



OUR JOURNEY



1956

Dewan Latehan RIDA

Dewan Latehan RIDA (Rural and Industrial Development Authority Training Centre) was established with the objective of rebuilding rural society as well as improving its economy.



1967

Institut Teknologi MARA

On 14 October 1967, MARA College was officially renamed Institut Teknologi MARA (ITM).



1999

Universiti Teknologi MARA

On 26 August 1999, ITM was renamed Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM).

With this acknowledgement from the government, a major restructuring exercise was carried out in order to consolidate the university's resources for optimum productivity.



1965

Maktab MARA

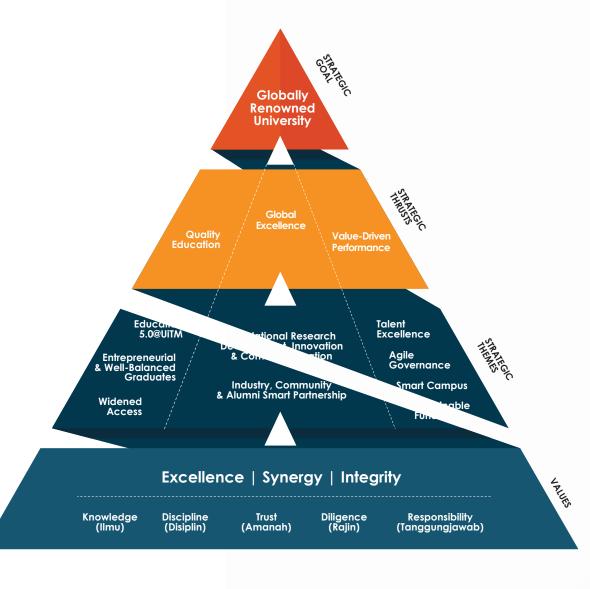
Dewan Latehan RIDA was renamed Maktab MARA. MARA stands for 'Majlis Amanah Rakyat' or the Council of Trust for Indigenous People.



1996

Institut Teknologi MARA

As a result of an amendment to the 1976 Act, ITM was given all powers accorded to a university but retained its historical name until 1999. By then, ITM had established a branch campus in every state of the country.



UITM2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

To remain relevant, UiTM needs to be proactive in its response to an ever-changing, evolving national and global landscape.

The strategic plan is based on three (3) strategic thrusts:



Value-Driven Performance



Developing a Sports Science Coaching Framework for Silat: A Systematic Synthesis of Research from UiTM (2013–2024)

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Background

- Silat as living heritage and martial art (Shapie, 2021)
- UiTM research leadership since 2013
- Interdisciplinary approach: physiology, pedagogy, sports science (Shapie et al., 2024)

































Research Gap

- No systematic consolidation until now
- Previous studies scattered across themes
- Need for a comprehensive framework

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sion: 10.01.2021; acceptance: 24.01.2021

a. IMACSSS

2) tase study of the event in terms of

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O Mikim Poland Association "IDO MOVEMENT FOR CULTURE. Journal of Martial Arts Anthropology". Vol. 19, no. 2 (2019), pp. 1-3

STORY

BLOS GUTTERREZ-GARCIA^{N, MICH.}, PAWEL SWIDER^{R, MI}, PRZEMYSLAW PAWELEC^{R, MI} promiter of Receives, Bastacoe (Policiel)

constraind Marked Arts and Combut Sports Scientific Society (Poland si praesoles productables pi

teport on the Fourth World Scientific Congress of Combat Sports and Martial Arts under the perspective of martial arts tourism

words schools congress, case study, martial arts, combat sports, DEACSSS

On the last day of the Congress, at the facilities of the Higher School of Law and Administration-Rzeszow University, there were workshops and demonstrations of MA&CS techniques. Several experts presented their styles, these were Roland Maroteaux (France, 9th dan, aiki-jujutsu), Mohammad Nizam Shapie (Malaysia, 8th dan, silat), Volodymyr Pylat (Ukraine, Boyovyy Hopak), Matteo Giacometti (Italy, Muay Thai), Sergio Raimondo (Italy, V Duan, Chen Taijiquan) and Zbigniew Sawicki (Poland, Signum Polonicum old fencing school). These



Photo 2. Participants of workshops and demonstrations [courtesy of Przemyslaw Pawelec].

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Journal of Combat Sports and Martial © MEDSPORTPRESS, 2013; 2(2); Vol. 4, 1; DOI: 10.5604/20815735.10

Development of new field-based tests of kic and movement speed in youth martial arts

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- Cardiff School of Sport, Cardiff Metropolitan University, United Kingdom
- Seni Gayung Fatani Malaysia Association.

Key words: reliability, kicking speed, directional jumping, silat

Summary

Introduction. The aim of the current study was to develop tests of kicking and movement speed specific to the deman

styles which are receiving researchers' attention aikido, boxing, Canary Island wrestling, fencing kalarippayattu, karate, kendo, mixed martial arts Thai, silat olahraga, sumo, taekwondo, taijiquan. tling, wushu). Practical workshops and demonsts offered a glimpse of several MA&CS, some of like Ukrainian Boyovyy Hopak, quite unknown c their native countries. Although most attendant from different European countries, there was a r cant presence of participants from Asia and, to a extent, from the Americas and Oceania.

nowadays, as well as the wide spectrum of M

Key words: mental toughness, pe

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Effects of Cross-Tr

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Background. Silat has been found to athlete. In tennis performance, psych Problem and aim. Psychological fact Psychological attributes that can be d performance. Therefore, this study in junior tennis players in Malaysia. Material and methods. Thirty (n=30) 12 females, mean age 14.29 ± 1.65 vs mental and control groups. Both gro experimental group performed a 30items Psychological Profiles Inventor Results. The experimental group (n= analysis indicated that all the psychol tal (n=15) and the control (n=15) gn Conclusions. The results in this study

Activity profile silat competiti

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Key words: notational analysis, martia

Summary

Introduction. The purpose of the o

Material and methods. A DVD rec used to identify 14 different types of evoperator reliability study revealed that action was moderate (k = 0.47) and the

Results. A chi square test of indep bout (1 = 39.8, p < 0.001) with the red



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Objectives

- Compile UiTM's Silat research (2013-2024)
- Identify themes and gaps
- iii. Contextualize within global martial arts discourse
- Develop a coaching framework































Methods – Overview

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- 47 studies reviewed
- Sources: journals, conferences, institutional publications
- Excluded non-standardized Silat forms

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Methods – Analytical Tools

- Matrix coding (Gough et al., 2017)
- Text-mining: Voyant Tools & Excel ToolPak
- Visual outputs: Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2

































Table 1 – Sample Coding Matrix of Silat Research (2013–2024)

(This table visually shows how we organized the 47 studies.)

Year	Theme	Methodology	Key Finding	Research Unit
2013	Physiology & Fitness	Cross-sectional	Established aerobic/anaerobic benchmarks	FSR UiTM Lab
2015	Recovery & Rehabilitation	Experimental	Massage improved post- training recovery	AIRBORNE
2018	Training & Curriculum	Intervention Study	Plyometric drills enhanced agility	PASSMAL
2023	Socio-Cultural Identity	Qualitative Survey	Highlighted Silat's role in youth identity	AIRBORNE RIG

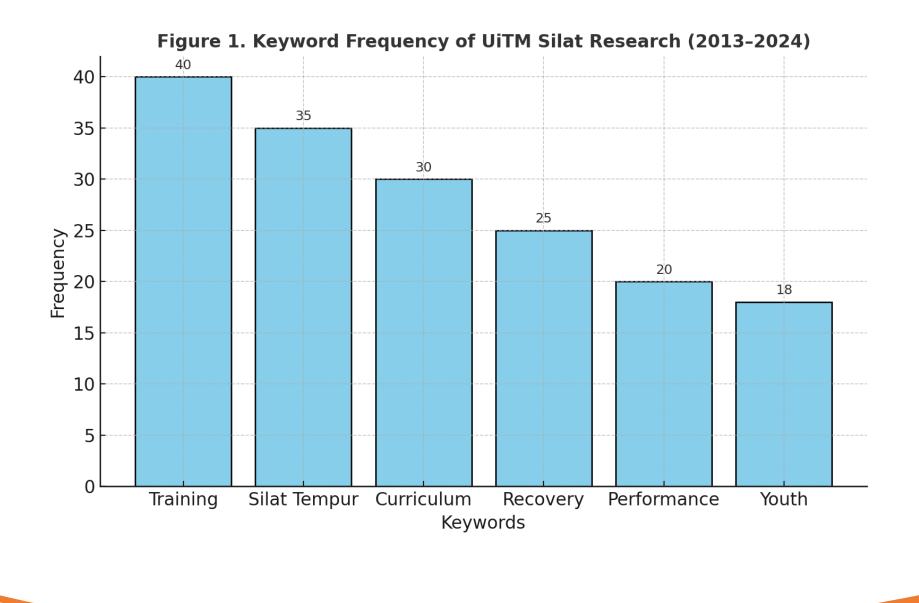
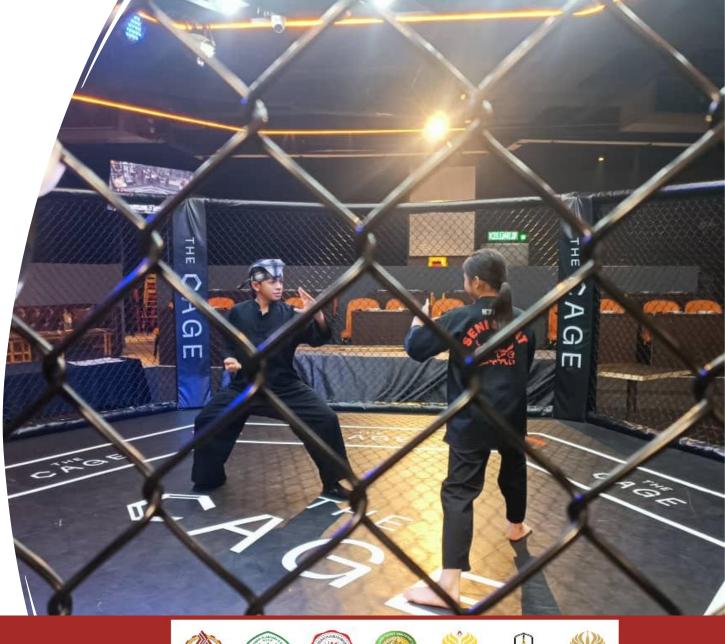


Figure 2. Research Synthesis Workflow



Research Phases

- 2013–2016: Physiology & recovery studies
- 2017–2020: Training & curriculum innovation
- 2021–2024: Internationalization & competitive formats































Key Themes

- Physical performance metrics
- Sports-specific training science
- Curriculum & education integration
- Recovery & rehabilitation strategies
- Socio-cultural identity



































Results – Key Contributions

- Athlete benchmarks established
- Innovative training methodologies
- Curriculum integration at schools/universities
- Recovery-based interventions
- Emphasis on cultural identity

































Innovation Pathway

- Physiological studies → Training science → Silat Tempur → Silat EVO
- Culmination: Coaching framework for Silat
- Shown in Figure 3





























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Discussion Highlights

- UiTM's sustained leadership in Silat research
- Integration of traditional knowledge and modern science
- Framework serves grassroots and elite competition

vity profile during action time in national at competition

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Key words: notational analysis, martial arts, silat

Summary

Introduction. The purpose of the current case study was to describe the detailed activity that occurs during the fight to a silat bout.

Material and methods. A DVD recording of a single international bout was entered into the Focus X^2 system and the suused to identify 14 different types of event performed by the 2 contestants as well as the start and end of action periods. An operator reliability study revealed that the strength of agreement for action was moderate (k = 0.44), the athlete performing various was moderate (k = 0.47) and the outcome of an action was fair (k = 0.25).

Results. A chi square test of independence revealed that the two contest performed a different profile of actions during out ($^{2}_{2}$ = 39.8, p < 0.001) with the red contestant performing more kicks and less blocks proportionately than the blue contestant performed to the square test of independence also revealed no significant association between an action performed by a contestant previous action that he performed ($^{2}_{1}$ = 7.6, p = 0.108).

























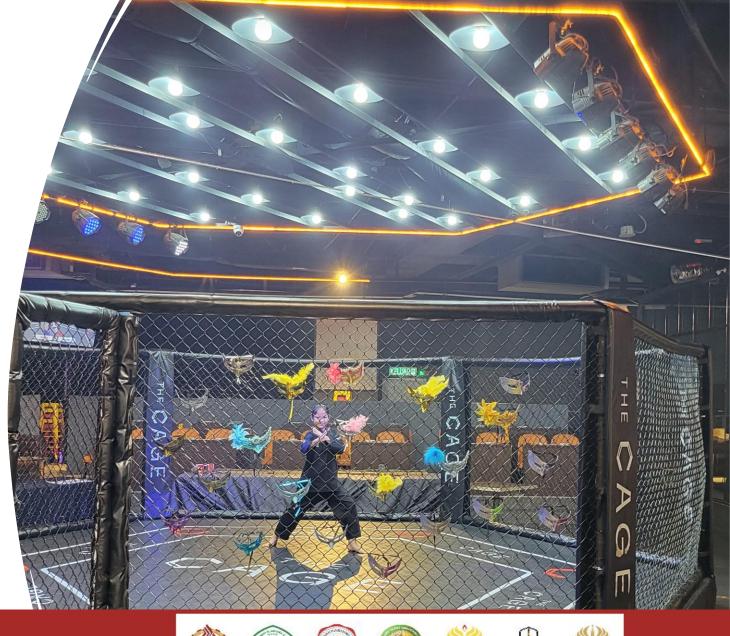






Conclusion

- Silat matured into interdisciplinary research field
- UiTM research synthesized into a sports science coaching framework
- Framework balances evidencebased practice with cultural authenticity

























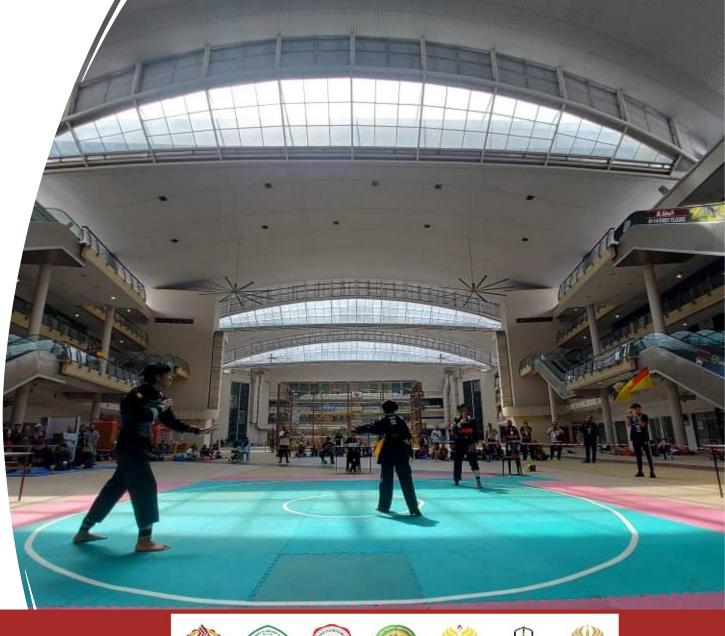






Future Directions

- Digital coaching systems
- Curriculum evaluation mechanisms
- Longitudinal policy impact studies
- International dissemination through AIRBORNE

































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- IMACSSS
- UNESCO ICM

































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