

SAUDI RESEARCH IDOL 2021



MINUTE THESIS COMPETITION

PRESENT YOUR GRADUATE RESEARCH IN JUST 3 MINUTES

WHY ARE YOU DOING IT ?

MY SUPERVISOR TOLD ME TO DO IT ! DOES NOT COUNT

HOW ARE YOU DOING IT ?

ASSUMING YOU KNOW

HOW DOES IT RELATES TO THE REAL WORLD?

UMM..PAUSE!



\$3000



\$1500



\$500

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Chapter 1

Saudi Research Idol 2021

1.1 Vision

Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission (SACM) in Australia is organizing this competition to provide an opportunity for Saudi students to showcase their thesis, enhance their presentation skills and gain experience to participate in future similar competitions.

1.2 Target

A 3-minute competition where PhD candidates and research Master students shall professionally present a snapshot about their thesis in front of referees and non-specialist audience aiming at winning the competition.

Chapter 2

Humanities, Management, and Applied Science

2.1 *Reem Dheya Alothmany*

PhD Student, Flinders University

Investigating the Impact of High-Performance Work Systems on Employee Outcomes in Saudi Arabia's Healthcare

Healthcare workers have been taking care of everyone during the Covid-19 pandemic, but who has been taking care of them? The importance of healthcare workers significantly increases during difficult times and they are usually required to perform at a high level. What is high performance? Who implements it? And what can it do for healthcare workers? Let us find out.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.2 *Mai Abualsamh*

PhD Student, Western Sydney University

Caught between two Cultures: Advice-Giving Realizations by Saudi students in Australia

This study investigated the advice-giving strategies used by English learners when offering advice in English and whether the learners' strategies were influenced by their first language (L1) cultural norms and conventions. Data were collected from 44 native speakers of Australian English (AEs), 60 native speakers of Saudi Arabic (SAs), and 60 Saudi students in Australia (SEs) using Arabic and English versions of the same questionnaire. First, cross-cultural differences in performing advice-giving strategies between native speakers of Saudi Arabic and Australian English were explored. Then, the performance of Saudi students studying in Australia was compared with those of Saudi and Australian counterparts in their home countries to investigate whether they transferred their L1 advice-giving patterns into the L2. Results showed that the AEs preferred to avoid offering advice more frequently than the SAs. When they chose to offer advice, the AEs showed a clear preference to use an indirect style with the use of a wide range of internal modifiers to mitigate the force of offering advice. On the contrary, the SAs preferred the use of direct advice and aggravated the force of advice by using internal upgraders. Results also revealed that Saudi students in Australia followed the L2 pattern in the frequency of offering advice; that is, they preferred to avoid offering advice. When choosing to offer advice, however, they seemed to be influenced by their L1 norms in using direct advice-giving strategies. These results emphasize the need for better understanding cross-cultural differences between the different language speakers and that sufficient socio-cultural competence is signif-

icant to avoid cross-cultural misunderstandings and promote successful intercultural communication.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.3 *Rayed Obaid Alobaid*

PhD Student, University of New England

The Association Between Intellectual Capital And Financial Performance In The GCC Banking Sector: A Comparative Analysis Between Islamic And Conventional Banks

Intellectual capital (IC) is recognised as the primary sources of competitive advantage of a firm as well as the driving force of modern business success in today's complex business environment. However, IC has previously been ignored due to conventional accounting standards such as financial reporting, which restrict the disclosure of intangible assets, such as IC resources. This study attempts to address the association between IC and financial performance in the GCC countries listed banks. It aims to examine the impact of value created by IC on financial performance of GCC Islamic and Conventional banks from a comparative perspective, between the period from 2009 and 2016. Arguably, this study is of particular importance to the region as it aims to shed light on the significant role of IC in improving the performance of the GCC banks and enhancing their awareness of IC as the main source of creating a sustainable competitive advantage. The GCC Islamic and Conventional banking sectors have been selected for this study because of their significant positive contribution in the development of the GCC economies as well as their critical role in the national diversification plans. In addition,

this study further examines the impact of corporate governance mechanisms, bank specific and country-level specific variables on Islamic and Conventional banks. This study will achieve its aim by employing both value added intellectual coefficient (VAIC) and the modified value added intellectual coefficient (M-VAIC) models as measurement tools for IC. Advanced econometric method (System GMM) is used to analyse the data. The System GMM findings confirm that IC is a vital contributor to the financial performance of both Islamic and Conventional banks. However, based on the results, Islamic banks appear to be outperforming compared to Conventional banks. This study adds further contribution to the existing literature on the relationship between IC and firm performance by extending evidence from the GCC countries. Furthermore, this study provide insights into the important role of IC as a key driver of knowledge-based firms' sustained competitive advantage. The findings of this study can benefit policy makers, executives, investors, other stakeholders and academics with further empirical evidence.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.4 *Rola Adel Kutby*

PhD Student, Curtin University

Honey Bee (*Apis Mellifera*) Health Monitoring And The Fungal Pathogen *Nosema* Spp.

A number of factors have been identified to contribute to honey bee losses such as parasites, pesticides, environmental change or bad beekeeping practices. To safeguard honeybees and their pollination services into the future, we therefore need to develop better tools to monitor bee health on the colony level and to identify early indicators

of stress leading to collapses. Key to a sustainable availability of insect pollinators is to 1. Identify the performance of healthy colonies by monitoring key variables of interest such as temperature, humidity, flight activity, parasite intensities, volatile organic compounds etc. 2. Induce environmental stressors the fungal pathogen *Nosema* spp experimentally to see how the above measures change and therefore provide bio-markers of unhealthy bees and early onsets of collapses, when bees can still recover if managed properly.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.5 *Nedaa Abdulrahman Alshehri*

PhD Student, Western Sydney University

Using Digital Storytelling To Enhance English Foreign Language Learning: A Case Study of Saudi EFL Female College students

This study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the potential of digital storytelling, a short narrated personal story interwoven with image, audio and text affordances, in learning English for Saudi English Foreign Language college students where the English is accustomed to copy what they have been memorized. It explores how students demonstrate their English discourse competence, agentic learning and 21st century skills through implementing digital storytelling in their English writing classroom. One tutorial class for the period of one semester of an average of 15 students was allocated for the researcher to implement the digital storytelling for teaching English writing. The project uses the qualitative case study as a methodology for the research inquiry with data collected from interviews, lessons observations and artefacts

analyses. It uses Gee discourse analysis framework to analyse the data obtained from students' interviews and observations and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics framework to analyse students' artefacts (story maps, storyboards and digital stories). The results showed that while this class focused on learning English writing, students also activated their others' potentialities. It showed that digital storytelling provided students with space to discover their own EFL competence and shift from viewing themselves as recipients of knowledge toward seeing themselves as active agents with distinctive skills in their English learning process. By integrating digital storytelling, students gained the opportunity to develop not only their English competence but also to take up positions as digitally competent students with distinctive creativity and unique thinking skills. Through observations and the story maps and storyboards, students demonstrated their discourse competence and their thinking skills in solving the challenges they faced while creating their digital stories. Also, through their digital stories and interviews' responses, they expressed how this experience conveyed not only a meaningful spoken/written English text but also reflected their digital skills and creativity to represent who they are. In so doing, this research will provide the stake holders and policy makers at the Saudi Ministry of Education with the importance of integrating a rich learning environment in form of digital storytelling in the Saudi college curricular. Furthermore, it will add a valuable knowledge in the field of digital storytelling as the first, to the best of my knowledge, to conduct a qualitative case study about the role of digital storytelling in enhancing English Foreign Language Learning in the Saudi context.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.6 *Mona Ali Alzahrani*

PhD Student, RMIT University

Designing A Virtual Reality Game For Language Education

The aim of my research revolves how to design and use virtual reality in an educational setting. By understanding the role of virtual reality technology in the education field and understand the methods and techniques to use VR in the classrooms as well as focus on human-computer interaction, user experience, user interface and game design which all of these help me to create my VR game (Kona Keda). We still need more study about the educational games and performance of learning in Saudi Arabia Picard, 2018; Zafar et al., 2014. At the same time Saudi Vision2030, 2017 asserts the importance to involve our culture and values. Also, Aldera, 2017, p. 222 emphasizes to integrate the Saudi culture in the English language learning he said: "most EFL/ESL textbooks usually include foreign culture, and local culture is rarely represented". The vast majority of elementary school students in Saudi Arabia lack the chance to be immersed in an English-speaking environment. Virtual reality game could offer the chance to integrate the learners on interaction environment and enhance their learning.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.7 *Rabee Ayed M Alqahtani*

PhD Student, University of Wollongong

A Comparative Study Of Three Different Approaches To Gifted Education In KSA

Increasing attention is being dedicated to the needs of gifted students in Saudi Arabia due to the nation's national agenda to realize its 2030 vision. Over 80,000 Saudi gifted students receive gifted education in one of three forms: the Integrated Approach, the Gifted School Approach, and the Dedicated Classroom Approach. As key stakeholders in the gifted education arena, students and parents have a vested interest in the quality and effectiveness of gifted provisions. The proposed research is designed with the intent to compare and contrast the three approaches to gifted education employed by the Saudi Ministry of Education and identify the factors affecting quality from the student/parent perspective. The central questions the research seeks to answer are: what are the parent and student views regarding the gifted education provision they have experienced, and what factors significantly influence the effectiveness of each approach? The researcher assumes that specialized needs of gifted students can be met when students are enrolled in appropriate provisions, and that using the appropriate approach to gifted education increases quality and effectiveness. Likert-scale surveys will be administered to three-hundred students and parents to elicit perceptions about their learning experiences within defined educational settings. This research could potentially inform school administrators and teachers responsible for planning and implementing future gifted education provisions in Saudi Arabia and internationally.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.8 *Maryam Salman Aldossary*

PhD Student, Curtin University

**The Effectiveness of Art-based Instrumental Mentoring in
Enhancing Metacognitive Awareness Among First Year**

University Students

The purpose of this study is to determine how art-based intervention (ABI) could influence students' meta-cognitive awareness through involvement in an instrumental mentoring program. As a supporting program offered in the university, the study would target first-year students as they may face challenges in their transition from high school to university, which might affect their academic success and sense of belongingness. The students will be involved in ABI and will be mentored by their peers. A mixed-method approach will be utilised to achieve the research goals. The data will be collected by the use of the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (Schraw & Dennison, 1994) and the Institutional Integration Scale (Pascarella & Terenzini, 1980). The qualitative data will be collected from written reflections and focus group interviews. The result of this study may provide a better understanding of how ABI and instrumental mentoring could help students to gain new knowledge and social skills by enhancing meta-cognition and help to design further programs to support those students.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.9 *Yazeed Alanazi*

PhD Student, University of Wollongong

Associations Between 24-Hour Movement Behaviours (Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, And Sleep) And Health And Development Among Children In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia

Few studies have explored the combined associations between 24-hour movement behaviours (physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and

sleep) and health among children. In Arabic countries, such as Saudi Arabia, no known studies have examined these associations nor how changes in the daily composition of 24-hour movement behaviours may be associated with health and development among school-aged children. Most published studies assess the relationship of each of these movement behaviours in isolation or partially adjusted for time spent in other behaviours (Tremblay et al., 2016). Due to the compositional nature of daily time spent in physical behaviours (i.e. time spent in one behaviour will displace time spent in other behaviours) (Tremblay et al., 2016, Chastin et al., 2015), and their potential interactive health effects (Chaput et al., 2014), it is important to conduct studies that examine this new paradigm that integrates all components of movement/non-movement behaviours and evaluates its combined influence on health and development. The purpose of this doctoral research is to investigate whether the 24-hour composition of movement behaviours (sleep, physical activity, sedentary behaviour) is associated with Saudi school-aged children's health and development.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.10 *Elham Mohammad M Qawariri*

PhD Student, University of Wollongong

Corporate Social Responsibility under Saudi Company Law: Comparative Study with Australia

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) has assumed strategic significance in the industrial world for companies and governments alike. CSR and national development are fundamentally intertwined. Corporations which are socially responsible promote sustainable development, meet

social and environmental needs, motivate individual employees, create a wealth of goods, and stimulate economic progress. For these reasons, CSR practices are becoming increasingly popular among corporations and business entities around the world.

In recent years, many organisations and companies have re-organised their strategies and standards in order to implement national regulations on CSR, with the aim of ensuring the success of their businesses, especially in terms of improving economic profits. CSR has been implemented in many countries, including Malaysia, China, India, Indonesia, and Australia. Corporations in Australia and other developed countries focus on CSR practice in different ways. However, in Saudi Arabia, the implementation of CSR is still in its nascent stages.

This study will analyse company law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Australia using comparative analytical methods. It will also examine and evaluate how CSR has been implemented in Saudi Arabia in particular, specifically with regard to its social, economic, environmental, and ethical contexts. This research addresses a gap in legislation and academic scholarship. In Saudi Arabia, there are no existing legal and regulatory frameworks or reliable systematic studies which have effectively clarified how corporations can implement CSR in a socially responsible manner. This is the lacuna which this study aims to fill.

The research will investigate the implementation of CSR in selected Saudi Arabian companies by evaluating their social effectiveness, monitor shareholders' performance, and enhance the economic performance of the company among the Saudi community. This project combines comparative and empirical approaches to examine whether CSR in Saudi Arabia should be self-regulated or is it necessary to enact a regulatory framework in order to enforce CSR in the nation's business practices.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.11 *Budur Alamrani*

PhD Student, University of South Australia

Exploring the Perspectives of Primary School Students with Autism about their Inclusion and Educational Experiences in Saudi Arabia Mainstream Schools

"Human rights and inclusive education policy discourse (United Nations, 2016) has intensified global and specifically Saudi Arabia mainstream schooling responsibility to expand access and participation of students with disabilities, inclusive of those with autism. Given increasing enrolments of students with autism in mainstream schools, global concerns address translation of inclusive educational policies into practice (Roberts Simpson, 2016) and varied student experiences (Goodall, 2018; Humphrey Symes, 2010), with many students with autism experiencing social and emotional exclusion (Williams, Gleeson, Jones, 2019). Thereby, this study explores the field of inclusive education through the lived educational experiences of students with autism within Saudi Arabia mainstream schools. To date, limited research examines the inclusive educational experiences from the perspectives of students with autism in mainstream schools (Goodall, 2020), particularly primary-aged children (Cunningham, 2020). Limited studies exist in the emerging in the field of inclusive education research within Saudi Arabia, with few studies specifically exploring the inclusion of students with autism and these predominantly examine teacher attitudes and perceptions towards the inclusion of students with autism (Alhudaithi, 2015; Alzaidi, 2017). Thus, the significance of this study lies in empowering school-aged students with autism to voice their views about their inclusive educational experiences within mainstream schools in Saudi Arabia. This qualitative multi-case study in Saudi Arabia cities of Dammam, Riyadh, Jeddah and

Al-Asā, employs visual research methodologies, and semi-structured interviews, to explore eight primary school-aged students' (aged 6-12 years) educational experiences within Saudi Arabia mainstream schools. The two-phased research design invites participants to draw Me at the School to explore their current lived educational experiences, followed by My Ideal School to capture their vision of their future schooling experience. providing narratives through in-depth semi-structured interviews and analysed through constructivist, transformative and Islamic philosophical worldviews. Thereby, in seeking student voice, the United Nation's Rights of the Child (United Nations, 2009) can be promoted to inform the emerging inclusive education policy and practice in Saudi Arabia mainstream schooling, while contributing to global research critiquing the affordances of visual methodologies in capturing the voice of students with autism (Fayette Bond, 2018)."

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.12 *Weam Alghamedi*

PhD Student, La Trobe University

Outdoor Play In Public Green Spaces As Understood By Saudi Mothers Of Young Children In Saudi Arabia

This research aims to examine the understanding of outdoor play in public green spaces amongst mothers of young children between the ages of 3–6 years in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Mothers of young children play a central role in managing their children's play. Therefore, understanding mothers' views on the use of public outdoor places can make visible their views on the relationship between outdoor spaces, children, and their experiences. A narrative life history approach documenting

experiences and relationships with outdoor spaces will be used and include data collection methods of life history interviews with six Saudi mothers, participant observation (by the researcher) and document review of policies governing outdoor public spaces. The collected data will contribute to building rich and detailed life histories. Analysing the data will be under two steps, writing a story about each participants, and identify common themes of meaning that come up repeatedly. This research will contribute to understand how mothers use public green spaces throughout their lives and with their children and how these experiences influence the current use of public green spaces in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.13 *Raniah Amir Alsairi*

PhD Student, Queensland University of Technology

Perceptions and Knowledge of Obesity among Saudi Women

The World Obesity Federation recently identified obesity as a chronic and relapsing disease (Bray, Kim, Wilding, Federation, 2017). Several studies in both developed and developing nations have found that obesity has become a significant issue, with escalations in all population groups. Additionally, obesity and its related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have been described by WHO as an epidemic (Bhurosy Jeewon, 2014; Dinsa, Goryakin, Fumagalli, Suhrcke, 2012; Ellulu, Abed, Rahmat, Ranneh, Ali, 2014; Schmidt, 2015). focusing on the Gulf nations, namely Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman, a study by Sultan AL-Nohair (2014) found that these countries, particularly high-income sectors of the countries' populations, are

also affected by obesity because of technological advances and physical inactivity. Statistical reports in many Gulf countries indicate an even more significant increase in obesity among women than among men (AL-Nohair, 2014).

This current study is designed to examine factors influencing weight reduction/management behaviours among female adolescents and adults in Saudi Arabia using the HBM as the conceptual framework. To understand these factors, a mixed method program of research is proposed. The first phase of the research will include a pilot study and a qualitative phase, data will collect through FGDs and analyzed by thematic analysis. In phase 2, a quantitative data will collect using a questionnaire, which will be distributed to 385 females across three places in Jeddah city. The questionnaire will comprise of questions related to socio-demographic characteristics, and questions to examine the six key HBM constructs including perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived susceptibility, cue to action, perceived severity and self-efficacy. In phase 3, a qualitative data will collect through semi-structured interviews of phase 2 participants and analyzed by thematic analysis. The aim of this study is informed by the theoretical framework of the Health Belief Model to explore the influence of females' knowledge, attitude, beliefs and perceptions related to weight reduction/management.

[Participant's Video Click Here](#)

2.14 *Badriah Saleh AL-Juaid*

PhD Student, La Trobe University

**Classical Algebraic Structures and Representations Certain
Relation Algebra**

A classical colouring problem asks whether the edges complete graph can be coloured by m colors, so there are no some kinds of triangles forbidden. A natural variant of this question connects it to representations of certain algebraic structure known as relation algebras. Therefore, we investigate edge colouring problem of complete graphs with properties defined by restricting in certain ways the colors of the triangles. We define colouring set be finite, U be set of vertices . Then, the edges of a complete graph can be coloured from colouring set in 8 natural conditions by a subjective map from colourings set to vertices set. So, we get 8 corresponding existence questions. We will consider them all, giving complete answers in all but one case. Indeed, colouring problem are purely combinatorial and can be regarded that way, but they are tightly connected to representability of certain relation algebras.

Participant's Video Click Here

2.15 *Ahmed Ali Y. Majrashi*

PhD Student, Curtin University

The Impact Of Management Control System On The Relationship Between Organizational Culture, Environmental Strategy And Environmental Performance In Australian And Saudi Arabian Organizations

The aim of this study is to examine the extent to which interactive and diagnostic use of management control systems moderate the relationship on organizational culture, environmental strategy and environmental performance. This study uses contingency theory to propose a framework that might be useful for organizations to deal with the effect of management control system and organizational culture, environmental

strategy on environmental performance. Data in this study collect from publicly listed Australian and Saudi Arabian companies in the Materials industry using The Tailored Design Method (TDM) (Dillman, Smyth, Christian, 2014) and self-administered surveys. The surveys will mail to middle-level managers and the questionnaire will include measurement items for organizational culture, environmental strategy, management control system and environmental performance. The findings of this study will contribute to a greater understanding of the drivers of environmental performance, to enhance the environmental sustainability, and the organizational strategy which will have significance impacts on managers.

Participant's Video Click Here



THE END...

