Author(s): Osman, H (Osman, Hajibah)
Title: Re-branding academic institutions with corporate advertising: a genre perspective
Source: DISCOURSE & COMMUNICATION, 2 (1): 57-77 FEB 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: brochures; corporate culture; genre analysis; re-branding; universities
Abstract: The end of the 1990s witnessed the corporatization of public universities in Malaysia resulting in the publication of corporate literature in these universities and the type of writing Fairclough (1993) refers to as the marketization of academic discourse. Marketization is necessary in public universities due to stiff competition in attracting students among the public universities as well as from the increasing number of private universities. This article reports how Malaysian universities re-brand themselves using the results of an investigation on corporate brochures from these universities. The investigation employs a structural analysis and a textual analysis. Although informative in nature, these corporate brochures exhibit the use of promotional elements in the texts as seen in the contents and the language use. The communicative functions of university brochures are viewed to be more promotional than informative.
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Cited Reference Count: 33
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Publisher Address: 2455 TELLER RD, THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91320 USA
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Subject Category: Communication
ISI Document Delivery No.: 534FI

Record 2 of 198
Author(s): Edzan, NN (Edzan, N. N.)
Title: Information Literacy Development in Malaysia: A Review
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: This paper traces the development of information literacy initiatives at the various levels within the Malaysian educational system. Information literacy has been embedded within the Malaysian educational system for some time. Information literacy means information skills delivered by the teachers at both the primary and secondary levels. Subsequently, information literacy competencies are further imparted to undergraduates and postgraduates by various academic libraries. The paper looks at the formulation of the National Information Technology Agenda and the initial emergence of Information literacy initiatives within Malaysian society. Efforts are being made by various entities to create an information literate society in line with the government's aim of attaining Vision 2020 - the creation of a civil society whereby all citizens will be Information literate and well-equipped as knowledge workers
E-mail Address: edzan@um.edu.my
Cited Reference Count: 40
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: K G SAUR VERLAG KG
Publisher Address: ORTLERSTR 8, D-81373 MUNICH, GERMANY
ISSN: 0024-2667
DOI: 10.1515/libr.2008.027
29-char Source Abbrev.: LIBRI
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Source Item Page Count: 16
Subject Category: Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 527YO

Record 3 of 198
Author(s): Beng, PGC (Beng, Peter Gan Chong)
Title: HEGEL AND MALAYSIA: DIALECTICS MEETS A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: Hegel's Philosophy of right holds in high regard the form of a constitutional monarchy with the executive, judiciary, and legislature having overlapping boundaries. The Malaysian governmental structure reflects this configuration. The fundamental premise of this paper is that the interpretive lens of Hegelian metaphysics offers a unique critique of Malaysia political lineament. In applying Hegel to assess the general form of the Malaysian constitutional monarchy, two specific terrains traversed would be the state-religion liaison and the ramification of government into the crown, executive, judiciary, and legislature.
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Reprint Address: Beng, PGC, Univ Sains Malaysia, Sch Humanities, George Town, Malaysia.
Cited Reference Count: 15
Times Cited: 0
Various Studies have confirmed the existence of a network society in Malaysia. They generally identify its presence through aggregated individual level attributes, such as possession and usage of computer and the Internet, access to computer and the Internet, and benefits received by the network societal members. This society is widely said to be the outcome of the Malaysian government's efforts to counter increasing challenges and impacts of globalisation and ICT waves since the 1990s; in particular, the digital divide within the society. However, a review of the studies has led the authors of this article to highlight some limitations in the conceptualisation of the notions 'network society' and 'network'. Thus, the nature of the network society has not been well-understood. In this article, the authors draw upon some illuminating characteristics that have been provided by the studies to produce a conceptual framework that will serve as a useful analytical tool for a broader alternative and sociological understanding of the character of the network society and digital divide issues in Malaysia.
Author(s): Rasiah, R (Rasiah, Rajah); Krishnan, G (Krishnan, Gopi)
Title: Economic Performance and Technological Intensities of Manufacturing Firms in Malaysia: Does Size Matter?
Source: ASIAN JOURNAL OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION, 16 (1): 63-82 JUL 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: firm size; export; technological intensities; manufacturing firms; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: CAPABILITY-ACCUMULATION; TECHNICAL CHANGE; ENTERPRISES; US
Abstract: This paper examines size-based differences in export and technological intensity and the statistical relationships involving them in a 2004 sample of manufacturing firms in Malaysia. The results demonstrate that large enterprises have higher export-intensity means compared to small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Moreover, these differences remained significant once controlled for other variables. Large firms enjoyed a higher overall technological intensity mean-consisting of human resources (HR) and research and development (R&D) intensities-than SMEs, but the differences disappear once controlled for other variables. Foreign ownership is highly and positively correlated with export-intensities but not with any of the technological intensity variables. Export-intensity is likewise highly and positively correlated with HR. The other expected positive signs that remained in the three samples were statistically highly significant only in the SMEs and overall samples. Government support is highly correlated with the technology variables of overall technological intensity, process and product, and R&D intensities.
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Cited Reference Count: 49
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Publisher Address: 26TH FL SPECIALTY CONSTRUCTION CTR SHINDAEBANG-DONG, 395-70, DONGJAK-GU, SEOUL 156-714, SOUTH KOREA
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Source Item Page Count: 20
Subject Category: Business; Economics
ISI Document Delivery No.: 491IG

Record 6 of 198
Author(s): Abdullah, S (Abdullah, Syahida); Muhammad, A (Muhammad, Amran)
Title: The Development of Entrepreneurship in Malaysia: State-led Initiatives
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: entrepreneurship; technology entrepreneurship; new economic policy (NEP); state-led industrialization; Malaysia
Abstract: The aim of this paper is to explore the entrepreneurship development in Malaysia and analyze the trends in the development of the field. It looks into the economic and industrial activities from independence up to year 2005, which are categorized into four phases according to Malaysia's first major government policy, the "New Economic Policy (NEP)".
The first phase refers to the period before the introduction of the NEP; the second is the first half of the NEP period; the third is the second half of the NEP era; and the fourth is the period after the NEP era. From the third phase onwards, entrepreneurship activities were carried out rather aggressively, particularly with the initiation of the government-supported and government-protected national automotive industry. Many enterprises were established as suppliers of parts and components to the national manufacturer under government assistance programs. The following phase put emphasis on technology in most entrepreneurial endeavors. The four phases had different foci of industrialization, but they were similar in terms of initiative, which was to become state led. The initiation of Malaysia’s pioneer industrial project, the automotive industry, spurred the growth of firms and provided the gateway for the acquisition of relevant technological knowledge, technical skills, and entrepreneurial talent. Thus, this paper postulates that a new trend has emerged in the field of entrepreneurship in Malaysia as a result of the state-led industrialization effort.

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Cited Reference Count: 40
Times Cited: 0
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Publisher Address: 26TH FL SPECIALTY CONSTRUCTION CTR SHINDAEBANG-DONG, 395-70, DONGJAK-GU, SEOUL 156-714, SOUTH KOREA
ISSN: 1976-1597
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Subject Category: Business; Economics
ISI Document Delivery No.: 491IG
This paper reports a study on students' perceptions and reactions towards e-books in Higher Education (HE). During this study a Web survey and a follow-up study were conducted using students from University of Strathclyde as a sample population. The Web survey revealed that there were three different types of e-book use in an academic setting: (a) fact finding; (b) finding relevant content; and (c) extended reading. The most popular reason for using e-books was for "finding relevant content" which indicated that e-books were not read in their entirety but instead were consulted or used for reference purpose. The Web survey finding was then confirmed by the follow-up study. This study is valuable for designing a better e-book features in which they should be designed according to what purpose the e-books are used for (i.e. for reference purpose or extended reading or both). If the e-books are intended to be used for reference purpose, the features might include practical searching and browsing features, whereas if the e-books are designed for extended reading they should be provided with features that are conducive for on-screen reading such as a good layout design and navigation tools.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 19

**Times Cited:** 0
This study applies citation analysis method to examine the use of information resources by students of the Master in Library and Information Science (MLIS) at the University of Malaya in preparing their dissertation. References from a sample of 40 MLIS thesis from the period 2000-2005 were examined for: year of publication; author; source title; bibliographic format; language; subject category; and place of publication. Core journal titles are compared with Journal Citation Report (JCR) listing and also for availability at the University of Malaya Library. The study shows that journals and books are still the most used sources for information and there is a steady increase in the use of electronic media by Library and Information Science (LIS) researchers. Authorship pattern indicates preference for single authored works. This study serves as a baseline indicator of resources used by LIS researchers. It can be utilised by librarians to focus on collection development to support research needs.

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Cited Reference Count: 15

Times Cited: 0
Abstract: This study employs a global measure for job satisfaction on the following ten work and worker related variables: affective commitment, continuance commitment, job involvement, job autonomy, job feedback, role clarity, role conflict, age, organizational tenure and job tenure. A survey was conducted to investigate how much of the variance in job satisfaction can collectively be explained by these variables in a Malaysian academic library setting. The survey was administered on 279 academic librarians from eight university libraries in West Malaysia. Findings were based on the responses from 139 usable questionnaires. The findings revealed that only six of the ten work and worker related variables were significantly correlated with job satisfaction: affective commitment, job autonomy, job performance feedback, role conflict, role clarity and organizational tenure. Findings also revealed that of these six correlates, only two have predictive relationship with job satisfaction: affective commitment and organizational tenure. Collectively these two predictors explain about 26% of the variance in job satisfaction. Although this study did not examine all the possible correlates and predictors of job satisfaction that have been identified in the organizational behavior/psychology and management literature, it nevertheless provides an empirical glimpse of the job satisfaction phenomenon among Malaysian academic librarians.

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Cited Reference Count: 24
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Publisher: UNIV MALAYA, FAC COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECH
Publisher Address: UNIV MALAYA, FAC COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECH, KUALA LUMPUR, 50603, MALAYSIA
ISSN: 1394-6234
29-char Source Abbrev.: MALAYS J LIBR INF SCI
Source Item Page Count: 20
Subject Category: Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 460XZ
Abstract: A user assessment study was conducted to evaluate the users' level of satisfaction with the Chinese studies collection at the University of Malaya Library. The respondents were library professionals, faculty members, undergraduate and postgraduate students at the Department of Chinese Studies, University of Malaya. A total of 135 responses were received with a response rate of 77.5%. The results indicated that the undergraduates of years 2 and 3 and the postgraduates were less satisfied with the collection and services compared with the undergraduates of year 1, faculty members and library professionals. Results showed that there is no significant gap between the performance evaluation by library professionals and library users' expectations in the level of satisfaction with the information sources available between the library professionals and the respondents from the Department of Chinese Studies at the university.

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E-mail Address: chiayp@mail.utar.edu.my; edzan@um.edu.my
Cited Reference Count: 23
Times Cited: 0
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Source Item Page Count: 17
Subject Category: Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 460XZ

Record 12 of 198
Author(s): Kian-Sam, H (Kian-Sam, Hong); Lee, JAC (Lee, Julia Ai Cheng)
Title: Postgraduate students' knowledge construction during asynchronous computer conferences in a blended learning environment: A Malaysian experience
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: Blended learning, using e-learning tools to supplement existing on campus learning, often incorporates asynchronous computer conferencing as a means of augmenting knowledge construction among students. This case study reports findings about levels of knowledge construction amongst adult postgraduate students in six asynchronous computer conferences in a blended learning environment. The aim is to document and understand the kinds of task related postings in asynchronous computer conferencing that foster knowledge construction. The tool for analysis is an adaptation of the model by Veerman and Veldhuis-Diermanse (2001). Data were collected from Quickplace, the e-learning system at Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, with 22 adult postgraduate students enrolled in the Masters of Science in Human Resource Development who were attending a 14-week course on Cognition and Learning. The results showed that the students were active in constructing knowledge but limited to seeking and giving opinions among peers and knowledge telling. The prevalence of low level knowledge construction points to the need for the e-learning facilitator to encourage the students to go beyond regurgitating facts of what they have learned. More guidance should be given to the students to refrain from mere knowledge telling. Results suggest that there are blended learning benefits for these students as they are given improved opportunities to learn outside the classroom.
Addresses: [Kian-Sam, Hong; Lee, Julia Ai Cheng] Univ Malaysia Sarawak, Fac Cognit Sci & Human Dev, Kota Samarahan 94300, Sarawak, Malaysia
Early Detection and Prevention of Domestic Violence Using the Women Abuse Screening Tool (WAST) in Primary Health Care Clinics in Malaysia

Despite being an emergent major public health problem, little research has been done on domestic violence from the perspectives of early detection and prevention. Thus, this cross-sectional study was conducted to identify domestic violence among female adult patients attending health centers at the primary care level and to determine the relationship between social correlates of adult patients and domestic violence screening and subsequent help/health-seeking behavior if abused. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 710 female adult patients from 8 health centers in Selangor who matched the inclusion criteria and consented to participate in the study, using a structured questionnaire that included adaptation of a validated 8-item Women Abuse Screening Tool (WAST). Statistical tests showed significant differences in ethnicity, income, and education between those screened positive and those screened negative for domestic violence. Of the participants, 92.4% reported that during consultations, doctors had never asked them whether they were abused by their husband/partner. Yet, 67.3% said they would voluntarily tell the doctor if they were abused by their husband/partner. The findings indicate that primary care has an important role in identifying domestic violence by applying the WAST screening tool, or an appropriate adaptation, with women patients during routine visits to the various health centers. Such assessment for abuse could be secondary prevention for the abused women, but more important, it will serve as primary prevention for nonabused women. This approach not only will complement the existing 1-stop crisis center policy by the Ministry of Health that copes with crisis intervention but also will spearhead efforts toward prevention of domestic violence in Malaysia.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Grant Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center for Economic Development and Ethnic Relations (CEDER)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This research project was supported by a grant from the Center for Economic Development and Ethnic Relations (CEDER), University of Malaya; the research findings were first presented at the CEDER Research Seminar per grant terms of reference. We wish to acknowledge and express our sincere gratitude to all the respondents who were outpatients from the selected primary health centers for agreeing to participate in the study. In addition, we extend our deepest appreciation to the director of the Division of Public Health Development at the Family Health Department, Ministry of Health Malaysia, as well as all the family medicine specialists, medical officers, medical assistants, and nurses at the respective selected 8 primary health centers who provided assistance in various forms, without which this project would not have been successfully completed. To Fazilah Omar, our research assistant, we thank her for her patience, diligence, and efficiency.

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Source Item Page Count: 15
Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
ISI Document Delivery No.: 445OT

Record 14 of 198
Author(s): Rahman, LA (Rahman, Latifah A.); Hairi, NN (Hairi, Noran N.); Salleh, N (Salleh, Nooriah)
Title: Association Between Pregnancy Induced Hypertension and Low Birth Weight; A Population Based Case-Control Study
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: case control study; low birth weight; pregnancy-induced hypertension
KeyWords Plus: FETAL GROWTH-RETARDATION; GESTATIONAL-AGE; PREECLAMPSIA; WOMEN
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the association between pregnancy-induced hypertension and low birth weight. A population-based case control study was conducted. Antenatal mothers who attended the government health centers in the district of Kuala Muda, Kedah, Malaysia from June 2003 to May 2004 were recruited. Cases were 312 mothers who delivered low birth weight babies, and controls were 312 mothers who delivered normal birth weight babies. Face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire and a review of medical records were carried out. After controlling for important confounders such as gestational age at delivery, maternal age, ethnicity, education, parity, and previous history of abortion, pregnancy-induced hypertension was found to be an independent risk factor (adjusted odds ratio = 5.06; 95% confidence interval: 2.63, 9.71) for low birth weight. There was a significant association of pregnancy-induced hypertension with low birth weight. Women who delivered low birth weight babies were 5 times more likely to have had pregnancy-induced hypertension.
E-mail Address: noran@um.edu.my
Cited Reference Count: 18
Abstract: At present, 70% of the world's 1.1 billion smokers are in developing countries, with over 50% in Asia alone. The current study examined patterns of youth smoking in Thailand and Malaysia. Respondents were 2002 youths between the ages of 13 and 17 from Thailand (n = 1000) and Malaysia (n = 1002). Respondents were selected using a multistage cluster sampling design and surveyed between January 2005 and March 2005. Approximately 3% of youth between the ages of 13 and 17 were current smokers, with an additional 10% to 12% reporting experimental smoking. Males were between 7 and 15 times more likely to report smoking behavior than females. Less than 1% of females respondents in either country met the criteria for current smoking, and less than 5% met the criteria for experimental smoking. In contrast, more than 50% Thai males and approximately one-third of Malaysian males aged 17 met the criteria for either experimental or current smoking.
The research was funded by grants from the US National Cancer Institute/NIH (from the Roswell Park Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center [TTURC], P50 CA111236, and from R01 CA100362), the Canadian Institutes for Health Research, the Malaysian Ministry of Health, and the Centre for Behavioral Research and Program Evaluation of the National Cancer Institute of Canada/Canadian Cancer Society.

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ISO Source Abbrev.: Asia-Pac. J. Public Health
Source Item Page Count: 11
Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
ISI Document Delivery No.: 445OV

Record 16 of 198
Author(s): Manaf, RA (Manaf, Rosliza A.); Shamsuddin, K (Shamsuddin, Khadijah)
Title: Smoking Among Young Urban Malaysian Women and its Risk Factors
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: smoking; urban; young women; prevalence; risk factors; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: ADOLESCENT SMOKING; CIGARETTE-SMOKING; TOBACCO INDUSTRY; GENDER
Abstract: This study was conducted to measure the prevalence of cigarette smoking and to determine the individual, family, and environmental factors associated with smoking among young urban women. A cross-sectional study through self-administered questionnaire was conducted on female students enrolled in private higher learning institutions in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor, Malaysia, between July and October 2005. Analysis on 408 respondents showed that current smoker prevalence rate was 18.6%. Adjusted analyses showed significant association between smoking and individual factors, which are the importance of slim image, average monthly allowance, and car ownership. For family factors, analyses showed significant association between smoking and parental marital status and smoking status of male siblings. Strong associations were seen between female smoking and environmental factors, such as having more smoker friends, having smokers as best friends, keeping cigarette-brand items, being offered free cigarette, and perceiving female smoking as normal. The identified risk factors could be used to develop more effective prevention programs to overcome smoking among young urban women.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</td>
<td>UKM-FF-183-2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study was supported by the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia research grant, Grant No. UKM-FF-
Epidemiology of Insomnia in Malaysian Adults: A Community-Based Survey in 4 Urban Areas

Record 17 of 198

Author(s): Zailinawati, AH (Zailinawati, A. H.); Ariff, KM (Ariff, K. M.); Nurjahan, MI (Nurjahan, M. I.); Teng, CL (Teng, C. L.)

Title: Epidemiology of Insomnia in Malaysian Adults: A Community-Based Survey in 4 Urban Areas


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: community; insomnia; Malaysia; prevalence

KeyWords Plus: SLEEP DISTURBANCES; PRIMARY-CARE; POPULATION; DISORDERS

Abstract: This study aimed to determine the prevalence and pattern of insomnia in a Malaysian population aged 30 to 70 years. The sample consisted of 1611 subjects, recruited by stratified random sampling and interviewed using a semistructured questionnaire conducted in 2004. This was a community-based survey in 4 Malaysian states. The prevalence of insomnia symptom was 33.8%, and 12.2% of the subjects had chronic insomnia. Insomnia was more common among elderly; those who were separated, divorced, or widowed; and those who smoked at bedtime. Subjects with insomnia had a higher prevalence of feeling depressed (12.7), loss of concentration (19.1%), exhaustion (17.2%), poor memory (9.2%), decreased work productivity (6.4%), and perceived poor health status (40.9%; all, P < .05). A total of 22.2% of those with insomnia had excessive daytime sleepiness based on their Epworth Sleepiness Score (P = <.001). Those with insomnia used more sedatives (9.9%) compared with those without insomnia (2.6%; P < .001). About one-third of the population had insomnia associated with impaired daily function. This study concluded that insomnia is common in Malaysian adult population, and it has significant impact on psychological well being and daily functioning.

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Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
Risk Factors For Fragility Fracture in Seremban District, Malaysia: A Comparison of Patients With Fragility Fracture in the Orthopedic Ward Versus Those in the Outpatient Department

Abstract: Osteoporosis is a silent disease and becomes clinically significant in the presence of fragility fracture. Identifying risk factors that are associated with osteoporosis in the community is important in reducing the incidence of fragility fracture. The aim of this study is to identify risk factors associated with fragility fracture in the Seremban District of Malaysia. This is a population comparison study between orthopedic ward patients and outpatients attending a community health clinic for 6 months. Epidemiological data and the possible risk factors for osteoporosis were collected by direct interview. This study demonstrates that advancing age, low body weight, smoking, lack of regular exercise, low consumption of calcium containing foods, and using bone depleting drugs (steroids, thyroid hormone, and frusemides) are major risk factors for fragility fracture. Most of these risk factors are modifiable through effective lifestyle intervention.

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Cited Reference Count: 23

The Evolving Evidence Base for Child Protection in Chinese Societies

Author Keywords: child maltreatment; Chinese adolescents; psychological correlates; behavioral
correlates; child sexual abuse

**KeyWords Plus:** ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL-CHILDREN; SEXUAL-ABUSE; HONG-KONG; PHYSICAL ABUSE; PROBLEM BEHAVIOR; ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE; RELATIONAL QUALITIES; PREVENTION PROGRAMS; COLLEGE-STUDENTS; UNITED-KINGDOM

**Abstract:** Child maltreatment is a substantial public health problem worldwide. Although extensively studied in Western countries, until recently little systematic research had been published about the situation in the world's most populous nation and ethnic diaspora. In this review, we examine trends from community-based research with Chinese young people and parents in mainland China, Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. It is clear that many Chinese adolescents experience a substantial burden from various forms of maltreatment and the psychological and behavioral correlates are similar to those found in other cultures. However, the research reveals a large gap between this reality and Chinese adults’ perceptions about emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Comprehensive awareness programs are needed to close this information gap and thereby mobilize support for prevention and care initiatives.

**Addresses:** [Dunne, Michael P.] Queensland Univ Technol, Sch Publ Hlth, Brisbane, Qld 4059, Australia; [Chen, Jing Qi] Peking Univ, Inst Child & Adolescent Hlth, Beijing 100871, Peoples R China; [Choo, Wan Yuen] Univ Malaya, Dept Social & Prevent Med, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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

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**Author(s):** Sidi, H (Sidi, Hatta); Midin, M (Midin, Marhani); Puteh, SEW (Puteh, Sharifah Ezat Wan); Abdullah, N (Abdullah, Norni)

**Title:** Orgasmic Dysfunction Among Women at a Primary Care Setting in Malaysia

**Source:** ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 20 (4): 298-306 OCT 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** orgasmic dysfunction; risk factors; Malaysian women

**KeyWords Plus:** FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION; ASIAN COUNTRIES; DEFINITIONS; PREVALENCE; INSTRUMENT; DESIRE

**Abstract:** Aim. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of orgasmic dysfunction and the potential risk factors that may be associated with orgasmic dysfunction among women at a primary care setting in Malaysia. Methods. A validated questionnaire for sexual function was used to assess orgasmic function. A total of 230 married women aged 18 to 70 years participated in this study. Their sociodemographic and marital profiles were compared between those who had orgasmic dysfunction and those who did not, and the risk factors were examined. Results. The prevalence of orgasmic dysfunction in the primary care population was 51.9%. Women with orgasmic dysfunction were found to be significantly higher in the following groups: age > 45 years, being non-Malay, having lower academic
status, married longer, having more children, married to an older husband, and being at menopausal state. Conclusion. Women with infrequent sexual intercourse are less likely to be orgasmic (odds ratio = 0.29, 95% confidence interval = 0.11-0.74).


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Source Item Page Count: 9

Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

ISI Document Delivery No.: 445OY

Record 21 of 198

Author(s): Zailina, H (Zailina, H.); Junidah, R (Junidah, R.); Josephine, Y (Josephine, Y.); Jamal, HH (Jamal, H. H.)

Title: The Influence of Low Blood Lead Concentrations on the Cognitive and Physical Development of Primary School Children in Malaysia


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: low blood lead; cognitive performance; physical development; anthropometric measurements

KeyWords Plus: EXPOSURE; GROWTH

Abstract: This study aimed to determine the relationship between blood lead (BPb) concentrations and cognitive and physical development in school children. A total of 169 urban children and 100 industrial children of Malay ethnicity, in the age range of 61/2 to 81/2 years, were selected. BPb was determined using GF atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The mean cognitive score (102.55) of the children from the industrial area was significantly higher than that of the urban children (95.09; P < .001). However, no significant differences were found in the BPb levels between the 2 groups (industrial, 3.75 µg/dL; urban, 3.56 µg/dL). There was significant inverse correlation between BPb and cognitive scores for all children (P < .05). The cognitive scores for all children were influenced by BPb after adjustments (P < .05). The urban children had significantly better Weight for Height and Left Arm Circumference values than those from industrial area. There was no significant correlation between BPb and the anthropometric measurements. In conclusion, low BPb influenced the cognitive development, whereas physical development was not affected.

Prevalence of Rubella Susceptibility Among Pregnant Mothers in a Community-Based Antenatal Clinic in Malaysia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Introduction: routine rubella antibody screening is not done for antenatal mothers in community health clinics in Malaysia. However, congenital rubella syndrome has persisted with its associated health burden. Objectives: to determine the prevalence of rubella susceptibility among pregnant mothers and its associated risk factors. Methodology: a cross-sectional study was carried out in the Petaling district, Selangor, Malaysia, where 500 pregnant mothers were recruited, and face-to-face interviews were conducted. Rubella IgG tests were performed. Results: the prevalence of rubella susceptibility among pregnant mothers was 11.4%. Using logistic regression, a history of not having received rubella vaccination or having unknown rubella vaccination status was found to be a significant predictor for mothers to be rubella susceptible (odds ratio = 2.691; 95% confidence interval = 1.539-4.207). Conclusions: routine rubella IgG screening tests need to be offered to all antenatal mothers in view of the high prevalence found.


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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vote F fund, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Times Cited: 1
Depressive Symptoms in Middle-Aged Women in Peninsular Malaysia

A household survey was carried out in Peninsular Malaysia to determine the prevalence rate of depressive symptoms in middle-aged women and to explore its associated factors. Women aged 45 to 60 years were assessed on sociodemographic profiles, menopausal status, depressive symptoms, marital dissatisfaction, and coping strategies. A total of 3934 women participated, and the mean age was 51 years. The prevalence rate of depressive symptoms was 54.2%. Of the married women, 38.4% had poor to very severe problems in their marriage. Depressive symptoms were significantly associated with marital status (P < .001), ethnicity (P < .001), educational levels (P < .001), occupational status (P < .001), domicile (P < .001), and menopausal status (P < .05). Depressive symptoms were correlated with marital dissatisfaction scores. Women who consulted professionals, shared with relatives, kept problems to themselves, or consulted parents/siblings had higher mean scores on depressive symptoms compared with those who did not use these coping strategies.

We thank the Ministry of Women and Family Development, Malaysia, for providing the funding to carry out the study.
Emancipating disciplines: An analysis of the commodification of automobiles and advertisements in colonial Malaya


Interdependence of ASEAN-5 Stock Markets from the US and Japan

GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIEW, 37 (2): 201-225 2008
Thailand was relatively independent of the US, but to some extent dependent on Japan; the Philippines is more affected by the US than Japan; and the US and Japan have bidirectional Granger causalities with Singapore.


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Subject Category: Economics

ISI Document Delivery No.: 404XB
With higher shares in world merchandise trade and improvements in product quality, China is better positioned than India in the near term for influencing global trade. From the Malaysian perspective, China represents a non-negligible share in Malaysia's trade. The trends in bilateral trade with both Giants however suggest that competition has intensified. Relative to India, China appears to promulgate a more influential role on Malaysia via higher commodity overlap in external markets, greater matched trade that is of vertical differentiation, distinct quality shifts and negative adjustment pressures. Within this broad rubric of trade-induced changes, there is no evidence of skill upgrading for Malaysia in trade expansion with both Giants. This mirrors the lack of product quality improvements and the low levels of export values of high quality varieties in matched trade. Hence trade induced changes from the Giants that have been cited to be favourable from the Malaysian perspective in previous studies, may have been grossly overstated.
Title: Perception of intensive care unit stressors by patients in Malaysian Federal Territory hospitals


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: stressors; intensive care unit environment; patient perception; nurses

KeyWords Plus: NURSES; EXPERIENCES; QUALITY; PAIN; ICU

Abstract: The Intensive Care Unit (ICU) is a therapeutic place for monitoring critically ill patients. However, it is a stressful area for the patients and it is causing them great anxiety. Previous studies have identified three groups of stressors in ICU namely; physical, psychological and environmental. The aims of this study were to determine the ICU stressors as experienced by patients and to determine the level of stressors felt by patients in ICU A cross sectional study was done on 70 patients from two tertiary hospitals in Malaysia. A face-to-face interview with structured questionnaire was used for patients. Data collection occurred from 15 December 2006 to 31 January 2007. The five major ICU stressors perceived by patients were pain, being stuck with needles, boredom, missing their spouses and being too hot/cold. The ICU physical stressors were the major items ranked by post ICU patients. The findings from this study provided a set of baseline information to the health care providers, particularly ICU nurses in Malaysia, with which to provide better care for the patients in ICU.

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Title: Determinants of Malaysian Trade Balance: An ARDL Bound Testing Approach - A Commentary


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Trade balance; open macro economy equilibrium; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: TIME-SERIES; J-CURVE

Abstract: This commentary is served as an additional light both from theoretical and empirical perspectives, on the study by Duasa (Global Economic Review, 2007, 36, pp. 89-102) who examined the short- and long-run relationships between trade balance, real exchange rates, income, and money supply for Malaysia. The final words I would like to make are that the results documented by Duasa require further investigation before it can be generalized.

Addresses: [Tang, Tuck Cheong] Monash Univ, Sch Business, Bandar Sunway 46150, Selangor Darul, Malaysia
A cross-cultural examination of the intention to use technology between Singaporean and Malaysian pre-service teachers: an application of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

Teo, T (Teo, Timothy); Luan, WS (Luan, Wong Su); Sing, CC (Sing, Chai Ching)


Technology acceptance; pre-service teachers; cross-cultural; structural equation modeling

As computers become more ubiquitous in our everyday lives, educational settings are being transformed where educators and students are expected to teach and learn, using computers (Lee, 2003). This study, therefore, explored pre-service teachers' self reported future intentions to use computers in Singapore and Malaysia. A survey methodology was employed such that validated items from past relevant research work were adopted. Based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), 495 completed surveys of pre-service teachers were collected from both countries. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was implemented on the data captured. This study contributes to the growing multi-cultural studies on TAM by demonstrating that perceived usefulness (PU), perceived ease of use (PEU) and computer attitudes (CA) to be significant determinants of both Singaporean and Malaysian pre-service teachers' behavioral intention (BI). Differences were, however, detected between Singaporean and Malaysian pre-service teachers in terms of PU, PEU and CA but no differences were detected in BI with regards to technology acceptance.

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Cited Reference Count: 68

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Publisher: IEEE COMPUTER SOC, LEARNING TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE

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Subject Category: Economics

ISI Document Delivery No.: 404DI
Standard Setting in Student Assessment: Is a Defensible Method Yet to Come?

Introduction: Setting, maintaining and re-evaluation of assessment standard periodically are important issues in medical education. The cut-off scores are often "pulled from the air" or set to an arbitrary percentage. A large number of methods/procedures used to set standard or cut score are described in literature. There is a high degree of uncertainty in performance standard set by using these methods. Standards set using the existing methods reflect the subjective judgment of the standard setters. This review is not to describe the existing standard setting methods/procedures but to narrate the validity, reliability, feasibility and legal issues relating to standard setting. Materials and Methods: This review is on some of the issues in standard setting based on the published articles of educational assessment researchers. Results: Standard or cut-off score should be to determine whether the examinee attained the requirement to be certified competent. There is no perfect method to determine cut score on a test and none is agreed upon as the best method. Setting standard is not an exact science. Legitimacy of the standard is supported when performance standard is linked to the requirement of practice. Test-curriculum alignment and content validity are important for most educational test validity arguments. Conclusion: Representative percentage of must-know learning objectives in the curriculum may be the basis of test items and pass/fail marks. Practice analysis may help in identifying the must-know areas of curriculum. Cut score set by this procedure may give the credibility, validity, defensibility and comparability of the standard. Constructing the test items by subject experts and vetted by multidisciplinary faculty members may ensure the reliability of the test as well as the standard.

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Publisher Address: 142 NEIL RD, REPUBLIC SINGAPORE 088871, SINGAPORE
ISSN: 0304-4602
The Beliefs in the Inheritance of Risk Factors for Suicide Scale (BIRFSS): Cross-Cultural Validation in Estonia, Malaysia, Romania, the United Kingdom, and the United States

Abstract: The genetics of suicide is increasingly recognized and relevant for mental health literacy, but actual beliefs may lag behind current knowledge. We examined such beliefs in student samples (total N = 686) from Estonia, Malaysia, Romania, the United Kingdom, and the United States with the Beliefs in the Inheritance of Risk Factors for Suicide Scale. Cultural effects were small, those of key demographics nil. Several facets of construct validity were demonstrated. Marked differences in perceived plausibility of evidence about the genetics of suicide according to research design, observed in all samples, may be of general interest for investigating lily theories of abnormal behavior and communicating behavioral and psychiatric genetic research findings.


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Cited Reference Count: 45

Subject Category: Psychiatry; Psychology, Multidisciplinary

Record 33 of 198

Author(s): Ng, AHS (Ng, Andrew Hock Soon)

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Source: CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE, 49 (3): 413-438 FAL 2008
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Document Type: Article
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Reprint Address: Ng, AHS, Monash Univ, Bandar Sunway, Malaysia.
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Source Item Page Count: 26
Subject Category: Literature
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Record 34 of 198
Author(s): Yeang, K (Yeang, Ken)
Title: Anthropoidal Energy Production Generating and Harvesting Electricity From Human Power
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Cited Reference Count: 2
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD
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Record 35 of 198
Author(s): Chang, KH (Chang, Kam Hock); Horrocks, S (Horrocks, Stephen)
Title: Is there a place for ontological hermeneutics in mental-health nursing research? A review of a hermeneutic study
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Heideggerian; hermeneutics; qualitative methods; mental-health nursing;
phenomenology

KeyWords Plus: LIVED EXPERIENCES

Abstract: A lot of research carried out within the context of mental-health nursing using qualitative data collection tools claims that it is hermeneutical, with usually just a short section describing the hermeneutical methodology as though it is a very broad philosophical approach. Criticisms of the latter approach more often than not concentrate on the level of the data collection tools without getting to grips with the underlying hermeneutical philosophy. This paper examines the difference between methodological and ontological hermeneutics and then gives an example of a piece of research using the latter approach. It is then argued that criticisms of the hermeneutical approach usually only concentrate on methodological hermeneutics with the consequence that they seriously misapply their criticisms if the research is using ontological hermeneutics.


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The authors would like to thank Professor Dr Martin Johnson, Dr Danny Meetoo and Dr Claire Hulme of the University of Salford for their ideas and suggestions. The authors would also like to thank the participants and interpreters for their participations in the study, and the Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for financial support.

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Subject Category: Nursing

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Record 36 of 198

Author(s): Brooks, S (Brooks, Sharon E.); Reynolds, J (Reynolds, John D.); Allison, E (Allison, Edward H.)

Title: Sustained by Snakes? Seasonal Livelihood Strategies and Resource Conservation by Tonle Sap Fishers in Cambodia


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Adaptive management; Vulnerability; Social ecological systems; Hunting; Poverty; Aquatic resources; Cambodia

KeyWords Plus: SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES; BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION; POVERTY ALLEVIATION; MANAGEMENT; BUSHMEAT; LAKE; SUSTAINABILITY; VULNERABILITY;
RESILIENCE; HARVEST

Abstract: This paper situates concerns for conservation of aquatic snakes and livelihood sustainability in Cambodia within a social-ecological systems context and thereby presents a challenge to conventional species-based conservation programmes. Fishing for low-value water snakes has become a widespread activity within the floating communities of Tonle Sap Lake in the last 20 years in response to new market opportunities, provided primarily by a crocodile farming industry. The scale and intensity of this new form of exploitation and reports of declines in catch per fisher have highlighted this activity as a conservation concern, yet its role within local livelihood strategies was previously unknown. We show that it is of increasing importance to the less well-off, and is linked to higher incomes within this group, where it potentially reduces their vulnerability to fluctuations and declines in fish catches. It is particularly important as a means to smooth seasonality of incomes in this flood pulse-driven social-ecological system. We argue that shifts between snake-hunting and fishing, as a market-driven adaptive livelihood strategy by the poor, may be more compatible with wider ecosystem conservation and development goals than alternatives such as increased fishing effort or converting floodplain habitats for seasonal agriculture.


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Subject Category: Anthropology; Environmental Studies; Sociology

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Record 37 of 198

Author(s): Mellor, D (Mellor, David); Yeow, J (Yeow, James); Mamat, NHB (Mamat, Norul Hidayah Bt); Hapidzal, NFBM (Hapidzal, Noor Fizlee Bt Mohd)

Title: The Relationship between Childhood Cruelty to Animals and Psychological Adjustment: A Malaysian Study


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: cruelty to animals; psychological problems; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: DIFFICULTIES-QUESTIONNAIRE SDQ; PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES; INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE; BEHAVIOR-CHECKLIST; COMMUNITY SAMPLE; STRENGTHS; CHILDREN; ADOLESCENTS; DELINQUENCY; RELIABILITY

Abstract: In Western research, cruelty to animals in childhood has been associated with comorbid conduct problems and with interpersonal violence in later life. However, there is little understanding of the etiology of cruelty to animals, and what in the child's life may require attention if the chain linking animal cruelty and later violence is to be broken. The study reported in this paper investigated the association between parent-reported cruelty to animals, and parent- and self-reported psychological strengths and
weaknesses in a sample of 379 elementary school children in an Eastern context, Malaysia. No gender
differences were found in relation to cruelty to animals or psychological problems, as assessed with the
Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). However, there were different predictors of cruelty to
animals for boys and girls. Regression analyses found that for boys, parent-reported hyperactivity was a
unique predictor of Malicious and Total Cruelty to animals. For girls, self-reported conduct problems was
a unique predictor of Typical Cruelty to animals. Parent-reported total difficulties were associated with
Typical, Malicious, and Total Cruelty to animals. We suggest that routine screening of children with an
instrument such as the SDQ may help to detect those children who may need to undergo further
assessment and perhaps intervention to break the chain linking childhood cruelty to animals and later
conduct problems.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: ANTHROZOOS
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Source Item Page Count: 12
Subject Category: Anthropology; Environmental Studies; Veterinary Sciences
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Record 38 of 198
Author(s): Lai, KW (Lai, Kam-Wah); Gul, FA (Gul, Ferdinand A.)
Title: Was audit quality of Laventhol and Horwath poor?
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Laventhol and Horwath; Audit quality; Modified opinion; Discretionary accruals
KeyWords Plus: DISCRETIONARY ACCRUALS; EARNINGS MANAGEMENT; PERFORMANCE;
OWNERSHIP; VARIABLES
Abstract: Laventhol and Horwath (L&H), the then seventh largest accounting firm in the US, declared
bankruptcy in November 1990. The firm claimed that its bankruptcy was due to the perception of it being
deep pocket rather than inherent deficiencies in its performance. In this study, we examine whether the
audit quality of L&H was lower than other auditors. Results do not show that L&H is associated with lower
quality audits either in terms of lower likelihood of issuing modified audit opinion, higher levels of
discretionary accruals for its clients, or lower predictability of discretionary accruals for future non-
discretionary net income for its clients than for clients of other auditors. Results of additional tests also
not suggest that auditors that take Lip clients of L&H report differently from L&H. This evidence does not
Support the proposition that L&H's audit quality was less than audit quality of other audit firms during the
period leading up to the bankruptcy. (c) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Addresses: [Lai, Kam-Wah; Gul, Ferdinand A.] Hong Kong Polytech Univ, Sch Accounting & Finance,
Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Peoples R China; [Gul, Ferdinand A.] Univ Malaya, Fac Business & Accounting,
A comparative study of robust tests for spread: Asymmetric trimming strategies

We examined 633 procedures that can be used to compare the variability of scores across independent groups. The procedures, except for one, were modifications of the procedures suggested by Levene (1960) and O'Brien (1981). We modified their procedures by substituting robust measures of the typical score and variability, rather than relying on classical estimators. The robust measures that we utilized were either based on a priori or empirically determined symmetric or asymmetric trimming strategies. The Levene-type and O'Brien-type transformed scores were used with either the ANOVA F test, a robust test due to Lee and Fung (1985), or the Welch (1951) test. Based on four measures of robustness, we recommend a Levene-type transformation based upon empirically determined 20% asymmetric trimmed means, involving a particular adaptive estimator, where the transformed scores are then used with the ANOVA F test.
Countries engaged actively in globalization have experienced phenomenal changes in economic, social, cultural, political, and technological progress. Some countries have benefited significantly from greater integration, while others have held globalization accountable for their economic failure and instability. Globalization introduces new political and social challenges. Benefiting from globalization requires complementary institutions and social development to deal with the changes and risks introduced by greater openness. This article examines whether globalization benefits economic development and how the developing countries could gain from globalization through their social capital and institutional building.
The epidemic of HIV/AIDS linked to injecting drug usage is one of the most explosive in recent years. After a historical epicentre in Europe, South and North America, at present it is clearly the main cause of dissemination of the epidemic in Eastern Europe and some key Asian countries. Recently, 10 African countries reported the spread of HIV through people who inject drugs (PWID), breaking one of the final geographical barriers to the globalization of the epidemic of HIV among and from PWID. Several countries of the Asia and Pacific Region have HIV epidemics that are driven by injecting drug usage. Harm reduction interventions have been implemented in many countries and potential barriers to implementation are being overcome. Harm reduction is no longer a marginal approach in the Region; instead, it is the core tool for responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic among PWID. The development of a comprehensive response in the Region has been remarkable, including scaling up of needle and syringe programmes (NSPs), methadone maintenance treatment (MMT), and care, support and treatment for PWID. This development is being followed up by strong ongoing changes in policies and legislations. The main issue now is to enhance interventions to a level that can impact the epidemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of the leading UN agencies promoting harm reduction. Since the establishment of the Global Programme on AIDS, WHO has been working towards an effective response to the HIV epidemic among PWID. WHO's work is organized into a number of components: establishing an evidence base; advocacy; development of normative standards, tools and guidelines; providing technical support to countries; ensuring access to essential medicines, diagnostics and commodities; and mobilizing resources. In this paper, we trace the course of development of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among and from PWID in the Western Pacific and Asia Region (WPRO) as well as WHO's role in supporting the response in some of the key countries: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

In this paper, we trace the course of development of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among and from PWID in the Western Pacific and Asia Region (WPRO) as well as WHO's role in supporting the response in some of the key countries: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.
The essay presents an alternative idea of what Islamic architecture could be from what is termed as a 'value-centred' approach. To date, the theory of Islamic architecture has been mainly derived either from a formalistic analysis of historically selected buildings from the past, or from the works of Sufism which claim to be the form generator of the Islamic spirit. There are also the works of regionalist architects that maintain the idea of Islamic architecture as being a product of cultural and environmental as well as geographical forces. The essay instead presents the argument that since modernist architecture was the product of a value-centred discourse ranging across political, religious and environmental issues, then Islamic architecture could also be derived from an examination of the values inherent in the hadith or traditions of the Prophet Muhammad. The body of hadiths contains many accounts of the Prophet's values concerning life practices of which some can be used in order to derive a framework of architectural design. With this framework, a re-evaluation of past historical works can be carried out and new building designs can be made from the interpretation of hadiths within the context of the cultural, geographical, economic and political settings of each project.
Abstract: Background: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has made tobacco use prevention a primary health issue. All ASEAN countries except Indonesia have ratified the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), the world's first public health treaty on tobacco control.

Methods: Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) data were collected from representative samples of students in school grades associated with ages 13-15 in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos (Vientiane), Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam (Hanoi).

Results: Current cigarette smoking ranged from less than 5% (Vietnam and Cambodia) to 20.2% in Malaysia. Current use of tobacco products other than cigarettes was less than 10% in all countries. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products. Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places was greater than 50%, direct pro-tobacco advertising exposure was greater than 75% and over 10% of students were exposed to indirect advertising. Over 60% of students who currently smoked cigarettes wanted to stop, but 80% who tried to quit in the year prior to the survey failed.

Conclusions: Efforts to reduce the current and projected harm caused by tobacco use in the ASEAN countries are urgently needed. ASEAN countries need to expand their national comprehensive tobacco prevention and control programs and enforce those laws already passed. Without this effort little reduction can be expected in the burden of chronic diseases and tobacco-related mortality.


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Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

ISI Document Delivery No.: 376ZP

Record 44 of 198
Racialised sexualities: the case of Filipina migrant workers in East Malaysia

In national narratives of 'Malayness', a specific language (Malay) and religion (Islam) have become key aspects of an identity that excludes migrants and those of 'questionable' sexualities. Consequently Filipina migrants working in the nightlife industries in East Malaysia have been subjected to disciplinary discourses of ethnicity and sexuality that underpin these national narratives. Attempts to tighten migration laws and curb nightlife activities have resulted in a racialisation of Filipina migrant sexualities. Using ethnographic methods, this article explains the impacts of dominant state and public discourses of migration, ethnicity and gender, which Filipinas encounter in their everyday lives in their destination country. In the process the article also reveals how Filipinas resist these discourses and hence participate in the formation of their subjectivity.

Malaysia democracy and the end of ethnic politics?

In this article I discuss Malaysia's turning point moments - the March 8th General Election and the August 26th by-election which respectively saw the opposition's ascendancy and Anwar Ibrahim's political comeback. The opposition's ability to gain an 'optimum multiethnic consensus' had denied the incumbent of its unbroken two-thirds majority win. Its coalition arrangement was presented as a credible alternative to the 51 year-old winning but increasingly fractured coalition of the incumbent. In the final analysis a combination of a dwindling economy, the Abdullah-versus-Anwar leadership factor and the new media was what provided the major push for the swing. The article ends by posing various questions about the future of Malaysia's characteristic ethnic vote, the possibility of an emerging two-party system and of a probable Malaysia under Anwar Ibrahim.
As a one of the most rapidly developing countries in Asia, there have been notable changes in
Malaysian food consumption pattern. Such changes in Malaysia play an important role in the outlook for
study aims to build a complete demand system of food in Malaysia via Linear Approximate Almost Ideal
Demand System (LA/AIDS), with incorporation of the Stone price index and the Laspeyres price index
respectively. The empirical results show that the application of the Laspeyres price index produces more
plausible estimates of expenditure and own-price elasticities in Malaysia. In the estimation of the
(LA/AIDS) with incorporation of the Laspeyres price index, the estimated expenditure elasticities show
that demands for meat (1.4064), fish (1.2440), vegetables (1.1729), and fruits (1.0905) are likely to grow
faster than other traditional main calorie sources-rice (0.9091) and bread & other cereals (0.3177) in
corresponding to positive income effect in future. This study shows that as Malaysian society becomes
more affluent, Malaysian consumers are increasingly seeking for higher value protein based products, as
well as functional healthy foods.
This paper addresses some of the environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami on Penang, Malaysia. We aim to offer wide access to unique and perishable data, while at the same time providing insight to ongoing debates about hazards, vulnerability and social capital. Our social survey examines some of the dynamics that shaped the tsunami impact, response and recovery process. While in terms of lives lost Penang may not conform to arguments surrounding vulnerable environments, the recovery process is more marked by social disparities in terms of the ability to access resources. Our physical survey records local topography, flow depth and flow direction, and charts the differential impact of the tsunami. Yet measuring hazards is not a straightforward process, and relies on reflexive methodologies and eyewitness accounts.

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Title: Occupational Disease among Non-governmental Employees in Malaysia: 2002-2006


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: occupational disease; surveillance; industry; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: WORK-RELATED DISORDERS; INDUCED HEARING-LOSS; BACK PAIN; NOISE; POPULATION; PHYSICIANS; INDUSTRY; UK

Abstract: In the absence of systematic occupational disease surveillance, other data collected by governmental agencies or industry is useful in the identification of occupational diseases and their control. We examined data on occupational diseases reported by non-governmental employees to the national workers' social security organization in Malaysia, 2002-2006. The overall incidence rate of occupational disease was 2.8 per 100,000 workers. There was an increase in the annual number and rates of occupational disease over time. The most frequently reported conditions were hearing impairment (32%) and musculoskeletal disorders (28%). Workers in the non-metallic manufacturing industry had the highest average incidence rate of hearing impairment (12.7 per 100,000 workers), compared to all other industries. Preventive measures should focus on safety education, engineering control and workplace ergonomics. Enforcing workplace standards and incorporating an ongoing surveillance system will facilitate the control and reduction of occupational disease.


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Residential and neighbourhood satisfaction is an important indicator of housing quality and condition, which affects individuals’ quality of life. The factors, which determine their satisfaction, are essential inputs in monitoring the success of housing policies. This study investigates the factors, such as dwelling units, housing services and neighbourhood facilities and environment, which affect individuals’ satisfaction in private low-cost housing in Malaysia using a case study of a fast-growing state of Penang and less-developed state of Terengganu. The data were obtained from random samples of 795 households living low-cost housing projects developed by private housing developers in Penang and Terengganu. Descriptive and factor analyses were applied to the data. The findings of the study indicate neighbourhood factors are dominant factors that determine the levels of residential satisfaction. The satisfaction levels are generally higher with dwelling units and services provided by the developers than neighbourhood facilities and environment. The contributing factors for the low levels of satisfaction with the neighbourhood facilities and environment are poor public transportation and lack of children playgrounds, community halls, car parks, security and disability facilities. As private developers are profit motivated, less attention has been given to the provision of neighbourhood facilities and environment. This implies the government should monitor the implementation of low-cost housing policies closely in order to improve quality of housing for the residents. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Environmental Studies; Planning & Development; Urban Studies
ISI Document Delivery No.: 375MM
Author Keywords: Masoleh (Iran); Local people; Heritage; Tourism development

Abstract: Masoleh, a protected national heritage town of Iran is characterized by the unique architecture of its inhabitants. This research note examines the residents' profile, attitudes, and perception towards tourism development. Based on 250 respondents interviewed, the majority are male, young and married. Even though local people strongly support tourism development, they are involved little with the planning and management of tourism in the region. It is proposed that for the sustainability of tourism development, future planning should consider the inclusion of local people. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Record 51 of 198

Author(s): Norzaidi, MD (Norzaidi, Mohd Daud); Chong, SC (Chong, Siong Choy); Salwani, MI (Salwani, Mohamed Intan); Rafidah, K (Rafidah, Kamarudin)

Title: A STUDY OF INTRANET USAGE AND RESISTANCE IN MALAYSIA'S PORT INDUSTRY


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Perceived usefulness; Usage; User resistance; Performance; Middle managers; Port industry; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: TASK-TECHNOLOGY FIT; INFORMATION-TECHNOLOGY; ACCEPTANCE MODEL; USER EVALUATIONS; PERCEIVED EASE; IMPLEMENTATION; SATISFACTION; SUCCESS; PARTICIPATION; EXPLANATION

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of user resistance on Intranet usage and its influence on the performance of port middle managers in an organizational context. Based on the literature review, a comprehensive research framework was developed on the relationship between perceived usefulness and usage as well as between perceived usefulness and user resistance. It also depicts the relationship between usage and performance its well as user resistance and performance. The current study also examines the cause and effect of usage and user resistance under mandatory and voluntary usage. A total of 357 middle managers from various organizations in the Malaysian port industry were sampled. The structural equation modeling (SEM) results indicate that usage significantly explains the variance on performance of managers. Perceived usefulness has relationships with usage and but not with user resistance. However, usage does not predict user resistance, and vice-versa. Practical implications are suggested at the end of the paper.
The Malay house is distinctive by its composition of several buildings clustered with respect to its main unit. This study attempts to explore the formation rules of this type and its variations from both a spatial and construction point of view. More than 200 houses in the nine states of Peninsula Malaysia are examined and divided into five groups for detailed analysis and comparison. All Malay houses under study can be produced by five sets of rules and their sub-rules, which act as a descriptive language as well as a generating mechanism. The rule system is organized in three layers that can account for the transformations of local styles in Peninsula Malaysia, which may reveal stimulating information regarding the evolutionary relations among Malay house types.
Cervical Cancer Screening Attitudes and Beliefs of Malaysian Women who have Never had a Pap Smear: A Qualitative Study

Background: Attitudes toward cervical cancer and participation in early detection and screening services are well known to be profoundly affected by cultural beliefs and norms. Purpose: This study explored the attitudes and sociocultural beliefs on cervical cancer screening among Malaysian women. Method: In this qualitative study, in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 Malaysian women, ages 21 to 56 years, who have never had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear. Results: Respondents generally showed a lack of knowledge about cervical cancer screening using Pap smear, and the need for early detection for cervical cancer. Many believed the Pap smear was a diagnostic test for cervical cancer, and since they had no symptoms, they did not go for Pap screening. Other main reasons for not doing the screening included lack of awareness of Pap smear indications and benefits, perceived low susceptibility to cervical cancer, and embarrassment. Other reasons for not being screened were related to fear of pain, misconceptions about cervical cancer, fatalistic attitude, and undervaluation of own health needs versus those of the family. Conclusion: Women need to be educated about the benefits of cervical cancer screening. Health education, counseling, outreach programs, and community-based interventions are needed to improve the uptake of Pap smear in Malaysia.


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Author(s): Razali, SM (Razali, Salleh Mohd); Yassin, AM (Yassin, Azhar Mohd)
Title: Complementary Treatment of Psychotic and Epileptic Patients in Malaysia
Source: TRANSCULTURAL PSYCHIATRY, 45 (3): 455-469 SEP 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: complementary medicine; epilepsy; Malays; native healers; schizophrenia; traditional medicine
KeyWords Plus: ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE; DEVELOPING-COUNTRY; MENTAL-ILLNESS; UNITED-STATES; PATHWAYS; TRENDS
Abstract: The objective of this article is to describe and compare the use of traditional/complementary medicine (T/CM) among psychotic (schizophrenia and schizophreniform disorder) and epileptic Malay patients in peninsular Malaysia. There were 60 patients in each group. T/CM consultation was uniformly spread across all levels of education and social status. We could not find a single over-riding factor that influenced the decision to seek T/CM treatment because the decision to seek such treatment was complex and the majority of decisions were made by others. Fifty-three patients (44.2%), consisting of 37 (61.7%) psychotic and 16 (26.7%) epileptic patients had consulted Malay traditional healers (bomoh) and/or homeopathic practitioners in addition to modern treatment; of these, only three had consulted bomoh and homeopathic practitioners at the same time. The use of T/CM was significantly higher in psychotic than in epileptic Malay patients.
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Author(s): Abdullah, K (Abdullah, Kalthom); Noor, NM (Noor, Noraini M.); Wok, S (Wok, Saodah)
Title: The Perceptions of Women's Roles and Progress: A Study of Malay Women
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Perceptions; Roles; Culture; Women; Progress
KeyWords Plus: DIVISION-OF-LABOR
Abstract: This study examines the general perceptions of women towards their roles, their interpretation
of progress, as well as the facilitating factors and barriers to their progress. Questionnaires were distributed to 1,000 Malay women in Malaysia from rural and urban areas, from various age and income groups. Interviews were also carried out on the selected sample. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods of analyses, the results showed that women were perceived to play a strong, influential, and supportive role in their families. The results also showed how women perceive progress. These findings are discussed in relation to culture, socialization, values and norms of the Malay society.

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Author(s): Zainab, AN (Zainab, A. N.)

Title: INTERNATIONALIZATION OF MALAYSIAN MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCE JOURNALS


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Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Internationalization; Foreign authors; Citations; Bibliometrics; Journal studies

KeyWords Plus: SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS; LANGUAGE

Abstract: The internationalization characteristics of two Malaysian journals, Bulletin of the Malaysian Mathematical Sciences Society ( indexed by ISI) and the Malaysian Journal of Computer Science ( indexed by Inspec and Scopus) is observed. All issues for the years 2000 to 2007 were looked at to obtain the following information, (i) total articles published between 2000 and 2007; (ii) the distribution of foreign and Malaysian authors publishing in the journals; (iii) the distribution of articles by country and (iv) the geographical distribution of authors citing articles published in the journals. Citation to articles is derived from information given by Google scholar. The results indicate that both journals exhibit average internationalization characteristics as they are current in their publications but with between 19% -30% international composition of reviewers or editorials, publish between 36%-79% of foreign articles and receive between 60%-70% of citations from foreign authors.

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Reprint Address: Zainab, AN, Univ Malaya, Fac Comp Sci & Informat Technol, Lib & Informat Sci Unit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING PRACTICES AMONG YEMENI UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS

This study explores the perceptions of organizational level learning practices among university librarians in Yemen. The Dimensions of the Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ) developed by Watkins and Marsick (1993) was used as the instrument for collecting data. Twenty-four variables were used to assess the perception of organizational level learning practices among senior and middle-level librarians of all Yemeni university libraries (seven public and 11 private). The response rate was 72% (n = 198). The results of the study show that the mean scores of learning practices at the organizational level were not enough to consider Yemeni university libraries as learning organizations. The result of comparison showed that the mean score rating for private university libraries is higher than the mean score for public university libraries. The study suggests the need for more studies of organizational learning in order to understand the barriers of practicing organizational learning. Furthermore, for effective organizational learning, the results propose institutionalizing individual and team learning as prerequisites.


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Religion has been found to moderate the stress-strain relationship. This moderator role, however, may be dependent on age. The present study tested for the three-way interaction between work experience, age, and religiosity in the prediction of women's well-being, and predicted that work experience and religiosity will combine additively in older women, while in younger women religiosity is predicted to moderate the relationship between work experience and well-being. In a sample of 389 married Malay Muslim women, results of the regression analyses showed significant three-way interactions between work experience, age, and religiosity in the prediction of well-being (measured by distress symptoms and life satisfaction). While in younger women the results were in line with the predictions made, in the older women, both additive and moderator effects of religiosity were observed, depending on the well-being measures used. These results are discussed in relation to the literature on work and family, with specific reference to women's age, religion, as well as the issue of stress-strain specificity.
Abstract: Objective: To investigate the acceptability of the HPV vaccine among a multiethnic sample of young women in Malaysia. Methods: A qualitative study of 40 young women aged between 13 and 27 years recruited into 7 focus groups to discuss their knowledge of HPV infection, and their attitudes toward and acceptance of the HPV vaccine. The women were divided into Malay, Chinese, and Indian groups to allow for comparison among ethnicities. Results: Poor knowledge about HPV did not influence the HPV vaccine’s acceptability. Although participants were in favor of the vaccine, the majority preferred to delay vaccination because it is newly introduced, they did not perceive themselves to be at risk of HPV infection, or because of cost factors. Concerns were raised regarding the vaccine’s safety, the potential to be perceived as promiscuous and sexually active, and whether the vaccine was halal. Conclusion: Promotion of the HPV vaccine should take account of social and cultural acceptability. The findings will help develop strategies for effective vaccination initiatives in a multiethnic and multireligious Asian society. (C) 2008 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
management (TQM) practices and its relationship with production workers' job satisfaction in the Malaysian electrical and electronics (E&E) industry context.

Design/methodology/approach - Data for this study were collected using a self-administered questionnaire that was distributed to 520 production workers in three major E&E organizations in Malaysia. Of the 520 questionnaires posted, 173 usable questionnaires were returned, yielding a response rate of 33.26 percent. The correlation and multiple regression analyses were applied to test the theoretical model and the relationship between TQM practices and job satisfaction.

Findings - The results revealed that not all TQM practices enhanced production workers' job satisfaction. Only organization culture and teamwork showed a positive relationship with the production workers' job satisfaction. It was found that when teamwork was perceived as a dominant TQM practice, improvement in production workers' job satisfaction levels was significant.

Practical implications - The findings prescribed potential implications for top management to review their TQM dimensions, consistent with the training needs of the employees within the organizations. Hence, production workers will be more likely to perform better and to feel a higher level of satisfaction towards the organizations.

Originality/value - The study has contributed in advancing the TQM literature with a better understanding of the multidimensionality of TQM practices and its association with production workers' job satisfaction that would facilitate more quality management research in developing countries.

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Subject Category: Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Engineering, Industrial

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as starting-points to develop the conceptual model. From the extensive literature review, six practices of TQM and two components of role stressors were identified to construct the model.

Findings - The model based on TQM with respect to role stressors provides a basis for assessing the level of role conflict and role ambiguity under which the use of different aspects of TQM should be retained or revised. This finding suggests that TQM is not a panacea that can be unthinkingly applied, but must be practised with a clear sense of the impact on role stressors.

Practical implications - Given that role stressors are often detrimental to organizational functional efficiency, it is appropriate for management to invest time and effort to diagnose effects of implementation of TQM practices on role stressors. For this analysis, this model will prove valuable.

Originality/value - This conceptual model provides an insightful foundation for the analysis of multidimensionality of TQM practices on role stressors. The model examines the independent influences of TQM practices on role stressors and treats role conflict and role ambiguity as dependent variables. This design stands in contrast to other researchers' study of conflict and ambiguity as independent variables.

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Subject Category: Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Engineering, Industrial
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Author(s): Yeow, ASK (Yeow, Agnes S. K.)
Title: Visions of Eco-apocalypse in Selected Malaysian Poetry in English: Cecil Rajendra and Muhammad Haji Salleh
Source: FOREIGN LITERATURE STUDIES, 30 (5): 30-42 OCT 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: apocalypse; wasteland; responsibility; Malay; nature
Abstract: This essay examines the apocalyptic visions of two Malaysian poets' writing in English, Cecil Rajendra and Muhammad Haji Salleh, with special emphasis on ecological catastrophe and environmental wastelands. Rajendra' s vision highlights human accountability and the ethical aspects of environmental destruction while underlying Muhammad' s vision of a fragmented earth is the gradual loss of the Malays' unique ecological consciousness and inheritance. Clearly, although each poet may approach the notion of world' s end from different perspectives, both express grave concerns about the environmental and cultural impact of a rapidly changing Malaysian landscape.
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The study examines the account imbalances in Malaysia during the past four decades. Using Sachs's (National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 859, 1982) intertemporal model, we address the issue of external solvency by measuring the deviation of actual from the optimal path of the current account balance. All in all, we found that the actual path moves reasonably close to the estimated consumption-smooth currents accounts, suggesting that the current account balances satisfy the external solvency condition. The major findings from the empirical application of the model revealed the following: (i) the deficits of the 1990s prior to 1997 financial crisis were sustainable; (ii) the evidence appears to suggest that the current account balance broadly follows the same pattern of the intertemporal model and hence suggests that capital is mobile; (iii) the large surpluses observed during the post-1997 period significantly deviate from the optimal path, implying that consumption is unsustainable and is expected to fall in the near future and; (iv) there is excessive volatility in international capital movements for consumption-smoothing purpose.
Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the needs of digital library stakeholders and how a collaborative digital library might be designed to meet these needs. The collaborative digital library has been conceived to support secondary school students’ information needs in conducting school-based projects.

Design/methodology/approach - The paper uses the Zachman Framework for Enterprise Architecture as the approach to investigate the user requirements and define the digital library organization, resources, processes, technology and information flows. In applying the Zachman Framework and to holistically control the study, the case study approach and multiple data collection techniques were adopted.

Findings - Information obtained from these data gathering techniques helps to populate the requirements of the top three layers (18 cells) in the Zachman Framework to ascertain the design details of the digital library’s scope, business and system model. The framework requires the abstraction of the characteristics and features of the digital library based on Zachman’s six dimensions - motivation, data, people, process, place and time - as well as explains their structures and processes from the perspectives of the planner, owner and designer of the digital library.

Originality/value - The paper is of significance in the field of collaborative digital libraries, since the perspectives and dimensions established from the framework comprehensively capture the user needs and context of use, and help ensure that everything relevant to the digital library enterprise is covered.
Samah, B (Abu Samah, Bahaman)

**Title:** The relationship between leader-member exchange, organizational inflexibility, perceived organizational support, interactional justice and organizational citizenship behaviour

**Source:** AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, 2 (8): 138-145 AUG 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** Leader-member exchange; organizational inflexibility; perceived organizational support; interactional justice; organizational citizenship behaviour

**KeyWords Plus:** SOCIAL-EXCHANGE; PROCEDURAL JUSTICE; COMMITMENT; PERSPECTIVE; PERFORMANCE

**Abstract:** It has been proposed that issues of organizational behaviours should be incorporated in the study for predicting subordinate citizenship behaviour. This research had one objective: to assess the impact of four behaviours - leader-member exchange, organizational inflexibility, perceived organizational support and interactional justice - on organizational citizenship behaviour. The subjects of this study were all full-time employees with their managers who working in the educational organization in Iran. This study surveyed 220 respondents. The sampling frame of the respondents was obtained from educational organization in Shiraz city in Iran. Data were collected on a structured questionnaire containing standard scales of transformational leadership behaviours, LMX, and organizational citizenship behaviours. After establishing the psychometric properties of the scales, hypotheses were tested through statistical analysis of the data. Results indicate that four variables are more likely to predict citizenship behaviour.

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**Subject Category:** Business; Management

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known to conduct more RD than off-park firms apparently because of the close interaction with local universities. This gives firms the leverage to exploit the knowledge spill-over generated by universities. This paper is an attempt to examine the effectiveness of science parks as a strategy to promote university-industry collaboration in Malaysia. Its findings show a reasonably high level of interactions between the science park (on-park) and off-park firms, and local universities. Overall, science park firms have more links with universities than off-park firms, although the difference is not shown to be statistically significant.

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Record 67 of 198
Author(s): Chong, SC (Chong, Siong Choy); Lin, BS (Lin, Binshan)
Title: Exploring Knowledge Management (KM) issues and KM performance outcomes: empirical evidence from Malaysian Multimedia Super Corridor companies
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: benefits; competitive advantage; information technology companies; Knowledge Management issues; KM performance outcomes; middle managers; Multimedia Super Corridor status
KeyWords Plus: COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE; MANAGING KNOWLEDGE; STRATEGY; FIRM
Abstract: This article explores six important Knowledge Management (KM) issues identified from previous research and their relations to KM performance outcomes. The analysis is based on the survey data collected from 427 middle managers in 194 Multimedia Super Corridor's Information Technology (IT) companies operating in Malaysia. The multiple regression results indicated that there are some significant associations between file issues of KM and KM performance outcomes. The results have important implications in guiding the IT organisations in understanding how the KM issues can be resolved by implementing KM from the KM performance outcomes perspective.
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Cited Reference Count: 86
Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine which brand attributes need to be emphasised/addressed by retailers in order to achieve a positive representation of the corporate brand images in an online setting. Using bookstores as the research context, the research's main aim is to investigate the association between the functional brand evaluation (represented by brand attributes in this study) and emotional brand evaluation (represented by the corporate brand image). Specific research questions are: Are there any associations between the brand attributes and corporate brand image of an online e-tailer?; What are the most important corporate brand attributes/drivers of online corporate brand image?

Design/methodology/approach - Using the brand triangle framework developed by de Chernatony and Christodoulides, the current study investigates the associations between brand attributes and corporate brand image of an online e-tailer.

Findings - The findings show that factors such as ease of use, "personalisation", security and customer care are significant in determining the corporate brand image of the online e-tailer.

Practical implications - The practical contribution of the study and its managerial implications are in the provision of strategic directions and positioning the corporate brand in an online context.

Originality/value - It has been suggested by recent branding literatures that both functional and emotional brand characterizations should be adopted in order to better model consumer responses. Alwadi and Keller pointed out that the priority of research should be to understand how corporate brand image and retailer brand attributes interact. The impact of corporate brands on the internet has been the object of study (e.g. Phillips; Lindstrom). The originality of the work is in linking online brand attributes and online corporate brand images and the role of functional and emotional attributes in brand evaluation in an online context.


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Cited Reference Count: 74

Times Cited: 1
Revealed Comparative Advantage of Malaysian Exports: The Case for Changing Export Composition

Abstract: Since 2000, Malaysian-manufactured exports performance has been declining. The downturn of the global electronic industry and the rise of China's economy are the two major causes of this decline. To improve export performance, Malaysia participates in multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade liberalization. The competitiveness of Malaysian manufactured exports can be improved by examining the pattern of revealed comparative advantage (RCA). Within the non-resource-based manufactured exports, Malaysia still has comparative advantage for electrical and electronic goods and machinery (its largest export item), even though it has been on a decline. Malaysia's export strength has also gradually shifted from non-resource-based to resource-based manufactured exports. The RCA estimates also suggest that trade liberalization must not only lower or eliminate tariffs on final products, but also reduce import duties if exports were to increase their competitiveness.

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Cited Reference Count: 8

Times Cited: 0
Title: What's on Malaysian television? - A survey on food advertising targeting children
Source: ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NUTRITION, 17 (3): 483-491 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: television; advertising; children; food groups; content analysis
KeyWords Plus: OVERWEIGHT
Abstract: The Malaysian government recently introduced a ban on fast food advertisements targeting children on television. This study reports on data covering 6 months of television food advertising targeting children. Six out of seven of the Nation's commercial television networks participated (response rate = 85.7%). Based on reported timings of children's programmes, prime time significantly differed (p<0.05) between weekdays (mean = 1.89 +/- 0.18 hr) and weekends (mean = 4.61 +/- 0.33 hr). The increased trend during weekends, school vacation and Ramadhan was evident. Over the six-month period, the mean number of food advertisements appearing per month varied greatly between television stations (C 1104; D = 643; F = 407; B = 327; A = 59; E = 47). Food advertising also increased the most in September (n = 3156), followed by July (n = 2770), August (n = 2431), October (n = 2291), November (n = 2245) and June (n = 2111). Content analysis of advertisements indicated snacks were the highest (34.5%), followed by dairy products (20.3%), sugars and candies (13.4%), biscuits (11.2%), fast food (6.7%), breakfast cereal (6.4%), beverages (4.1%), supplements (0.9%), rice (0.6%), noodles (0.5%), bread (0.3%), miscellaneous and processed foods (0.2%). Paradoxically, we found that the frequency of snack food advertised during children's prime time was 5 times more than fast foods. The sodium content (mean = 620 mg per 100g) of these snack foods was found to be highest.
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Cited Reference Count: 29

Record 71 of 198

Author(s): Fong, WM (Fong, Wai Mun); Lean, HH (Lean, Hooi Hooi); Wong, WK (Wong, Wing Keung)
Title: Stochastic dominance and behavior towards risk: The market for Internet stocks
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Stochastic dominance; Prospect theory; Utility functions; Gambles
KeyWords Plus: INCREASING RISK; PROSPECT-THEORY; UTILITY-THEORY; PRICES; TESTS; SKEWNESS; CHOICE
Abstract: Internet stocks registered large gains in the late 1990s, followed by large losses from early 2000. Using stochastic dominance theory, we infer how investor risk preferences have changed over this cycle, and relate our findings to utility theory and behavioral finance. Our major findings are as follows. First, risk averters and risk seekers show a distinct difference in preference for Internet versus "old economy" stocks. This difference is most evident during the bull market period (1998-2000) where Internet stocks stochastically dominate old economy stocks for risk seekers but not risk averters. In the bear market, risk averters show an increased preference for old economy stocks, while risk seekers show a reduced preference for Internet stocks. These results are inconsistent with prospect theory and indicate that investors exhibit reverse S-shaped utility functions. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Economics

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Record 72 of 198

Author(s): Rashid, Z (Rashid, Zabid); Ibrahim, S (Ibrahim, Saidatul)

Title: The Effect of Culture and Religiosity on Business Ethics: A Cross-cultural Comparison


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: ethical scenarios; culture; religiosity; Malays; Chinese; Indians

KeyWords Plus: UNETHICAL DECISION BEHAVIOR; NEW-ZEALAND; HONG-KONG; STUDENTS; MANAGERS; BELIEFS; PERCEPTIONS; RELIGIOUSNESS; PERSPECTIVE; JUDGMENTS

Abstract: This article examined the effect of culture and religiosity on perceptions of business ethics among students in a tertiary institution in Malaysia. A structured questionnaire was developed with scenarios on various aspects of business ethics, and self-administered to the students in the business studies program. The results from 767 respondents showed that there were significant differences among the Malays, Chinese, and Indian students on seven scenarios namely selling hazardous products, misleading instructions, selling defective products, padding expense account, taking sick to take a day off, keeping quiet on defective products, and respond to supplier's take good care of clients attitude. There was also an association between culture and religiosity. The MANOVA results also showed that culture and religiosity have an effect on perceptions of business ethics.

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Reprint Address: Rashid, Z, Univ Tun Abdul Razak, 16-1 Jalan SS 6-12, Selangor 47301, Malaysia.
Agricultural expansion and deforestation are spatial processes of land transformation that impact on landscape pattern. In peninsular Malaysia, the conversion of forested areas into two major cash crops—rubber and oil palm plantations—has been identified as driving significant environmental change. To date, there has been insufficient literature studying the link between changes in landscape patterns and land-related development policies. Therefore, this paper examines: (i) the links between development policies and changes in land use/land cover and landscape pattern and (ii) the significance and implications of these links for future development policies. The objective is to generate insights on the changing process of land use/land cover and landscape pattern as a functional response to development policies and their consequences for environmental conditions. Over the last century, the development of cash crops has changed the country from one dominated by natural landscapes to one dominated by agricultural landscapes. But the last decade of the century saw urbanization beginning to impact significantly. This process aligned with the establishment of various development policies, from land development for agriculture between the mid 1950s and the 1970s to an emphasis on manufacturing from the 1980s onward. Based on a case study in Selangor, peninsular Malaysia, a model of landscape pattern change is presented. It contains three stages according to the relative importance of rubber (first stage: 1900-1950s), oil palm (second stage: 1960s-1970s), and urban (third stage: 1980s-1990s) development that influenced landscape fragmentation and heterogeneity. The environmental consequences of this change have been depicted through loss of biodiversity, geohazard incidences, and the spread of vector-borne diseases. The spatial ecological information can be useful to development policy formulation, allowing diagnosis of the country's "health" and sustainability. The final section outlines the usefulness of landscape analysis in the policy-making process to prevent further fragmentation of the landscape and forest loss in Malaysia in the face of rapid economic development.

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Reprint Address: Abdullah, SA, Univ Kebangsaan Malaysia, Inst Environm & Dev LESTARI, Bangi
Guideline Implementation for Breast Healthcare in Low- and Middle-income Countries Early Detection Resource Allocation

A key determinant of breast cancer outcome in any population is the degree to which cancers are detected at early stages of disease. Populations in which cancers are detected at earlier stages have lower breast cancer mortality rates. The Breast Health Global Initiative (BHGI) held its third Global Summit in Budapest, Hungary in October 2007, bringing together internationally recognized experts to address the implementation of breast healthcare guidelines for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment in low- and middle-income countries (LMCs). A Multidisciplinary panel of experts specifically addressed the implementation of BHGI guidelines for the early detection of disease as they related to resource allocation for public education and awareness, cancer detection methods, and evaluation goals. Public education and awareness are the key first steps, because early detection programs cannot be successful if the public is unaware of the value of early detection. The effectiveness and efficiency of screening modalities, including screening mammography, clinical breast examination (CBE), and breast self-examination, were reviewed in the context of resource availability and population-based need by the panel. Social and Cultural barriers should be considered when early, detection programs are being
established, and the evaluation of early detection programs should include the use of well developed, methodologically sound process metrics to determine the effectiveness of program implementation. The approach and scope of any screening program will determine the success of any early detection program as measured by cancer stage at diagnosis and will drive the breadth of resource allocation needed for program implementation. Cancer 2008;113(8 suppl):2244-56. (C) 2008 American Cancer Society


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<td>Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center</td>
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<td>Susan G. Komen for the Cure</td>
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<td>American Society of Breast Disease</td>
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<td>Oncology Nursing Society</td>
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Funding for the BHGI, 2007 Global Summit on International Breast Health Implementation and Guidelines for International Breast Health and Cancer Control Implementation publication came from partnering organizations that share a commitment to medically underserved women. We thank and gratefully acknowledge these organizations and agencies for grants and conference support: Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center; Susan G. Komen for the Cure; American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO); US National Cancer Institute, Office of International Affairs (OIA); American Cancer Society; Lance Armstrong Foundation; US Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (*Grant 1 R13 HS017218-01*); US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; American Society of Breast Disease; Oncology Nursing Society; US National Cancer Institute, Office of Women's Health (OWH); and US National Institutes of Health, Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH). *Funding for the 2007 Global Summit on International Breast Health Implementation was made possible (in part) by Grant 1 R13 HS017218-01 from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The views expressed in written conference materials or publications and by speakers and moderators do not necessarily reflect the official policies of the Department of Health and Human Services; nor does mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations suggest endorsement by the US Government.
Leadership is an important component in guiding the teaching-learning process. Principal as school leaders have a major responsibility for initiating and implementing school change through the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and can facilitate complex decision to integrate it into learning, teaching and school administration. Hence, educational leaders must understand, promote and implement the notion that technology integration is not about the technology; it is about focusing on the future generations and leading teachers to a change in pedagogy. However, few studies have empirically examined computer use by principals, their perceived computer competence and their leadership style. This paper will report on these issues from an initial analysis of a baseline data gathered from 30 secondary school principals in Tehran, a large province in Iran. Findings indicate that school principals are using computers for instructional and administrative purposes and they have moderate competency in computer applications. This paper also suggests that the idea of transformational leaders can enhance the computer use in schools. Hence, policy makers must design professional development programs, such as leadership studies, in order to teach the components of transformational leadership; idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individual consideration to future administrators.
Subject Category: Education & Educational Research

Record 76 of 198

Author(s): Sheriff, N (Sheriff, Natasja); Little, DC (Little, David C.); Tantikamton, K (Tantikamton, Kwanta)

Title: Aquaculture and the poor - Is the culture of high-value fish a viable livelihood option for the poor?

Source: MARINE POLICY, 32 (6): 1094-1102 NOV 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Grouper; High-value; Livelihood; Thailand; Risk; LRFT; Aquaculture

KeyWords Plus: ASIA

Abstract: This study evaluates the role of high-value fish culture in the livelihoods of coastal households in southern Thailand. The study shows that grouper culture, promoted as an alternative to destructive fishing practices, can make a substantial contribution to household incomes. However, fishing and aquaculture play contrasting roles in the livelihoods of coastal fishers and should be considered as complementary rather than alternative occupations. The study found that poorer households can benefit significantly from raising grouper in cages if certain conditions are met, including access to credit and the substitution of financial for natural capital. (c) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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Subject Category: Environmental Studies; International Relations

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Record 77 of 198

Author(s): Abdul-Aziz, AR (Abdul-Aziz, A. -R.); Cha, SY (Cha, S. -Y.)

Title: Patterns in strategic joint ventures of selected prominent cross-border contractors for 1999-2003

Source: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 35 (9): 1009-1017 SEP 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: strategic joint ventures; cross-border contractors

KeyWords Plus: INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION; PERFORMANCE; ALLIANCES; DETERMINANTS; PERSPECTIVE; CONFLICT; DYNAMICS

Abstract: Scholars have noted that cross-border businesses have been increasingly using alternative
forms of overseas involvement instead of going-it-alone. A study was conducted to document and subsequently identify possible patterns from the strategic joint ventures adopted by selected contractors that appeared in the Engineering News Record's annual top 225 international contractors survey from 1999-2003 inclusively, which was also the framed study period. The modes of strategic joint ventures that became the focus of the study were equity joint venture companies, serial joint ventures, and long-term joint venture contracts. Data was collected entirely from secondary sources, which were triangulated to remove possible biases. The study found patterns in terms of frequency of the various modes, nationality of partners, markets the joint ventures served, and industries the partners belonged to. The findings add to our knowledge on the behaviour of cross-border contractors.

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Record 78 of 198
Author(s): Baharumshah, AZ (Baharumshah, Ahmad Zubaidi); Liew, VKS (Liew, Venus Khim-Sen); Hamzah, NA (Hamzah, Nor Aishah)
Title: Real interest rate parity in the ASEAN-5 countries: a nonlinear perspective
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: TRANSITION AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS
Abstract: This article aims at testing real interest parity (RIP) by using nonlinear unit root tests. The results from Kapetanios et al. (2003) demonstrated that the adjustment of ASEAN-5 real interest rates towards real interest rates in Japan and the US follows a nonlinear (stationary) process. Overall, the evidence is in favour of RIP.
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Cited Reference Count: 9
Times Cited: 1
Publisher: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
The ranking of higher education institutions: A deduction or delusion?

The necessity to take into account the stakeholders' interests in higher education has resulted in the emergence of many performance measurement approaches that make use of performance indicators. The aim of this paper is to determine the benefits of using performance indicators for higher education and the problems associated with them. From a thorough examination of established models, it is concluded that the use of performance indicators for ranking purposes is unfounded. Performance indicators are known to bear many weaknesses such as, it is difficult to relate output to input; they only indirectly measure the achievement of objectives; and there is an ambiguity in their meanings. Their use should be restricted to highlight the areas of concerns in the higher education system. The ISO 9000 quality system was reported to have made very little progress in higher education. On a similar note, TQM, which has been widely practised in higher education institutions in the USA since the late 1980s, has not made much progress in other parts of the world. Tambi (2000) has proposed the application of Kanji's Business Excellence Model (KBEM) (Kanji, 1998a, 1998b) which can be used as a tool for quality review and enhancement of higher education institutions.
The sizes and powers of some stochastic dominance tests: A Monte Carlo study for correlated and heteroskedastic distributions

Testing for stochastic dominance among distributions is an important issue in the study of asset management, income inequality, and market efficiency. This paper conducts Monte Carlo simulations to examine the sizes and powers of several commonly used stochastic dominance tests when the underlying distributions are correlated or heteroskedastic. Our Monte Carlo study shows that the test developed by Davidson and Duclos [R. Davidson, J.Y. Duclos, Statistical inference for stochastic dominance and for the measurement of poverty and inequality, Econometrica 68 (6) (2000) 1435-1464] has better size and power performances than two alternative tests developed by Kaur et al. [A. Kaur, B.L.S.P. Rao, H. Singh, Testing for second order stochastic dominance of two distributions, Econ. Theory 10 (1994) 849-866] and Anderson [G. Anderson, Nonparametric tests of stochastic dominance in income distributions, Econometrica 64 (1996) 1183-1193]. In addition, we find that when the underlying distributions are heteroskedastic, both the size and power of the test developed by Davidson and Duclos [R. Davidson, J.Y. Duclos, Statistical inference for stochastic dominance and for the measurement of poverty and inequality, Econometrica 68 (6) (2000) 1435-1464] are superior to those of the two alternative tests. (C) 2007 IMACS. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

We are grateful to Professor Robert Beauwens and anonymous referees for their substantive comments that have significantly improved this manuscript. The second author would like to thank Professors Robert B. Miller and Howard E. Thompson for their continual guidance and encouragement. The research is partially supported by the National University of Singapore and Monash University.
The female sexual response cycle: Do Malaysian women conform to the circular model?

Introduction. The concept of a Sexual response cycle (SRC) for women has gained interest lately with the reintroduction of terms with new definitions and a new model for the sexual response, especially the Basson’s circular model.

Aim. To determine the correlations among the SRC’s phases (i.e., sexual desire, sexual arousal, orgasm, sexual satisfaction, and sexual pain) in Malaysian women, in order to validate the circular model of women's SRC.

Methods. Principal component analysis (PCA), a factor analysis technique with varimax rotation method, was used to explore the correlation structure of items in female respondents who scored on the Malay version of Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). The number of factors or components to obtain was decided using Kaiser's criteria.

Main Outcome Measure. To measure the correlation between female SRC's domain.

Results. A total of 230 married women aged 18-70 years old participated in this study. Factor loadings using PCA with varimax rotation divided the sexual domains into three components based on Kaiser’s criteria with eigenvalues of 6.11, 5.59, and 3.50, respectively. Sexual desire, sexual arousal, and lubrication were highly correlated, and therefore, they fall in one component, reflecting one construct, whereas orgasm and sexual satisfaction fall in another component. The third component was formed by the pain items.

Conclusion. The strong correlation between sexual desire/arousal/lubrication means that they were the same and may support the contemporary theory of circular model of SRC in women.

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Subject Category: Urology & Nephrology
On the stalling of the Malaysian industrialization project

In a recent article in this journal, Henderson and Phillips (2007) argue that Malaysian industrialization is 'stalling' because it is locked into low- to medium-technology operations. They attribute this to an affirmative policy that sidelined the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) capable of benefiting from linkages with transnational corporations (TNCs) and an immigration policy that provided cheap foreign labour and weakened the pressure on firms to upgrade themselves. While not disputing these explanations, this paper shows that the evidence they provide is unconvincing and, sometimes, undermines their case. Their argument is further weakened because they fail to explain why the proportion of high-tech exports in total Malaysian manufacturing exports is surprisingly high, unlike that of an economy concentrating on low- or medium-tech production.

Effects to teaching environment of noise level in school classrooms

This study determines noise level in school classrooms during school hours and identifies the effects of noise to teaching environment in classrooms using a Sound level Meter (SLM) and a questionnaire survey on 44 teachers and 150 students. Data analyses, using t-test, one sample t-test and
one-way ANOVA (Tukey's HSD Post Hoc test), indicates that noise level in school classroom during school hours exceeded WHO guideline value. This noise affects teachers and students in term of teaching and learning process and human health.


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**Cited Reference Count:** 24

**Publisher:** NATL INST SCIENCE COMMUNICATION

**Publisher Address:** DR K S KRISHNAN MARG, NEW DELHI 110 012, INDIA

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**29-char Source Abbrev.:** J SCI IND RES INDIA


**Source Item Page Count:** 6

**Subject Category:** Engineering, Multidisciplinary

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 353GE

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**Record 84 of 198**

**Author(s):** Mallick, Z (Mallick, Zulquernain)

**Title:** Evaluation and optimization of handle design parameters of a grass trimming machine

**Source:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND ERGONOMICS, 14 (3): 343-349 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** grass trimming machine; hand-arm vibration; design parameters; optimization; D-shape handle

**KeyWords Plus:** CARPAL-TUNNEL SYNDROME; Z(H)-AXIS VIBRATION; BIODYNAMIC RESPONSE; GRIP STRENGTH; ARM SYSTEM; INDUSTRY; TORQUE; DISORDERS; POSTURE; STRESS

**Abstract:** The grass trimming machine is a widely used agricultural machine for cutting grass by the roadside and in other areas in Malaysia. Hand-arm vibration (HAV) syndrome is very common among workers operating power tools and performing similar work, for extended periods. Grass trimming involves the use of a motorized cutter spinning (it high speed, resulting in high levels of HAV among its operators. The existing D-shape handle causes HAV-related stress and operational load in operators. This research proposes a new design of a handle of the grass trimming machine. When this new design was compared with the old one, it was found that the new handle resulted in 18% lower HAV. To find the lowest HAV, 3 critical parameters of the new handle (length, angle and material of the cap of the handle) were optimized using the Taguchi quality tool. Appropriately selected parameters of the new handle significantly reduced the occurrence of HAV among grass trimmers.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 29

**Times Cited:** 0

**Publisher:** CENTRAL INST LABOUR PROTECTION-NATL RESEARCH INST
Self-poisoning by drugs and chemicals: variations in demographics, associated factors and final outcomes

**Abstract:**
Objective: Drug overdose exposures were compared with chemical poisoning in terms of demographics, associated factors and final outcomes.
Method: Deliberate self-poisoning (DSP) cases admitted to Penang General Hospital during the years 2000-2004 were Studied. Chi-square, independent t-test and binary logistic were used whenever applicable.
Results: Indian patients were more likely to use household products, whereas Malay and Chinese patients were more likely to take drug overdoses (P=.001). Drug overdose victims experienced more socioeconomic problems (P=.05) and were more likely to be admitted to the intensive care unit (P=.052). Chemical poisoning patients presented earlier (P=.011), were hospitalized for shorter time (P=.001) and had a higher rate of mortality (P=.01).
Conclusion: The present study has identified a unique ethnic variation in the choice Of Suicide attempts from toxic substances. DSP associated with drug overdose showed significant morbidity, but increased mortality was seen in chemical poisoning. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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**E-mail Address:** afathelrahman@yahoo.com

**Cited Reference Count:** 24

**Times Cited:** 0
Role of energy policy in renewable energy accomplishment: The case of second-generation bioethanol

Abstract: Renewable energy has been in the limelight ever since the price of crude petroleum oil increases to the unprecedented height of US$96 per barrel recently. This is due to the diminishing oil reserves in the world and political instabilities in some oil-exporting countries. The advantages of renewable energy compared to fossil fuels are enormous in terms of environment and availability. Biofuels like bioethanol and biodiesel are currently being produced from agricultural products such as sugarcane and rapeseed oil, respectively. Collectively, these biofuels from food sources are known as first-generation biofuels. Although first-generation biofuels have the potential to replace fossil fuels as the main source of energy supply, its production is surrounded by certain issues like tropical forests' destruction. Instead, second-generation bioethanol, which utilizes non-edible sources such as lignocellulose biomass to produce ethanol, has been shown to be more suitable as the source of renewable energy. However, there are challenges and obstacles such as cost, technology and environmental issues that need to be overcome. Hence, the introduction of energy policy is crucial in promoting and implementing second-generation bioethanol effectively and subsequently become a major source of renewable energy. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
This paper revisits the income convergence hypothesis by using the nonlinear unit root test of Kapetanios et al. [Kapetanios, G., Shin, Y. and A. Snell, 2003. Testing for a unit root in the nonlinear STAR framework. Journal of Econometrics 112, 359-379]. Out of the 12 OECD income gaps in which nonlinearity has been detected, two cases of long-run converging and four cases of catching up are found. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Cited Reference Count: 3
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: KONINKLIJK INST TAAL- LAND- EN VOLKENKUNDE
Publisher Address: REUVENSPAATS 2 POSTBUS 9515, 2300 LEIDEN, NETHERLANDS
ISSN: 0006-2294
29-char Source Abbrev.: BIJDR TAAL LAND VOLKENKUNDE
ISO Source Abbrev.: Bijd. Tot Taal- Land- Volkenkunde
Source Item Page Count: 7
Subject Category: Anthropology
ISI Document Delivery No.: 351FI

Record 89 of 198
Author(s): Lee, RLM (Lee, Raymond L. M.)
Title: Modernity, mortality and re-enhancement: The death taboo revisited
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: death; modernity; re-enhancement
KeyWords Plus: IDENTITY
Abstract: The death taboo has been depicted as modernity's burial of the question of human mortality. Death is prejudged as a 'pornographic' event that should be valued. Critics argue that this taboo has been exaggerated and the sequestration of death reflects a crisis of meaning in modernity. However, sources of re-enchantment in modernity have continually undermined the death taboo by keeping alive the meaning of transcendence. New Age redefinition of death as spiritual transition and representation of near-death experiences as affirmation of the afterlife have revived the quest for transcendence over the silence perpetrated by the taboo. As part of the quest for transcendence, re-enhancement emasculates death as a foe in order to redefine it as a vehicle of emancipation.
Addresses: [Lee, Raymond L. M.] Univ Malaya, Dept Anthropol & Sociol, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
E-mail Address: rmllee@tm.net.my
Cited Reference Count: 47
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: SAGE PUBLICATIONS LTD
Publisher Address: 1 OLIVER'S YARD, 55 CITY ROAD, LONDON EC1Y 1SP, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0038-0385
DOI: 10.1177/0038038508091626
29-char Source Abbrev.: SOCIOLOGY
Source Item Page Count: 15
Subject Category: Sociology
ISI Document Delivery No.: 347FA

Record 90 of 198
Author(s): Dey, MM (Dey, Madan Mohan); Garcia, YT (Garcia, Yolanda T.); Kumar, P (Kumar, Praduman); Piumsombun, S (Piumsombun, Somying); Haque, MS (Haque, Muhammad Sirajul); Li, L (Li, Luping); Radam, A (Radam, Alias); Senaratne, A (Senaratne, Athula); Khiem, NT (Khiem, Nguyen Tri);
Koeshendrajana, S (Koeshendrajana, Sonny)

Title: Demand for fish in Asia: a cross-country analysis


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Asia; fish demand; inverse Mills ratio; multistage budgeting framework; price and income elasticity; quadratic AIDS model

KeyWords Plus: CONSUMER DEMAND; US HOUSEHOLDS; SYSTEM; EQUATIONS; PATTERNS; CURVES

Abstract: Fish demand patterns in nine Asian countries were investigated using a multistage budgeting framework allowing a disaggregated approach to analysing fish consumption. This paper highlights the heterogeneity of fisheries products in terms of species, sources and cultural responses of consumers, factors that are important in fish demand under the Asian setting. Specifically, fish demand by income groups were compared to determine how the low- and high-income households respond to price and income changes. Results showed that the estimated price and income elasticities of all fish types included in the study were relatively more elastic among the poorer households.


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Funding Acknowledgement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Grant Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WorldFish Center</td>
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The authors wish to acknowledge the financial support from Asian Development Bank and the WorldFish Center for the conduct of this study. Special thanks are accorded to Mr Ferdinand J. Paraguas, Ms Sheryl M. Navarez and Ms Oai Li Chen for their excellent research support and Dr Rhoelano Briones for his insightful comments about the model specification.

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Source Item Page Count: 18

Subject Category: Agricultural Economics & Policy; Economics

ISI Document Delivery No.: 349EQ
Data on the labor market outcomes of graduates of the Universiti Utara Malaysia were analyzed using an ordered logit model. The type of degree, ethnicity, and number of job applications submitted are found to be significant determinants of labor market outcomes. Accounting graduates were found to obtain the best labor market outcomes. Malay graduates had significantly less favorable labor market outcomes. The findings for unemployed graduates support two current programs in Malaysia: re-training for the long-term unemployed and job matching assistance. The findings also suggest that universities should monitor the skill-demands of job vacancies and give specific consideration to Malay graduates.
relationship, this study addresses their dynamic change, patchiness and spatial relationship with forestland in the State of Selangor, Malaysia as a case study. Data development and analysis were based on three land-use maps of 1966, 1981 and 1995 where forest and wetland forest and marshland land use categories were referred to as forestland. Two defined natural landscapes; forest and wetland landscapes were used as a basic unit of analysis to determine the patchiness of the agricultural lands at the expense of large tract of forestland. During the periods studied, oil palm area increased whereas rubber area reduced. The development of oil palm had caused loss much of forestland, particularly wetland forest and marshland. Its expansion at the expense of large tract of wetland forest and marshland earnestly occurred between 1966 and 1981 but slowed down between 1981 and 1995. By using the landscape type approach this study recommended a way to determine the patchiness of the agricultural lands at the expense of large tract of forestland. With these findings, we conclude that it is important to understanding the relationship quantitatively in order to describe the implications for land development of the agricultural crops. (C) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
<th>Grant Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI), Malaysia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We would like to thank the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI), Malaysia for providing financial support to conduct this research. We would also like to thank Prof. Dr. Charles A.S. Hall of College of Environmental Science and Forestry, State University of New York, Syracuse, USA and another anonymous reviewer for their effort to review this manuscript. All their comments and suggestions had helped us to improve the contents and presentation of this manuscript.

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Source Item Page Count: 9

Subject Category: Ecology; Environmental Studies; Geography; Geography, Physical; Urban Studies

ISI Document Delivery No.: 345IA

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Record 93 of 198

Author(s): Yaswi, A (Yaswi, Arooj); Haque, A (Haque, Amber)

Title: Prevalance of PTSD symptoms and depression and level of coping among the victims of the Kashmir conflict


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Abstract: This study examined the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, depression, and coping mechanisms among the adult civilian population in Indian Kashmir. The Everstine Trauma Response Index-Adapted, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the Coping Resources Inventory
were used to assess the three domains. Independent-sample t tests were used between the directly and indirectly traumatized groups to explore each of the five hypotheses of this study. The results showed significant differences for all of the hypotheses. The implications of the study are discussed and recommendations given to address the mental health situation of the victims.

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Cited Reference Count: 11

Record 94 of 198

Author(s): Mapanga, KG (Mapanga, Kudakwashe Godwil); Mapanga, MB (Mapanga, Margo Bruce)

Title: A modern African perspective on the role of the clinical nurse specialist


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: clinical nurse specialist function; modern nursing in Africa; specialist nursing outcomes

Abstract: In Africa, there is an overwhelming and increasing prevalence of illnesses such as HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. This constitutes a "burden of disease" facing Africa. Nursing must evolve accordingly to the changing needs of clients, many of whom have chronic illnesses. In achieving desirable outcomes, it is essential to adopt and adapt the clinical nurse specialist (CNS) role so that expert and specialist practice is available to clients in a cost-effective manner. The role of the CNS singles out clinical responsibilities in a hospital setting so that nurse administrators can concentrate on the provision of resources. A CNS position in the hospital structure would offer a clinical career pathway for advanced practice nurses who wish to remain "by-the-bedside." Regional initiatives are already beginning to show a need for master's-prepared, advanced practice nurses in the clinical areas so as to reduce maternal mortality.

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Cited Reference Count: 23

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Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS

Publisher Address: 530 WALNUT ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621 USA
Record 95 of 198
Author(s): Pridmore, S (Pridmore, Saxby); Yaacob, MJ (Yaacob, Mohd Jamil)
Title: Cutting: rare in Kelantan (Malaysia)
Language: English
Document Type: Letter
Reprint Address: Pridmore, S, Univ Tasmania, Dept Psychiat, Hobart, Tas, Australia.
Cited Reference Count: 0
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: INFORMA HEALTHCARE
Publisher Address: 52 VANDERBILT AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10017 USA
ISSN: 0004-8674
29-char Source Abbrev.: AUST N Z J PSYCHIAT
Source Item Page Count: 1
Subject Category: Psychiatry
ISI Document Delivery No.: 345EA

Record 96 of 198
Author(s): Tang, CF (Tang, Chor Foon)
Title: A re-examination of the relationship between electricity consumption and economic growth in Malaysia
Source: ENERGY POLICY, 36 (8): 3077-3085 AUG 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: ECM; electricity consumption; growth
KeyWords Plus: LONG-RUN CAUSALITY; TIME-SERIES; MONTE-CARLO; STATISTICAL-INFERENCE; COINTEGRATION TESTS; ERROR CORRECTION; UNIT-ROOT; GDP; COUNTRIES; MONEY
Abstract: The purpose of this study is to re-investigate the relationship between electricity consumption and economic growth in Malaysia from 1972:1 to 2003:4. This study adopted the newly developed ECM-based F-test [Kanioura, A., Turner, P., 2005. Critical values for an F-test for cointegration in the multivariate model. Applied Economics 37(3), 265-270] for cointegration to examine the presence of long run equilibrium relationship through the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model. The empirical evidence suggests that electricity consumption and economic growth are not cointegrated in Malaysia. However, the standard Granger's test and MWALD test suggest that electricity consumption and economic growth in Malaysia Granger causes each other. This finding provides policymakers with a better understanding of electricity consumption and allows them to formulate electricity consumption policy to
support the economic development and to enhance the productivity of capital, labour and other factors of production for future economic growth in Malaysia. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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**Reprint Address:** Tang, CF, Media Utara Resources, 675,Mk4, Permatang Pauh 13500, Penang, Malaysia.  
**E-mail Address:** tcfoon@yahoo.com  
**Cited Reference Count:** 57  
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**Publisher:** ELSEVIER SCI LTD  
**Publisher Address:** THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND  
**ISSN:** 0301-4215  
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**29-char Source Abbrev.:** ENERG POLICY  
**ISO Source Abbrev.:** Energy Policy  
**Source Item Page Count:** 9  
**Subject Category:** Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies  
**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 342TI

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**Record 97 of 198**  
**Author(s):** Peng, BC (Peng, Baochun)  
**Title:** Relative deprivation, wealth inequality and economic growth  
**Source:** JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, 94 (3): 223-229 SEP 2008  
**Language:** English  
**Document Type:** Article  
**Author Keywords:** relative deprivation; endogenous growth; inequality  
**KeyWords Plus:** LONG-RUN GROWTH; GINI COEFFICIENT; INCOME  
**Abstract:** This paper presents an endogenous growth model where utility depends on relative deprivation as well as consumption. It is shown that a negative relationship exists between wealth inequality and equilibrium growth rate. In addition, if the concern for relative deprivation is strong enough, instantaneous utility decreases while aggregate income increases.  
**Addresses:** Care of Mrs Lisa Ho, Univ Nottingham Malaysia, Sch Business, Semenyih 43500, Selangor, Malaysia  
**Reprint Address:** Peng, BC, Care of Mrs Lisa Ho, Univ Nottingham Malaysia, Sch Business, Semenyih 43500, Selangor, Malaysia.  
**E-mail Address:** baochun.peng@nottingham.edu.my  
**Cited Reference Count:** 17  
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**Publisher:** SPRINGER WIEN  
**Publisher Address:** SACHSENPLATZ 4-6, PO BOX 89, A-1201 WIEN, AUSTRIA  
**ISSN:** 0931-8658  
**DOI:** 10.1007/s00712-008-0014-2  
**29-char Source Abbrev.:** J ECON  
**ISO Source Abbrev.:** J. Econ.  
**Source Item Page Count:** 7  
**Subject Category:** Economics
Adoption of interorganizational system standards in supply chains - An empirical analysis of RosettaNet standards

Purpose - This study aims to empirically examine the factors that affect the adoption of RosettaNet standards. The four factors examined in this study are partners' power, trust, products' characteristics, and government influence.

Design/methodology/approach - Original research using a self-administered questionnaire that was distributed to 400 Malaysian electrical and electronics (E&E) organizations. The hypotheses were tested by employing binary logistic regression analysis.

Findings - The results show that partners' power, trust, and products' characteristics have significant and positive effects on the adoption of RosettaNet standards.

Research limitations/implications - The generalisability of the findings is limited as the study focuses only on E&E industry in Malaysia.

Practical implications - Organizations planning to adopt RosettaNet standards will be able to make managerial decisions based on the findings from this research.

Originality/value - The findings made a contribution in terms of creating an understanding of the influence of the adoption of RosettaNet standards. This study has filled previous research gap by advancing the understanding between the association of adoption factors and RosettaNet standards adoption.

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ISSN: 0263-5577

DOI: 10.1108/026355708110868371

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
Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to contribute to a better understanding of competitive strategy and performance measurement in the Malaysian context by applying a modified version of Conant et al’s generic strategy scale and categorizing Malaysian firms along the Miles and Snow business strategy typology.

Design/methodology/approach - Competitive strategy and performance measurement were assessed via survey. A total of 975 firms were randomly selected from the directory of Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) as listed in 2003. Overall, 133 surveys were returned, 120 of which were usable for analysis.

Findings - Results suggest that Malaysian firms view competitive strategy differently and are more likely than their Western counterparts to emphasize the use of financial measures of organizational performance. Findings also highlight the difficulties faced when Western measurement scales are employed in non-Western emerging nations.

Research limitations/implications - Because greater emphasis was placed on financial rather than non-financial measures, results indicate a statistically significant different improvement only in sales growth and ROI performance among the three strategy categories. Strategy researchers should focus their attention to the use of multiple performance measures in assessing firm’s performance as shown by the significant different in the use of customer satisfaction and loyalty measures, as well as employee satisfaction and training measures.

Originality/value - These findings hold relevance for executives responsible for the formulation and implementation of business strategy. A better understanding of the relationship between business strategy and performance measures using the BSC perspectives of measures has been provided. The study provides some useful insights into the role of performance measures. In addition, this study conveys the message to top managers and designers of performance measurement tools-most notably the balanced scorecard- should pay particular attention to non-financial performance measures in implementing their organization’s strategy.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: MANAGE DECISION


Source Item Page Count: 27

Subject Category: Business; Management

ISI Document Delivery No.: 339BJ
Record 100 of 198

Author(s): Norzaidi, MD (Norzaidi, Mohd Daud); Chong, SC (Chong, Siong Choy); Salwani, MI (Salwani, Mohamed Intan)
Title: Perceived resistance, user resistance and managers' performance in the Malaysian port industry
Source: ASLIB PROCEEDINGS, 60 (3): 242-264 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: information systems; intranets; middle managers; mathematical modelling; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: INFORMATION-TECHNOLOGY; IMPLEMENTATION; ACCEPTANCE; MODEL; USAGE; EASE

Abstract: Purpose - Using the extended task-technology fit (TTF) model, this paper attempts to determine whether task-technology fit, perceived resistance, user resistance and usage influence managers' performance.
Design/methodology/approach - The study was conducted on 150 middle managers from various organisations in Malaysia's port industry.
Findings - The structural equation modelling results reveal that task-technology fit is significantly related to usage and perceived resistance, and that perceived resistance is a predictor of usage. Usage predicts performance, but not user resistance. There is no relationship between usage and user resistance, and vice versa.
Research limitations/implications - The study focuses on Malaysia's port industry and concentrates only on the management perspective of intranet usage.
Practical implications - The results provide insights into how the Malaysian port industry and other organisations of a similar structure could enhance their intranet usage.
Originality/value - This study is one of the first to address intranet usage in the port industry, and introduces two importance factors (i.e. perceived resistance and user resistance) that influence managers' task performance.

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Reprint Address: Chong, SC, Univ Teknol MARA, Fac Business Management, Shah Alam, Malaysia.
E-mail Address: scchong@iputra.edu.my
Cited Reference Count: 42
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: EMERALD GROUP PUBLISHING LIMITED
Publisher Address: HOWARD HOUSE, WAGON LANE, BINGLEY BD16 1WA, W YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0001-253X
DOI: 10.1108/00012530810879114
29-char Source Abbrev.: ASLIB PROC
Source Item Page Count: 23
Subject Category: Computer Science, Information Systems; Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 338VF

Back to Results  Print This Page
Abstract: We currently live in a world where depletion of resources is beyond control. The call for sustainable development both environmentally and economically is spelt out loud and clear. Hence, the current and future generations must ensure that all resources shall be preserved, fully utilized and well managed. Waste generation has been part and parcel of mankind's pursuit for development, be it in social or economic activities. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is an example of socioeconomic activities that entails with waste generation. Generation rates of MSW vary according to the economic and social standing of a country. This in return will also affect the management style of the MSW generated. Generally, the higher income countries generated more waste, recycle more and have the money to employ new technology to treat their waste. As for the lower income countries, the waste generated is more organic in nature, which calls for lesser recycling, whereas disposal is by open dumping. The effects of this naturally would mean that in the lower income countries pollution to the water and air is huge as compare to the more developed countries. However on the other hand, does waste alone generate harmful gasses that pollute the world or does manufacturing, transportation and power production, which is rampant in the more industrialized countries contributing more towards pollution? This subject is argumentative and could be discussed at length. However, the environment cannot wait for the population to debate on the above matter. Action needs to be taken in a world where economic power determines the treatment method. Hence, the idea of recovering all 'wealth' in the waste is essential to ensure that even the poorest countries could benefit from all waste management technologies. For this to work, recycling, reuse and recovery of energy is essential in an integrated approach towards waste management. This would also mean that many environmental disasters could be avoided. However, an even more pertinent matter to be advocated is that do we need to generate so much waste or are we generating too much waste? Many technology managers are working towards 'Zero Waste' these days but how far away is it?
Source Item Page Count: 13
Subject Category: International Relations
ISI Document Delivery No.: 337WB

Record 102 of 198

Author(s): Tambi, AMBA (Tambi, Abdul Malek Bin A.); Ghazali, MC (Ghazali, Maznah Che); Rahim, NABA (Rahim, Nor Azli Bin Abdul)
Title: Service quality at an Inland Revenue Board's branch office in Malaysia
Source: TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS EXCELLENCE, 19 (9): 963-968 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: total quality management; customer satisfaction; quality of service; service counter; queuing system
Abstract: The research is purported to determine the customer satisfaction, service quality and efficiency of the queuing system implemented at service counters of an Inland Revenue Board's (IRB) branch office in Malaysia. The services provided at the counters range from income tax assessment, taxpayer registration, salary deduction and settlement of stamp duties for personal income taxes and transfer of properties. The office operates an M/M/S, single-phased system. A ticker system helps establish a FIFO queue discipline. On the basis of secondary data, the average taxpayer waiting times are much longer at the counters designated for document stamping. The waiting times range from three to 43 minutes. At the outset, it was believed that the prolonged service at the counters could contribute to taxpayers' dissatisfaction. A field survey of 100 taxpayers was conducted to assess, among others, their experiences when queuing for services. The survey results reveal that many respondents were dissatisfied with the long queues, the services were time-consuming, servers were unavailable and lack courtesy, and the equipment breaks down. On the basis of queuing variable values, the service level at the stamping counters appears to be adequate. The high average waiting times of 20 minutes or more occurred on six days in July 2003. Future research could be directed to determining the causes of the delays and determining what constitutes a delay to taxpayers. In addition, an assessment on the expenditures associated with the provision of services, service and waiting cost trade-off, and a survey on availability of knowledge on queuing theory within the organisation would provide a new direction for the research.

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Publisher: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND
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Source Item Page Count: 6
Subject Category: Management
Towards the professionalisation of public relations in Malaysia: Perception management and strategy development

Author Keywords: accreditation; exclusive jurisdiction; professionalisation; public relations; sociology of profession

Abstract: The aim of this study is to explore how the status and standards of public relations as a profession are perceived by the three main groups involved in public relations: academics, practitioners, and business leaders. It is concluded that public relations can be a 'true' profession if all parties involved are united and committed to developing standardised, universal forms of public relations practise. (C) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Corporate governance and ethics: A feminist perspective

Abstract: The mainstream literature on corporate governance is based on the premise of conflicts of interest in a competitive game played by variously defined stakeholders and thus builds explicitly and/or implicitly on masculinist ethical theories. This article argues that insights from feminist ethics, and in particular ethics of care, can provide a different, yet relevant, lens through which to study corporate governance.
governance. Based on feminist ethical theories, the article conceptualises a governance model that is different from the current normative orthodoxy.


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**Subject Category:** Business; Ethics

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**Record 105 of 198**

**Author(s):** Hooi, LW (Hooi, Lai Wan)

**Title:** The adoption of Japanese recruitment practices in Malaysia

**Source:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANPOWER, 29 (4): 362-378 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** recruitment; manufacturing industries; Japan; Malaysia

**Abstract:** Purpose - The objective of this research is to examine to what extent Japanese recruitment practices are introduced and practiced in the auto manufacturing companies in Malaysia, since the implementation of the Look East Policy.

Design/methodology/approach - The process involves the gathering of both primary and secondary data, but the main method is a primary data survey. The approach is to target local enterprises as much as possible in the collection of primary data through a set of questionnaires, as well as in-depth interviews with the human resource (HR) directors and some employees of each company.

Findings - It appears that the Malaysian manufacturing companies have not designed their recruitment practices after those of the Japanese. There is no one single model of recruitment practices operating in Malaysia, either among Japanese joint ventures or local enterprises. However, the findings do suggest the existence of some consistent sets of recruitment behavior among the companies, though it cannot be said with much confidence that these patterns are indeed representative of Malaysian recruitment behavior.

Research limitations/implications - Research has been limited to the manufacturing industry only.

Practical implications - HR practitioners can use the outcome of the study to gauge the adaptability of certain elements of Japanese recruitment practices to the Malaysian workplace.

Originality/value - This paper offers an insight into the applicability of Japanese recruitment practices and offers practical help to ER practitioners embarking on new recruitment policies.

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**Reprint Address:** Hooi, LW, Univ Teknol Malaysia, Fac Management and Human Resource Dev, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Youth participation in society

Due to economic and social changes in societies of Europe and Asia, youth is hard to capture as a group. While the previous generation had a rather linear life with the different stages following each other: school, university, work, family, it is becoming more confused nowadays for the new generation. Young people can be at the same time, student, parents, workers, unemployed. The transition leading to the stage of being settled in life is lasting longer. How successful this transition is, is matter of the various youth policies implemented in European and Asian countries. Young people relationship towards society is problematic. Both in Asia and Europe young people are trapped in the paradigm of being portrayed either as trouble-makers with an emphasis of youth problems such as drugs, violence, or as a new generation of leaders capable of major changes for the future which assumes that young people are not making any contribution to their community yet. This paper addresses the issue of youth participation and contribution to society in the two regions. It will discuss first the different concept of youth that influence the formulation of youth policies by European and Asian states. Secondly, economic and social changes that directly impact on young people's life will compliment the discussion on youth policy to draw a comprehensive picture of the state of youth. Thirdly the paper will refer to an alternative approach-the 'positive youth development' approach-of viewing youth participation to society. To respond to the problematic relationship of youth towards society, this paper argues that there is a need for reconsidering youth contribution and for viewing it as an on-going process of self development rather than as an outcome. Such an approach implies to view young people experiences and initiatives with an holistic lens and to recognize it as a learning process, part of the broader individual development process of youth.
Eating behaviour, body image, and self-esteem of adolescent girls in Malaysia

This cross-sectional study was undertaken with 489 secondary school girls, ages 15-17 years, to examine disordered eating behaviours of adolescent girls in Malaysia and to estimate associations with body weight, body-size discrepancy, and self-esteem. Dietary restraint, binge eating, body image, and self-esteem were assessed using the Restrained Eating scale of the Dutch Eating Behaviour Questionnaire, the Binge Scale Questionnaire, the Contour Drawing Rating Scale, and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, respectively. Pearson correlations estimated associations between variables. There were 3.1% underweight, 9.8% at risk of being overweight, and 8.6% overweight girls: A total of 87.3% were dissatisfied with their own body size. Dietary restraint and binge eating were reported by 36.0% and 35.4%, respectively. Body Mass Index ($r = .34, p < .01$) and body-size dissatisfaction ($r = .24, p < .01$) were significantly associated with dietary restraint and binge eating, but self-esteem ($r = -.20, p < .001$) was significantly associated only with binge eating.
Objective: To investigate the self-care practices of Malaysian adults with diabetes and sub-optimal glycaemic control.

Methods: Using a one-to-one interviewing approach, data were collected from 126 diabetic adults from four settings. A 75-item questionnaire was used to assess diabetes-related knowledge and self-care practices regarding, diet, medication, physical activity and self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG).

Results: Most subjects had received advice on the importance of self-care in the management of their diabetes and recognised its importance. Sixty-seven subjects (53%) scored below 50% in their diabetes-related knowledge. Subjects who consumed more meals per day (80%), or who did not include their regular sweetened food intakes in their daily meal plan (80%), or who were inactive in daily life (54%), had higher mean fasting blood glucose levels (p = 0.04). Subjects with medication non-adherence (46%) also tended to have higher fasting blood glucose levels. Only 15% of the subjects practiced SMBG. Predictors of knowledge deficit and poor self-care were low level of education (p = < 0.01), older subjects (p = 0.04) and Type 2 diabetes subjects on oral anti-hyperglycaemic medication (p = < 0.01).

Conclusion: There were diabetes-related knowledge deficits and inadequate self-care practices among the majority of diabetic patients with suboptimal glycaemic control.

Practice implications: This study should contribute to the development of effective education strategies to promote health for adults with suboptimal diabetes control. (c) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
**Author Keywords:** design; worldwide web; user interfaces

**KeyWords Plus:** INTERNET; COMMERCE; DESIGN; IMPACT; TRUST; USAGE; MODEL; EASE

**Abstract:** Purpose - This paper aims to report on a web usability study and to identify and prioritise key web interface usability factors (WIUFs) for web sites of 36 student-related online services categorised into three groups: personal services, purchase services and study-related web sites.

Design/methodology/approach - In this study, involving 400 student internet users (SIUs), 12,310 data points were collected and analysed using a multiple linear regression test. Seven WIUFs were tested: use of colour and font (UCF), use of graphics and multimedia (UGM), clarity of goals in web site (CGW), trustworthiness of web site (TOW), interactivity of web site (IOW), ease of web navigation (EWN), and download speed of web site (DSOW).

Findings - The study results reveal that every online service category has a different set of crucial WIUFs. SIUs' web usability preferences were compared with those of general internet users.

Research limitations/implications - The participants were all Malaysians; therefore, generalising the findings to all SIUs will require a confirmatory study with SIUs from other parts of the world. Practical implications - Web developers can use the results to design usable web sites for specific online service categories.

Originality/value - The research offers a simpler alternative to measure web usability and to determine which WIUFs are crucial for a specific online service category with consideration of the users' role. This study overcomes some weaknesses of previous studies, i.e. small sample size, no consideration of product-task relationship, no specific customer group and cumbersome procedures.

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**Subject Category:** Computer Science, Information Systems; Information Science & Library Science

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considerable attention from researchers, with a special focus on characteristics that distinguish services from goods. However, as the composition of a firm's product can contain both good and service elements, this paper argues that it is somewhat misleading to categorise a product simply as either a 'good' or a 'service'. Manufactured goods often contain client-related services embedded in them. Further, the nature of these embedded services may vary with respect to their degree of separability of production and consumption. Based on several case studies of Australian manufacturing subsidiaries in the UK, this paper examines the impact of inseparable embedded services on a firm's entry-mode choice. It reveals that the extent and nature of embedded services have a considerable impact on a firm's choice of foreign entry mode. The research findings are likely to contribute to the existing marketing and internationalisation literature. Crown Copyright (c) 2008 Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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Record 111 of 198

Author(s): Hyder, AA (Hyder, Adnan A.); Merritt, M (Merritt, Maria); Ali, J (Ali, Joseph); Tran, NT (Tran, Nhan T.); Subramaniam, K (Subramaniam, Kulanthayan); Akhtar, T (Akhtar, Tasleem)

Title: Integrating ethics, health policy and health systems in low- and middle-income countries: case studies from Malaysia and Pakistan

Source: BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 86 (8): 606-611 AUG 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: PUBLIC-HEALTH; CLINICAL-RESEARCH; BENCHMARKS; FAIRNESS; JUSTICE; RIGHTS; REFORM

Abstract: Scientific progress is a significant basis for change in public-health policy and practice, but the field also invests in value-laden concepts and responds daily to sociopolitical, cultural and evaluative concerns. The concepts that drive much of public-health practice are shaped by the collective and individual mores that define social systems. This paper seeks to describe the ethics processes in play when public-health mechanisms are established in low- and middle-income countries, by focusing on two cases where ethics played a crucial role in producing positive institutional change in public-health policy. First, we introduce an overview of the relationship between ethics and public health; second, we provide a conceptual framework for the ethical analysis of health system events, noting how this approach might enhance the power of existing frameworks; and third, we demonstrate the interplay of these frameworks through the analysis of a programme to enhance road safety in Malaysia and an initiative to establish a national ethics committee in Pakistan. We conclude that, while ethics are gradually being integrated into
public-health policy decisions in many developing health systems, ethical analysis is often implicit and undervalued. This paper highlights the need to analyse public-health decision-making from an ethical perspective.


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Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

ISI Document Delivery No.: 334YN

Record 112 of 198

Author(s): Chia, S (Chia, Stephen); Yondri, L (Yondri, Lufti); Simanjuntak, T (Simanjuntak, Truman)

Title: The origin of obsidian artifacts from Gua Pawon, Dago and Bukit Karsamanik in Bandung, Indonesia

Source: ANTHROPOLOGIE, 112 (3): 448-456 JUL-AUG 2008

Language: French

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: obsidian; Holocene artifacts; Indonesia; java; Bandung

Abstract: This paper presents the results of a study to determine whether the obsidian artifacts found in Gua Pawon, Dago and Bukit Karsamanik in Bandung came from the well-known sources of Gunung Kendan in Nagreg, Kampung Rejeng in Garut or elsewhere. Obsidian artifacts for this study were obtained from earlier archaeological excavations at Gua Pawon and survey at the sites of Dago and Bukit Karsamanik in Bandung. Samples of obsidian were also collected from the known obsidian sources in Gunung Kendan in Nagreg and Kampung Rejeng in Garut for comparative purposes. Analyses of these samples were done on a scanning electron microscope using the energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer at the University of Science, Malaysia, Penang and the electron microprobe at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Multielement analysis was undertaken, and statistical procedures were performed on data obtained from the artifacts and the sources. The results of the study thus far suggested that the obsidian artifacts from Gua Pawon were made using obsidian obtained from bath Gunung Kendan and Kampung Rejeng sources while those from Dago and Bukit Karsamanik have yet to be determined. More samples from all the known obsidian sources are needed to determine the variability within and between all the different sources. Temporally the study also revealed that prehistoric humans at Gua Pawon exploited or used the same obsidian resources over several thousands of years.

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Women-family in quality perspective bring about interesting discussions in this paper. By integrating previous studies and considering expert opinions, we determine the variables and dimensions with respect to women's existence regarding their roles both in the family and at work. Many activities carried out by women represent the consumer aspects of their role. Women undertake these activities to fulfill their needs, which can be classified in the order of preference using Maslow's Hierarchy of Need. Women success can be measured based on their ability to perform their roles successfully. We identify women's performance by using quality approach of Personal Quality Maintenance (PQM), which is widely applied in many organizations in order to maintain the service delivery, which meets the customer satisfaction. The effort to enhance women's satisfaction for their success in playing the multirole in the family and at work is our main consideration. This study may contribute a new point of view regarding for the women's welfare and existence.

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The validity and reliability of the Malaysian Osteoporosis Knowledge Tool in postmenopausal women

Methods: A 40-item instrument was designed and tested in this study. The scores ranged from I to 40, which were then converted into percentage. This was administered to 88 postmenopausal osteoporotic women who were taking alendronate (patient group) and 43 pharmacists (professional group). The MOKT was administered again to the patient group after 1 month.

Results: Flesch reading ease was 57, which is satisfactory, while the mean difficulty factor +/- S.D. was 0.73 +/- 0.25, indicating that the MOKT is moderately easy. Internal consistency of the instrument was good with Cronbach's alpha=0.82. The test and retest scores showed no significant difference for 38 out of the 40 items, indicating that the questionnaire has achieved a stable reliability. Level of knowledge on osteoporosis and its treatment was good with a mean score +/- S.D. of 69.0 +/- 13.9 and 81.6 +/- 9.5 in the patient and professional group, respectively. The difference in knowledge scores between the two groups was statistically significant (p < 0.001).

Conclusions: In conclusion, the 40-item, questionnaire (MOKT) is a reliable and valid instrument for measuring knowledge on osteoporosis in the Malaysian setting. Therefore, it can be used to identify individuals in need of educational interventions and to assess the effectiveness of education efforts as part of osteoporosis management. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
Abstract: We introduce the concept of knowledge management orientation (KMO) - the degree to which a firm demonstrates behaviors of organized and systematic knowledge management (KM) implementation. Based on an extensive review of the KM literature, the KMO concept is operationalized as a second-order latent construct consisting of four main component factors: organizational memory, knowledge sharing, knowledge absorption, and knowledge receptivity. We then validate the KMO construct using data from 213 United Kingdom firms. The findings provide strong support for the unidimensionality, reliability, discriminant validity, and convergent validity of the KMO construct. We also test the impact of KMO on firm performance and find a significant, positive relationship, providing support for the predictive validity of the KMO construct. Our findings suggest that KMO is an effective measure of the firm-level KM-oriented behaviors. The theoretical, methodological, and practical implications of the KMO construct are also discussed.
This paper reports the findings from an experimental study involving thirty three secondary school students (mean age = 15.5 years) in spatial visualization (SV) training through an interactive desktop virtual environment spatial trainer (iDVEST). Stratified random sampling was used to assign students into two experimental groups and one control group. The first experimental group trained in interaction-enabled DVEST (i-DVEST), the second experimental group trained in animation-enhanced DVEST (a-DVEST), and the control group received conventional training. A multi-factorial pretest posttest design procedure was used and data were analyzed using 2-way ANCOVA. Participants trained in i-DVEST made the highest improvement gain in SV, followed by those trained in a-DVEST, and the control group achieved the lowest improvement gain. In general, male participants achieved higher SV improvement gain compared to female participants. Interaction effect between method of training and gender was observed indicating that male students tended to benefit more when trained in i-DVEST, moderately in a-DVEST, and poorly in conventional method. On the other hand, female students seemed to benefit from training irrespective of the method used.
Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) in real-time basis to perform probabilistic assessments of the two scientific inquiry skills (Hypothesis Formulation. and Variable Identification zeta). In this study, we carried out a two-phase empirical evaluation to investigate the performance of the proposed DDN model in categorizing different groups of learners. The performance of the proposed DDN model is identified by its matching accuracies elicited from a total of 6 domain experts and 77 learners who participated in both evaluation phases. Based on the empirical results, we summarized that the proposed DDN model is practically sound as it has demonstrated acceptable estimation accuracies with reference to the classification results obtained from the pretest, posttest, and from domain experts.

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Record 118 of 198

Author(s): Othman, R (Othman, Rozhan); Ghani, RA (Ghani, Rohayu Abdul)

Title: Supply chain management and suppliers' HRM practice


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: human resource management; supply chain management; lean production; Malaysia

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of the paper is to examine the impact of supply chain management (SCM) on the HRM practice of suppliers. The paper argues that the performance requirement in an SCM system requires that suppliers develop specific HRM practices.

Design/methodology/approach - A structured interview was used to collect the data from seven companies.

Findings - This paper found evidence to suggest that impact of SCM on the HRM practice of local suppliers is related to the extent of linkage the customers develop with their suppliers.

Research limitations/implications - This paper relied on an examination of seven companies. This limits the generalizability of its findings.

Practical implications - The findings of this paper suggest that a successful supplier-customer relationship is dependent on the suppliers developing specific HRM practices that will enable them to fulfill customer's requirements.

Originality/value - This paper is probably the first attempt to examine how SCM affects the HRM practice of suppliers.

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Economic value added (EVA) as a performance measurement for GLCs vs Non-GLCs: Evidence in Bursa Malaysia

**Abstract:** EVA is a useful tool for assessing company performance. It combines factors, such as economy, accounting and market information in its assessment. This study employed EVA in an attempt to compare the companies' performances of GLCs (government-linked companies) and non-GLCs. Based on a 4-year pooled panel data of 37 GLCs and 208 non-GLCs, the results show that companies with government as their stakeholders tend to exhibit lower EVA scores than the companies without government stakeholders in Malaysia. Larger size companies were found to have lower EVA values. Companies which have both the characteristics - which are simultaneously large in size and government-owned, tend to be most adversely affected. Thus, any increment in the size of company for GLCs would decrease or destroy the value of the company, and to a greater degree, than companies without government holding.

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**Subject Category:** Economics
Three experiments were undertaken to ascertain the extent to which expertise in natural anticipatory tasks is characterised by superior attunement to the biomechanical (kinematic) constraints of the movement pattern being observed. Twelve world-class and twelve non-expert badminton players were required to predict the depth of an opponent’s stroke from either video displays or point-light displays of the opposing player’s hitting action. The information available within the displays was manipulated through temporal and/or spatial occlusion. Consistent with predictions that can be derived from the constraint-attunement hypothesis (Vicente and Wang, 1998 Psychological Review 105 33-57), experts showed: (i) an unchanged pattern of information pick-up when the display was reduced from video to point-light and only kinematic information was available; (ii) superior information pick-up from kinematic features that non-experts could use; and (iii) attunement to early kinematic information from the lower body to which non-experts were not sensitive. Consistent with predictions that can be derived from a common-coding perspective (Prinz, 1997 European Journal of Cognitive Psychology 9 129-154), the anticipation of stroke depth was facilitated more for experts than non-experts when the perceptual display provided linked segment information reminiscent of the cross-segmental torque transfers that occur during expert movement production.

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Subject Category: Psychology; Psychology, Experimental

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Abstract: The housing industry is crucial to sustainable development in Malaysia. The efficiency and effectiveness of the housing delivery system require housing provision for all. The housing industry, which had grown rapidly in the 1980s, encountered property oversupply recently. The majority of these units remain unsold for reasons beyond the price factor, ranging from poor location to unattractive houses. The main objective of this paper is to tackle property oversupply in the country by examining a detailed knowledge of home owning determinants. Homeownership should be encouraged as positive externalities of homeownership can be found in many housing surveys. Homeownership is a complex issue that is the result of many determinants, including housing characteristics (house types and property types), employment and income trends, and socio-cultural and demographic descriptors. In addition to determinants, efforts are needed to reduce regulatory barriers in the housing delivery system, which can significantly increase the cost of building houses. The government should make home financing more available and affordable by providing subsidies to low-income families and by creating incentives to save for homeownership. Efforts are also needed to extend opportunities to enhance the affordability of homeownership by liberalizing rules and regulations of Employee Provident Fund (EPF) withdrawal. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
attachment to traditional shopping streets in the city centre of Kuala Lumpur. Surveys and face-to-face interviews were conducted with users of the streets to investigate place attachment and its influence on place identity. The finding demonstrates that attachment to the traditional streets is strong and it influences the users' perception on the identity of the places. The streets were regarded as very important in sustaining the economic activities and meaningful in accentuating cultural diversity and self and group identity. The historical significance of the area as the earliest shopping locations in the city evoked personal and shared meanings to the long-term users who developed stronger place attachment. The paper concludes by establishing that place attachment has a significant contribution to the sense of place therefore should be considered in the design of urban places especially when redevelopment is one of the options. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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Subject Category: Environmental Studies; Planning & Development; Urban Studies

Identifiers: 325YO

Record 123 of 198

Author(s): Razali, SM (Razali, S. M.); Yasin, MAM (Yasin, M. A. Mohd)

Title: The pathway followed by psychotic patients to a tertiary health center in a developing country: A comparison with patients with epilepsy

Source: EPILEPSY & BEHAVIOR, 13 (2): 343-349 AUG 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: pathway to care; health-seeking behavior; schizophrenia; epilepsy; psychosis; alternative medicine; traditional healers; bomoh

KeyWords Plus: HELP-SEEKING PATHWAYS; PSYCHIATRIC-CARE; MENTAL-ILLNESS; SCHIZOPHRENIA; NIGERIA; IMPACT; STIGMA

Abstract: The objective of this study was to describe and compare the pathways followed by Malay patients with psychoses (schizophrenia and schizophreniform disorder) and Malay patients with epilepsy to a tertiary health center in the northeastern area of peninsular Malaysia. There were 60 patients in each group. The most popular pathway for both groups was first contact with traditional or alternative healers. Consultation with Malay traditional healers (bomohs) and/or homeopathic practitioners (44.2%) was significantly higher for psychotic patients (61.7%) than for patients with epilepsy (26.7%) (chi(2) (2) = 15.609, P < 0.001). Direct access (24.2%) was the second most popular pathway and almost equally followed by both groups of patients. The third and last pathway was initial contact with private general practitioners and government doctors, respectively. Patients with epilepsy dominated the last two
pathways. The treatment delay (TD) was significantly longer in epileptic than psychotic patients regardless of their visit to a bomoh and/or homeopathic practitioner (P < 0001) or not (p < 0.01). The socioeconomic status of psychotic patients also was significantly better than people with epilepsy (chi(2) = 9.957, chi(2) (4), p = 0.041). (c) 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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Record 124 of 198
Author(s): Lau, SH (Lau, Siong-Hoe); Woods, PC (Woods, Peter C.)
Title: An investigation of user perceptions and attitudes towards learning objects
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL; INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY; PERCEIVED USEFULNESS; INTEGRATED MODEL; COMPUTER USAGE; EXTENSION; EASE; SYSTEMS; SUCCESS; DETERMINANTS
Abstract: This study empirically evaluates the technology acceptance model drawn from Information Systems (IS) literature to investigate how user beliefs and attitudes influence learning-object use among higher education learners by evaluating the relationships between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude, behavioural intentions and actual use. In the study, 601 potential learning-object users were presented with an introductory demonstration of learning objects for a Digital Systems course. Following the demonstration and practice, data on user beliefs, attitudes and intention to use learning objects were gathered, while data on actual use of learning objects was collected at the end of the semester. Subjects with prior experience using the learning objects were eliminated from further analysis, resulting in a final sample of 481 users. structural equation modelling was employed to test the hypothesised study model. The analysis showed that both the user beliefs and attitudes have significant positive relationships with behavioural intention and that behavioural intention accurately predicted the actual use of learning objects. The results extend the validity of the TAM into a learning object context and clearly pointed out that it can be used to predict users’ future behaviour.
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There is a long established thread of the international trade literature concerned with the measurement of intra-industry trade (IIT). Two distinct strands of the literature have developed: First, measures of marginal IIT that are concerned with the adjustment implications of volume-based changes in IIT; second, measures of vertical and horizontal IIT that are concerned with quality-based differences in IIT. This paper marries the two literatures to provide a new perspective on the smooth adjustment hypothesis debate and suggests the use of the marginal product quality index, a new measure of changes in quality in matched trade changes that complements dynamic measures of volume-based IIT.
Title: Environmental impact of alternative fuel mix in electricity generation in Malaysia


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: input-output analysis; electricity; pollution; Malaysian economy

Keywords Plus: INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS; EXERGY ANALYSIS; ENERGY; SOCIETY; SECTORS

Abstract: The Fuel Diversification Strategy was incorporated into the Malaysian National Energy Policy in order to achieve a more balanced consumption of fuel, namely gas, hydro, coal and petroleum. The objective of this paper is to evaluate changes in CO2, SO2 and NOx emission due to changes in the fuel mix specified in the Fuel Diversification Strategy. Using the environmental extended Leontief's input-output framework it was found that the fuel mix as envisioned by the Fuel Diversification Strategy generates higher CO2, SO2 and NOx emissions. As such, to ensure a sustainable energy policy, the proposed fuel mix must be accompanied by efficiency gain so that the negative impact on the environment could be mitigated. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Record 127 of 198

Title: Neurologic disorders are prevalent in HIV-positive outpatients in the Asia-Pacific region

Source: NEUROLOGY, 71 (1): 50-56 JUL 1 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: AIDS DEMENTIA COMPLEX; FOLLOW-UP; INFECTION; DEPRESSION;
MANIFESTATIONS; INDIVIDUALS; THERAPY; KOREA; RISK

Abstract: Background: A total of 8.3 million HIV-positive people live in the Asia-Pacific region. The burden of HIV-associated neurocognitive impairment and symptomatic sensory neuropathy in this region is unknown.

Methods: Between July 2005 and March 2006, we undertook a cross-sectional study at 10 sentinel sites within eight Asia-Pacific countries to determine the prevalence of moderate to severe HIV-related neurocognitive impairment and symptomatic sensory neuropathy. We clinically assessed and administered sensitive neuropsychological and peripheral neuropathy screening tools to 658 patients infected with HIV. Univariate and logistic regression analyses were applied to the data.

Results: The results showed that 76 patients (11.7%) (95% CI 9.3-14.2) were significantly neurocognitively impaired, 235 patients (36.4%) (95% CI 32.7-40.2) were depressed, and 126 patients (19.7%) (95% CI 16.6-22.8) had either definite or probable symptomatic sensory neuropathy; 63% of this last group had exposure to stavudine, didanosine, or zalcitabine. Several potential confounders including depression (OR 1.49, 95% CI 0.88-2.51, p = 0.11) and prior CNS AIDS illness (OR 1.28, 95% CI 0.50-2.89, p = 0.54) were not significantly associated with neurocognitive impairment.

Conclusions: A total of 12% of patients had moderate to severe HIV-related neurocognitive impairment, 20% of patients had symptomatic sensory neuropathy, and 36% of patients had evidence of depression. This study provides a broad regional estimate of the burden of HIV-related neurologic disease and depression in the Asia-Pacific region.


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ISI Document Delivery No.: 321FH

Record 128 of 198

Author(s): Schottenfeld, RS (Schottenfeld, Richard S.); Chawarski, MC (Chawarski, Marek C.); Mazlan, M (Mazlan, Mahmud)

Title: Maintenance treatment with buprenorphine and naltrexone for heroin dependence in Malaysia: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Background Expansion of access to effective treatments for heroin dependence is a worldwide health priority that will also reduce HIV transmission. We compared the efficacy of naltrexone, buprenorphine, and no additional treatment I in patients receiving detoxification and subsequent drug counselling, for maintenance of heroin abstinence, prevention of relapse, and reduction of HIV risk behaviours.

Methods 126 detoxified heroin-dependent patients, from an outpatient research clinic and detoxification programme in Malaysia, were randomly assigned by a computer-generated randomisation sequence to 24 weeks of manual-guided drug counselling and maintenance with naltrexone (n=43), buprenorphine (n=44), or placebo (n=39). Medications were administered on a double-blind and double-dummy basis. Primary outcomes, assessed by urine testing three times per week, were days to first heroin use, days to heroin relapse (three consecutive opioid-positive urine tests), maximum consecutive days of heroin abstinence, and reductions in HIV risk behaviours over 6 months. The study was terminated after 22 months of enrolment because buprenorphine was shown to have greater efficacy in an interim safety analysis. Analysis was by intention to treat. This study is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00383045.

Findings We observed consistent, linear contrasts in days to first heroin use (p=0.0009), days to heroin relapse (p=0.009), and maximum consecutive days abstinent (p=0.0007), with all results best for buprenorphine and worst for placebo. Buprenorphine was associated with greater time to first heroin use than were naltrexone (hazard ratio 1.87 [95% CI 1.21-2.88]) or placebo (2.02 [1.29-3.16]). With buprenorphine, we also recorded significantly greater time to heroin relapse (2.7 [1.38-3.42]), and maximum consecutive days abstinent than with placebo (mean days 59 [95% CI 43-76] vs 24 [13-35]; p=0.003); however, for these outcomes, differences between buprenorphine and naltrexone were not significant. Differences between naltrexone and placebo were not significant for any outcomes. HIV risk behaviours were significantly reduced from baseline across all three treatments (p=0.003), but the reductions did not differ significantly between the three groups.

Interpretation Our findings lend support to the widespread dissemination of maintenance treatment with buprenorphine as an effective public-health approach to reduce problems associated with heroin dependence.

Funding US National Institute on Drug Abuse.

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Subject Category: Medicine, General & Internal

ISI Document Delivery No.: 326CP
This paper examines the role of trade openness and capital account openness in influencing financial development in Malaysia. The empirical findings using the bounds testing approach demonstrate that trade openness and capital account openness are positively significant determinants of financial development. However, there is no empirical support of the hypothesis that the simultaneous opening of both trade and capital accounts is necessary for financial development to take place. The evidence is valid for three banking sector development and two stock market development indicators.
Formative feedback to students: the mismatch between faculty perceptions and student expectations

Background: Formative assessments and other learning tools are ineffective in the absence of formative feedback.

Methods: A study was carried out on preclinical students and teachers using mixed methods approach that included questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions and post survey discussions to determine perceptions and expectations of students on feedback and those of teachers.

Results: Students expected formative feedback to be incorporated into all teaching activities from the beginning of the course in medicine to promote self regulated and self directed learning. Students stated that provision of model answers and grades in assessments are inadequate but require teacher student dialogue sessions to clarify issues. Students considered immediate feedback or feedback within two weeks on a written activity, simple but focused, by a content expert would be the best form. In contrast, the teachers perceived the feedback provided using a model answer by a non content expert to be acceptable. Students also believed that formative feedback is of particular importance in salvaging poor performers.

Conclusions: There is a need to create awareness among teachers on the usefulness of this tool in higher education and for moulding teaching practices by including training on this aspect of teaching-learning, in routine faculty development activities. The study showed the importance of including feedback as a generic feature in all learning activities, and this may require incorporating into institutional policy for successful implementation.

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Cited Reference Count: 19

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This paper traces the transformation of Hou Hsiao-Hsien's creative approach through an investigation of the intimate relationship between Hou's films and the development of Taiwanese film history by placing Hou's films into the interlacing framework of the politics, economy, society and aesthetics of Taiwan. The paper approaches the films with regard to genre and author theory, the studio system, influence from predecessors, Taiwanese laws and regulations, censorship system, film festival and film awards, box office and critical reviews. The paper is structured chronologically, starting with an examination of Hou's earlier films and experiences to provide a glimpse into Hou's early approach which has often been overlooked. Later, the paper clarifies Hou's role in and overall relation to Taiwan's New Cinema. The paper describes how Hou successfully drew together two different forces in New Cinema, creating a pattern where directors actively participated in each other's projects. These new culturally and socially conscious films, including Hou's Sandwich Man, were rich in artistry, and quickly gained support from the newly risen middle class during the later period of martial law. Through a discussion of Hou's The Boys from Fengkuei, A Summer at Grandpa's, A Time to Live, A Time to Die and Dust in the Wind, this paper depicts New Cinema undergoing setbacks at the box-office and confrontations with local media, which resulted in the issuance of a manifesto in 1987. While considering the significance of the renowned Taiwan Trilogy (A City of Sadness, The Puppetmaster and Good Men, Good Women) the importance of A City of Sadness, which had an enormous impact on Taiwanese politics, society, culture and economy, is emphasized. Finally, the discussion focuses on Hou's later films Goodbye South, Goodbye, Flowers of Shanghai and Millennium Mambo where Hou displayed an entirely different interest in shaping space and time in his narrative. In the process of this discussion, Hou's interaction with the Taiwan social environment is repositioned in a review of his path as a commercial film director to auteur, from a concern with society to his involvement in politics. Hou's work is seen as a historical milestone in the development of Taiwanese film.
Author(s): Jinam, TA (Jinam, Timothy Adrian); Phipps, ME (Phipps, Maude Elvira); Indran, M (Indran, Mathavan); Kuppusamy, UR (Kuppusamy, Umah Rani); Mahmood, AA (Mahmood, Abdulla Ameen); Hong, LC (Hong, Lih-Chun); Edo, J (Edo, Juli)

Title: An update of the general health status in the indigenous populations of Malaysia


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: indigenous communities; health; oxidative stress

KeyWords Plus: METABOLIC SYNDROME; OXIDATIVE STRESS; PREVALENCE; PLASMA; ERYTHROCYTES; CHOLESTEROL; COMMITTEE; MORTALITY; LIPIDS

Abstract: Objectives. Health scenarios are constantly evolving, particularly in developing countries but little is known regarding the health status of indigenous groups in Malaysia. This study aims to elucidate the current health status in four indigenous populations in the country, who by and large been left out of mainstream healthcare developments.

Methods. Participants were recruited from the Temuan, Jehai, Kensiu and Bidayuh indigenous groups throughout Peninsula Malaysia and Sarawak. Health parameters including body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, casual blood glucose and, total cholesterol levels were measured using established methods. Malondialdehyde (MDA) and ferric-reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) levels were measured to assess oxidative stress status. Blood films were screened for evidence of microbial or parasitic infections and leukocyte differential counting was performed.

Results. The Temuan and Bidayuh who are more urbanized, had significantly higher mean body weight, BMI, total cholesterol (p<0.05) and higher prevalence of obesity and hypercholesterolemia. Low cholesterol levels, elevated eosinophil counts and increased total IgE, indicative of immune responses to infection or allergy, were recorded in the rural Kensiu and Jehai. The Kensiu had higher levels of FRAP and lower levels of MDA, whereas the reverse was found in the Temuan. This suggests reduced oxidative stress in the Kensiu compared to the Temuan. Expected correlations between FRAP and MDA levels with age, were evident in Jehai.

Conclusions. Our findings reflect a shifting health burden and an epidemiological transition, particularly in the Temuan and Bidayuh. These changes could be attributed to dietary habits, lifestyles and socio-economic factors brought about by urbanization.


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Author(s): Seng, LY (Seng, Lim Yun); Lalchand, G (Lalchand, G.); Lin, GMS (Lin, Gladys Mak Sow)
Title: Economical, environmental and technical analysis of building integrated photovoltaic systems in Malaysia
Source: ENERGY POLICY, 36 (6): 2130-2142 JUN 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: financial viability of PV systems; reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; technical issues caused by PV systems
KeyWords Plus: SINGAPORE; GENERATION; PLANT
Abstract: Malaysia has identified photovoltaic systems as one of the most promising renewable sources. A great deal of efforts has been undertaken to promote the wide applications of PV systems. With the recent launch of a PV market induction programme known as SURIA 1000 in conjunction with other relevant activities undertaken under the national project of Malaysia Building Integrated Photovoltaic (MBIPV), the market of PV systems begins to be stimulated in the country. As a result, a wide range of technical, environmental and economic issues with regard to the connection of PV systems to local distribution networks becomes apparent. Numerous studies were therefore carried out in collaboration with Malaysian Energy Centre to address a number of those important issues. The findings of the studies are presented in the paper and can be served as supplementary information to parties who are directly and indirectly involved in the PV sector in Malaysia. (C) 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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Subject Category: Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies
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Record 135 of 198
Author(s): Fisher, JB (Fisher, Joshua B.); Nawaz, R (Nawaz, Rizwan); Fauzi, R (Fauzi, Rosmadi); Nawaz, F (Nawaz, Faiza); Sadek, ESSM (Sadek, Eran Sadek Said Md); Latif, ZA (Latif, Zulkiflee Abd); Blackett, M (Blackett, Matthew)
Title: Balancing water, religion and tourism on Redang Island, Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: British council; Islam; island; Malaysia; Redang; tourism; village; water quality; water quantity
KeyWords Plus: QUALITATIVE-ANALYSIS; PENINSULAR MALAYSIA; RELIABILITY; SATELLITE; IMPACT

Abstract: Redang Island (Pulau Redang) is an island off of Peninsular Malaysia that is part of a Marine Park archipelago of corals and thousands of fish and invertebrates. The relatively isolated local community is generally centered on fishing, and Islam guides daily life. Recently, the tourism industry has expanded on the island. New hotels and resorts provide jobs, but also expose the locals to western culture and touristic behavior, which may clash with deeply traditional community values. Further, the tourism industry may be putting a strain on the natural resources, especially the quantity and quality of freshwater. The island village may become divided between those who support the tourism industry and those who do not. Here we present an exploratory investigation into the development-environment-culture dynamics of tourism, water and religion on Redang Island while building collaborations between universities of this Muslim state and the West.


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Subject Category: Environmental Sciences; Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences

ISI Document Delivery No.: 319PX

Record 136 of 198

Author(s): Tan, S (Tan, Susan); Fung, D (Fung, Daniel); Hung, SF (Hung, Se-fong); Rey, J (Rey, Joseph)

Title: Growing wealth and growing pains: child and adolescent psychiatry in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore

Source: AUSTRALASIAN PSYCHIATRY, 16 (3): 204-209 2008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: child psychiatry; Hong Kong; Malaysia; Singapore

Abstract: Objective: Several Asian regions have undergone a dramatic transformation, some becoming very affluent. This paper aims to ascertain how countries that are becoming wealthy have dealt with child and adolescent mental health issues.

Method: Population health status, child and adolescent mental health services, child psychiatry training, the number of child psychiatrists and related matters were examined in Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore.
Results: Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore are ethnically, religiously, socially and politically very different. In spite of considerable wealth and a growing recognition that mental health problems in the young are increasing, they face similar problems - lack of access to treatment due to a dearth of services and a lack of child psychiatrists (2.5, 0.5 and 2.8 per million people, respectively).

Conclusions: Because the number of child psychiatrists is so small, their ability to provide services, advocate, train, maintain a professional identity, and deal with future crises is very limited. Other rapidly developing countries can learn from this experience and should take action early to prevent a similar outcome.


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Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: academic dishonesty; business ethics; students' attitudes; business education; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: PERCEPTIONS; PREDICTORS; MANAGERS

Abstract: Academic dishonesty is believed to have predictive ability for subsequent behaviours in the workplace. This study adds to the literature by investigating Malaysian business students' attitudes to academic dishonesty and their attitudes to ethics issues in business. This study also explores the association between these two constructs. The form of academic dishonesty being investigated here is related to assignments, quizzes, and examinations. Employing data collected from 153 business students from different academic years, this exploratory study concludes that business students may have found that some level of dishonesty is acceptable in some academic settings as well as in business settings. The study's outcomes highlight the possibility of using students' attitudes to academic dishonesty to explain their attitudes to ethics in business contexts. The findings of this study, to a certain extent, indicate that years spent in business education might contribute to such unfavourable attitudes. This exploratory study also draws attention to several issues related to the teaching of ethics within business.
eduction.

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**Subject Category:** Education & Educational Research

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**Record 138 of 198**

**Author(s):** Chandran, VGR (Chandran, V. G. R.); Pandiyan, V (Pandiyan, Veera)

**Title:** Technical efficiency and technological change in Malaysian service industries

**Source:** APPLIED ECONOMICS LETTERS, 15 (8): 655-657 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**KeyWords Plus:** FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH; PROGRESS

**Abstract:** This article examines the total factor productivity (TFP) growth by decomposing it into technical efficiency and technological change for the 20 service industries in a developing country - Malaysia from 1987 to 1992. On average, the TFP growth of the service industries experienced positive TFP growth of 1.8%. The contributing factors for TFP growth was technical efficiency while technological regress was found to dampen the TFP progress.

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Subject Category: Economics
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Record 139 of 198

Author(s): Bruce, RD (Bruce, R. Douglas); Govindasamy, S (Govindasamy, Sumathi); Sylla, L (Sylla, Laurie); Haddad, MS (Haddad, Marwan S.); Kamarulzaman, A (Kamarulzaman, Adeeba); Altice, FL (Altice, Frederick L.)
Title: Case series of buprenorphine injectors in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: buprenorphine; benzodiazepine; midazolam; opioid dependence; injection drug use; health consequences; HIV/AIDS; qualitative research
KeyWords Plus: SUBLINGUAL BUPRENORPHINE; DRUG-USERS; SINGAPORE; MIDAZOLAM; COMPLICATIONS; METABOLISM; METHADONE; ABUSERS; DEATHS
Abstract: Diversion of buprenorphine has been described in settings where it is legally prescribed and has become an increasing concern in Malaysia; it resulted in banning of buprenorphine in Singapore where unsubstantiated case reports suggested that buprenorphine injection was associated with particularly poor outcomes. We therefore conducted a case series of qualitative interviews with buprenorphine injectors in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to examine further the issues surrounding buprenorphine injection as well as the abuse of midazolam in combination with buprenorphine. Interviews with 19 men do not suggest significant adverse health consequences from buprenorphine injection alone and injectors have adapted diverted buprenorphine as a treatment modality. A subset of these injectors, however, combined buprenorphine and midazolam for euphoric effects with resultant symptoms of a possible pharmacological interaction. Prospective cohort studies, rather than hospital-derived samples, are needed to better understand the safety of buprenorphine injection.
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Subject Category: Psychology, Clinical; Substance Abuse
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Record 140 of 198

Author(s): Yeow, PHP (Yeow, Paul H. P.); Yuen, YY (Yuen, Yee Yen); Connolly, R (Connolly, Regina)
Title: Mobile phone use in a developing country: A Malaysian empirical study
Commentary on "The Essence of Business Marketing Theory, Research and Tactics: Contributions by the Journal of Business-to-Business Marketing," by Lichtenthal, Mummalaneni, and Wilson: A paradigm shift and prospection through expanded roles of buyers and sellers

The authors build upon the effort by Lichtenthal, Mummalaneni, and Wilson (2008) and others to applaud the 13213 marketing progress to date and delineate the paradigm shift in marketing from goods to service-dominant logic, and from value creation to value cocreation. They argue that inquiry through the expanded roles of buyers-sellers will enable favorable innovation/customer/financial outcomes depending on the interaction(s) and metrics emphasized. They also provide the propositions that underlie their logic.

Malhotra, NK (Malhotra, Naresh K.); Uslay, C (Uslay, Can); Ndubisi, NO (Ndubisi, Nelson Oly)


roles of buyers; roles of sellers; service-dominant logic; value cocreation; return on marketing investment; innovation

SHAREHOLDER VALUE; DISCIPLINE; DEFINITION

The authors build upon the effort by Lichtenthal, Mummalaneni, and Wilson (2008) and others to applaud the 13213 marketing progress to date and delineate the paradigm shift in marketing from goods to service-dominant logic, and from value creation to value cocreation. They argue that inquiry through the expanded roles of buyers-sellers will enable favorable innovation/customer/financial outcomes depending on the interaction(s) and metrics emphasized. They also provide the propositions that underlie their logic.

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Title: Measuring transaction costs of fisheries co-management
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: fisheries co-management; Philippines; transaction costs
KeyWords Plus: SAN-SALVADOR-ISLAND; PHILIPPINES; EXTERNALITY; MANAGEMENT
Abstract: Fisheries co-management as an alternative to centralized command and control fisheries management is often suggested as a solution to the problems of fisheries resource use conflicts and overexploitation. Various researchers have talked of the importance of studying the role of transaction costs between different institutional arrangements for managing fisheries resources. This article provides an analysis of measurements of the transaction costs under a fisheries co-management system in San Salvador Island, Philippines. The results obtained for the period 1988-1996 indicate that the difference in the total costs of fisheries management between centralized government management and co-management is not that significant. However, the downstream or implementation costs are lower for a co-managed approach. This is because the cost of monitoring and enforcement are lower, and there is higher compliance with rules and regulations. This is important from a policy perspective as the implementation costs are the costs encountered on a perpetual basis as the management institutions are implemented. This could result in an overall lower cost of managing the fisheries resources for the society.

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**Subject Category:** Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies  
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**Record 143 of 198**  
**Author(s):** Annemans, L (Annemans, Lieven); Demarteau, N (Demarteau, Nadia); Hu, SL (Hu, Shanlian); Lee, TJ (Lee, Tae-Jin); Morad, Z (Morad, Zaher); Supaporn, T (Supaporn, Thanom); Yang, WC (Yang, Wu-Chang); Palmer, AJ (Palmer, Andrew J.)  
**Title:** An Asian regional analysis of cost-effectiveness of early irbesartan treatment versus conventional antihypertensive, late amlodipine, and late irbesartan treatments in patients with type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and nephropathy  
**Source:** VALUE IN HEALTH, 11 (3): 354-364 MAY-JUN 2008  
**Language:** English  
**Document Type:** Article  
**Author Keywords:** amlodipine; cost-effectiveness; hypertension; irbesartan; nephropathy; type 2 diabetes  
**KeyWords Plus:** ECONOMIC-EVALUATION; RENAL-DISEASE; TRIAL IDNT; PREVALENCE; PROJECTIONS; PREVENTION  
**Abstract:** Objective: The prevalence of type 2 diabetes, often leading to diabetic nephropathy, has increased globally, especially in Asia. Irbesartan treatment delays the progression of kidney disease at the early (microalbuminuria) and late (proteinuria) stages of nephropathy in hypertensive type 2 diabetics. This treatment has proven to be cost-effective in Western countries. This study assessed the cost-effectiveness of early irbesartan treatment in Asian settings.  
**Methods:** An existing lifetime model was reprogrammed in Microsoft Excel to compare irbesartan started at an early stage to irbesartan or amlodipine started at a late stage, and standard treatments from a health-care perspective in China, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, and Taiwan. The main effectiveness parameters were incidences of end-stage renal disease, time in dialysis, and life expectancy. All costs were converted to 2004 US$ using official purchasing power parity. Local data were obtained for costs, transplantation, dialysis, and mortality rates. Probabilities regarding disease progression after treatment with the investigated drugs were extracted from two published clinical trials. A probabilistic sensitivity analysis was performed.  
**Results:** Early use of irbesartan yielded the largest clinical and economic benefits reducing need for dialysis by 61% to 63% versus the standard treatment, total costs by 9% (Thailand) to 42% (Taiwan), and increasing life expectancy by 0.31 to 0.48 years. Early irbesartan had a 66% (Thailand) to 95% (Taiwan) probability of being dominant over late irbesartan.  
**Conclusion:** Although the absolute results varied in different settings, reflecting differences in epidemiology, management, and costs, early irbesartan treatment was a cost-effective alternative in the Asian settings.  
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**E-mail Address:** ndemarteau@be.imshealth.com  
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**Times Cited:** 3  
**Publisher:** BLACKWELL PUBLISHING  
**Publisher Address:** 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND
Heavy-tailed value-at-risk analysis for Malaysian stock exchange

This article investigates the comparison of power-law value-at-risk (VaR) evaluation with quantile and non-linear time-varying volatility approaches. A simple Pareto distribution is proposed to account the heavy-tailed property in the empirical distribution of returns. Alternative VaR measurement such as non-parametric quantile estimate is implemented using interpolation method. In addition, we also used the well-known two components ARCH modelling technique under the assumptions of normality and heavy-tailed (student-t distribution) for the innovations. Our results evidenced that the predicted VaR under the Pareto distribution exhibited similar results with the symmetric heavy-tailed long-memory ARCH model. However, it is found that only the Pareto distribution is able to provide a convenient framework for asymmetric properties in both the lower and upper tails. (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Activism in Southeast Asian ethnomusicology: Empowering youths to revitalize traditions and bridge cultural barriers

This article discusses the role of activism in Southeast Asian ethnomusicology, focusing on empowering youths to revitalize traditions and bridge cultural barriers.
Beginning with a short overview of the strategies and activities in applied ethnomusicology in Southeast Asia, this paper focuses on the development of a socially engaged approach to empower young people in Malaysia to address two concerns: revitalizing traditions and bridging cultural barriers in a multiethnic and multireligious society where tensions often occur.

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Managing excess capacity in small-scale fisheries: Perspectives from stakeholders in three Southeast Asian countries

Title: Managing excess capacity in small-scale fisheries: Perspectives from stakeholders in three Southeast Asian countries
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: excess fishing capacity; small-scale fisheries; Southeast Asia

Abstract: The management of fishing capacity-in both inland and marine fisheries-is a major policy concern in most countries in Southeast Asia. Excess capacity leads to a number of negative impacts, such as resource use conflicts, overfishing, environmental degradation, economic wastage, and security threats. This paper presents the results of a regional study that examined various approaches to managing excess fishing capacity in small-scale fisheries in Southeast Asia. More specifically, the paper presents an analysis of perceptions of stakeholders in Cambodia, Philippines and Thailand regarding preferred solutions to addressing excess capacity. The paper concludes with a discussion of policy guidance for addressing excess fishing capacity based on the stakeholder-preferred solutions. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

The economics of biotechnology under ecosystem disruption

Economic analysis of chemical pesticide use has shown that the interactions between plants, pests, damage control technology and state of the ecosystem are important variables to be considered. Hence, a bio-economic model was developed for the assessment of Bt variety and pesticide-based control strategies of the cotton-bollworm in China. The model simulates plant growth, the dynamics of pest populations and of natural enemies. The model predictions are used as major inputs for a stochastic micro-level profit model of alternative control strategies.

Results show that: (1) productivity effects of Bt varieties and pesticide use depend on the action of natural control agents, and (2) the profitability of damage control measures increases with the severity of ecosystem disruption. The findings highlight the importance of the choice of the counterfactual scenario in the assessment of the impact of agricultural biotechnology. Also, some doubts are raised whether the high benefits of Bt cotton varieties claimed by previous studies based on cross section comparisons are realistic. (C) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
A relatively recent development in the intra-industry trade (IIT) literature is the measurement of the simultaneous import and export of quality-differentiated products, commonly known as vertical and horizontal IIT. A recent paper from Azhar and Elliott [Azhar, A. K. M. & Elliott, R. J. R. (2006), On the Measurement of Product Quality in Intra-Industry Trade, Review of World Economics, Vol 142 no 3, pp 476-495] analyses various approaches for disentangling vertical and horizontal IIT and suggests a complementary methodology. To investigate the robustness and sensitivity of the existing approaches we examine data on the nature of trade flows between China and its East Asian neighbours and show that in 2002 China tended to export low quality versions of its manufactured goods to Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. (c) 2006 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Factors influencing hepatitis C virus seroprevalence among blood donors in north West Pakistan

Author(s): Khattak, MN (Khattak, Muhammad Naeem); Akhtar, S (Akhtar, Saeed); Mahmud, S (Mahmud, Sadia); Roshan, TM (Roshan, Tariq Mahmood)

Title: Factors influencing hepatitis C virus seroprevalence among blood donors in north West Pakistan


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Abstract: This article examines the feasibility of a Common Currency Area (CCA) for ASEAN and the broader ASEAN +5. Using macro-economic data for 14 East Asian countries over the 34-year period 1970-2003, this article addresses whether a Euro style CCA would be well suited for these countries. Issues such as the costs and benefits involved and which countries may be best suited are examined. Previous literature on currency unions have identified synchronous business cycles, similarity in inflation levels and policy congruence to be among essential preconditions. A Vector Autoregression Model and Correlation Analysis is used to examine common linkages among the 14 sample countries. Impulse response functions and variance decomposition is used to identify potential candidates among the 14 countries. The results show an absence of broad-based common linkages. Instead, several paired
clusters are identified as potential candidates. The results imply that while a region-wide CCA may not now be feasible, a strategy of beginning with paired clusters and then expanding may be a logical progression if a currency union is a desired objective.

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Development and validation of a reading-related assessment battery in Malay for the purpose of dyslexia assessment

**Source:** ANNALS OF DYSLEXIA, 58 (1): 37-57 JUN 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** validation of reading-related tests; Malay language; dyslexia assessment in Malay; phonological processing deficit; dyslexia and transparent orthography

**KeyWords Plus:** PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS; LEARNING-DISABILITIES; ACQUISITION; HYPOTHESIS; DEFICITS

**Abstract:** Malay is an alphabetic language with transparent orthography. A Malay reading-related assessment battery which was conceptualised based on the International Dyslexia Association definition of dyslexia was developed and validated for the purpose of dyslexia assessment. The battery consisted of ten tests: Letter Naming, Word Reading, Non-word Reading, Spelling, Passage Reading, Reading Comprehension, Listening Comprehension, Elision, Rapid Letter Naming and Digit Span. Content validity was established by expert judgment. Concurrent validity was obtained using the schools' language tests as criterion. Evidence of predictive and construct validity was obtained through regression analyses and factor analyses. Phonological awareness was the most significant predictor of word-level literacy skills in Malay, with rapid naming making independent secondary contributions. Decoding and listening comprehension made separate contributions to reading comprehension, with decoding as the more prominent predictor. Factor analysis revealed four factors: phonological decoding, phonological naming, comprehension and verbal short-term memory. In conclusion, despite differences in orthography, there are striking similarities in the theoretical constructs of reading-related tasks in Malay and in English.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 63

**Times Cited:** 0
Author Keywords: e-learning; uses and gratification expectancy; blended learning strategy

Abstract: This study investigates 'how and why' students' 'Uses and Gratification Expectancy' (UGE) for e-learning resources influences their 'Perceived e-Learning Experience.' A 'Uses and Gratification Expectancy Model' (UGEM) framework is proposed to predict students' 'Perceived e-Learning Experience,' and their uses and gratifications for electronic media in a blended learning strategy. The study utilises a cross-sectional research design, and elicits data from secondary school students through a field survey-questionnaire. The findings suggest that there are significant relationships between five dimensions of students' UGE for e-learning resources, and their 'Perceived e-Learning Experience.' It is plausible that these UGE aspects of students’ “communication behaviour” towards electronic media are important determinants of effective integration of the e-learning resources in school-curriculum. While this research focuses on students at secondary-school level, some elements in the UGE model may apply to students using e-learning resources at other levels of their education. This model gives researchers and educators a new tool to forecast the success of development and deployment of e-learning resources in education systems.

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Cited Reference Count: 47
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Publisher: IEEE COMPUTER SOC, LEARNING TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE
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Source Item Page Count: 21
Subject Category: Education & Educational Research
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Record 154 of 198

Author(s): Young, D (Young, David); Yong, HH (Yong, Hua-Hie); Borland, R (Borland, Ron); Ross, H (Ross, Hana); Sirirassamee, B (Sirirassamee, Buppha); Kin, F (Kin, Foong); Hammond, D (Hammond, David); O'Connor, R (O'Connor, Richard); Fong, GT (Fong, Geoffrey T.)
Title: Prevalence and correlates of roll-your-own smoking in Thailand and Malaysia: Findings of the ITC-South east Asia survey
Source: NICOTINE & TOBACCO RESEARCH, 10 (5): 907-915 MAY 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: 4 COUNTRY SURVEY; TOBACCO CONTROL; POLICY
Abstract: Roll-your-own (RYO) cigarette use has been subject to relatively limited research, particularly in developing countries. This paper seeks to describe RYO use in Thailand and Malaysia and relate RYO use to smokers' knowledge of the harmfulness of tobacco. Data come from face-to-face surveys with 4,004 adult smokers from Malaysia (N=2,004) and Thailand (N=2000), collected between January and March 2005. The prevalence of any use of RYO cigarettes varied greatly between Malaysia (17%) and Thailand (58%). In both countries, any RYO use was associated with living in rural areas, older average age, lower level of education, male gender, not being in paid work, slightly lower consumption of cigarettes, higher social acceptability of smoking, and positive attitudes toward tobacco regulation. Among RYO users, exclusive use of RYO cigarettes (compared with mixed use) was associated with older age, female gender (relatively), thinking about the enjoyment of smoking, and not making a special effort to buy cheaper cigarettes if the price goes up. Finally, exclusive RYO smokers were less aware of
health warnings (RYO tobacco carries no health warnings), but even so, knowledge of the health effects of tobacco was equivalent.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 26

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**Record 155 of 198**

**Author(s):** Ragayah, HMZ (Ragayah, Haji Mat Zin)

**Title:** Income inequality in Malaysia

**Source:** ASIAN ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEW, 3 (1): 114-132 JUN 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** Gini ratio; growth with equity; income distribution; inequality; New Economic Policy

**Abstract:** The objective of this paper is to examine the changes in Malaysian income distribution during the last three and a half decades and the reasons for the changes. It was found that the Gini ratio for Malaysia peaked in 1976 and fell thereafter to 1990. However, inequality seems to reverse its direction since then. Policies that could explain the changes in income distribution include the promotion of export-oriented industrialization, education, and training, and the restructuring of equity ownership and assistance in asset accumulation. While the various other redistributive measures in the form of rural development helped in poverty eradication, their effectiveness in redistribution needs to be improved. Several hypotheses have been forwarded to explain the widening of income inequality after 1990. These include the difference in the growth rates of incomes of the rural and urban areas, trade and globalization, and impediments to the process of internal migration.

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Author(s): Ariff, M (Ariff, Mohamed)
Title: Comment on "Income inequality in Malaysia"
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Language: English
Document Type: Editorial Material
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ISSN: 1832-8105
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Record 157 of 198
Author(s): Thavaneswaran, A (Thavaneswaran, A.); Peiris, S (Peiris, S.); Appadoo, S (Appadoo, S.)
Title: Random coefficient volatility models
Source: STATISTICS & PROBABILITY LETTERS, 78 (6): 582-593 APR 15 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Stochastic volatility; random coefficient; kurtosis; sign-switching
Abstract: In financial modeling, the moments of the observed process, the kurtosis and the moments of the conditional volatility play important roles. They are very important in model identification and in forecasting the volatility (see Thavaneswaran et al. [(2005b). Forecasting volatility. Statist. Probab. Lett. 75, 1-10]). This paper introduces random coefficient GARCH models including the class random coefficient GARCH (RC-GARCH) models and derive their higher order moments and kurtosis.(c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Record 158 of 198
Author(s): Sherman, SG (Sherman, Susan G.); Kamarulzaman, A (Kamarulzaman, Adeeba); Spittal, P (Spittal, Patricia)
Title: Women and drugs across the globe: A call to action
Language: English
Document Type: Editorial Material
Addresses: [Sherman, Susan G.] Johns Hopkins Bloomberg Sch Publ Hlth, Baltimore, MD 21205 USA; [Kamarulzaman, Adeeba] Univ Malaya, Infect Dis Unit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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Subject Category: Substance Abuse
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Record 159 of 198
Author(s): Yeang, K (Yeang, Ken)
Title: Biofuel from algae
Language: English
Document Type: Article
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The use of different happiness rating scales: Bias and comparison problem?

This paper uses data of reported happiness which is measured at 4, 5, 7 and 11 likert-scale points. A group of 137 respondents was selected to study the comparison problem on the estimated mean happiness using direct rescaling. It is found that the 11-point scale’s estimated mean happiness is significantly higher than the 4 and 7-point scale. This paper also proposes an alternate method of rescaling using transition probabilities as weights. This adjusted rescaling resembles the calculation of expected value and provides better mean comparison.

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Abstract: This paper uses data of reported happiness which is measured at 4, 5, 7 and 11 likert-scale points. A group of 137 respondents was selected to study the comparison problem on the estimated mean happiness using direct rescaling. It is found that the 11-point scale’s estimated mean happiness is significantly higher than the 4 and 7-point scale. This paper also proposes an alternate method of rescaling using transition probabilities as weights. This adjusted rescaling resembles the calculation of expected value and provides better mean comparison.

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An exploration of the indecisiveness scale in multiethnic Malaysia

Chamorro-Premuzic, Tomas

Title: An exploration of the indecisiveness scale in multiethnic Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: indecisiveness; ethnic differences; decision making
KeyWords Plus: PROCRASTINATION; VALIDATION; CULTURE; RISK
Abstract: This article examined the construct of indecisiveness, or the inability to make timely decisions, in a multiethnic sample from Malaysia. In all, 164 (84 women, 80 men) Malay participants and 150 (76 women, 74 men) Chinese participants completed a Malay version of Frost and Shows’s Indecisiveness Scale. Results showed that interitem reliabilities for both ethnic groups were high. Test-retest reliability with 21 participants after 10 days was also very high. The results of a confirmatory factor analysis testing the equivalency of a hypothesized single factorial structure for Malays and Chinese showed adequate fit for both ethnic groups. Based on single factorial structure, there were significant ethnic differences on overall indecisiveness scores (with Malays being more indecisive than Chinese) but no sex differences. These results are discussed in terms of previous cross-cultural work using the Indecisiveness Scale.


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29-char Source Abbrev.: J CROSS-CULT PSYCHOL
Source Item Page Count: 8
Subject Category: Psychology, Social
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Record 162 of 198

Author(s): Karim, NSA (Karim, Nor Shahriza Abdul); Hussein, R (Hussein, Ramlah)
Title: Managers’ perception of information management and the role of information and knowledge managers: The Malaysian perspectives
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: information management; information behavior; information needs of managers; the roles of information managers; information and knowledge management; effective information management
Abstract: This paper reports a study conducted to investigate the progression of information and knowledge management (KM) within the business organizations in Malaysia from the managers’ point of view. Among the objectives set are to identify the information requirements of managers, to identify the need for effective information management (IM) and information managers, and to identify the role and skill requirements of information and knowledge managers in the organizations. Using survey
questionnaires and interviews, the findings provided rich and meaningful information about information requirements of managers and their overall perception of information and KM. The findings also revealed the important roles of information and knowledge managers and their desired competencies as perceived by the managers. Positive perception towards the establishment of a one-stop resource center or library was also reported. Overall, the findings may assist in the initial stage of effective IM and KM strategy by organizations, and in the development of curriculum for the IM program and the related management fields. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: INT J INFORM MANAGE
Source Item Page Count: 14
Subject Category: Information Science & Library Science
ISI Document Delivery No.: 295HV

Record 163 of 198
Author(s): Tarn, YH (Tarn, Yen-Huei); Hu, S (Hu, Shanlian); Kamae, I (Kamae, Isao); Yang, BM (Yang, Bong-Min); Li, SC (Li, Shu-Chuen); Tangcharoensathien, V (Tangcharoensathien, Viroj); Teerawattananon, Y (Teerawattananon, Yot); Limwattananon, S (Limwattananon, Supon); Hameed, A (Hameed, Aamir); Aljunid, SM (Aljunid, Syed M.); Bapna, JS (Bapna, Jawahar S.)
Title: Health-care systems and pharmacoeconomic research in Asia-Pacific region
Source: VALUE IN HEALTH, 11: S137-S155 Suppl. 1 MAR-APR 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
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Cited Reference Count: 40
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Publisher Address: 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND
Record 164 of 198

Author(s): Hussain, SH (Hussain, Samsina H.)
Title: Drug contro and formulatory management in Malaysia
Source: VALUE IN HEALTH, 11: S158-S159 Suppl. 1 MAR-APR 2008
Language: English
Document Type: Article
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Publisher Address: 9600 GARSINGTON RD, OXFORD OX4 2DQ, OXON, ENGLAND
ISSN: 1098-3015
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29-char Source Abbrev.: VALUE HEALTH
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Source Item Page Count: 19
Subject Category: Economics; Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services
ISI Document Delivery No.: 291OB

Record 165 of 198

Author(s): Aziz, NA (Aziz, N. A.); Leonardi-Bee, J (Leonardi-Bee, J.); Phillips, M (Phillips, M.); Gladman, JRF (Gladman, J. R. F.); Ledd, L (Ledd, L.); Walker, MF (Walker, M. F.)
Title: Therapy-based rehabilitation services for patients living at home more than one year after stroke
Language: English
Document Type: Review
KeyWords Plus: RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED-TRIAL; OCCUPATIONAL-THERAPY; FOLLOW-UP; EXERCISE PROGRAM; INTERVENTION; RECOVERY; EFFICACY; PEOPLE
Abstract: Background Current practice of rehabilitation intervention mainly concentrates on the first six months of stroke. At present, there is no agreed consensus about the benefits of such a service more than one year after stroke.
Objectives To ascertain whether therapy-based rehabilitation services can influence outcome one year or more after stroke.
Search strategy We searched the trials registers of the following Cochrane Review Groups: Stroke Group (last searched September 2007), Effective Practice and Organisation of Care Group (last searched October 2006) and Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group (last searched October 2006).
We also searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (The Cochrane Library Issue 4, 2006), MEDLINE (1966 to October 2006), EMBASE (1980 to October 2006), CINAHL (1982 to October 2006), AMED (1985 to October 2006), PEDro (1952 to October 2006), British Nursing Index (1993 to October 2006), DARE (1994 to October 2006), HMIC (1979 to October 2006) and NHS EED (1991 to October 2006). We also searched dissertation databases and ongoing trials and research registers, scanned reference lists and contacted researchers and experts in the field.

Selection criteria All randomised controlled trials of community-based stroke patients, in which at least 75% were recruited one year after stroke and received a therapy-based rehabilitation intervention that was compared with conventional care.

Data collection and analysis Two review authors independently selected trials and extracted data on a number of pre-specified outcomes. The primary outcomes were the proportion of participants who had deteriorated or were dependent in personal activities of daily living at the end of scheduled follow up.

Main results We identified five trials of 487 participants that were eligible for the review. Overall, there was inconclusive evidence as to whether therapy-based rehabilitation intervention one year after stroke was able to influence any relevant patient or carer outcome. Trials varied in design, type of interventions provided, quality, and outcomes assessed.

Author’s conclusions This review highlights the dearth of evidence investigating long-term therapy-based rehabilitation interventions for patients with stroke.

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Subject Category: Medicine, General & Internal

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Record 166 of 198

Author(s): Saw, KG (Saw, K. G.); Majid, O (Majid, Omar); Ghani, NA (Ghani, N. Abdul); Atan, H (Atan, H.); Idrus, RM (Idrus, R. M.); Rahman, ZA (Rahman, Z. A.); Tan, KE (Tan, K. E.)

Title: The videoconferencing learning environment: Technology, interaction and learning intersect


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Abstract: This paper is a study on the interaction patterns of distance learners enrolled in the Mathematics and Physics programmes of Universiti Sains Malaysia in the videoconferencing learning environment (VCLE). Interaction patterns are analysed in six randomly chosen videoconferencing sessions within one academic year. The findings show there are more interactions in the graphics display mode than the video display mode. The graphics display mode, which involves the simultaneous interaction of the teacher, students and course materials, shows greater student engagement in the
VCLE. The focus on a three-component interaction in distance learning differs from previous studies which looked at distinct types of two-component interactions. The types of communicative interaction, in particular the explanatory and cognitive types which are dominant in the graphics display mode, are discussed within the construct of learning. The higher number of teacher-initiated interactions may also imply that the teacher plays a crucial role in creating and maintaining a community of inquiry focused on exploring and developing content as well as giving feedback on concepts, ideas or solutions.

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Author(s): Khoon, GS (Khoon, Goh Soo)

Title: Consumption correlation and international capital market integration: evidence from Malaysia


Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: PERMANENT INCOME; COUNTRIES; MOBILITY

Abstract: By evaluating the Malaysian consumption patterns, this article measures capital mobility in Malaysia with three main trading countries, namely the United States, Japan and Singapore. The results indicate that Malaysia's national consumption was fully integrated with the United States over the period 1960-2000. Since the consumption models are based on a high degree of capital mobility, there is some evidence that this condition is met in the Malaysian data. This indicates that Malaysia exhibited a substantial amount of financial openness despite periodic exchange controls.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: APPL ECON LETTERS
A comparative study of manufacturing practices and performance variables

The reported study was conducted to compare and contrast current manufacturing practices between two countries, Australia and Malaysia, and identify the practices that significantly influence their manufacturing performances. The results are based on data collected from surveys using a standard questionnaire in both countries. Evidence indicates that product quality and reliability is the main competitive factor for manufacturers. Maintaining a supplier rating system and regularly updating it with field failure and warranty data and making use of product data management are found to be effective manufacturing practices. In terms of the investigated manufacturing performance, Australian manufacturers came out ahead on most dimensions of advanced quality and manufacturing practices, particularly in the adoption of product data management, effective supply chains and relationships with suppliers and customers. (C) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.


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ISSN: 0925-5273

DOI: 10.1016/j.ijpe.2007.07.005
Title: Lower limb injuries in New Zealand defence force personnel: Descriptive epidemiology


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: injuries; epidemiology; lower limb injuries; military personnel statistics and numerical data; data collection methods

KeyWords Plus: TRAINING-RELATED INJURIES; RISK-FACTORS; MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES; MILITARY RECRUITS; PREVENTION; SPORTS; ANKLE; RECOMMENDATIONS; BIOMECHANICS; ARMY

Abstract: Objective: To describe the epidemiology of lower limb injuries in the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF).

Method: Data from all NZDF lower limb injury claims from an 11-month period were examined for type, site, and circumstances of injury. Both injury codes and narratives were analysed, allowing each injury event to be classified according to mechanism of injury, object involvement, and activity at the time of injury, as well as type and site.

Results: The commonest lower limb musculoskeletal injuries were ankle sprains or strains (35%) and knee sprains or strains (16%). Most commonly, injuries were due to acute over-exertion (37%), involved no other person (50%), and occurred while running (28%) or playing team sports (25%). The injury rate for recruits was more than five times that of trained personnel.

Conclusions: Potential interventions should target ankle sprains primarily, but also knee sprains and fractures. Fractures, while accounting for only 6% of lower limb injuries, should be a priority because of their high medical and time-lost costs. Interventions must also take into account the high incidence of injuries involving individuals alone and sustained during recruit training. The study also demonstrated that analysis of military injury narratives provides valuable extra information on injury causation and the circumstances of injury, and allows more accurate characterisation of the injury process.

Implications: This study will provide the basis for development of an injury prevention strategy for lower limb training injuries in the NZDF.


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Source Item Page Count: 7

Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

ISI Document Delivery No.: 287PY
Beliefs about schizophrenia and its treatment in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

Background: Lay beliefs about schizophrenia have been extensively studied in cross-cultural settings, but research on ethnic differences are currently lacking.

Aims: This study examined beliefs about the manifestations, causes and cures of schizophrenia in a multi-ethnic sample from Malaysia.

Methods: In this study, 561 Malay, Chinese and Kadazan-Dusun participants rated 72 statements about schizophrenia on a 7-point scale.

Results: Results showed that Malaysians tended to favour social-environmental explanations for schizophrenia. There were also ethnic and sex differences in these results. Specifically, Malay participants more strongly agreed that schizophrenia has a social cause, that treatment should affect changes at a societal level, that schizophrenic behaviour is sinful and that mental hospitals do not provide effective treatments.

Conclusions: Lay beliefs about schizophrenia may serve different functions for different ethno-cultural groups, which have an influence on help-seeking behaviour.

Abstract:

Conclusions: Lay beliefs about schizophrenia may serve different functions for different ethno-cultural groups, which have an influence on help-seeking behaviour.

Author Keywords: culture; lay beliefs; Malaysia; schizophrenia

KeyWords Plus: MENTAL-HEALTH LITERACY; LAY THEORIES; PUBLIC BELIEFS; ILLNESS; ATTITUDES; DISORDERS; PEOPLE; CONCEPTIONS; DEPRESSION; KNOWLEDGE

Title: The end of religion? Re-enchantment and displacement of the sacred


Language: French

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: charisma; de-differentiation; re-enhancement; secularization; self spirituality

KeyWords Plus: NEW-AGE; CHARISMA; ORDER; WORLD
Abstract: Religion has lost its definitional exclusiveness because of social and cultural changes that have reduced the distance between the sacred and secular. To be religious today can mean regular church or temple attendance as well as going to football matches or tai chi classes. Yet spiritual activities are increasing and concern with spiritual development has not subsided. This paradox points to and emerging dilemma of the self, i.e. can the self continue to claim the sacredness of its institutional constructions as well as seeking to empower its own domain of spirituality? But it is in the context of re-enhancement that this dilemma is being worked out. The freeing of charisma from religious institutions under the auspices of an unrelenting insistence on self-experience. In this context, the sacred is not necessarily equivalent to the conventional meaning of religion since subjectivity has become central to knowing or approaching divinity rather than being subsumed by the structures of religion.

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Record 172 of 198
Author(s): Ng, CJ (Ng, Chirk-Jenn); Chia, YC (Chia, Yook-Chin); Teng, CL (Teng, Cheong-Lieng); Nik-Sherina, H (Nik-Sherina, Hanafi)
Title: Factors influencing parental decision to consult for children with upper respiratory tract infection
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: health service; pre-school child; respiratory tract infection
KeyWords Plus: YOUNG-CHILDREN; CARE-SEEKING; HEALTH-CARE; COMMUNITY; SERVICES; BEHAVIOR; ILLNESS
Abstract: Aim: This study aimed to determine which factors could influence (i) parents' decision to seek medical consultation and (ii) their preference for either public or private medical service in children with upper respiratory tract infection.
Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted at the Gombak district, which is an urban area in Malaysia. We randomly selected parents of kindergarten children aged 4-5 years to participate in this questionnaire survey. The main outcome measures were predictors of early medical consultation and type of service utilisation (public versus private).
Results: We achieved a response rate of 84.5% (n = 1033/1223). 64.1% sought early medical consultation and 70.9% preferred to consult a private doctor. Early consultation was predicated by the parent gender being male (OR 1.50; 95% CI 1.09, 2.05), non-Chinese (OR 1.75%; 95% CI 1.10, 2.79), and those who preferred child specialists (OR 2.02; 95% CI 1.27, 3.23). Lower income group (OR 4.28; 95% CI 2.30, 7.95) and not having a regular doctor (OR 4.99%; 95% CI 3.19, 7.80) were predictors of using the public health services.
Conclusions: Parent's gender, ethnicity and income influenced their decision to seek early medical
consultation for their children’s respiratory illness while income and having a regular doctor could predict their choice of healthcare services.

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**29-char Source Abbrev.:** J PAEDIATR CHILD HEALTH

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**Source Item Page Count:** 6

**Subject Category:** Pediatrics

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 281MG

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**Record 173 of 198**

**Author(s):** Mcketin, R (Mcketin, Rebecca); Kozel, N (Kozel, Nicholas); Douglas, J (Douglas, Jeremy); Ali, R (Ali, Robert); Vicknasingam, B (Vicknasingam, Balasingam); Lund, J (Lund, Johannes); Li, JH (Li, Jih-Heng)

**Title:** The rise of methamphetamine in southeast and East Asia

**Source:** DRUG AND ALCOHOL REVIEW, 27 (3): 220-228 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** Asia; drug abuse; methamphetamine; trafficking; trends

**KeyWords Plus:** HIGH-PREVALENCE AREAS; DRUG-USE; SCHOOL-STUDENTS; SUBSTANCE USE; RECENT TRENDS; USE PATTERNS; CHINA; ABUSE; THAILAND; USERS

**Abstract:** Introduction and Aims. Southeast and East Asia has become a global hub for methamphetamine production and trafficking over the past decade. This paper describes the rise of methamphetamine supply and to what extent use of the drug is occurring in the region. Method and Design. The current review uses data collected through the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (DAINAP) and other available sources to analyse retrospectively methamphetamine trends within Southeast and East Asia. Results. Southeast and East Asia has experienced a methamphetamine epidemic in the past decade which began around 1997 and peaked in 2000-2001. While the situation has since stabilised in many countries, methamphetamine trafficking and use are still increasing in parts of the Mekong region and there is evidence of large-scale manufacture in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Methamphetamine is typically smoked or ingested, but injection of the drug is apparent. Conclusion. While the peak of the methamphetamine epidemic has passed in parts of Southeast and East Asia, attention is needed to minimise the potential consequences of spreading methamphetamine production, trafficking and use in the Mekong region and in the peninsular and archipelago of Southeast Asia.

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**Reprint Address:** Mcketin, R, Univ New S Wales, Natl Drug & Alcohol Res Ctr, Sydney, NSW 2052,
In search of second modernity: reinterpreting reflexive modernization in the context of multiple modernities

Ulrich Beck's contention that first modernity has metamorphosed into second or reflexive modernity is an attempt at explaining social change in Europe at the meta-level. This explanation involves raising the issues of contingency and boundaries to distinguish second from first modernity. A critique of these issues and their assumptions suggests an attempt to reinvent modernity without considering its shifting centre. It is argued that second modernity cannot be discussed in isolation from developments in the non-European world that have given rise to the concept of multiple modernities.
Title: A note on the existence of Berge and Berge-Nash equilibria
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: -well-posed games; Berge equilibrium; Nash equilibrium; fixed point
KeyWords Plus: THEOREMS
Abstract: This paper deals with the problem of existence of Berge and Berge-Nash equilibria. Abalo and Kostreva have proved existence theorems of Berge and Berge-Nash equilibria for S-equi-well-posed and (S, a)equi-well-posed games, namely, Theorems 3.2-3.3 [Abalo, K.Y., Kostreva, M.M., 1996. Fixed Points, Nash Games and their Organization. Topological Methods in Nonlinear Analysis 8, 205-215]. In this paper we show that the assumptions of these theorems are actually not sufficient for the existence of Berge equilibrium. We then propose a new version of these theorems. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
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Cited Reference Count: 12
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Publisher Address: PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
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DOI: 10.1016/j.mathsocsci.2007.07.004
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Source Item Page Count: 14
Subject Category: Mathematics, Interdisciplinary Applications; Social Sciences, Mathematical Methods
ISI Document Delivery No.: 275VQ

Record 176 of 198
Author(s): Vicknasingam, B (Vicknasingam, B.); Navaratnam, V (Navaratnam, V.)
Title: The use of rapid assessment methodology to compliment existing national assessment and surveillance data: A study among injecting drug users in Penang, Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: rapid assessment; surveillance; injecting drug use; Malaysia
Abstract: The study explores how data collated from rapid assessment can enhance those produced by national level surveillance systems, in this case the national drug information (NADI) system in Malaysia. Qualitative data were collected in keeping with internationally accepted guidance on rapid assessment methods in the field of substance use. An inductive research strategy was employed. The rapid assessment produced multiple data on local drug use practices and how these were influenced by the contexts of use. The assessment points to the importance of collecting data not only on patterns of drug use but also on the health and social consequences of drug use. We suggest that the current national drug information system places greater emphasis on behavioural and health-related variables in order to
better understand the potential relationships between drug use and health-related risk, including HIV/AIDS. (C) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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**Source Item Page Count:** 4

**Subject Category:** Substance Abuse

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 274UV

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**Record 177 of 198**

**Author(s):** Rusli, BN (Rusli, Bin Nordin); Edimansyah, BA (Edimansyah, Bin Abdin); Naing, L (Naing, Lin)

**Title:** Working conditions, self-perceived stress, anxiety, depression and quality of life: A structural equation modelling approach

**Source:** BMC PUBLIC HEALTH, 8: Art. No. 48 FEB 6 2008

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**KeyWords Plus:** CONTROL-SUPPORT MODEL; CHRONIC JOB INSECURITY; SOCIAL SUPPORT; WHITEHALL II; FOLLOW-UP; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS; DECISION LATITUDE; CIVIL-SERVANTS; UNITED-STATES

**Abstract:** Background: The relationships between working conditions [job demand, job control and social support]; stress, anxiety, and depression; and perceived quality of life factors [physical health, psychological wellbeing, social relationships and environmental conditions] were assessed using a sample of 698 male automotive assembly workers in Malaysia.

Methods: The validated Malay version of the Job Content Questionnaire (JCQ), Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS) and the World Health Organization Quality of Life-Brief (WHOQOL-BREF) were used. A structural equation modelling (SEM) analysis was applied to test the structural relationships of the model using AMOS version 6.0, with the maximum likelihood ratio as the method of estimation.

Results: The results of the SEM supported the hypothesized structural model (chi(2) = 22.801, df = 19, p = 0.246). The final model shows that social support (JCQ) was directly related to all 4 factors of the WHOQOL-BREF and inversely related to depression and stress (DASS). Job demand (JCQ) was directly related to stress (DASS) and inversely related to the environmental conditions (WHOQOL-BREF). Job control (JCQ) was directly related to social relationships (WHOQOL-BREF). Stress (DASS) was directly related to anxiety and depression (DASS) and inversely related to physical health, environment conditions and social relationships (WHOQOL-BREF). Anxiety (DASS) was directly related to depression (DASS) and inversely related to physical health (WHOQOL-BREF). Depression (DASS) was inversely related to the psychological wellbeing (WHOQOL-BREF). Finally, stress, anxiety and depression (DASS) mediate the relationships between job demand and social support (JCQ) to the 4 factors of WHOQOL-BREF.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that higher social support increases the self-reported quality of life of these workers. Higher job control increases the social relationships, whilst higher job demand increases the self-perceived stress and decreases the self-perceived quality of life related to environmental factors.
The mediating role of depression, anxiety and stress on the relationship between working conditions and perceived quality of life in automotive workers should be taken into account in managing stress amongst these workers.


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**Record 178 of 198**

**Author(s):** Cole, P (Cole, Peter); Hara, Y (Hara, Yurie); Yap, NT (Yap, Ngee Thai)

**Title:** Auxiliary fronting in Peranakan Javanese

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**Document Type:** Article

**Abstract:** Peranakan Javanese (PNJ) is a relatively undescribed variety of Javanese spoken primarily by ethnic Chinese native speakers of Javanese in the city of Semarang in Central Java (Indonesia). PNJ makes a structural distinction between auxiliaries and main verbs. Auxiliaries are unique in that they undergo optional head movement to C. Not only do single auxiliaries move to C, as in familiar languages, but sequences of two or three auxiliaries can move to C as well. Significantly, the order of the moved auxiliaries is always the same as the order in their unmoved position. The distribution of auxiliaries in PNJ is predicted if a 'tucking in' (Richards 1997) analysis of head movement similar to that of Collins (2002) is adopted. The PNJ facts are of special interest not only because they are an example of an additional language/construction that shows the distribution expected on the basis of 'tucking in', but also because PNJ provides evidence that helps to distinguish between a HEAD MOVEMENT analysis and the 'standard' version of the RFMANT MOVEMENT analysis, in which adverbs occupy fixed positions in the clause. It is quite difficult to distinguish between these approaches empirically, so the PNJ auxiliary facts are important in this regard.

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Behavioral drug and HIV risk reduction counseling (BDRC) with abstinence-contingent take-home buprenorphine: A pilot randomized clinical trial

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Author Keywords: buprenorphine treatment; drug counseling; HIV risk reduction counseling

KeyWords Plus: INTERIM METHADONE-MAINTENANCE; OPIOID DEPENDENCE; SUBSTANCE-ABUSE; PROGRAM

Abstract: This pilot randomized clinical trial evaluated whether the efficacy of office-based buprenorphine maintenance treatment (BMT), provided with limited counseling or oversight of medication adherence is improved by the addition of individual drug counseling and abstinence-contingent take-home doses of buprenorphine. After a 2-week buprenorphine and stabilization period, heroin dependent individuals (n = 24) in Muar, Malaysia were randomly assigned to Standard Services BMT (physician administered advice and support, and weekly, non-contingent medication pick-up) or Enhanced Services (nurse-delivered manual-guided behavioral drug and HIV risk reduction counseling (BDRC) and abstinence-contingent take-home buprenorphine (ACB), 7 day supply maximum). Outcomes included retention, proportion of opioid-negative urine tests, self-reported drug use, and self-reported HIV risk behaviors. 12/12 (100%) of Enhanced Services and 11/12 (92%) of Standard Services participants completed the entire protocol. The proportion of opioid-negative urine tests increased significantly over time for both groups (p < 0.001), and the reductions were significantly greater in the Enhanced Services group (p < 0.05); Enhanced Services group achieved higher overall proportions of opiate negative urine toxicology tests (87% vs. 69%, p = 0.04) and longer periods of consecutive abstinence from opiates (10.3 weeks vs. 7.8 weeks, p = 0.154). Both groups significantly reduced HIV risk behaviors during treatment (p < 0.05), but the difference between Enhanced and Standard Services (26% vs. 17% reductions from the baseline levels, respectively) was not statistically significant (p = 0.9). Manual-guided behavioral drug and HIV risk reduction counseling and abstinence-contingent take-home buprenorphine appear promising for adding to the efficacy of office-based BMT provided with limited drug counseling and medication oversight. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Reprint Address: Chawarski, MC, Yale Univ, Sch Med, Dept Psychiat, CMHC SAC, Suite S206,34 Park
Procedural democracy, participatory democracy and regional networking: the multi-terrain struggle for democracy in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia experienced rapid economic growth during the 1980s and early 1990s largely because of the emergence of the developmental state, which successfully adapted itself to the thrust of neo-liberal globalization by adopting economic liberalization, deregulation and privatization policies. However, the role of the developmental state was attacked and rolled back in the wake of the 1997-1998 regional financial crisis. Meanwhile, as a result of growth prior to the financial meltdown, a considerable political ferment occurred due to the consolidation of the middle-classes. Consequently, in spite of state curbs and controls, democratic politics had (re)emerged prior to, as well as following, the 1997-1998 crisis. This article traces the rise and evolution of the NGOs and consolidation of civil society in four Southeast Asian countries, namely, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. Central to the discussion is the extent to which the civil society organizations promoted a deepening of democracy and more equitable development. The analysis distinguishes between procedural democracy, perhaps best characterized by electoralism, and participatory democracy, which stresses that the everyday rights, interests, perspectives and involvement of civil society at large must be taken into consideration by the powers-that-be, in between elections. Although much progress has occurred in the realm of procedural democracy, that democratization is not meaningful if it is not accompanied by participatory democracy. A final section investigates how NGOs in Southeast Asia and beyond have been networking with one another transnationally, in order to further that democratization. Put simply, the struggle for democratization especially in this era of globalism, also characterized by US unilateralism and Bush's war against terrorism, must be multi-terrain and regional in scope.

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The impacts of leadership style and best practices on company performances: Empirical evidence from business firms in Malaysia

Author(s): Idris, F (Idris, Fazli); Ali, KAM (Ali, Khairul Anuar Mohd)

Title: The impacts of leadership style and best practices on company performances: Empirical evidence from business firms in Malaysia


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Author Keywords: organisational capabilities; transformational leadership; best practice management; quality management; financial performance; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE; QUALITY MANAGEMENT; TQM

Abstract: Many of the organisations competing in the fast-changing business environment are in a constant search for a robust strategy to help survive the new global economic order, making achieving improved performance continuously imperative. The ability to change and adapt to the new business rules demand that organisations acquire critical capabilities. This means the foci of organisational capabilities must hinge on the ability to direct resources on learning leadership style that could drive performance. Leadership capability in the form of transformational style combined with the best practice capability is the key determinants to organisational success. This paper conceptualises these variables and tests their structural linkages to company performance. The findings show that transformational leadership is significantly related to financial performance, and best practice management has mediated their relationship. The study implies that an effective management approach is the one that nurtures organisational change, and which emphasises key aspects of future-oriented elements transformational leadership and internalising best practice. The ability to weld these capabilities into the organisation's change effort proves a highly effective means to progress to world-class standard.


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Subject Category: Management
Several empirical studies have proved that better organisational learning induces higher organisational performance. However, none of them addressed the issue of organisational learning process simultaneously in several countries. In our contribution, we aim to test differences in the way companies learn in Slovenia, Croatia, and Malaysia. We used the OLIMP questionnaire, a measurement instrument developed and tested by [Dimovski, V. (1994), Organisational learning and competitive advantage. PhD Thesis, Cleveland, Ohio; Dimovski, V., & Skerlavaj, M. (2005). Performance effects of organisational learning in a transitional economy. Problems and Perspectives a? Management 3(4), 56-67]. It employs three measurement variables (information acquisition, information interpretation, and behavioural and cognitive changes) as well as 38 items (presented in the paper) to measure the organisational learning construct. In autumn 2005 data from 203 Slovenian, 202 Croatian and 300 Malaysian companies were gathered. The results indicate that companies in all three countries under scrutiny are closest in terms of behavioural and cognitive changes, meaning that globalisation and other challenges of the modern business environment demand all of them to change and adapt quickly. However, the ways they are coping with these challenges are different. There are more similarities than dissimilarities between Slovenia and Croatia, while this is not the case when comparing both countries to Malaysia. When acquiring information, Slovenian and Croatian companies rely more on internal sources (own employees, past decisions, etc.), while Malaysian companies tend to rely more on external sources and more often have employees dedicated to searching for external information. When trying to interpret the information acquired, Slovenian and Croatian companies rely more on personal contacts, informal team meetings and believe that information given to subordinates must be simple and concise, while Malaysian companies tend to use more formal collective decision-making and written communication to understand the meaning of information. (c) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension in Malaysia: A national study of 16,440 subjects

Study design: A cross-sectional study was conducted in all states of Malaysia to determine the prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension. A stratified two-stage cluster sampling design with proportional allocation was used.

Methods: Trained nurses obtained two blood pressure measurements from each subject. Hypertension was defined as mean systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure >90 mmHg, or a self-reported diagnosis of hypertension and taking antihypertensive medication. All data were analysed using Stata 9.2 software and took the complex survey design into account. A two-sided P-value of <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: The overall prevalence of hypertension for subjects aged >= 15 years was 27.8% (95% confidence interval (CI) 26.9-28.8). The prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in males (29.6%, 95% CI 28.3-31.0) compared with females (26.0%, 95% CI 25.0-27.1). Multivariate logistic regression showed that the odds of having hypertension increased with increasing age, in males, in subjects with a family history of hypertension, with increasing body mass index, in non-smokers and with decreasing levels of education. Only 34.6% of the subjects with hypertension were aware of their hypertensive status, and 32.4 were taking anti hypertensive medication. Amongst the latter group, only 26.8% had their blood pressure under control. The prevalence of hypertension amongst those aged >= 30 years has increased from 32.9% in 1996 to 40.5% in 2004.

Conclusion: In Malaysia, the prevalence of hypertension is high, but levels of awareness, treatment and control are low. There is an urgent need for a comprehensive integrated population-based intervention programme to ameliorate the growing problem of hypertension in Malaysians. (c) 2007 The Royal Institute of Public Health. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to explore the determinants of users' adoption momentum of e-banking in Malaysia. Design/methodology/approach - A questionnaire with four-point Likert scale is applied to 324 usable responses. Ten attributes are tested, namely convenience of usage, accessibility, features availability, bank management and image, security, privacy, design, content, speed, and fees and charges. Findings - Results indicate that all elements for ten identified factors are significant with respect to the users' adoption of e-banking services. Privacy and security are the major sources of dissatisfaction, which have momentously impacted users' satisfaction. Meanwhile, accessibility, convenience, design, and content are sources of satisfaction. Besides, the speed, product features availability, and reasonable service fees and charges, as well as the bank's operations management factor are critical to the success of the e-banks. WAP, GPRS and 3G features from mobile devices are of no significance or influence in the adoption of e-banking services in this study. Results also reveal that privacy, security and convenience factors play an important role in determining the users' acceptance of e-banking services with respect to different segmentation of age group, education level and income level. Research limitations/implications - The use of convenience sampling in this study weakens research objectivity. This study excludes the voice of non-users and non-users' views should be taken into account in future study. Practical implications - The results are expected to provide a practical contribution in the area of retail banking and in understanding consumer behavior in the Malaysian business-to-business financial services industry. Originality/value - This paper is the extension of an earlier study by Suganthi et X which identified seven factors affecting the adoption of internet banking, with 17 elements. This study examines a wider scope of factors that consist of ten attributes with 78 elements based on the extant literature.
Abstract: Hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) is very common among workers operating power tools and performing similar work for extended period of time. Grass trimming involves the use of motorized cutter spinning at high speed, resulting in high levels of hand-arm vibration (HAV) among the machine operators. In this study the influence of handle-hand interaction of a grass trimming machine (GTM) is evaluated based on different hand positions of operator during operation. Besides, several operating parameters (length of nylon cutting thread, engine speed and sway angle) are investigated in terms of HAV. Three handle-hand positions (HHPs) are studied that are generally adopted by the GTM operators during their work. Data are analyzed via orthogonal array, main effect, signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio, and analysis of variance to determine the appropriate operating parameter levels and HHP to minimize HAV. HHPs and operating parameters under investigation are found to be influential in controlling HAV generation during grass trimming operation. Experiments are carried out for measuring hand vibration using a tri-axial accelerometer conforming the effectiveness of this approach. It is shown that among the three HHPs considered in this study, optimum result in terms of HAV is 2.42 m/s(2). Moreover results show that 170mm length of nylon thread, 3000+400rpm of engine speed and 45 degrees of sway angle combination results in minimum HAV (HARM) of magnitude 2.42 M/s(2). Through this study not only the optimal operating parameter levels for GTM are obtained, but also the main process parameters that affect the HAV are determined. The optimum HAV obtained through appropriate selection of HHP and operating parameters, significantly reduces the occurrence of HAVS among the grass trimmers.

Relevance to industry
The paper discusses the evaluation of HAV for GTM, which is widely used in Malaysia for grass trimming operation especially by the side of highways. A large number of workers are employed by the highways authority for this purpose. GTM used for this purpose should have as low HAV as possible so as to avoid damage in terms of HAVS. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Aim To examine the association of socio-economic position (education, income and employment status) with cigarette consumption, intention to quit and self-efficacy to quit among male smokers in Thailand and Malaysia. Design and setting The data were based on a survey of adult smokers conducted in early 2005 in Thailand and Malaysia as part of the International Tobacco Control-South-East Asia (ITC-SEA) project. Participants A total of 1846 men in Thailand and 1906 men in Malaysia. Measurement Participants were asked questions on daily cigarette consumption, intention to quit and self-efficacy to quit in face-to-face interviews. Findings Analyses were based on multivariate regression models that adjusted for all three socio-economic indicators. In Thailand, higher level of education was associated strongly with not having self-efficacy, associated weakly with having an intention to quit and was not associated with cigarette consumption. Higher income was associated strongly with having self-efficacy, associated weakly with high cigarette consumption and was not associated with having an intention to quit. Being employed was associated strongly with having an intention to quit and was not associated with cigarette consumption or self-efficacy. In Malaysia, higher level of education was not associated with any of the outcomes. Higher income was associated strongly with having self-efficacy, and was not associated with the other outcomes. Being employed was associated moderately with higher cigarette consumption and was not associated with the other outcomes. Conclusion Socio-economic and cultural conditions, as well as tobacco control policies and tobacco industry activities, shape the determinants of smoking behaviour and beliefs. Existing knowledge from high-income countries about disparities in smoking should not be generalized readily to other countries.

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Levels and correlates of awareness of tobacco promotional activities among adult smokers in Malaysia and Thailand: findings from the International Tobacco Control Southeast Asia (ITC-SEA) Survey

Aim: To examine the impact of tobacco advertising policy on adult smokers' awareness of tobacco promotion in two developing countries-Malaysia and Thailand.

Methods: Data from 2004 Malaysian and 2000 Thai adult smokers who participated in the baseline wave of the International Tobacco Control Southeast Asia survey (ITC-SEA). Respondents were asked in a face-to-face interview conducted between January and March 2005 to indicate their levels of awareness of tobacco advertising and promotional activities in the last six months.

Results: Unprompted awareness of any tobacco marketing activities was very low in Thailand (20%) but significantly higher in Malaysia (53%; OR=5.6, 95% CI: 3.5 to 8.9, p < 0.001). When prompted about specific locations, Thai adult smokers reported very low recall of tobacco advertising where it was banned, being highest around point of sale, particularly street vendors (7.5%). In contrast, Malaysian adult smokers reported significantly higher levels of awareness of tobacco advertising in all locations (range=17.7% noticing in disco lounges to 59.3% on posters) including where they are notionally banned (for example, billboards).

Conclusions: These findings demonstrate that comprehensive tobacco advertising legislation when well implemented can lead to dramatic decline in awareness of tobacco promotion, thus supporting strong implementation of Article 13 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.
This article investigated the influences of structural breaks on the fractionally integrated time-varying volatility model in the Malaysian stock markets which included the Kuala Lumpur composite index and four major sectoral indices. A fractionally integrated time-varying volatility model combined with sudden changes is developed to study the possibility of structural change in the empirical data sets. Our empirical results showed substantial reduction in fractional differencing parameters after the inclusion of structural change during the Asian financial and currency crises. Moreover, the fractionally integrated model with sudden change in volatility performed better in the estimation and specification evaluations. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Title: Time-varying volatility in Malaysian stock exchange: An empirical study using multiple-volatility-shift fractionally integrated model
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Author Keywords: fractionally integrated; time-varying volatility; structural change; financial time series
KeyWords Plus: AUTOREGRESSIVE CONDITIONAL HETEROSKEDASTICITY; LONG-MEMORY; EMERGING MARKETS; UNIT-ROOT; TREND; RETURNS; TESTS; REGIME; PRICES; BREAKS
Abstract: This article investigated the influences of structural breaks on the fractionally integrated time-varying volatility model in the Malaysian stock markets which included the Kuala Lumpur composite index and four major sectoral indices. A fractionally integrated time-varying volatility model combined with sudden changes is developed to study the possibility of structural change in the empirical data sets. Our empirical results showed substantial reduction in fractional differencing parameters after the inclusion of structural change during the Asian financial and currency crises. Moreover, the fractionally integrated model with sudden change in volatility performed better in the estimation and specification evaluations. (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Korean unification: How painful and how costly?

Unification between two countries is not a purely economic phenomenon but a multidimensional phenomenon. We evaluate the prospects of unification between South Korea and North Korea from a multidimensional perspective encompassing the political, social, economic and technological dimensions. To do so, we use the Global Dimension of Regional Integration model developed by [Ruiz, M. A. (2004). The Global Dimension of Regional Integration Model (GDRI-Model), FEA 2004-7. Faculty of Economics and Administration (FEA) Working Papers. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: University of Malaya]. Our main finding is a wide and growing gap between the two Koreas in terms of political, social, economic and technological development as well as overall development. This suggests that inter-Korean unification is likely to be a costly and disruptive process. (C) 2007 Society for Policy Modeling. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Abstract: Depression, anxiety and stress have been recognized as important mental outcome measures in stressful working settings. The present study explores the prevalence of self-perceived depression, anxiety and stress; and their relationships with psychosocial job factors. A cross-sectional study involving 728 male automotive assembly workers was conducted in two major automotive assembly plants in Malaysia using the validated Malay versions of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS) and Job Content Questionnaire (JCQ). Based on the DASS cut-off of >= 78 percentile scores, the prevalence of self-perceived depression, anxiety and stress was 35.4%, 47.2% and 31.1%, respectively. Four (0.5%), 29 (4.0%) and 2 (0.3%) workers, respectively, reported extremely severe self-perceived depression, anxiety and stress. Multiple linear regression analyses, controlling for age, education, salary, duration of work and marital status, revealed that psychological job demand, job insecurity and hazardous condition were positively associated with DASS-Depression, DASS-Anxiety and DASS-Stress; supervisor support was inversely associated with DASS-Depression and DASS-Stress. We suggest that reducing psychological job demand, job insecurity and hazardous condition factors may improve the self-perceived depression, anxiety and stress in male automotive assembly workers. Supervisor support is protective for self-perceived depression and stress.
Abstract: The EU claims that its free trade agreements with regional organisations of developing countries can promote the respective regions’ integration into the world economy. Taking as case studies EU negotiations with the Southern African Development Community and Mercosur, the paper argues that the EU and its partners have different conceptions of integration into the world economy. For the EU the latter simply means multilateral trade liberalisation under the WTO, while, for its partners, it involves increasing industrial production and exports of manufactured products. If the latter notion is accepted, an FTA with the EU should increase European foreign direct investment into the region or at least increase their trade surpluses, thus increasing the resources available for support of local firms. The paper argues that an FTA with the EU will not be likely to produce these results; thus the FTA will simply be an instrument to promote market access for EU firms.

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Abstract: This study explores the sustainability of the balancing item in Asian economies.
conventional unit root tests (includes panel tests) illustrate that the results are rather inconclusive.
However, the results from the series-specific panel unit root test consistently illustrate that five of the
countries (Singapore, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea and Malaysia) balancing item is on the sustainable
path. For other remaining eight countries (Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the
Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand), there is evidence that her balancing item of balance of payments
accounts is unsustainable.

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Title: Comparing the input, output, and validation maps for several models of land change
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RICA; NETHERLANDS; PATTERN; EXTRAPOLATIONS; MADAGASCAR; SIMULATION; EXPANSION
Abstract: This paper applies methods of multiple resolution map comparison to quantify characteristics
for 13 applications of 9 different popular peer-reviewed land change models. Each modeling application
simulates change of land categories in raster maps from an initial time to a subsequent time. For each
modeling application, the statistical methods compare: (1) a reference map of the initial time, (2) a
reference map of the subsequent time, and (3) a prediction map of the subsequent time. The three
possible two-map comparisons for each application characterize: (1) the dynamics of the landscape, (2)
the behavior of the model, and (3) the accuracy of the prediction. The three-map comparison for each
application specifies the amount of the prediction's accuracy that is attributable to land persistence versus
land change. Results show that the amount of error is larger than the amount of correctly predicted
change for 12 of the 13 applications at the resolution of the raw data. The applications are summarized
and compared using two statistics: the null resolution and the figure of merit. According to the figure of
merit, the more accurate applications are the ones where the amount of observed net change in the
reference maps is larger. This paper facilitates communication among land change modelers, because it illustrates the range of results for a variety of models using scientifically rigorous, generally applicable, and intellectually accessible statistical techniques.


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Abstract: This paper is about the design and implementation of techniques and strategies to improve end user behavior in the utilization of passwords within a formal setting. The researchers were requested to investigate the issues inherent in the password management and utilization procedure within the client organization and thereby improve end user behavior in utilization of passwords within the organization. The researchers completed an action research study and successfully implemented a training program to...
improve system users' behavior related to passwords. They used a unique approach by designing training for creating passwords to fit with theories pertaining to human memory. In addition, the researchers also created and delivered security awareness training. The end users of the target information systems reported that after training they were able to use strong passwords (a strong password in our organization is one that has 15 characters with at least two numbers and one symbol) without writing them down. Requests to the help desk for password resets decreased. Users also reported that they are much more aware of security threats.

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Title: Fluid compliance among patients having haemodialysis: can an educational programme make a difference?


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Author Keywords: compliance; fluid restriction; nursing; patient teaching; programme; quasi-experimental design; renal dialysis; weight gain

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Abstract: Aim. This paper is a report of a study to examine the effectiveness of a patient education programme on fluid compliance as assessed by interdialytic weight gain, mean predialysis blood pressure and rate of fluid adherence.

Background. Patients with end stage renal disease who receive haemodialysis are often non-compliant with their treatment regime, especially adherence to fluid restrictions. Method. An exploratory study was conducted in 2004-05 using a quasi-experimental, single group design to examine the effectiveness of patient education on fluid compliance in a dialysis centre located in a major teaching hospital in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Twenty-six patients with an interdialytic weight gain of greater than 2.5 kg were identified as non-compliant and recruited to the study. The intervention was carried out over a 2-month period and included teaching and weekly reinforcement about diet, fluids and control of weight gain.

Findings. Patients' mean interdialytic weight gain decreased following the educational intervention from
2.64 kg to 2.21 kg (P < 0.05) and adherence to fluid restrictions increased from 47% to 71% following the intervention. Predialysis mean blood pressure did not improve following the intervention, although the maximum recording for predialysis systolic pressure dropped from 220 mmHg to 161 mmHg. Whilst no statistically significant associations were detected between interdialytic weight gain and age, educational level, marital status or employment status, women demonstrated a greater decrease in mean interdialytic weight gain than men.

Conclusion. Nephrology nurses often have long-term relationships with their patients and are ideally placed to provide ongoing education and encouragement, especially for those experiencing difficulties in adhering to fluid and dietary restrictions.

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Author Keywords: display rules; emotion; expression; individualism-collectivism; cultural norms

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Abstract: Despite the importance of the concept of cultural display rules in explaining cultural differences in emotional expression and despite the fact that it has been more than 30 years since this concept was coined, there is yet to be a study that surveys display rules across a wide range of cultures. This article reports such a study. More than 5,000 respondents in 32 countries completed the Display Rule Assessment Inventory. The authors examined five hypotheses concerning the relationship between display rules and individualism-collectivism (IC). The findings indicated the existence of several universal effects, including greater expression toward in-groups versus out-groups, and an overall regulation effect. Individualistic and collectivistic cultures differed on overall expressivity endorsement and in norms concerning specific emotions in in-group and out-group situations.


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Author(s): Quek, KF (Quek, Kia Fatt); Sallam, AA (Sallam, Atiya Abdul); Ng, CH (Ng, Chai Heng); Chua,
Introduction. Sexual problems are common in the general population. Studies have shown that most of these sexual problems are related to their social lives, medical illnesses, and psychological status. Among the sexual problems in men, premature ejaculation (PE) is one of the most frequent, yet it is the least well-understood of the sexual dysfunctions of men.

Aim. To determine the prevalence of sexual problem particularly PE and erectile dysfunction (ED) among people living in urban areas and to investigate the characteristics associated with these sexual problems in a Malaysian population.

Main Outcome Measure. The PE which is defined as an intravaginal ejaculation latency time less than 2 minutes was assessed in the ED and non-ED group.

Methods. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale is used as a measure of the psychological status [30]. The ED status was assessed using the International Index of Erectile Function questionnaire.

Results. The prevalence of self-reported sexual problems for ED and PE were 41.6% and 22.3%, respectively. In those subjects with ED, 33.5% reported to have PE. Of the total of 430 subjects, anxiety was present in 8.1%, while depression was 5.3%. The prevalence of PE accounted for 25% anxiety and 14.6% for depression respectively in the population. EDs were associated with diabetes and hypertension (OR [95% CI]: 5.33 [2.33, 10.16], 3.40 [1.76, 6.57], P < 0.05), respectively, while factors associated with PE were anxiety and depression (OR [95% CI]: 1.29 [0.68, 2.45], 1.39 [0.69, 2.78]), respectively.

Conclusion. Prevalence of ED is associated with medical symptoms such as diabetes and hypertension and a rise in the prevalence of age while psychological distress such as anxiety and depression also contribute to a higher PE rate.