet has a direct influence on social problems such as the influence of the mass media. This may due to the attitude of a person who can manage

themselves while surfing the internet or social media and how they could differentiate the bad and the good thing from the website. This factor has a deviation value and variance of 0.608 and 0.370 respectively.

vi. Measuring Variables (Social Problems)

The mean value for social problems is 4.52 which represent in the range of agree and strongly agree. This means most of the respondents agree that social problems will occur with the lack of appreciation of Islamic studies. Thus, it could be justified that the respondent knew that these social problems will cause the youth to do various problems and ignore the responsibility as a Muslim towards the appreciation of Islamic studies. This factor has a standard deviation value of 0.617 and a value of variance 0.381.

The Relationship Between the Islamic Studies Appreciation with the Occurrence Social Problems Among Youth in Kelantan Using GIS

In SPSS, the three correlation events bivariate, partial, and distance were used to analyse the relationships between variables. After adjusting for one or more variables, partial correlation is used to calculate correlation coefficients. When one or more of the impacts of the variables are considered, there is a relationship between the two variables known as partial correlation. We can get the means and standard deviations of the variables by selecting this option. You have the option of excluding cases pairwise or listwise for missing data. To determine similarities and differences between two cases or two variables, use distance correlation. Other processes, like factor analysis, can make use of these distance measurements.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is a test that was performed to see the relationship between variables and other variables. This analysis also used to understand the influence or to predict some variables with other variables. Some tests have been implemented in this study for example, correlation tests to see relationships between the dependent variable and independent variable. This test is also to review and to answer the hypothesis. Analysis that was performed is by 'Pearson r' correlation test due to the data distribution found to be normal to all variables. This analysis is to see the relationship between each variable persist with the dependent variable. In the correlation table displayed 'Pearson r, coefficients', 'significance values' and 'number of cases with non-missing values (N)'. In this test, the correlation value is between -1 to 1. To prove that there is a correlation relationship, the score will mark with either '+' or '-'. In this case the absolute value of Correlation means that the relationship between each is strong variables. The largest correlation value of the 'diagonal' is always 1 because each variable has a 'positive linear' value which strong on the relationship. Either significant or otherwise on each correlation relationship is also displayed in the table at down. The significance level value or 'p' value is likely to be shows excellent results in relationships. 'p' value should not exceed 0.05. In this study the correlation relationship is to see whether the persisting variable has a significant relationship or on the contrary to the dependent variable.

Validity of the Hypothesis

As has been explained regarding the construction of the hypothesis at where the theoretical framework contains six variables. Result that has been done to all variables is all there is a significant relationship when the analysis is done in the analysis 'bivariate'. This shows that the appreciation of the Islamic studies is very high depending on the surrounding and daily

circumstances of everyone as well as principles early education. The six hypotheses have been framed answered with the results of the research that has been done as in Table 3.

Table 3: Hypothesis Validity

Hypothesis	Independent Variable	Dependent	Result
H1	Parents	Appreciation of Islamic Studies	Accepted
H2	Religious Education		Accepted
H3	Free Time		Accepted
H4	Peers		Accepted
H5	Internet		Accepted
H6	Social Problems		Accepted

Map Distribution of Social Problems in Kota Bharu

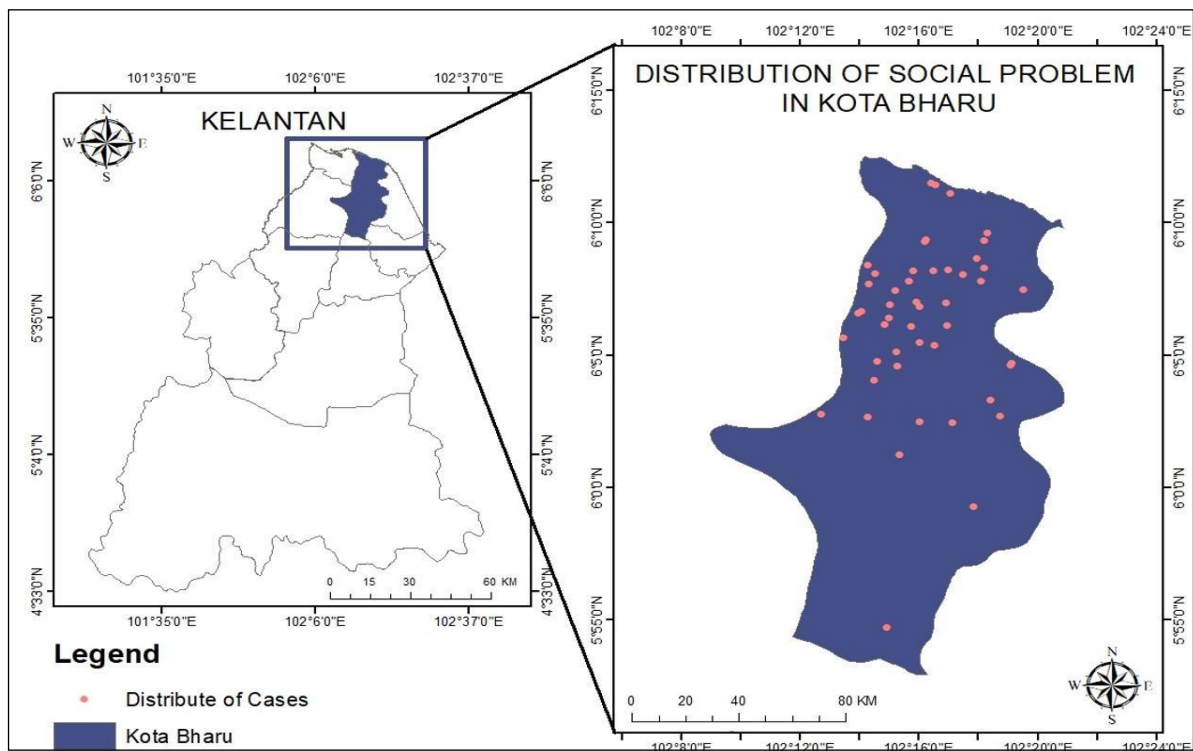


Figure 2: Map Distribution of Social Problem in Kota Bharu

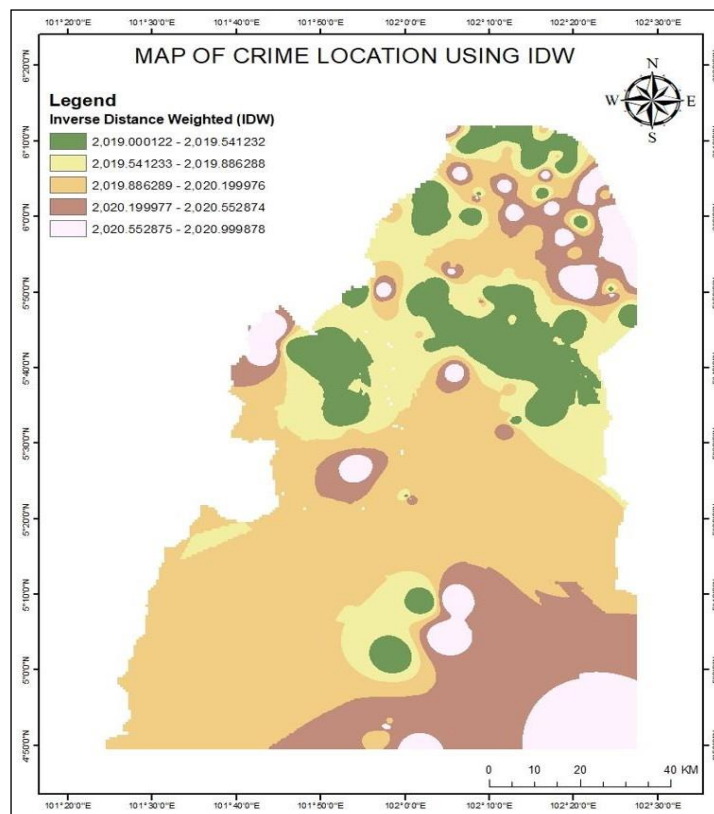
Based on the overall analysis of social problems through the distribution of questionnaires in the state of Kelantan, the Kota Bharu district is the district with the highest involvement in social problems. The result was highlighted in Figure 2. The highest social problem is couple which is 188 cases out of 250 respondents, 51 cases are from Kota Bharu. This problem is becoming more and more worrying because there are a few young Muslims who wear hijabs and are also affected. There are many disadvantages if you get used to this culture, one of which is approaching adultery. Problems that only stem from the couple can lead to bigger problems such as free sex. Next, economic turmoil can also be the cause of social problems in Kota Bharu. Cases of theft are increasing every day due to the soaring price of goods. However, there are also a few of us who are involved with social problems because their intentions from the

beginning are indeed like that. According to Naziem (2021), it was reported that violent crimes such as robbery and grazing increased to 502 cases in 2021 compared to 431 cases in 2020.

Mapping of Crime Using Inverse Distance Weighted (IDW)

Figure 3 shows the spatial interpolation of crime cases in Kelantan based on police report. Most of the hottest areas occur in Pasir Mas and Kota Bharu districts. Because most crime data is location specific, all types of data can be added to the map, including incident locations and crime locations. Map analysis tools then allow in determining spatial patterns and hotspots for different types of crime. By mapping crime and identifying spatial patterns, law enforcement resources can be used more effectively for crime analysis and crime prevention. For example, crime analysts can prioritize locations for law enforcement activities such as areas at risk of crime based on where crime is most prevalent.

Figure 3: Spatial Interpolation Analysis of Crime Cases Using the IDW Method



Based on figure below, it shows a map of crime location using IDW. The legend represents the difference color which is green color (2,019.000122-2,019.541232). IDW will determine the cell value using a linearly weighted combination of a set of sample points. Weight is an inverse function of distance. The interpolated surface should be the location dependent variable. This method assumes that the mapped variable decreases is influenced with the distance from its sample location

Conclusion

Based on the findings from the research conducted, it was found that several major social problems that occur in the youth community in Kelantan are including of problems with

couples, vandalism, smoking, hanging out, promiscuity and so on; achieving the aim of the studies. Social problems that lead to criminal cases are very worrying, especially among urban communities. Cooperation from all parties, especially leaders and government agencies are needed to overcome this problem. All parties need to take a serious look at the development of this social problem because its development in society can affect the country's development aspirations in the future. This is because many those involved in this social problem are young people who will inherit the reins of government in the future. Without commitment from all parties and follow-up enforcement measures, this group will be easily swept away and plunged into other problems that may further undermine the country's development and achievements in the future.

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