

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**AWARENESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS HALAL FOOD
PRODUCTS AMONG MUSLIM YOUTHS IN GOMBAK,
MALAYSIA**



SHAMIAH BINTI ISHAK
UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
August 2017

AWARENESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS HALAL FOOD PRODUCT AMONG
MUSLIM YOUTHS IN GOMBAK, MALAYSIA

By



Thesis Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of MSc. (Management)



**Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan
Perniagaan**
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN
(Certification of Research Paper)**

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa

(I, the undersigned, certified that)

SHAMIHAH BINTI ISHAK (812045)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana

(Candidate for the degree of)

MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

**AWARENESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS HALAL FOOD PRODUCTS AMONG MUSLIM YOUTHS IN GOMBAK,
MALAYSIA**

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan
(as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper).

Nama Penyelia Pertama : **MADAM NOR PUJAWATI MD SAID**

(Name of 1st Supervisor)

Tandatangan : Nor Pujawati Md Said
(Signature)

Tarikh : **17 AUGUST 2017**
(Date)

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in their absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my dissertation paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation paper in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business

Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok

Kedah DarulAman



ABSTRACT

Numerous studies had highlighted on the importance of halal such as on halal cosmetic product, halal certification, halal food product etc. There were a research to identify about the perception, assessing knowledge and religiosity toward halal food and cosmetic product, using Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) to predict halal food consumption, the factors that influence behavioral intention on purchasing halal food and many more. This study aims to examine the level of attitude awareness of Muslims youth which is in Gombak area towards halal food product. The theoretical framework consists of three components which are religious belief, halal food information and subjective norm. Data were collected through distribution of questionnaire that using five point Likert Scale and had been distributed to 400 Muslims youth. The respondents were between 13 until 21 years old residing in Gombak, Selangor. Besides that, results obtain in the study shows that subjective norms is found to have a significant influence towards the attitude awareness of Muslims youth as compared to religious belief and halal food information.

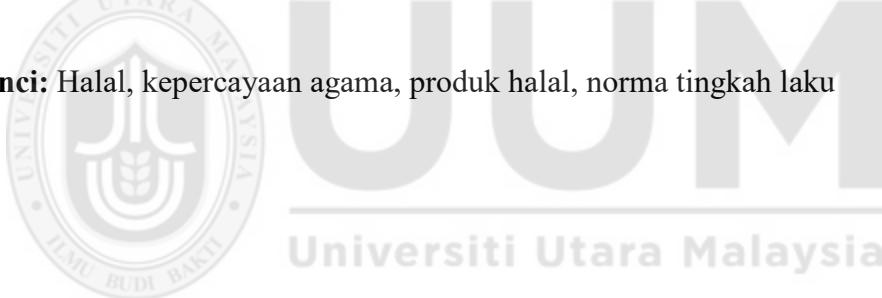
Keywords: Halal, religion belief, halal product, behavior norm



ABSTRAK

Pelbagai kajian telah dilakukan dimana kebanyakannya hanya memberi focus terhadap kepentingan halal seperti produk halal kosmetik, pensijilan halal, produk makanan halal dan lain-lain. Terdapat beberapa kajian yang menekankan aspek persepsi, menilai tahap pengetahuan dan pegangan agama berhubung makanan halal dan produk kosmetik, menggunakan kaedah *Theory Planned Behavior* (TPB) bagi menentukan pengambilan makanan halal, faktor-faktor yang memberi kecenderungan kepada niat perlakuan dalam pembelian makanan halal dan sebagainya. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tahap kesedaran sikap remaja Islam yang berada di sekitar Gombak terhadap produk makanan halal. Kerangka teoritikal terdiri daripada tiga komponen iaitu kepercayaan agama, pengetahuan berhubung makanan halal dan norma subjektif. Data telah dikumpulkan melalui cara pengedaran soal selidik yang menggunakan *Five point Likert Scale* dan telah diedarkan kepada 400 orang remaja Islam. Responden terdiri daripada lingkungan umur antara 13 hingga 21 tahun di sekitar Gombak, Selangor. Keputusan bagi kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa norma subjektif memainkan peranan penting dan pengaruh yang besar dalam menentukan tahap kesedaran sikap remaja Islam terhadap makanan halal berbanding kepercayaan agama dan pengetahuan mengenai halal.

Katakunci: Halal, kepercayaan agama, produk halal, norma tingkah laku



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious the Most Merciful

All praise to the Allah, The almighty, for His blessing and companion, giving me strength to complete my dissertation paper successfully. Honestly, I believe that this research would never be achieved its aim without support from some important people.

I would like to express my unconditional gratitude to my respected supervisor, PuanNorPujawatibinti Said who give lot of assistance, guidance and valuable advice to me in order to finish my research. I am grateful to be under your supervision. Your countless effort, brilliant opinion in helping me is much appreciated.

Special thanks to my beloved parents, Encik Ishak bin Hj. Bakar and Puan Hasnah binti Wan Salleh as well as my inspired siblings, Mohd Hadri Jafini, Fatihah, Haris Asyraf, Nabihah and Zharif as well as my beloved sister-in-law and cousin, Nur Amirah and NorRuzaini who always support, encourageand be my backbone for me to fulfill this research. Without their prayer, endless love and courage, I would not be standing as what I am today.

Deepest thanks to my supportive friends for being there through thick and thin, keeping me up in completing my research. My best regards for all of you who played important role especially during my data collection period. Thank you and May Allah grant all of you with His blessing.

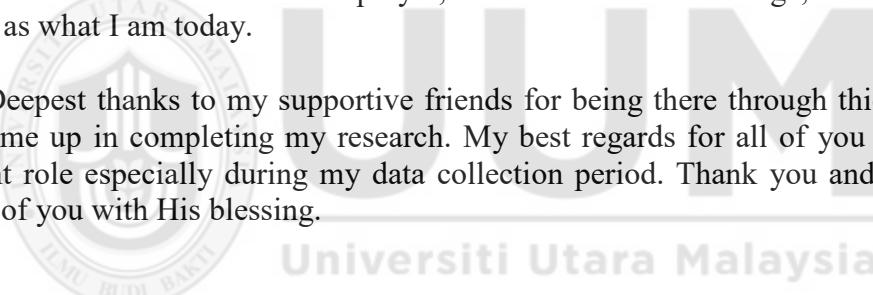


TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
CERTIFICATION OF THESIS WORK	ii
PERMISSION TO USE	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Questions	6
1.4 Research Objectives	7
1.5 Scope of the Study	8
1.6 Organization of the Thesis	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Awareness Attitude	11
2.3 Religious Beliefs	13
2.4 Halal Information	13
2.5 Subjective Norms	14
2.4 Underpinning Theory	15
2.5 Summary	16
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Research Framework	17
3.3 Hypothesis Development	18
3.4 Research Design	18
3.5 Operational Definition	20
3.6 Measurement of Data	26
3.6.1 Research Instrument and Items	27
3.6.2 Item Scale	27
3.6.3 Questionnaire Format	28
3.6.4 Pilot Study	29
3.7 Data Collection	29
3.7.1 Population and Sampling	29
3.7.2 Data Collection Procedure	30

3.8	3.7.3 Technique of Data Analysis	31
	Summary	33
 CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS		
4.1	Introduction	34
4.2	Data Cleaning	34
	4.2.1 Data Collected	34
	4.2.2 Exploratory Data Analysis	35
	4.2.3 Reliability Analysis	36
	4.2.4 Reformulation of Hypothesis	37
4.3	Descriptive Analysis	38
	4.3.1 Background of Respondents	38
	4.3.2 Variable Mean Score	41
4.4	Inferential Analysis	42
	4.4.1 Correlation Analysis	43
	4.4.2 Regression Analysis	44
4.5	Summary	46
 CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		
5.1	Introduction	47
5.2	Recapitalization of the Study	47
5.3	Conclusion	48
	5.3.1 Halal Information and Awareness Attitude	48
	5.3.2 Subjective Norm and Awareness Attitude	49
	5.3.3 Religious Practice and Awareness Attitude	49
	5.3.4 Effect of Halal Information, Subjective Norm and Religious Practice on Awareness Attitude	50
5.4	Recommendations	51
5.5	Contribution	52
 REFERENCE		
APPENDIX		

TABLE LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1	Research Design	18
Table 3.2	Operational Definition	20
Table 3.3	Number of Items	27
Table 3.4	Item Scale	28
Table 3.5	Questionnaire Format	28
Table 3.6	Pilot Study Reliability Analysis	29
Table 3.7	Sample Size Determination	29
Table 3.8	Technique of Data Analysis Employed	31
Table 4.1	Questionnaire Distributed and Collected	34
Table 4.2	Dependent Variable Rotated Component Matrix	35
Table 4.3	Independent Variables Rotated Component Matrix	36
Table 4.4	Reliability Statistics	36
Table 4.5	Background of Respondents	38
Table 4.6	Variable Mean Score	41
Table 4.7	Correlation Analysis Statistics	43
Table 4.8	Regression Analysis	45
Table 4.9	Summary of Hypothesis Testing	46



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Research Framework

17



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In Malaysia, the awareness of halal food product is still lower of notable among Muslims. This research paper focusing on to determine if Muslims youth are realizes the important of halal food product. Besides, the goal for this study particularly is to measuring the Muslims youth consumer behaviour towards consuming halal food product. They are not sensitive of the importance of halal labelling/logo which is designated to notify Muslims whether it is allowed to buy and using it or not. The analysis by Murray Hunter (2012) that 20% of Muslims consumer does not look for Halal certifications when purchasing a product and that the majority of consumers will buy products that do not have the logo if there are no alternatives.

Although Malaysia is one of Islamic countries in the world and have a multiple races, the citizen whether Muslim or non-Muslim simply noticing about the halal is just consist of food, permitted animal and pets. The context of halal is really important to know because consumer always use in daily life. The government or the authority do put the effort to spread widely the knowledge and understanding of halal but the citizen still do not take it seriously (Nur Aniza, Noreina & Nurul Syakinah, 2013).

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

Article: Personal Care by Murray Hunter, University Malaysia Perlis, Retrieved from 3 Mac 2014.

Aiedah A. K. and Sharifah Hayaati S. I., (2015). Why are We Eating Halal – Using the Theory of Planned Behavior in Predicting Halal Food Consumption among Generation Y in Malaysia. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, 5(7), 608-611.

Alam S. S., Mohd R. and Hisham B., (2011). Is Religiosity an Important Determinant on Muslim Consumer Behavior in Malaysia? *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 2(1), 83-96.

A. Thompson, M. A. Peteraf, J. E. Gamble & A. J. Strickland III (18e), *Crafting and Executing Strategy*, 2012 : 52-53.

B. J. Johnson, (2001). Does Adolescent Religious Commitment Matter? A Re-Examination of the Effects of Religiosity on Delinquency. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 38(1), 22-43.

Chiou J. S., (1998). The Effects of Attitude, Subjective Norm and Perceived Behavior Control on Consumer's Purchase Intentions: The Moderating Effects of Products Knowledge and Attention to Social Comparison Information. *Proceedings of the National Science Council*, 9(2), 298-308.

Clark, L.A, & Watson, D. (1995). Constructing Validity: Basic issues in Objective Scales Development. 315.

Del Greco, L., Walop, W., & Eastridge, L. (1987). Questionnaire development: 3. Translation. *CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 136(8), 817.

Dr. Yusuf Al-Qaradhawi, Fiqh Keutamaan, *Keutamaan Seorang Muslim*, 2014.

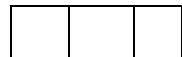
Dr. Yusuf Al-Qaradhawi, *Halal dan Haram dalam Islam*, 2014.

Exploreable.com (May 2, 2009). Statiscal Correlation. Retrieved on 16 February 2016 from Explorable.com: <https://explorable.com/statiscal-correlation>.

Fatwa Mufti Kerajaan, *Isu-isu Produk Halal*, Jabatan Mufti Kerajaan (Jabatan Perdana Menteri), 2007.

Halal Industry Development Corporation, *The Essence of Halal*, 2011.

- Halal Industry Development Corporation, *The Modern Compendium of Halal*, 2011.
- Harkness, J., Pennell, B. E., & Schoua-Glusberg, A. (2004). Survey questionnaire translation and assessment. *Methods for testing and evaluating survey questionnaires*, 453-473
- Kristen M. R., Johnson & Wales University, (2011). Generation Y Consumer Choice for Organic Foods. *Journal of Global Business Management* 7(1), 2-3.
- Lokman Ab. Rahman, *Isu Halal Tiada Penghujung*, (JAKIM), 2009.
- Malaysia Demographic Profile 2014*, Retrieved on 24 September 2014, from www.indexmundi.com.
- N. Delener, (1994). Religious Contrasts in Consumer Decision Bachelor or Petterns: Their Dimensions and Marketing Implications. *European Journal of Marketing*, 28(5), 36-53.
- Norafni F. R., Zurina S. & Syidawati S., (2013). Awareness and Perception of Muslim Consumers on Non-Food Halal Product. *Journal of Social and Development Sciences*, 4(10), 478-487.
- Nor Adyanti A., Tunku Nashril T. A., & Mohd Helmi A. Y., (2013). A Study on Halal Food Awareness among Muslim Customers in Klang Valley. *4th International Conference on Business and Economic Research Proceeding*, 1073-1087.
- Pengguna Perlu Lebih Maklumat Dalam Isu Halal*, Retrieved on 25 October 2014, from www.mstar.com.my
- Suhaimee S. S. and Syazwani I., (2014). The Knowledge of Halal and Advertising Influence on Young Muslims Awareness. *Academic Journal of International Proceedings of Economics Development and Research*, vol. 73, 36.
- Syed S. A. and Nazura M. S., (2011). Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) In halal food purchasing. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, 21(1), 8-20.
- Website of Halal Malaysia*, Retrieved on 26 April 2014, from <http://www.halal.gov.my>
- Its Halal No Question About It*, Retrieved on September 2014, from www.themalaysianinsider.com
- Halal Info*, Retrieved on September 2014, from www.daganghalal.com
- Cadbury Reaffirms Its Malaysian Chocolate Are Halal*, Retrieved on September 2014, from www.eat-halal.com



Dear Respondent:

**A STUDY FOR MEASURING THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON HALAL FOOD
PRODUCT BASED ON MUSLIMS YOUTH ATTITUDE**

This questionnaire is designed to study on measuring the level of awareness on halal food product among Muslims youth attitude. The information you provide will help me to better understand and realize that the young generation know the importance of the awareness of halal and have a correct picture on how to choose halal food product before purchase it. I request you to respond to the questions frankly and honestly.

I assure you that all your responses will be kept STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please return this questionnaire upon completion to the researcher:

Shamiah Ishak
Master in Science Management
Universiti Utara Malaysia Kuala Lumpur

SECTION A: STUDENTS INFORMATION
BAHAGIAN A: MAKLUMAT PELAJAR

INSTRUCTION: Please tick (/) in the appropriate box.

ARAHAH: Sila tandakan (/) di dalam kotak yang disediakan.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Gender: | 5. Where do you get information about Halal? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male
<input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="checkbox"/> Youtube
<input type="checkbox"/> Television
<input type="checkbox"/> At School
<input type="checkbox"/> Magazine / Journal |
| 2. Age: | 6. Parent's Occupation: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 13 – 15 years old
<input type="checkbox"/> 16 – 18 years old
<input type="checkbox"/> 19 – 21 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Government Sector
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Employed
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensioner |
| 3. Race: | 7. Where frequently do you access the web from the following places? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Malay
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese
<input type="checkbox"/> Indian
<input type="checkbox"/> Others | <input type="checkbox"/> Home
<input type="checkbox"/> School
<input type="checkbox"/> Cybercafe
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Places |
| 4. How do you know about Halal?: | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family
<input type="checkbox"/> Friends
<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Reading | |

SECTION B: LEVEL OF AWARENESS AMONG MUSLIMS YOUTH
BAHAGIAN B: TAHAP KESEDARAN DIKALANGAN REMAJA BERAGAMA ISLAM

INSTRUCTION: The following statements relate to your level of knowledge and its application in your daily life. Please indicate your level of agreement to the statements by circling the appropriate number.

ARAHAN: Kenyataan di bawah berkaitan dengan tahap pengetahuan dan aplikasi dalam kehidupan seharian anda. Sila tandakan nombor yang bersesuaian dengan tahap persetujuan anda.

Strongly Disagree Sangat Tidak Bersetuju	Disagree Tidak Bersetuju	Neutral	Agree Setuju	Strongly Agree Sangat Bersetuju
1	2	3	4	5

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS KEPERCAYAAN AGAMA					
1. I believe in Allah, Muhammad (PBUH) as His prophet, Quran and Sunnah.	1	2	3	4	5
1. <i>Saya percaya kepada Allah, Nabi Muhammad (s.a.w) adalah utusanNya, Al-Quran dan As-Sunnah.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I pray five times a day.	1	2	3	4	5
3. <i>Saya solat lima waktu setiap hari.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. I am fasting during a holy month of Ramadhan.	1	2	3	4	5
2. <i>Saya berpuasa penuh di bulan Ramadhan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5. I often read books and magazines about my religion.	1	2	3	4	5
3. <i>Saya selalu membaca buku atau majalah berkaitan agama saya.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6. I believe my religious beliefs lie behind my whole	1	2	3	4	5

approach to life.									
7. Saya percaya agama Islam ialah petunjuk arah dalam kehidupan saya.									
Strongly Disagree <i>Sangat Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Disagree <i>Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Neutral	Agree <i>Setuju</i>	Strongly Agree <i>Sangat Bersetuju</i>					
1	2	3	4	5					

HALAL INFORMATION PENGETAHUAN BERKAITAN HALAL					
1. I am aware of term/word 'Halal'. 1. <i>Saya faham maksud perkataan 'Halal'.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I am aware of term/word 'Haram'. 2. <i>Saya faham maksud perkataan 'Haram'.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3. I am aware of term/word 'Syubhah'. 3. <i>Saya faham maksud perkataan 'Syubhah'.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. Food items coming from Muslim countries are necessarily halal. 4. <i>Makanan yang berasal dari Negara-negara Islam semestinya adalah halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5. Food items with Islamic names are necessary halal. 5. <i>Makanan yang mempunyai nama-nama Islam semestinya adalah halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6. I always update with any issues related to halal. 6. <i>Saya sentiasa megambil tahu sesuatu isu mengenai halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

Strongly Disagree <i>Sangat Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Disagree <i>Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Neutral	Agree <i>Setuju</i>	Strongly Agree <i>Sangat Bersetuju</i>
1	2	3	4	5

SUBJECTIVE NORM NORMA SUBJEKTIF					
1. I will not buy a food product, if doubts are raised about it by my friends and family.	1	2	3	4	5
1. <i>Saya tidak akan membeli sesuatu produk makanan sekiranya rakan dan keluarga saya menyatakan keraguan terhadap produk tersebut.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. My family and friends always use halal foods.	1	2	3	4	5
2. <i>Ahli keluarga dan kawan saya hanya menggunakan produk makanan halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3. My family members will eat at a restaurant believed to be halal.	1	2	3	4	5
3. <i>Ahli keluarga saya hanya akan makan di restoran yang diyakini halal sahaja.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. My family willing to pay more to buy halal food, if we in a non-Muslim country.	1	2	3	4	5
4. <i>Ahli keluarga saya sanggup berbelanja lebih untuk mendapatkan makanan halal jika berada di negara bukan Islam.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5. I believe Muslims have to follow the regulation of the religion.	1	2	3	4	5
5. <i>Saya percaya bahawa orang Islam wajib mematuhi peraturan yang ditetapkan dalam agama Islam.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C: AWARENESS ATTITUDE OF MUSLIMS YOUTH
BAHAGIAN C: KESEDARAN PERILAKU DIKALANGAN REMAJA ISLAM

INSTRUCTION: The following statements relate to your awareness attitude. Please indicate your level of agreement to the statements by circling the appropriate number.

ARAHAH: Kenyataan di bawah berkaitan dengan kesedaran perilaku anda. Sila tandakan nombor yang bersesuaian dengan tahap persetujuan anda.

Strongly Disagree <i>Sangat Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Disagree <i>Tidak Bersetuju</i>	Neutral	Agree <i>Setuju</i>	Strongly Agree <i>Sangat Bersetuju</i>
1	2	3	4	5

AWARENESS ATTITUDE KESEDARAN PERILAKU					
1. I don't eat pork or haram meat. <i>Saya tidak makan daging babi atau daging yang tidak halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I don't buy any food with haram ingredients. <i>Saya tidak membeli makanan yang mempunyai bahan-bahan tidak halal.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3. I don't drink alcohol. <i>Saya tidak minum arak.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. I don't eat any foods that have alcohol ingredients. <i>Saya tidak makan makanan yang mengandungi campuran alcohol dalam bahan-bahan makanan tersebut.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5. I am willing to pay more for food that has halal logo on it. <i>Saya rela untuk tidak membayar lebih dari harga</i>	1	2	3	4	5

sepautnya untuk makanan yang mempunyai logo halal.

-End of Questions-
Thank you for your participation

