LIST OF MALAYSIAN PUBLICATION (2005) IN ISI WEB OF SCIENCE – SOCIAL SCIENCE CITATION INDEX (SSCI) / ARTS & HUMANITIES CITATION INDEX (AHCI)

Doc Type : Article, Review, Letter and Editorial Material

Updated : 15 July 2010 (2005 – 63 records)

Record 1 of 63
Author(s): Briones, R; Dey, M; Stobutzki, I; Prein, M
Title: Ex ante impact assessment for research on natural resources management: methods and application to aquatic resource systems
Source: RESEARCH EVALUATION, 14 (3): 217-227 DEC 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: AGRICULTURAL-RESEARCH
Abstract: Under a particular representation of the impact pathway of natural resource management (NRM) research, economic surplus techniques can also be used for ex ante impact assessment. The method is applied to the case of the WorldFish Center, an international organization specializing in research on aquatic resources in developing countries. A survey of expert opinion is used to estimate productivity improvements and adoption rates for NRM research and its application. A supply-demand model for aquatic commodities is constructed to calculate the resulting change in economic surplus. Results indicate that ex ante economic impact is highest for NRM on coral reefs and inland aquatic systems.
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Cited Reference Count: 28
Times Cited: 3
Publisher: BEECH TREE PUBLISHING
Publisher Address: 10 WATFORD CLOSE,, GUILDFORD GU1 2EP, SURREY, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0958-2029
29-char Source Abbrev.: RES EVALUAT
Source Item Page Count: 11
Subject Category: Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 038AG

Record 2 of 63
Author(s): Rasiah, R
Title: The competitive impact of China on Southeast Asia’s labour markets
Abstract: This study examines the dividend behavior of Indian corporate firms in an emerging market (India), identifying characteristics of dividend payers and nonpayers from 1991 to 2001. Dividend trends for a large sample of stocks traded on Indian markets indicate that the percentage of companies paying dividends declined, from over 57 percent in 1991 to 32 percent in 2001, and that only a few firms paid regular dividends. Even though regular payers consistently paid higher dividends than did other firms, on average, Indian firms became less likely to pay dividends by the close of the century. Dividend-paying companies were likely to be larger and more profitable than nonpaying companies, though growth opportunities do not seem to have significantly influenced the dividend policies of Indian firms.
Record 4 of 63
Author(s): Shirazi, NS; Manap, TAA
Title: Export-led growth hypothesis: Further econometric evidence from South Asia
Source: DEVELOPING ECONOMIES, 43 (4): 472-488 DEC 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: export-led growth hypothesis; multivariate Granger causality test; VAR model; economic growth in South Asian countries
KeyWords Plus: ECONOMIC-GROWTH; DEVELOPING-COUNTRIES; EMPIRICAL-EVIDENCE; TIME-SERIES; VECTOR AUTOREGRESSIONS; ERROR-CORRECTION; UNIT-ROOT; CAUSALITY; COINTEGRATION; TRADE
Abstract: This paper examines the export-led growth (ELG) hypothesis for five South Asian countries through cointegration and multivariate Granger causality tests. Strong support for a long-run relationship among exports, imports, and real output for all the countries except Sri Lanka were found. Feedback effects between exports and GDP for Bangladesh and Nepal and unidirectional causality from exports to output in the case of Pakistan were found. No causality between these variables was found for Sri Lanka and India, although for India GDP and exports did induce imports. A feedback effect between imports and GDP was also documented for Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal, as well as unidirectional causality from imports to Output growth for Sri Lanka. These and other findings are discussed from the standpoint of the export-led growth hypothesis.
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Times Cited: 0
Publisher: MARUZEN CO LTD
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ISSN: 0012-1533
29-char Source Abbrev.: DEVELOP ECON
ISO Source Abbrev.: Dev. Econ.
Source Item Page Count: 17
Subject Category: Economics; Planning & Development
ISI Document Delivery No.: 000FR

Record 5 of 63
Author(s): Adham, KA; Ahmad, M
Title: Adoption of web site and e-commerce technology among Malaysian public companies
Source: INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT & DATA SYSTEMS, 105 (9): 1172-1187 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Internet; Malaysia; electronic commerce; public sector organizations
KeyWords Plus: INTERNET; BUSINESS; PERSPECTIVE; PERFORMANCE
Abstract: Purpose - This study examines the adoption rates of web site and e-commerce technology by all 562 Malaysian public listed companies, as of March 2004, testing the proposition that the number having web sites would approach 100 percent, and that most companies serving end customers would also have e-commerce systems.
Design/methodology/approach - After identifying and testing company URLs for operability, contents of all operable sites were evaluated to determine whether they had incorporated e-commerce systems for online transactions.
Findings - Of the 562 companies, only 62 percent (351) were found to have operable web sites; and of 351, 96 percent (336) were solely informational, leaving only 4 percent (15) that were equipped for e-commerce transactions.

Research limitations/implications - Further research is needed on reasons and consequences for not adopting web site and e-commerce technology, and on specific business contexts surrounding adoption decisions and related managerial challenges.

Practical implications - Analysis of findings and research literature strongly suggest that having a web site would give any public listed company a major advantage in the marketplace. The most effective web site implementation appears to require aligning new technology with company's strategic planning, integrating it into existing operations, using it to exploit new business opportunities and considering customer behavior theory when designing and implementing the web site interface.

Originality/value - As the first study to examine adoption of web site and e-commerce technology by all currently existing Malaysian public listed companies, this provides a benchmark for further research on the subject.

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Times Cited: 6
Publisher: EMERALD GROUP PUBLISHING LIMITED
Publisher Address: 60/62 TOLLER LANE, BRADFORD BD8 9BY, W YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0263-5577
DOI: 10.1108/02635570510633248
29-char Source Abbrev.: INDUSTRIAL MANAGE DATA SYST
ISO Source Abbrev.: Ind. Manage. Data Syst.
Source Item Page Count: 16
Subject Category: Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Engineering, Industrial
ISI Document Delivery No.: 998GI

Record 6 of 63
Author(s): Ackerman, SE
Title: Falun Dafa and the new age movement in Malaysia: Signs of health, symbols of salvation
Source: SOCIAL COMPASS, 52 (4): 495-511 DEC 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Chinese; Falun Dafa; Malaysia; new age
Abstract: Falun Dafa entered Malaysia in the mid-1990s as a spiritual movement for the mind-and-body development market that attracts middle-class consumption-oriented Malaysians. Its self-presentation as a New Age product tends to obscure its connections with Chinese popular religion. The movement's similar profile to other Chinese sectarian groups is accompanied by claims to absolute difference from these groups. Development of Falun Dafa during the phase of persecution and exile since 1999 has involved an ongoing encounter with nest, symbols and signs. The symbols of human rights, democracy and salvation are transacted with the Western media and the signs of New Age lifestyle products. These address identity needs within the diverse Malaysian Chinese community.

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Mothers' and fathers' childcare involvement with young children in rural families in Malaysia

There is a paucity of data on paternal involvement in childcare in traditional Muslim families in Asia. Using cultural-ecological models of human development that focus on the developmental niche and hegemonic perspectives on masculinity, mothers' and fathers' levels of childcare involvement with infants were examined in 50 two-parent, low-income, rural Malay Muslim families residing in peninsular Malaysia. The major goals were to examine gender of parent and gender of child differences in involvement in childcare activities. Mothers and fathers were interviewed separately in their homes regarding the amount of time and levels of involvement in bedtime routines, physical care of, playing with, singing to, feeding, and soothing infants. Groupwise comparisons of parental perceptions revealed a marked gender-differentiated pattern of involvement: Mothers perceived that they were significantly more involved in bedtime routines, physical care, feeding, playing, soothing, and singing to infants than did fathers. On average fathers estimated that they spent 18% as much time cleaning infants (0.63 versus 3.50 hours), 22% as much time feeding infants (0.76 versus 3.49), and 56% as much time playing with infants (2.77 versus 4.92 hours) relative to mothers. These patterns of involvement suggest that in traditional, rural Malay Muslim families, mothers are the primary caregivers to infants, and contrary to the father as play partner hypothesis, mothers engaged in more play with infants than did fathers. Despite divergent levels of involvement, mothers and fathers were equally as inclined to be involved with their male or female infants. Findings are interpreted in terms of traditional Muslim beliefs about gendered ideologies regarding childcare roles and levels of paternal involvement in groups of fathers in rural and urban Malaysia. The limitations, due in part to gathering data from single informants and the nature of the sample, and the implications of the findings for increasing paternal involvement are noted.
Record 8 of 63
Author(s): Kam, SP; Hossain, M; Bose, ML; Villano, LS
Title: Spatial patterns of rural poverty and their relationship with welfare-influencing factors in Bangladesh
Source: FOOD POLICY, 30 (5-6): 551-567 OCT-DEC 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: spatial variation; rural poverty; livelihoods; geographical targeting; Bangladesh
Abstract: This study determines the spatial variation of rural poverty in Bangladesh and its relation to people's livelihood assets affecting their ability to procure food. We estimated household income for over 1 million census households using a predictor model based on a nationally representative sample survey data set. We computed and mapped poverty indices for 415 rural subdistricts revealing distinct areas with high poverty incidence that correspond with ecologically depressed areas. However, other livelihood-influencing factors such as education, accessibility and services are significantly correlated with poverty. This indicates the need for continued focus on providing education and access to income-generating opportunities so that the poor can better meet their food needs. Geographically weighted regression analysis indicated spatial differences in the relative importance of various poverty-influencing factors. Multivariate clustering of the local parameter (beta) estimates of the determinant factors revealed distinct spatial relationships, which have implications on poverty alleviation interventions specific to the different regions. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD
Publisher Address: THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0306-9192
DOI: 10.1016/j.foodpol.2005.10.001

Record 9 of 63
Author(s): Zan, M
Title: Minthuwun: A tribute to a gentle Burmese poet (Minthuwun, born 10 February 1909, died 15 August 2004)
Source: WESTERLY, 50: 179-185 NOV 2005
The causes and consequences of immigrant labour in the construction sector in Malaysia

Malaysian construction is highly dependant on immigrant labour; immigrants account for nearly 70 per cent of its workforce. Although they have aided the sector's rapid expansion, it has not been without costs. This paper examines the impact of immigrant labour on construction. The main finding is that immigrants, being largely unskilled, did not contribute to skill formation. Instead, they accumulated skills on-the-job, which were lost when they returned home. There was no evidence that immigrants displaced domestic workers since they were concentrated in jobs rejected by Malaysians. Furthermore, unlike in earlier periods, legal immigrants were no longer a cheap option, given the regulations governing their employment. They were not used to cut costs per se, but were used because domestic workers were not available in sufficient numbers. Despite the large immigrant presence, the general wage level increased, though admittedly not as rapidly as it might have in their absence. The reliance on immigrant workers has increased the need for supervision and quality control, thereby reducing the savings in cost; nonetheless, immigrants have helped keep costs in check. Surprisingly, rising wages and the continued shortage of labour have not led to a widespread adoption of labour-saving methods. This is partly because productivity increases have managed to outpace wage increases, though this advantage is petering out. Also, immigrant presence has kept wages, as a proportion of total costs, manageable. The over reliance of the sector on immigrant labour is not desirable, especially since the majority is drawn from one source - Indonesia. Any disruption of supply from this source can undermine the Malaysian economy. To avoid this, Malaysia must vary its source of immigrant labour and intensify efforts to attract domestic workers by improving conditions in construction.

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Publisher: INT ORGANIZATION MIGRATION
Publisher Address: PO BOX 71, CH-1211 GENEVA 19, SWITZERLAND
ISSN: 0020-7985
Knowledge integration, the blending of concepts from two or more disciplines to create innovative new worldviews, is a key process in attempts to increase the sustainability of human activities on Earth. In this paper, we describe a 'conceptual template' that can be used to catalyse this process. The template comprises (a) a list of high-level concepts that capture the essential aspects of any significant human-environment problem, plus (b) broad lists of low-level basic concepts drawn from a range of disciplines. Our high-level concepts, which we call 'conceptual clusters', are labelled Dynamics & System, Organisation & Scale, Controlling Models, Management & Policy, Adaptation & Learning, and History. Many of the clustered, lower-level concepts are synonyms and thus provide possible connections between disciplines-for this reason we call them 'nexus concepts'. We suggest that a conceptual template like that presented here can provide strong support to the initial phases of integrative research programs. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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DOI: 10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.06.003
Author(s): Zailani, S; Rajagopal, P
Title: Supply chain integration and performance: US versus East Asian companies
Source: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, 10 (5): 379-393 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: integration; performance management; United States of America
KeyWords Plus: MANAGEMENT; INVENTORY; PRODUCT; CAPABILITIES; PARTNERSHIPS; STRATEGIES; LOGISTICS; JAPANESE; SUCCESS; FIRMS
Abstract: Purpose - Though there is a wide acceptance of the strategic importance of integrating operations with suppliers and customers in the supply chain, many questions remain unanswered about how best to characterize supply chain strategies. Is it more important to link with suppliers, customers, or both? Similarly, little is known about the connections between supplier and customer integration and improved operations performance. This article seeks to investigate supplier and customer integration strategies by comparing US and East Asian companies. It is of paramount interest to find out how these strategies actually differ and affect performance of the companies.
Design/methodology/approach - This was carried out in three phases. In the first phase, a number of operations-management related journals were skimmed to select about 30 research articles related to supply chain concepts and practices. In the second phase, investigation efforts narrowed down to supply chain management research conducted in East Asia and the USA. In the third phase, comparisons were made between East Asian and US companies' indicators of supply chain integration and performance.
Findings - The need to react to market changes and the critical role of the supply chain in meeting this need, and the potential benefits of integrating the supply chain, can no longer be ignored. This potential, however, will be realized only if the interrelationships among different parts of the supply chain are recognized, and proper alignment is ensured between the design and execution of the company's competitive strategy.
Practical implications - The implications for article findings on future research and practice in the new millennium are considered.
Originality/value - The aim is to recommend these findings to companies which are still at the infancy stage when it comes to supply chain management and integration with customers and suppliers.
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Cited Reference Count: 92
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Publisher: EMERALD GROUP PUBLISHING LIMITED
Publisher Address: 60/62 TOLLER LANE, BRADFORD BD8 9BY, W YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
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29-char Source Abbrev.: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAG
ISO Source Abbrev.: Supply Chain Manag.
Source Item Page Count: 15
Subject Category: Business; Management
ISI Document Delivery No.: 986CA
Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the perceived impact of outsourcing on customer service management.

Design/methodology/approach - The examination was conducted via a survey on 124 companies in Malaysia. Using the framework from Elmuti, factors manifesting customer service management were regressed on the key factors manifesting successful outsourcing. Hence a model was contrived. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was used to estimate the model.

Findings - The model was able to provide predictive implications on customer service management, given the activities of key factors manifesting successful outsourcing. In other words to improve customer service management, companies could control their outsourcing activities.

Originality/value - This paper offers an approach to measure the effects of multiple independent variables on multiple dependent variables. Using SEM, multivariate analyses were mathematically represented in a single equation. In this equation, companies could holistically compose strategies to optimise their management in customer service.

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Times Cited: 1
The Malaysian social-dance music known as ronggeng underwent changes in style and performance contexts from the early twentieth century until the turn of the millennium. Roniggeng has been transformed from a folk genre of the Malay and Baba communities-performed by lower-class women who danced publicly with men and were, thus, looked down on as common by some sectors of the population-to a national form promoted by the Malaysian State, performed by and attracting audiences of different ethnic groups and classes. As ronggeng has become national, it has been "reconstructed" and "sanitized"; certain elements have been selected while other undesirable ones have been omitted, so that the music and dances of the new national ronggeng have become divorced from their folk forms and settings.

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Times Cited: 1
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Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
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29-char Source Abbrev.: J MUSICOL RES
Source Item Page Count: 21
Subject Category: Music
ISI Document Delivery No.: 978ZW
Malaysia is undergoing a large educational reform movement that is moving toward student-centered learning. To date, however, Malaysian students have had little experience with cooperative, learning strategies. The author examined how Malaysian student peer tutoring might be most effectively structured. They randomly assigned 48 students in pairs in 2 Form 4 (Grade 10) physics classes to 3 levels of peer-tutoring structure: (a) sequence questioning, explanation (students received scripts and question stems), (b) questioning and explanation (stems without script), and (c) questioning (neither stems nor scripts). Twice a week for 3 weeks, students listened to their teachers lecture, then interacted in tutoring pairs for 20 min. Malaysian students benefited from the more structured peer tutoring in comprehension and level of questions, illustrating that having students simply work together is not as effective as more structured interactions in which students learn how to interact through use of question stems and scripts. The skills maintained at least 4 weeks. Theoretical and policy implications are discussed.
and used the Internet extensively for educational purposes such as doing research, downloading electronic resources and e-mail communications. This study challenges the long perceived male bias in the computer environment and supports recent studies that have identified greater gender equivalence in interest, use, and skills levels. However, there were differences in undergraduates’ Internet usage levels based on the discipline of study. Furthermore, higher levels of Internet usage did not necessarily translate into better computer self-efficacy among the undergraduates. A more important factor in determining computer self-efficacy could be the discipline of study and undergraduates studying computer related disciplines appeared to have higher self-efficacy towards computers and the Internet. Undergraduates who used the Internet more often may not necessarily feel more comfortable using them. Possibly, other factors such as the types of application used, the purpose for using, and individual satisfaction could also influence computer self-efficacy and computer anxiety. However, although Internet usage levels may not have any impact on computer self-efficacy, higher usage of the Internet does seem to decrease the levels of computer anxiety among the undergraduates. Undergraduates with lower computer anxiousness demonstrated more positive attitudes toward the Internet in this study.

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Cited Reference Count: 63
Times Cited: 10
Publisher: IEEE COMPUTER SOC, LEARNING TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE
Publisher Address: BAG 11-222, MASSEY UNIVERSITY, PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND
ISSN: 1436-4522
29-char Source Abbrev.: EDUC TECHNOL SOC
Source Item Page Count: 15
Subject Category: Education & Educational Research
ISI Document Delivery No.: 982DO

Record 18 of 63
Author(s): Neo, M
Title: Engaging students in group-based co-operative learning - A Malaysian perspective
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: cooperative learning; group-based learning; web-based education; multimedia learning; project-based learning
Abstract: In recent years, the information and communication technology (ICT) has created a significant impact on the methods of communicating information and knowledge to the learners and, consequently, innovative teaching techniques have evolved to change the way teachers teach and students learn. In this paper, the focus is on a study which was conducted on a group-based cooperative learning class to determine its impact on student learning and the reactions of these learners towards this instructional methodology. The students in the course were given a web-based multimedia-mediated cooperative learning project to complete. Students worked in groups and used multimedia and web technologies to construct their projects. As such, a technology-supported cooperative learning framework was established. A survey was conducted to ascertain the reactions of the students towards this mode of teaching and learning. Results of the study showed that in group-based learning, students learned by cooperating and interacting with each other and participated actively in their own learning process. Students also learned
to cultivate teamwork, communication, management and interpersonal skills. Furthermore, by incorporating a multimedia project into the cooperative learning structure, a viable and effective strategy was created to enhance student learning.

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**Source Item Page Count:** 13

**Subject Category:** Education & Educational Research

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 982DO

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**Record 19 of 63**

**Author(s):** Wang, J; Pillay, A; Kwon, YS; Wall, AD; Loughran, CG

**Title:** An analysis of fishing vessel accidents

**Source:** ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION, 37 (6): 1019-1024 NOV 2005

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** accident data; accident investigation; fishing vessels

**Abstract:** In this paper, accident data collected from the Marine Accident Investigation Branch are presented and an analysis is carried out to determine the most common causes of accidents on fishing vessels. Discussions on fishing vessel-safety assessment and data problems are given. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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**29-char Source Abbrev.:** ACCID ANAL PREVENT


**Source Item Page Count:** 6

**Subject Category:** Ergonomics; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Social Sciences,
Resting metabolic rate in a sample of girls in Malaysia and England

The cross-sectional study of age matched (10-11 years), premenarcheal girls in England and Malaysia investigated the effect of ethnicity on resting metabolic rate (RMR). The children were recruited from schools in Oxford, England, and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and all measurements were conducted in the schools. The Malaysian girls were shorter (143.7 +/- 6.5 cm and 140.1 +/- 5.3 (mean +/- SD) for the English and Malaysian girls respectively) and lighter (32.5 +/- 5.3 kg compared with 38.0 +/- 8.7 kg for the English girls) with a smaller fat mass and fat free mass (FFM) than the English girls. Energy expenditure was lower in the Malaysian girls (4555 +/- 531 kJ/day compared with 5178 +/- 688 kJ/day for the English girls). Although a difference in RMR was observed between the two groups, when corrected for body composition the difference was no longer significant. No effect of ethnicity on the relationship of FFM and RMR was shown when the data were analyzed using analysis of covariance.

Value and risks of expiring carbon credits from afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM

Afforestation and reforestation projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) offer opportunities for countries to generate carbon credits. However, as the projects mature, the credits may expire due to the end of the project or the failure to meet the permanence requirements. This paper discusses the value and risks associated with expiring carbon credits from such projects.
Abstract: The Milan conference of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change has established two types of emission offsets under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), valid for afforestation and reforestation activities. In order to account for the non-permanent nature of carbon storage in forests, these credits expire after predefined periods, after which the buyer needs to replace them. The present article assesses their market value in relation to 'permanent' credits, identifies their specific risks, and proposes how to mitigate and manage them. It analyzes strengths and weaknesses of expiring credits for sellers and buyers. Taking the example of the EU emissions trading system, the authors discuss how expiring credits could reach fungibility with permanent emission allowances on domestic markets.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: CLIM POLICY

ISO Source Abbrev.: Clim. Policy

Source Item Page Count: 17

Subject Category: Environmental Studies; Public Administration

ISI Document Delivery No.: 978SJ
The effect of a clinical posting in psychiatry on the attitudes of medical students towards psychiatry and mental illness in a Malaysian Medical School

Introduction: The stigma attached to mental illness and the mentally ill is a universal phenomenon and a major barrier to the provision of mental health services. Stigmatising attitudes among doctors themselves can result in compromised patient care. The aim of this research project is to study the impact of a clinical posting in psychiatry on the attitudes of medical students to mental illness and to psychiatry. This paper reports the results of the first phase of a longitudinal study.

Materials and Methods: A total of 122 year 4 medical students responded to this study. The Attitudes Towards Mental Illness (AMI) and Attitudes Towards Psychiatry (ATP) questionnaires were administered before and after an 8-week attachment in psychiatry.

Results: We found that students had somewhat favourable attitudes towards psychiatry and mental illness at the start of their attachment, with a mean score of 108.34 on ATP (neutral score, 90) and 68.24 on AMI (neutral score, 60). There was a significant increase in the mean scores of both scales following the psychiatric attachment for female students (ATP: P = 0.003; AMI: P < 0.0005), but not male students (ATP: P = 0.435; AMI: P = 0.283).

Conclusions: An 8-week clinical posting of fourth-year medical students in psychiatry was associated with an increase in positive attitudes to mental illness and to psychiatry among female students but not among male students.

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Record 24 of 63

Author(s): Terracciano, A; Abdel-Khalek, AM; Adam, N; Adamovova, L; Ahn, C; Ahn, HN; Alansari, BM; Alcalay, L; Allik, J; Angleitner, A; Avia, MD; Ayearst, LE; Barbarelli, C; Beer, A; Borr-Cunen, MA; Bratko, D; Brunner-Sciarra, M; Budzinski, L; Camart, N; Dahourou, D; De Fruyt, F; de Lima, MP; del Pilar, GEH; Diener, E; Falzon, R; Fernando, K; Fickova, E; Fischer, R; Flores-Mendoza, C; Gayou, MA; Gulgoz, S; Hagberg, B; Halberstadt, J; Halim, MS; Hrebickova, M; Humrichouse, J; Jensen, HH; Jocic, DD; Jonsson, FH; Khoury, B; Klinkosz, W; Knezevic, G; Lauri, MA; Leibovich, N; Martin, TA; Marusic, I; Mastor, KA; Matsumoto, D; McRorie, M; Mescheriakov, B; Mortensen, EL; Munyaie, M; Nagy, J; Nakazato, K; Nansubuga, F; Oishi, S; Ojedokun, AO; Ostendorf, F; Paulhus, DL; Pelevin, S; Petot, JM; Podobnik, N; Pramila, VS; Prentice, G; Reategui, N; Rolland, JP; Rossier, J; Rus, VS; Sanchez-Bernardos, ML; Schmidt, V; Sciculna-Calleja, S; Sekowski, A; Shakespeare-Finch, J; Shimonaka, Y; Simonetti, F; Sineshaw, T; Smith, PB; Trapnell, PD; Trobst, KK; Wang, L; Yok, M; Zupancic, A; McCrae, RR

Title: National character does not reflect mean personality trait levels in 49 cultures

Source: SCIENCE, 310 (5745): 96-100 OCT 7 2005

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: STEREOTYPES; ACCURACY

Abstract: Most people hold beliefs about personality characteristics typical of members of their own and others' cultures. These perceptions of national character may be generalizations from personal experience, stereotypes with a "kernel of truth," or inaccurate stereotypes. We obtained national character ratings of 3989 people from 49 cultures and compared them with the average personality scores of culture members assessed by observer ratings and self-reports. National character ratings were reliable but did not converge with assessed traits. Perceptions of national character thus appear to be unfounded stereotypes that may serve the function of maintaining a national identity.

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The Prime Minister's Quality Award (PMQA) is the most prestigious award in recognition of a company's effort towards organizational excellence. The intention is to create awareness among the business community on the importance of implementing a quality improvement programme in the company and to use recipient companies listed on the Bursa Malaysia. It was found in this study that the stock market is semi-strong efficient and the announcement did not bring the intended effect of creating statistically abnormal returns. After adjusting for thin trading, it was discovered that the traditional production-based company under-performed the market index while the service-based company, however, outperformed the market index. It is argued and widely understood by investors that a production-based company ought to have in place a proper quality control mechanism and further investment to impress the business community is rather futile. On the other hand, for the service-oriented company, expectations of customers are diverse and difficult to gauge. Therefore, any service provider wishing to improve the quality of their services is very welcome.
A sample of public universities and private colleges are compared in terms of their enrolments, costs, facilities and quality of provision. The purpose is to illuminate an important policy issue for Malaysia and to contribute to the general debate on the role of the private sector in the provision of higher education. The general findings are that public universities appear to be more efficient in satisfying public demand in terms of quality of provision.
Pre-checking for non-monotonicity of the Wald statistic

Abstract: The non-monotonic behaviour of the Wald test in some finite-sample applications leads to low power when the null hypothesis needs rejection most. This article proposes a simple check for discerning if the Wald statistic for testing significance of regression coefficients is non-monotonic in the neighbourhood of the parameter space from which the sample data are drawn. Monte Carlo simulations show that this method works rather well for detecting situations where the Wald test can be safely applied. An example is provided to illustrate the use of this check.

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Record 28 of 63

Role of human-computer interaction factors as moderators of occupational stress and work exhaustion

Abstract: Software professionals perform boundary-spanning activities, and thus need strong interpersonal, technical, and organizational knowledge to be professionally competent. They have to perform in a demanding work environment characterized by strict deadlines, differing time zones, interdependency in teams, increased interaction with clients, and extended work hours. These characteristics lead to occupational stress and work exhaustion. Yet, the impact of stress is felt in different ways by different people, even if they perform the same functions. These differences in the perception of stress can be caused by varying confidence in their technical capabilities. People possess varying technical capabilities, based on their acquisition of technical skills, comfort level in using the technology, and intrinsic motivation. These attributes represent the human-computer interaction (HCI)
personality of software professionals. This article examines whether these HCI factors moderate the relationship between occupational stress and work exhaustion. Data were collected from software professionals located in Chennai and Bangalore in India. The data revealed that HCI factors had a main effect but no significant moderating effects on work exhaustion. The control over the technology variable emerged as the key variable among the HCI factors that affected software professionals' ability to cope with stress and work exhaustion.

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Times Cited: 0
Publisher: LAWRENCE ERLBAUM ASSOC INC
Publisher Address: 10 INDUSTRIAL AVE, MAHWAI, NJ 07430-2262 USA
ISSN: 1044-7318
29-char Source Abbrev.: INT J HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACT
Source Item Page Count: 18
Subject Category: Computer Science, Cybernetics; Ergonomics
ISI Document Delivery No.: 961BP
Title: Grip strength prediction for Malaysian industrial workers using artificial neural networks
Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL ERGONOMICS, 35 (9): 807-816 SEP 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: artificial neural networks; grip strength; prediction; ergonomic; manual handling; carpal tunnel syndrome
KeyWords Plus: COMPRESSION; REGRESSION; MODELS; FORCE
Abstract: Data and model of grip strength is crucial in designing hand tools. Hand tools design that properly fit the user will help reduce carpal tunnel syndrome and cumulative trauma disorders (CTDs) in tasks that involve gripping in manual handling. The primary objective of this study is to obtain grip strength data and develop models to predict of grip strength of Malaysian industrial workers. The model was developed using artificial neural networks. Data that were collected from a survey on Malaysian industrial workers consist of 42 females (light industries), 72 males (light industries), and 32 males (heavy industries). Furthermore, this data was used to train the neural network. The data obtained were divided into two sets-training set and test set. By using a pairwise t-test method, the results indicated that there was no significant difference between actual measurements and predicted values at the alpha value of 0.05 (p > 0.05). It was found that the neural network predicts human grip strength accurately based on hand dimensions, age, wrist circumference and weight.
Relevance to industry: The design of safe and comfortable hand tools is critical to avoid CTDs such as carpal tunnel syndrome. In Malaysian industries, many hand tools are not designed for Malaysian dimensions both in terms of strength and physical dimensions. In this paper, the parameters critical for gripping are made available for designing hand tools for manual handling. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
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Cited Reference Count: 25
Times Cited: 2
Obesity and household food insecurity: evidence from a sample of rural households in Malaysia

Objective: The study examined nutritional outcomes related to body fat accumulation of food insecurity among women from selected rural communities in Malaysia.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: Rural communities (seven villages and two palm plantations) in a district with high percentage of welfare recipients.

Subjects and Measurements: Malay (n = 140) and Indian (n = 60) women were interviewed and measured for demographic, socioeconomic, anthropometric, dietary and physical activity information. The women were measured for their body mass index and waist circumference (WC). Energy and nutrient intakes, food group intake and food variety score were analyzed from 24 h dietary recalls and food-frequency questionnaire. Daily physical activity of the women was examined as the number of hours spent in economic, domestic, leisure and sport activities.

Results: Using the Radimer/Cornell Hunger and Food Insecurity Instrument, 58% of the women reported some degree of food insecurity (household insecure 14%, adult insecure 9.5% and child hunger 34.5%). In general, food-insecure women had lower years of education, household income and income per capita, more children and mothers as housewives. More than 50% of food-insecure women were overweight and obese than women from food-secure households (38%). Similarly, more food-insecure women (32-47%) had at-risk WC (>= 88 cm) than food-secure women (29%). Food-insecure women spent significantly more time in domestic and leisure activities than food-secure women. Overweight and abdominal adiposity among the women were associated with a number of independent variables, such as women as housewives, women with more children, larger household size, food insecurity, shorter time spent in economic activities, longer time spent in leisure activities and lower food variety score. After adjusting for factors that are related to both adiposity and food insecurity, women from food-insecure households were significantly more likely to have at-risk WC, but not obese.

Conclusion: Among this sample of rural women, the relationship between food insecurity and obesity is a complex one, which involves the interaction with other factors. Nevertheless, given that obesity and food insecurity are of public health concerns in the developing nations, the association between the two should be further investigated.

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Government across the globe are increasingly utilizing credit guarantee schemes to support SMEs. This article fills a gap in the academic literature for developing countries by reviewing the effectiveness of the New Principal Guarantee Scheme (NPGS) offered by the Credit Guarantee Corporation (CGC) in Malaysia. Using a variety of research methods, the authors investigate whether the CGC has achieved its objectives of generating finance and economic additionality without placing its financial resources under undue strain or jeopardizing its relationships with participating financial institutions. It is almost impossible to establish 'definitive' measures of additionality yet our findings provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the CGC is not meeting all of its objectives. The authors put forward an integrated package of measures designed to enhance the effectiveness of the NPGS.
Record 33 of 63
Author(s): Goh, SK
Title: New empirical evidence on the effects of capital controls on composition of capital flows in Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: This study aims to examine the effect of capital controls on composition capital flows in Malaysia. Under predetermined exchange rate rules, the contribution of selective controls is to increase monetary autonomy, without taxing private long-term capital flow or foreign direct investment. Although the selective capital controls in Malaysia tax only some components of capital flows, the study shows, after controlling other factors, the controls not only reduce the total flows (hence increase monetary autonomy), but to some extent affected the private long-term flows.
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Cited Reference Count: 20
Times Cited: 3
Publisher: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0003-6846
DOI: 10.1080/00036840500118952
29-char Source Abbrev.: APPL ECON
ISO Source Abbrev.: Appl. Econ.
Source Item Page Count: 13
Subject Category: Economics
ISI Document Delivery No.: 957QM

Record 34 of 63
Author(s): Partridge, JC; Martinez, AM; Nishida, H; Boo, NY; Tan, KW; Yeung, CY; Lu, JH; Yu, VYH
Title: International comparison of care for very low birth weight infants: Parents’ perceptions of counseling and decision-making
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: resuscitation; very low birth weight; attitudes; decision-making; parent counseling; neonatal intensive care
KeyWords Plus: NEONATAL INTENSIVE-CARE; EXTREMELY PREMATURE-INFANTS; EXTREMELY PRETERM INFANTS; SELF-REPORTED PRACTICES; EXTREME PREMATURITY; OF-LIFE; RESUSCITATION PRACTICES; EUROPEAN COUNTRIES; ETHICAL DECISIONS; DELIVERY ROOM
Abstract: Objective. To characterize parent perceptions and satisfaction with physician counseling and delivery-room resuscitation of very low birth weight infants in countries with neonatal intensive care capacity.
Study Design. Convenience sample of 327 parents of 379 inborn very low birth weight infants (< 1501g) who had received resuscitation and neonatal intensive care in 9 neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) in
6 Pacific Rim countries and in 2 California hospitals. The sample comprised mostly parents whose infants survived, because in some centers interviews of parents of nonsurviving infants were culturally inappropriate. Of 359 survivors for whom outcome data were asked of parents, 29% were reported to have long-term sequelae. Half-hour structured interviews were performed, using trained interpreters as necessary, at an interval of 13.7 months after the infant's birth. We compared responses to interview questions that detailed counseling patterns, factors taken into consideration in decisions, and acceptance of parental decision-making.

Results. Parents' recall of perinatal counseling differed among centers. The majority of parents assessed physician counseling on morbidity and mortality as adequate in most, but not all, centers. They less commonly perceived discussions of other issues as adequate to their needs. The majority (> 65%) of parents in all centers felt that they understood their infant's prognosis after physician counseling. The proportion of parents who expected long-term sequelae in their infant varied from 15% (in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) to 64% (in Singapore). The majority (> 70%) of parents in all centers, however, perceived their infant's outcome to be better than they expected from physician counseling. A majority of parents across all centers feared that their infant would die in the NICU, and approximately one third continued to fear that their infant might die at home after nursery discharge. The parents' regard for physicians' and, to a lesser extent, partners' opinions was important in decision-making. Less than one quarter of parents perceived that physicians had made actual life-support decisions on their own except in Melbourne, Australia, and Tokyo, Japan (where 74% and 45% of parents, respectively, reported sole physician decision-making). Parents would have preferred to play a more active, but not autonomous, role in decisions made for their infants. Counseling may heighten parents' anxiety during and after their infant's hospitalization, but that does not diminish their recalled satisfaction with counseling and the decision-making process.

Conclusions. Counseling differs by center among these centers in Australasia and California. Given that parents desire to play an active role in decision-making for their premature infant, physicians should strive to provide parents the medical information critical for informed decision-making. Given that parents do not seek sole decision-making capacity, physicians should foster parental involvement in life-support decisions to the extent appropriate for local cultural norms.

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Cited Reference Count: 59

Times Cited: 5

Publisher: AMER ACAD PEDIATRICS

Publisher Address: 141 NORTH-WEST POINT BLVD., ELK GROVE VILLAGE, IL 60007-1098 USA

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29-char Source Abbrev.: PEDIATRICS

ISO Source Abbrev.: Pediatrics

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Subject Category: Pediatrics

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This analysis demonstrates the application of a data duplication technique in linear regression with censored observations of the waiting time to third pregnancy ending in two outcome types, using data from Malaysia. The linear model not only confirmed the results obtained by the Cox proportional hazards model, but also identified two additional significant factors. The method provides a useful alternative when Cox proportionality assumption of the hazards is violated.
Cited Reference Count: 102
Times Cited: 7
Publisher: IEEE-INST ELECTRICAL ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS INC
Publisher Address: 445 HOES LANE, PISCATAWAY, NJ 08855 USA
ISSN: 1089-778X
DOI: 10.1109/TEVC.2005.846902
29-char Source Abbrev.: IEEE TRANS EVOL COMPUTAT
Source Item Page Count: 24
Subject Category: Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence; Computer Science, Theory & Methods
ISI Document Delivery No.: 954LR

Record 37 of 63
Author(s): Ali, MM
Title: The islamic revivalist perspective of development
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: This paper examines the Islamic revivalist discourse on development. It argues that while Islam stands for monotheism, this does not necessarily lead to monism; it leads to plurality and diversity. There exist several discourses. The revivalist discourse is constructed exclusively on the basis of the Islamic worldview. The revivalist approach to development is basically spiritual and elaborates a few fundamental axioms of development as well as highlights certain aspects of the strategy of development. The paper demonstrates that the revivalist perspective on development is neither isolationist nor parochial. Indeed, it could serve as a basis for further investigation and dialogue.
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Cited Reference Count: 57
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: UNIV OTTAWA
Publisher Address: 542 KING EDWARD AVE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1N 6N5, CANADA
ISSN: 0225-5189
29-char Source Abbrev.: CAN J DEV STUD
Source Item Page Count: 17
Subject Category: Planning & Development
ISI Document Delivery No.: 949TS

Record 38 of 63
Author(s): Jahanfar, S; Ghodsi, M; Shahpoorian, F; Jamshidi, R
Title: Community-based distribution and contraception usage in Iran
Source: JOURNAL OF FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE, 31 (3): 194-197 JUL 2005
Language: English
Objective Despite the availability of free contraception from family planning clinics, the rate of unwanted pregnancy in Iran is still high. The effectiveness of other methods for contraceptive supply should, therefore, be evaluated. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of community-based distribution (CBD) on contraceptive usage in Iran.

Methods This controlled field trial study involved 297 individuals (100 subjects in the CBD group and 197 subjects in the control group) from four major remote areas of Hamedan, Iran. Stratified random sampling was used.

Results Data analysis suggested that using CBD has four major effects: (1) it increases the level of contraceptive knowledge (p < 0.0001), (2) it enhances correct contraceptive choice by couples (p < 0.0001), (3) it improves contraceptive usage (p < 0.0001) and (4) it improves contraceptive continuation rates (p < 0.0001).

Conclusions CBD facilitates better knowledge, proper choice, and correct and continuous usage of contraception. This method should, therefore, be adopted for family planning services in remote areas of Iran.

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Times Cited: 1
Publisher: PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL & HEALTHCARE PUBLICATIONS LTD
Publisher Address: PO BOX 100, CHICHESTER PO18 8HD, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND
ISSN: 1471-1893
29-char Source Abbrev.: J FAM PLAN REPROD HEALTH CARE
Source Item Page Count: 4
Subject Category: Family Studies; Social Sciences, Biomedical
ISI Document Delivery No.: 948KP
achieved excellence in their environmental performance, the high performing firms outweighed their counterparts on their emphasis on technological competence and competitiveness, and interestingly, the average-performing firms would use the strategic emphasis on social responsibility to compensate for their mediocre technological competence.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 25

**Times Cited:** 2

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**Source Item Page Count:** 11

**Subject Category:** Business; Ethics

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 946RQ

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**Record 40 of 63**

**Author(s):** Solomon, N

**Title:** AIDS 2004, Bangkok: A human rights and development issue - Abstracts

**Source:** REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH MATTERS, 13 (25): 174-181 MAY 2005

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

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**Cited Reference Count:** 0

**Times Cited:** 0

**Publisher:** ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV

**Publisher Address:** PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

**ISSN:** 0968-8080

**29-char Source Abbrev.:** REPROD HEALTH MATTERS

**ISO Source Abbrev.:** Reprod. Health Matters

**Source Item Page Count:** 8

**Subject Category:** Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 942HD

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**Record 41 of 63**

**Author(s):** Zain, M; Rose, RC; Abdullah, I; Masrom, M

**Title:** The relationship between information technology acceptance and organizational agility in Malaysia
We examined the influence of information technology (IT) acceptance on organizational agility. The study was based on a well-established theoretical model, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). We attempted to identify the relationships between IT acceptance and organizational agility in order to see how the acceptance of technology contributes to a firm's ability to be an agile competitor. Structural equation modeling techniques were used to analyze the data. Results from a survey involving 329 managers and executives in manufacturing firms in Malaysia showed that actual system or technology usage had the strongest direct effect on organizational agility. Meanwhile, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use of IT influenced organizational agility indirectly through actual systems or technology use and attitudes towards using the technology. The results have several implications for IS management. (c) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
smaller businesses. This paper is aimed to bridge this gap.

Design/methodology/approach - Existing studies on CSFs were reviewed and their limitations were identified. By integrating insights drawn from these studies as well as adding some new factors, the author proposed a set of 11 CSFs which is believed to be more suitable for SMEs. The importance of the proposed CSFs was theoretically discussed and justified. In addition, an empirical assessment was conducted to evaluate the extent of success of this proposition.

Findings - The overall results from the empirical assessment were positive, thus reflecting the appropriateness of the proposed CSFs.

Practical implications - The set of CSFs can act as a list of items for SMEs to address when adopting KM. This helps to ensure that the essential issues and factors are covered during implementation. For academics, it provides a common language for them to discuss and study the factors crucial for the success of KM in SMEs.

Originality/value - This study is probably the first to provide an integrative perspective of CSFs for implementing KM in the SME sector. It gives valuable information, which hopefully will help this business sector to accomplish KM.

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Cited Reference Count: 72
Times Cited: 51
Publisher: EMERALD GROUP PUBLISHING LIMITED
Publisher Address: 60/62 TOLLER LANE, BRADFORD BD8 9BY, W YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0263-5577
DOI: 10.1108/02635570510590101
29-char Source Abbrev.: INDUSTRIAL MANAGE DATA SYST
ISO Source Abbrev.: Ind. Manage. Data Syst.
Source Item Page Count: 19
Subject Category: Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Engineering, Industrial
ISI Document Delivery No.: 941QA

Record 43 of 63
Author(s): Krauss, S
Title: (Muslim) religiosity and personality development index: Implications for nation-building
Source: REVIEW OF RELIGIOUS RESEARCH, 46 (4): 422-423 JUN 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Addresses: Univ Putra Malaysia, PEKKA, Inst Community & Peace Studies, Serdang 43400, Selangor, Malaysia
Reprint Address: Krauss, S, Univ Putra Malaysia, PEKKA, Inst Community & Peace Studies, Serdang 43400, Selangor, Malaysia.
Cited Reference Count: 0
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: RELIGIOUS RESEARCH ASSOC INC
Publisher Address: 108 MARIST HALL, CATHOLIC UNIV AMERICA, WASHINGTON, DC 20064 USA
ISSN: 0034-673X
29-char Source Abbrev.: REV RELIG RES
Source Item Page Count: 2
Record 44 of 63

Author(s): Jayachandra, S
Title: Is secretin effective in treatment for autism spectrum disorders (ASD)?
Language: English
Document Type: Letter
KeyWords Plus: PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDER; CHILDREN
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Cited Reference Count: 8
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: BAYWOOD PUBL CO INC
Publisher Address: 26 AUSTIN AVE, AMITYVILLE, NY 11701 USA
ISSN: 0091-2174
29-char Source Abbrev.: INT J PSYCHIAT MED
Source Item Page Count: 3
Subject Category: Psychiatry
ISI Document Delivery No.: 936PL

Record 45 of 63

Author(s): Abidi, SSR; Cheah, YN; Curran, J
Title: A knowledge creation info-structure to acquire and crystallize the tacit knowledge of health-care experts
Source: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN BIOMEDICINE, 9 (2): 193-204 JUN 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: knowledge acquisition; knowledge management (KM); medical decision-making; tacit knowledge
KeyWords Plus: MANAGEMENT; SYSTEMS
Abstract: Tacit knowledge of health-care experts is an important source of experiential know-how, yet due to various operational and technical reasons, such health-care knowledge is not entirely harnessed and put into professional practice. Emerging knowledge-management (KM) solutions suggest strategies to acquire the seemingly intractable and nonarticulated tacit knowledge of health-care experts. This paper presents a KM methodology, together with its computational implementation, to 1) acquire the tacit knowledge possessed by health-care experts; 2) represent the acquired tacit health-care knowledge in a computational formalism-i.e., clinical scenarios-that allows the reuse of stored knowledge to acquire tacit knowledge; and 3) crystallize the acquired tacit knowledge so that it is validated for health-care decision-support and medical education systems.
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Abstract: This paper adopted the series specific panel unit root test of Breuer et al. [Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics 64 (2002, SURADF) 527-546] to test for the mean-reverting behavior of current account for the panel of twelve Asian countries. The results illustrate that the current accounts in these countries are a mixture of 1(0) and I(1) process and the commonly used panel root tests could lead to misleading inferences. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
A total of 107 Malay primary school girls (8-9 yr. old) completed a Set Of Measurements on eating behavior (ChEAT, food neophobia scales, and dieting experience), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, body shape satisfaction, dietary intake, weight, and height. About 38% of the girls scored 20 and more on the ChEAT, and 46% of them reported dieting by reducing sugar and sweets (73%), skipping meals (67%), reducing fat foods (60%) and snacks (53%) as the most frequent methods practiced. In general, those girls with higher ChEAT scores tended to have lower self-esteem ($r = .39$), indicating they were more unwilling to try new foods (food neophobic) ($r = .29$), chose a smaller figure for desired body size ($r = -.25$), and were more dissatisfied with their body size ($r = .31$).

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and the state react to it? What are the short- and long-term effects on individuals, social groups, and the larger society? What programs can be put in place to help victims, their families, and affected communities cope with the consequences - impaired mental and physical health, economic losses, and disrupted communities? Although current research on infectious disease outbreaks pays attention to social factors related to causation, severity, rate and extent of spread, those dealing with the "social chaos" arising from outbreaks are usually neglected. Inclusion, by combining traditional public health with sociological analysis, will enrich public health theory and understanding of infectious disease outbreaks. Our approach will help develop better programs to combat outbreaks and equally important, to help survivors, their families, and their communities cope better with the aftermath.

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Subject Category: Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
ISI Document Delivery No.: 924DQ

Record 49 of 63
Author(s): Kuze, N; Malim, TP; Kohshima, S
Title: Developmental changes in the facial morphology of the Borneo Orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus): Possible signals in visual communication
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Borneo orangutan; Pongo pygmaeus; facial morphology; infant signal; visual communication; developmental change
KeyWords Plus: CAPTIVE MALE ORANGUTANS; WILD ORANGUTANS; SOCIALITY; BEHAVIOR; HORMONE; ECOLOGY; ARREST
Abstract: Orangutans display remarkable developmental changes and sexual differences in facial morphology, such as the flanges or cheek-pads that develop only on the face of dominant adult males. These changes suggest that facial morphology is an important factor in visual communication. However, developmental changes in facial morphology have not been examined in detail. We studied developmental changes in the facial morphology of the Borneo orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) by observing 79 individuals of various ages living in the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre (SORC) in Malaysia and in Japanese zoos. We also analyzed photographs of one captive male that were taken over a period of more than 16 years. There were clear morphological changes that occurred with growth, and we identified previously unreported sexual and developmental differences in facial morphology. Light-colored skin around the eyes and mouth is most prominent in animals younger than 3 years, and rapidly decreases in area through the age of similar to 7 years. At the same time, the scattered, erect hairs on the head (infant hair) become thick, dense hairs lying on the head (adult hair) in both sexes. The results suggest that these features are infant signals, and that adult signals may include darkened face color,
adult hair, whiskers, and a beard, which begin to develop after the age of similar to 7 years in both sexes. In females, the eyelids remain white even after 10 years, and turn black at around the age of 20; in males, the eyelids turn black before the age of 10. The whiskers and beards of adults are thicker in males than in females, and are fully developed before the age of 10 in males, while they begin to develop in females only after similar to 20 years. White eyelids and undeveloped whiskers and beards may be visual signals that are indicative of young adult females. Our results also show that the facial morphology of the unflanged male is similar to that of the adult female, although it has also been pointed out that unflanged males resemble younger individuals. (c) 2005 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

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Cited Reference Count: 40

Record 50 of 63
Author(s): Vasant, P; Nagarajan, R; Yaacob, S
Title: Fuzzy linear programming coefficients in an uncertain with vague objective environment
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: membership function; fuzzy linear programming; vague coefficients; uncertainty; degree of satisfaction; decision making
Abstract: In this paper, a new fuzzy linear programming (FLP)-based methodology using a specific membership function named modified logistic membership function is proposed. The modified logistic membership function is first formulated and its flexibility established by an analytical approach. This membership function is tested for its useful performance through an illustrative example by employing FLP. The developed methodology of FLP has provided confidence in applying to real-life industrial production planning problem. This approach of solving industrial production planning problem can provide feedback to the decision maker, implementer and analyst. In such cases, this approach can be called interactive FLP. There is a possibility to design the self-organizing of the fuzzy system for the product mix selection problem in order to find a satisfactory solution. The decision maker, analyst and implementer can incorporate their knowledge and experience to obtain the best outcome.
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Cited Reference Count: 28
Times Cited: 5
Record 51 of 63

Author(s): Chen, CJ; Toh, SC
Title: A feasible constructivist instructional development model for virtual reality (VR)-based learning environments: Its efficacy in the novice car driver instruction of Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
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Publisher Address: 1800 N STONELAKE DR, SUITE 2, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47404 USA
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Source Item Page Count: 13
Subject Category: Education & Educational Research
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Record 52 of 63

Author(s): Gopal, RLR; Beaver, K; Barnett, T; Ismail, NSN
Title: A comparison of the information needs of women newly diagnosed with breast cancer in Malaysia and the United Kingdom
Source: CANCER NURSING, 28 (2): 132-140 MAR-APR 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: cross-cultural nursing; research; information needs; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: MORTALITY; WORLD
Abstract: Little is known about the information needs of women with breast cancer in non-Western societies. This study examined the priority information needs of 100 women with breast cancer in Malaysia and compared the findings to previous work involving 150 women diagnosed with breast cancer in the United Kingdom. The study used a valid and reliable measure, the Information Needs Questionnaire (INQ). The INQ contained 9 items of information related to physical, psychological, and
social care, used successfully in Canada and the United Kingdom. The INQ was shown to have cross-cultural relevance and sensitivity. For Malaysian women, information about likelihood of cure, sexual attractiveness, and spread of disease were the most important information needs. For UK women, similar priorities were evident, apart from the item on sexual attractiveness, which was ranked Much lower by women in the United Kingdom. The cultural similarities and differences that emerged from this study have implications for nurses in the cancer field caring for people from a diversity of cultural backgrounds. Breast care nurses are not a feature of the Malaysian healthcare system, although the findings from this study support the view that specialist nurses have a vital role to play in meeting the psychosocial needs of women with breast cancer in non-Western societies.

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Subject Category: Oncology; Nursing

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Record 53 of 63

Author(s): Thierry, KL; Goh, CL; Pipe, ME; Murray, J

Title: Source recall enhances children's discrimination of seen and heard events


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: children's memory; suggestibility; source monitoring; witnesses; school-age children

KeyWords Plus: FUZZY-TRACE THEORY; EYEWITNESS SUGGESTIBILITY; PICTURE SUPERIORITY; IMAGINED ACTIONS; MEMORY; PRESCHOOLERS; MISINFORMATION; METACOGNITION; SIMILARITY; QUESTIONS

Abstract: The effects of rehearsing actions by source (slideshow vs. story) and of test modality (picture vs. verbal) on source monitoring were examined. Seven- to 8-year-old children (N = 30) saw a slideshow event and heard a story about a similar event. One to 2 days later, they recalled the events by source (source recall), recalled the events without reference to source (no-source-cue recall), or engaged in no recall. Seven to 8 days later, all children received verbal and picture source-monitoring tests. Children in the source recall group were less likely than children in the other groups to claim they saw actions merely heard in the story. No-source-cue recall impaired source identification of story actions. The picture test enhanced recognition, but not source monitoring, of slide actions. Increasing the distinctiveness of the target events (Experiment 2) allowed the picture test to facilitate slideshow action discrimination by children in the no-recall group.

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Aim. This paper reports a study aimed at identifying the primary health care experiences of people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Malaysia. The rationale behind the study was to enable informed action for developing more responsive and effective primary care.

Background. Reports such as from the World Health Organisation forecast sharp escalations in the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Malaysia and the Asia-Pacific region within the next few years. With sparse information on the course of infection on the local population and an understanding of health care needs of those afflicted, health services would be ill-prepared for projected increases.

Method. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a convenience sample of 99 patients attending two major HIV/AIDS clinics in Malaysia.

Findings. Several gaps in care provision were highlighted, such as with treatment/consultation facilities and availability and accessibility of information. What is also evident is that there are a number of good support services available but not well publicized to those in need of them. That includes health professionals who could be making appropriate referrals. The lack of communications and inter-professional working appears to be part of the problem.

Conclusion. The findings provide baseline data and preliminary insights to government and other service providers towards advancing, optimizing and refining existing policies and infrastructure. Although the availability of a number of primary care facilities have been identified, the study indicates the need for more effective co-ordinated efforts with clear leadership to pull together scarce resources towards the aim of some degree of seamless primary care provision. It is suggested that nurses would be well placed for such a role in view of the nature of their education and training that helps prepare them for the multi-faceted role.
Beyond ‘terrorism’ and ‘state hegemony’: assessing the Islamist mainstream in Egypt and Malaysia

International networks of Islamic ‘terrorism’ have served as the most popular explanation to describe the phenomenon of political Islam since the 11 September attacks. This paper argues that both the self-proclaimed doctrinal Islam of the militants and Western perceptions of a homogeneous Islamist threat need to be deconstructed in order to discover the often ambiguous manifestations of ‘official’ and ‘opposition’ Islam, of modernity and conservatism. As a comparison of two Islamic countries, Egypt and Malaysia, which both claim a leading role in their respective regions, shows, moderate Islamic groups have had a considerable impact on processes of democratisation and the emergence of civil society during the quarter century since the ‘Islamic resurgence’. Shared experiences like coalition building and active participation within the political system demonstrate the influence and importance of groups such as the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, the Islamic Youth Movement of Malaysia (ABIM) or the Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS). These groups have shaped the political landscape to a much larger extent than the current preoccupation with the ‘terrorist threat’ suggests. The gradual development of a ‘culture of dialogue’ has rather revealed new approaches towards political participation and democracy at the grassroots level.

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Record 56 of 63

Author(s): Phua, MH; Minowa, M
Title: A GIS-based multi-criteria decision making approach to forest conservation planning at a landscape scale: a case study in the Kinabalu Area, Sabah, Malaysia
Source: LANDSCAPE AND URBAN PLANNING, 71 (2-4): 207-222 MAR 28 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: forest conservation planning; GIS; multi-criteria decision making; Kinabalu

KeyWords Plus: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION-SYSTEMS; BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION; SPECIES-DIVERSITY; MOUNT KINABALU; CRITERIA; HABITAT; PRINCIPLES; MANAGEMENT; PRIORITIES; VEGETATION

Abstract: This paper presents a geographic information system (GIS)-based multi-criteria decision making approach for forest conservation planning at a landscape scale. This approach enables decision makers to evaluate the relative priorities of conserving forest areas based on a set of preferences, criteria and indicators for the area. Compromise programming techniques are used to integrate the forest conservation priority maps of decision groups where a separation distance is calculated. A clustering analysis was applied to identify potential conservation areas as the basis of delineating potential new protected areas. The study was conducted in the Kinabalu area, Sabah, Malaysia where two polygons neighboring the Kinabalu Park were delineated. A group of 11 polygons totaling 2050 ha has also been detected in the western part of Kinabalu Park. The study recommends the inclusion of a forest polygon (359 ha) neighboring Kinabalu Park and another (4361 ha) to the west of the park as new protected areas. A green corridor linking the potential new protected areas and Kinabalu Park should also be constructed to facilitate animal movement and interaction. This study reveals that riparian vegetation is an important aspect to forest conservation and the legislation to protect riparian zones should be strengthened. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Record 57 of 63

Author(s): Lee, C; Lloyd, PL
Title: Beauty and the economist: The role of aesthetics in economic theory
Source: KYKLOS, 58 (1): 65-86 2005
Language: English
The importance of aesthetic considerations is widely acknowledged in mathematics and the natural sciences. Beauty motivates mathematical and scientific discoveries and serves as a criterion for their acceptance by the scientific community. In contrast, there is little attention to beauty in the models, theorems and other objects of economic theory. This holds even though mathematics is an important tool of economic analysis. The pure theory of international trade provides useful examples to discuss the role of aesthetics in economic theory. The central feature of the discipline of economics which distinguishes it from the natural sciences and appears to explain the paucity of beauty in economics is that economic models lack generality.

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Social representations of events and people in world history across 12 cultures

Author(s): Liu, JH; Goldstein-Hawes, R; Hilton, D; Huang, LL; Gastardo-Conaco, C; Dresler-Hawke, E; Pittolo, F; Hong, YY; Ward, C; Abraham, S; Kashima, Y; Kashima, E; Ohashi, MM; Yuki, M; Hidaka, Y
Title: Social representations of events and people in world history across 12 cultures
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: collective remembering; globalization; social representations; ethnocentrism; Eurocentrism; ingroup favoritism
KeyWords Plus: IDENTITY
Abstract: Social representations of world history were assessed using the open-ended questions, "What are the most important events in world history?" and "Who are the most influential persons in world history in the last 1,000 years?" Data from six Asian and six Western samples showed cross-cultural consensus. Historical representations were (a) focused on the recent past, (b) centered around politics and war, and (c) dominated by the events of the World Wars and (d) the individual Hitler, who was universally perceived as negative. (e) Representations were more Eurocentric than ethnocentric. (f) The importance of economics and science was underrepresented. (g) Most cultures nominated people (more than events) idiosyncratic to their own culture. These data reflect power relations in the world and provide resources and constraints for the conduct of international relations. The degree of cross-cultural consensus suggests that hybridity across Eastern and Western cultures in the representation of knowledge may be underestimated.

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Experienced and inexperienced Internet users among pre-service teachers: Their use and attitudes toward the Internet

Abstract: Much has been said about the benefits of the Internet as a teaching and learning tool but to realize these benefits, teachers must be willing and able to use the Internet effectively in their teaching. Studies have also clearly shown that the likeliness of teachers using the Internet effectively and the success of Internet utilization was very much related to the users' attitudes toward the Internet (Liaw, 2002; Moon Kim, 2001; Johnson & Hignite, 2000). This paper describes a study on pre-service teachers with differing levels of Internet experience, at one of the premier universities in Malaysia, to assess their Internet use and attitudes toward the Internet. The study is exploratory in essence and seeks to ascertain the comfort level of pre-service teachers where the Internet is concerned and hence to provide a glimpse of the future of the Internet in education within the Malaysian context.
Record 60 of 63
Author(s): Powell, W; Napoliello, S
Title: Using observation to improve instruction
Source: EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP, 62 (5): 52-55 FEB 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
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Times Cited: 1
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Source Item Page Count: 4
Subject Category: Education & Educational Research
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Record 61 of 63
Author(s): Saidur, R; Masjuki, HH; Mahlia, TMI
Title: Labeling design effort for household refrigerator-freezers in Malaysia
Source: ENERGY POLICY, 33 (5): 611-618 MAR 2005
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: energy; labeling; refrigerator; Malaysia; labeling survey
KeyWords Plus: STANDARDS
Abstract: The paper is particularly concerned with developing a proposed energy guide label for household refrigerator-freezers through consumer research. Survey work conducted throughout Malaysia to develop a comprehensive energy guide label. A simple labeling design with different features and colors was also performed using the labeling concept of other countries (such as Australia, Thailand, and from the EU).
There are many steps to implement a labeling program for a particular energy consuming appliance, such as consumer/ stakeholder involvement, design, policy makers' involvement and so on. So, this is a vast area of work. This paper mainly focuses on consumer research in designing or shaping a comprehensive label. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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Cited Reference Count: 19
Times Cited: 1
Screen design with dynamic symmetry: A discovery

Hambidge's study of Greek art convinced him that the secret of the beauty of Greek design was in the conscious utilization of dynamic symmetry - the law of natural design based upon the symmetry of growth in man and in plants. While our study of dynamic symmetry that underlies 150 real screens shows an unmistakable use of plan schemes of the proportioning system in 61% of them, few adhere absolutely to it. Nevertheless, the evidence leads to the conclusion that layout was probably approximated by designers of great native ability whose sense of form is highly developed. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Author Keywords: screen design; screen aesthetics; systems of proportion; dynamic symmetry

Document Type: Article

Abstract: Hambidge's study of Greek art convinced him that the secret of the beauty of Greek design was in the conscious utilization of dynamic symmetry - the law of natural design based upon the symmetry of growth in man and in plants. While our study of dynamic symmetry that underlies 150 real screens shows an unmistakable use of plan schemes of the proportioning system in 61% of them, few adhere absolutely to it. Nevertheless, the evidence leads to the conclusion that layout was probably approximated by designers of great native ability whose sense of form is highly developed. (C) 2004 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Cited Reference Count: 4

Times Cited: 1
To reduce energy consumption in the residential sector, Malaysia Energy Commission is considering implementing energy labels for household electrical appliances including electric fans in 2005. The purpose of the energy labels is to provide the consumers a guideline to compare the size, features, price and efficiency of the appliance. This paper discusses the energy label for electric fans in this country based on Malaysian Standards developed by a technical committee that reviewed the performance of household electrical appliances. This study includes methodology for the calculation of the energy efficiency star rating and projected energy usage, performance requirements, details of the energy label and the requirements for the valid application in Malaysia. The label also can be adopted for other household electrical appliances with only slight modifications. (C) 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.