Record 1 of 193

Author(s): Momtaz, YA (Momtaz, Yadollah Abolfathi); Ibrahim, R (Ibrahim, Rahimah); Hamid, TA (Hamid, Tengku Aizan); Yahaya, N (Yahaya, Nurizan)

Title: MEDIATING EFFECTS OF SOCIAL AND PERSONAL RELIGIOSITY ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING OF WIDOWED ELDERLY PEOPLE


Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: WOMENS HEALTH; LATER LIFE; WIDOWHOOD; MORTALITY; VALIDITY; IMPACT; CARE; RESILIENCE; ADJUSTMENT; DEPRESSION

Abstract: Spousal death is one of the most stressful life events that seriously affects the psychological well being of widowed. This study examined the mediating effects of social and personal religiosity on the psychological well being of widowed elderly people. The sample for this study was comprised of 1367 widowed and married elderly Muslims from Malaysia. Psychological well being, religiosity, and physical health were measured using WHO-5 Well being Index, Intrinsic Extrinsic religiosity scale, and a checklist of 16 physical health problems, respectively. Data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version-13). As expected, bivariate correlation analysis revealed that widowhood is statistically and negatively associated with psychological well being. Results of multiple hierarchical regression analyses and Sobel test showed that only the indirect effect of widowhood through personal religiosity was statistically significant (Sobel = -2.79, p < .01). Sobel test for social religiosity was not significant (Sobel = -1.54, p > .05). The results of this study confirmed earlier studies, which found that widowhood negatively affects psychological well being of elderly people. Overall, the findings show that the potential solace provided by religiosity can decrease the negative effects of widowhood on the psychological well being of widowed elderly people.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: OMEGA-J DEATH DYING
Risk behaviours among HIV positive injecting drug users in Myanmar: a case control study

Background: The severity of HIV/AIDS pandemic linked to injecting drug use is one of the most worrying medical and social problems throughout the world in recent years. Myanmar has one of the highest prevalence rates of HIV among the IDUs in the region.

Aim: The objective of the study was to determine the risk behaviours among HIV positive injecting drug users in Myanmar.

Methods: A non matched case control study was conducted among 217 respondents registered with a non governmental organization's harm reduction center. 78 HIV positive IDUs were used as cases and 139 non HIV positive IDUs as controls. The study was conducted between April-May 2009. Data was analysed using SPSS version 15 and the study was ethically conducted.

Results: Factors like age, marital status, age first used drugs, drug use expenditure, reason for drug use, age first used injection were found to be significant. Other risk factors found significantly associated with HIV among IDU were education (OR 2.3), location of respondent (OR 2.4) type of syringe first used (OR 5.1), sharing syringe at the first injection (OR 4.5) and failure of drug detoxification programme (OR 4.9). More HIV positive IDUs were returning used syringes in the centre (OR 3.3).

Conclusions: Prudent measures such as access to sterile syringes and continuous health education programmes among IDUs and their sexual partners are required to reduce high risk behaviours of IDUs in Myanmar.


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29-char Source Abbrev.: HARM REDUCT J

ISO Source Abbrev.: Harm Reduct. J.
Author(s): Goh, CS (Goh, Chun Sheng); Lee, KT (Lee, Keat Teong)
Title: Will biofuel projects in Southeast Asia become white elephants?
Source: ENERGY POLICY, 38 (8): 3847-3848 AUG 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Editorial Material
Author Keywords: Biofuel; Policies; Southeast Asia
Abstract: Southeast Asia’s attempt to join the global biofuel development has not been very successful, despite the large amount of subsidies and incentives allotted for biofuel projects. The outcome of these projects has failed to meet expectation due to overrated assumptions and shortsighted policies. Utilization of edible feedstock such as palm oil and sugar cane for biofuel has disrupted the fragile industry due to the fluctuations of feedstock prices. The appropriate research on jatropha to prove its economic and environmental feasibility as energy crop has not been performed. Biofuel development in Southeast Asia remains at an early stage of development and requires highly intensive monitoring and strict legal enforcement to ensure future success. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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29-char Source Abbrev.: ENERG POLICY
ISO Source Abbrev.: Energy Policy
Source Item Page Count: 2
Subject Category: Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies
ISI Document Delivery No.: 615EY

Record 4 of 193
Author(s): Saidur, R (Saidur, R.); Mahlia, TMI (Mahlia, T. M. I.)
Title: Energy, economic and environmental benefits of using high-efficiency motors to replace standard motors for the Malaysian industries
Source: ENERGY POLICY, 38 (8): 4617-4625 AUG 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: High-efficiency motors; Energy saving; Emission reductions
KeyWords Plus: ELECTRIC MOTORS; EMPIRICAL-ANALYSIS; SECTOR; SAVINGS; EMISSIONS; CHINA; COST
Abstract: Electric motors use major share (i.e. about 30-80% of total industrial energy consumption) of total industrial energy use around the world. Experiences from other countries show that government intervention in the form of regulations such as mandatory and voluntary approaches can save sizeable amount of energy along with the reduction in emissions associated with energy savings. This paper presents potential energy savings by introducing high-efficiency motors as a case study in Malaysian industrial sector. Emission reductions associated with the energy savings has been estimated and
presented as well. It was also estimated that a cumulative amount of 1940 and 892 GWh of energy can be saved for 20 and 120 kW motors, respectively, in Malaysia relative to BAU over the next 10 years. Similarly, a cumulative amount of USD 100 million and USD 60 million can be saved as utility bills for the same motor categories. It has been found that the payback period of different capacities of motors are less than a year. Based on results, it was found that 1789 million kg of CO2 emission can be avoided by replacing standard motors with high-efficiency motors. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies
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Record 5 of 193
Author(s): Hassan, Z (Hassan, Zaiton); Dollard, MF (Dollard, Maureen F.); Winefield, AH (Winefield, Anthony H.)
Title: Work-family conflict in East vs Western countries
Source: CROSS CULTURAL MANAGEMENT-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, 17 (1): 30-49 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Malaysia; Collectivism; Employee behaviour; Job satisfaction; Family life
KeyWords Plus: CROSS-CULTURAL TEST; JOB-SATISFACTION; MULTIPLE DIMENSIONS; EMPLOYED PARENTS; TO-FAMILY; INTERFACE; OUTCOMES; MALAYSIA; MODEL; ANTECEDENTS
Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to advance the understanding of both directions of work-family conflict (WFC) work interference with family (WIF) and family interference with work (FIW) in an Eastern culture. Findings are compared with those of 14 other Western studies and the relationships among WIF, FIW and job, family, community and life satisfaction are explored.
Design/methodology/approach - This study is conducted in Malaysia, a country with Islam as the official religion. Data are obtained from 506 employees in three public and three private sector organizations. Questionnaires are distributed via human resource managers.
Findings - Results show that similar to Western studies, WIF scores are higher than FIW scores. Malaysians are significantly lower on WIF than Westerners. Nevertheless, Malaysians score significantly higher on FIW than all Western samples. Within the Malaysian sample, FM also has a stronger negative relationship with all facets of satisfaction and WIF has a positive relationship with family satisfaction.
Research limitations/implications - Cross-sectional data are presented which could result in common method bias.
Practical implications - Organizations can assist in minimizing WIF and FIW by providing family-friendly policies and parenting related programmes. The importance of family in an individual's life in Eastern cultures is different than in Western cultures. Therefore multi-national companies operating in Eastern settings would be well-advised to take cultural aspects such as collectivism into consideration.
Originality/value - The study provides insights into Eastern experiences of WIF and FIW compared with Western experiences. The study expands previous studies by measuring both directions of WFC and employing a heterogeneous sample (e.g. not just female, those married, those with children).


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Record 6 of 193

Author(s): Malek, MDA (Malek, Mohd Dahlan A.); Mearns, K (Mearns, Kathryn); Flin, R (Flin, Rhona)

Title: Stress and psychological well-being in UK and Malaysian fire fighters

Source: CROSS CULTURAL MANAGEMENT-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, 17 (1): 50-61 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Job satisfaction; Occupational psychology; Stress; Fire services; Malaysia; United Kingdom

KeyWords Plus: WORK; FIREFIGHTERS

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship among sources of stress, coping strategy, job satisfaction and psychological well-being and to examine the roles of coping behaviour as the moderator variable.

Design/methodology/approach - The study uses a questionnaire survey and area sampling design, with responses of 617 Malaysian fire fighters and 436 UK fire fighters. The questionnaire comprises: the Sources of Occupational Stress in Fire Fighters & Paramedics scale, the Coping Response of Rescue Workers and the Job Satisfaction Scale. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis is used to examine the moderating effect of coping behaviour on job satisfaction and psychological well-being.

Findings - It is found that the sources of occupational stress have significant negative correlations with job satisfaction and psychological well-being. The results of the regression analysis indicates that overall coping behaviour has a significant influence on overall job satisfaction for UK fire fighters but not for Malaysian fire fighters. However, overall coping behaviour has a significant effect as a moderating variable between sources of stress and psychological health for Malaysian fire fighters.

Practical implications - The results suggest that training that focuses on psychological aspects (stress management, coping strategies, etc.), and the use of counsellors should be highlighted. It is suggested that the Malaysian Fire Brigade should establish a Counselling Unit, to deal with psychological problems faced by the fire fighters.

Originality/value - This study shows how theories originating in developed countries (USA and Canada) can help explain the psychological health of the fire fighters in a developing country (Malaysia). The analysis of statistical results led to the development of a model to interpret the factors influencing
psychological health in Malaysian and UK fire fighters. Beside that, the evidence from the study also highlighted that factors such as culture may influence the ways employees cope up with the situations.

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**Cited Reference Count:** 29

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**Author(s):** Taya, SL (Taya, Shamsuddin L.)

**Title:** Political Legal Perspective: Evaluating Human Rights in Malaysia

**Source:** ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 38 (3): 485-504 2010

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** human rights; political rights; civil rights; religious rights; democracy and ethnic harmony

**Abstract:** This study examines and analyses human rights issues in Malaysia. Its approach is primarily an eclectic, by concentrating on the strengths and weaknesses of the human rights regime as practiced by Malaysia. This paper is divided into three parts. The first part looks at the six fundamentals of human rights that include: Respect for the integrity of the person; respect for civil liberties; and respect for political rights, more specifically, the rights of citizens in Malaysia to change their government. The second part looks at the Malaysian government's attitude regarding international and non-governmental investigation of alleged violations of human rights, such as discrimination based on religion, race, gender, disability, language or social status. The last part looks at worker's rights. The data for this analysis comes from primary and secondary sources, namely newspapers, the Internet, books, magazines and journals. The study found that the records of human rights in Malaysia is relatively good when compared to some of her ASEAN neighbours. For instance, Malaysian experience demonstrates that parliamentary democracy has been well-maintained in that elections have been held regularly ever since independence in 1957. Indeed, Malaysia enjoys one of the fastest-growing economies and is one of the 'Asian small tigers.' It may have occasional political and religious arrests of some opposition leaders, but physical force is not exerted against opponents, in contrast to what Ferdinand E. Marcos did and what Gloria M. Arroyo has been doing in the Philippines at the time of this writing. Furthermore, there is nothing that resembles the violence that frequently erupts in the Philippines, Thailand and the continuing oppression in Myanmar committed by the military government against its people.

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Meeting linguistic challenges in the science classroom: pre-service ESL teachers' strategies

This study explores the perceptions and challenges of Malaysian pre-service teachers teaching science in a second language. A qualitative case study method was used with multiple sources of data to provide insights into the challenges that a group of pre-service teachers faced during their teaching practicum. The pre-service teachers had to overcome various challenges that arose due to factors such as lack of competency in the medium of instruction and the students' varying levels of language ability. In addressing the challenges faced, they employed various strategies, including code switching and mixing, teacher-student collaboration, rephrasing and re-emphasizing, the use of instructional aids, and the use of analogies. The evidence presented in this study suggests that attention should be given to addressing the English language policy in the science teacher education programme.

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Cited Reference Count: 34

Times Cited: 0

Record 9 of 193
In this paper an analysis of energy use and energy conservation in the Malaysian rubber producing industries is presented. It has been found that rubber industries consume a substantial amount of energy. Excessive use of energy is usually associated with many industrial plants worldwide, and rubber plants are no exception. This study is based on the realization that enormous potential exists for cost-effective improvements in the existing energy-consuming equipment. Through the method of a walkthrough energy audit, power rating, operation time of energy-consuming equipment/machineries and power factor were collected. The data were then analyzed to investigate the breakdown of end-use equipment/machineries energy use. The results of the energy audit in the Malaysian rubber and rubber producing industries showed that the electric motor accounts for a major fraction of total energy consumption followed by pumps, heaters, cooling systems and lighting. Since the electric motor takes up a substantial amount of the total energy used in rubber industries, energy-savings strategies such as the use of high efficient motors, and variable speed drive (VSD) have been used to reduce energy consumption of motors used in rubber industries. Energy-savings strategies for compressed-air systems, boilers, and chillers have also been applied to estimate energy and cost savings. It has been found that significant amount of energy and utility bills can be saved along with the reduction of emission by applying the foretold strategies for energy using machineries in the rubber industries (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Abstract: In this paper, we examine the mean reverting behaviour of fiscal deficit by analysing the fiscal position of 24 developing countries. Using annual data over the period 1970-2003 and the series-specific panel unit root test developed by Breuer et al. (Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 64 (2002), pp. 527-546), we found the budget process for most developing countries fails to satisfy the strong-form sustainability condition. Further investigation shows the budget process for a majority of the countries is on a sustainable path (weak form) when a one-time, structural break is allowed in the model. Therefore, our empirical results suggest that the budget process in most of the sample countries is in accordance with the intertemporal budget constraint.

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ISI Document Delivery No.: 611HG

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Record 11 of 193

Author(s): Khoon, CC (Khoon, Chan Chee)

Title: Re-inventing the Welfarist State? The Malaysian Health System in Transition

Source: JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ASIA, 40 (3): 444-465 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Healthcare; privatisation; welfarist state; welfare state; Malaysia; political economy

KeyWords Plus: CARE; HOSPITALS; MARKET; COSTS

Abstract: This paper begins with a theoretical perspective on privatisation which links it with systemic tendencies towards over-accumulation in the global capitalist economy. To analyse health system dynamics, the health system is conceptualised as an articulation of component sub-systems (provision, financing, treatment accessories, support services, research and product development, education and training, etc.). These sub-systems are increasingly brought within the circuit of capital, in the process re-configuring the fine structure of the system along with its built-in incentives and disincentives which interactively modulate the system’s overall operating characteristics. The rest of the paper provides an update on the evolving role of the Malaysian state as provider, as financier, as investor and as regulator of the health system.

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Cited Reference Count: 42

Times Cited: 0

Publisher: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD

Publisher Address: 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXFORDSHIRE,
Author(s): Tan, RSK (Tan, Rachel Siew Kuang); Low, EL (Low, Ee-Ling)
Title: How different are the monophthongs of Malay speakers of Malaysian and Singapore English?
Source: ENGLISH WORLD-WIDE, 31 (2): 162-189 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Malaysian English; Singapore English; vowel quality; vowel duration
Abstract: Early works on Singapore and Malaysian English used to consider them as a single homogeneous entity based on their shared history as previous British colonies. However, since 1965, both Malaysia and Singapore have been independent from each other. It is interesting to investigate, some four decades post-independence, how different the English speech patterns of Malaysians and Singaporeans have become taking into account the different language planning policies undertaken by both countries. This paper compares one particular aspect of pronunciation, i.e. the vowel qualities and durations of both varieties. The formants of the vowels of the read speech of five male and five female speakers of Malaysian English (MaIE) are compared to an equivalent sample of speakers of Singapore English (SgE) in order to compare the vowel qualities between the two varieties. In particular, we compare the vowel quadrilateral space of MaIE in comparison with SgE. Vowel durations are also measured for vowels produced in citation forms only. It is found that SgE speakers did maintain some distinctions between the long/short vowel pairs in terms of duration while the MaIE speakers tended to conflate the long/short vowel pairs durationally.
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Publisher Address: PO BOX 36224, 1020 ME AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
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29-char Source Abbrev.: ENGL WORLD-WIDE
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Source Item Page Count: 28
Subject Category: Linguistics; Language & Linguistics
ISI Document Delivery No.: 611TK
Title: Maxillofacial injuries associated with intimate partner violence in women

Source: BMC PUBLIC HEALTH, 10: Art. No. 268 MAY 23 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; FACIAL INJURIES; HEALTH; VICTIMS; PREVALENCE; ATTITUDES; BARRIERS; MARKERS; PATTERN; ABUSE

Abstract: Background: The facial region has been the most common site of injury following violent episodes. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence and pattern of maxillofacial injuries associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) in women treated at a single facility in Malaysia.

Methods: A retrospective review of 242 hospital records of female IPV victims who were seen at the One-Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC) in Hospital Raja Perempuan Zainab II, Kelantan over a two-year period (January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2006) was performed. A structured form was used for data collection. Information regarding the anatomical sites of injuries, types of injuries, and mechanisms of assault were obtained.

Results: Most victims were married (85.1%), were injured by the husband (83.5%), and had at least one previous IPV episode (85.5%). Injury to the maxillofacial region was the most common (50.4%), followed by injury to the limbs (47.9%). In 122 cases of maxillofacial injuries, the middle of the face was most frequently affected (60.6%), either alone or in combination with the upper or lower third of the face. Injury to soft tissues (contusions, abrasions and lacerations) was the most common (87.7%).

Conclusions: This study indicates there is a high prevalence of maxillofacial injuries associated with IPV among women treated at the OSCC in Kelantan, Malaysia.

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Source Item Page Count: 6

Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

ISI Document Delivery No.: 611BB

Record 14 of 193

Author(s): Bene, C (Bene, Christophe); Lawton, R (Lawton, Rebecca); Allison, EH (Allison, Edward H.)

Title: “Trade Matters in the Fight Against Poverty”: Narratives, Perceptions, and (Lack of) Evidence in the Case of Fish Trade in Africa

Source: WORLD DEVELOPMENT, 38 (7): 933-954 JUL 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: food security; international fish trade; poverty reduction; small-scale fisheries; Africa
Abstract: Two opposing views exist in the literature on the potential role that international fish trade plays in economic development. While some claim that fish trade has a pro-poor effect, others denounce the negative effect of fish export on local populations food security and doubt its contributions to the macro-economy. In this paper, we explore this debate in sub-Saharan Africa. Our analysis did not find any evidence of direct negative impact of fish trade on food security; neither did it find evidence that international fish trade generates positive, pro-poor outcomes. This paper discusses the possible reasons for this apparent lack of development impact and highlights the unsupported assumptions underlying the current discourse about international fish trade. We suggest that, given lack of evidence for the development benefits of fish trade between Africa and developed countries, fisheries policy could consider support for regional (Africa-to-Africa) trade that meets the growing African demand for lower-value fish. Means of overcoming barriers to intra-African trade in fish are discussed. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Economics; Planning & Development

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Record 15 of 193

Author(s): Vajargah, KF (Vajargah, Kourosh Fathi); Jahani, S (Jahani, Sheida); Azadmanesh, N (Azadmanesh, Nahid)

Title: APPLICATION OF ICTS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL: THE CASE OF SHAHID BEHESHTI UNIVERSITY


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: ICT; Curriculum; Teaching and Learning; Higher Education

KeyWords Plus: EDUCATION

Abstract: Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are a diverse set of technological tools and resources used for creating, storing, managing and communicating information. For educational purposes, ICTs can be used to support teaching and learning as well as research activities including collaborative learning and inquiring. One of the main applications of the ICTs in higher education is teaching and learning based on these new technologies. This research is concentrated on the obstacles, facilitators, and the risks of using these technologies in teaching and learning in higher education. The main purpose of this research is to answer the question: in which fields and to what extent there are obstacles, facilitators and the risks in using ICT in teaching and learning at university level? This research was conducted at the National University of Iran, the second largest university in the country. The
research population consists of the university academics and students. A questionnaire has been administered for collecting the data. The main results are reported based on the following:

1. The possible domains of using ICT in curriculum decision-making in higher education
2. Obstacles of using ICT in curriculum development at university level
3. Facilitating factors and essential supports needed for application of ICT in curriculum development of higher education
4. Advantages and disadvantages of using ICT for curricular activities at university level.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: TURK ONLINE J EDUC TECHNOL


Source Item Page Count: 7

Subject Category: Education & Educational Research

ISI Document Delivery No.: 608LG
This article examines how the monetary policy tools employed by the Central Bank of Solomon Islands worked to achieve its mandated objectives of maintaining price and exchange rate stability during a 28-year period (1980-2007). The findings show that, given the current undeveloped status of the money market in Solomon Islands, monetary impulses are transmitted to the real sector predominantly through the money channel rather than through the interest rate channel. Until effective inter-bank activities develop and open market operations in central bank bills become regular enough to influence short-term market interest rates by injecting or mopping up excess liquidity, the central bank will have to depend on direct instruments aimed at monetary aggregates.
KeyWords Plus: FISHERIES MANAGEMENT; LOCAL KNOWLEDGE; COMANAGEMENT; CONSERVATION; RESOURCE; PERCEPTIONS; POLITICS; SYSTEMS; RISK

Abstract: Proponents of integrated, collaborative, and adaptive governance advocate the inclusion of a diversity of stakeholders and their knowledge and values in governance processes. This paper examines knowledge interactions at different scales of decision-making within two marine social-ecological systems in southern Kenya. Ecological knowledge systems are shown to be diverse and fluid even within broad conceptual classifications. Knowledge interactions at the local level are mediated by socio-cultural, institutional, and historical factors, whilst knowledge integration within district to national levels is primarily structured by institutional factors linked to centralised decision-making. In policy arenas, knowledge bounded to the marine environment is subjugated by knowledge dealing with terrestrial parks, inland fisheries, and wildlife tourism. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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This paper is taken from PhD research funded by an ESRC-NERC grant. Thank you to my supervisors, Dr Eddie Allison and Professor Kate Brown, and my examiners, Dr. Tim Daw and Professor Svein Jentoft, for providing feedback on the thesis from which the paper is drawn. I am grateful to two anonymous reviewers and the editors of the journal for comments on the draft paper itself. My sincere gratitude also goes to the participants of this research for contributing their time and insight. Thank you to Mr. Kombe Chengo for his patience and thoughtfulness in translating. Thanks too to the organisers of the 5th WIOMSA symposium where this work was first presented.

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ISSN: 0964-5691

DOI: 10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2010.01.009

29-char Source Abbrev.: OCEAN COAST MANAGE

ISO Source Abbrev.: Ocean Coastal Manage.

Source Item Page Count: 12

Subject Category: Oceanography; Water Resources

ISI Document Delivery No.: 608JD
Abstract: This paper employs the rolling bicorrelation test to measure the degree of nonlinear departures from a random walk for aggregate stock price indices of fifty countries over the sample period 1995-2005. We find that stock markets in economies with low per capita GDP in general experience more frequent price deviations than those in the high-income group. This clustering effect is not due to market liquidity or other structural characteristics, but instead can be explained by cross-country variation in the degree of private property rights protection. Our conjecture is that weak protection deters the participation of informed arbitrageurs, leaving those markets dominated by sentiment-prone noise traders whose correlated trading causes stock prices in emerging markets to deviate from the random walk benchmarks for persistent periods of time.

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Cited Reference Count: 104

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Publisher Address: 32 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2473 USA

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DOI: 10.1017/S1365100509090397

29-char Source Abbrev.: MACROECON DYN


Source Item Page Count: 39

Subject Category: Economics

ISI Document Delivery No.: 607DZ

Author(s): Nambiar, MK (Nambiar, Mohana Kumari); Govindasamy, S (Govindasamy, Subramaniam)

Title: Documenting the languages of the Orang Asli of Malaysia: Some ethical concerns

Source: LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION, 30 (3): 171-178 Sp. Iss. SI JUL 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Orang Asli; Indigenous peoples; Malaysia; Informed consent; Privacy

Abstract: Attempts to document the languages of indigenous communities which are facing the threat of extinction in linguistically diverse countries like Malaysia have given rise to numerous ethical issues, partly due to the disadvantaged and illiterate statuses of these minority communities. This paper explores some of these concerns such as that of obtaining informed consent, privacy and intrusion, withholding of information, data abuse, monetary rewards and cultural sensitivities in documenting the languages of six Orang Asli or indigenous groups in Malaysia. The study is based on the narratives of researchers in the field who were asked to introspect on their experiences in documenting the languages of the Orang Asli. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Reprint Address: Nambiar, MK, Univ Malaya, Fac Languages & Linguist, English Language Dept, Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia.
The parties vying for territories in the South China Sea need not fear China. Despite expanding its military presence in the South China Sea, China does not pose any palpable military threat to the region. On the contrary, a rich and strong China could be a stabilizing factor. Likewise, while there is no evidence to suggest that China, a country that depends on international trade to sustain its strategic interests globally, will interfere with the freedom of navigation as defined under customary international law in the South China Sea. However, as a proud nation with a long-established civilization it will not shy away from challenging what it considers to be unauthorized military activities in its maritime space that is within its national jurisdiction, the South China Sea included.
Ignatius, J (Ignatius, Joshua); Mustafa, A (Mustafa, Adli)

Title: OPTIMIZING TRADE IN TRANSPORTATION PROCUREMENT: IS COMBINATORIAL DOUBLE AUCTION APPROACH TRULY BETTER?

Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE COMPUTING INFORMATION AND CONTROL, 6 (6): 2537-2550 JUN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Combinatorial double auction; Transportation services; Transportation procurement; Online auction; Shipper collaboration

KeyWords Plus: ALGORITHMS; DESIGN

Abstract: This paper provides a critique On double auction (DA) and combinatorial auction, (CA), respectively; and develops an alternative model of combinatorial double auction (CDA) for transportation procurement. Asset repositioning costs that have been a bane in the context of transportation procurement cannot be alleviated by a solution mechanism that purely caters to either the increase in the number of lane options by virtue of supporting multiple shippers (i.e. DA), or one that solely focuses on allowing a combination of lanes to be packaged for only a single shipper (i.e. CA). To achieve economies of scale as well as scope, this study proposes the combinatorial double auction model where multiple shippers and multiple carriers can specify and transact combination of lanes of their interest in packaged bids through a 'middle agent which can be termed as the electronic transportation marketplace. The superiority of CDA over CA is illustrated with the devise of a new test procedure, where we show that the former generates greater revenue as a result of minimizing free disposal costs. In addition, revenue for the CA model deteriorates as market clearing flexibility reduces, while the solutions of CDA remained relatively stable and were not affected by the treatment.

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ISSN: 1349-4198

29-char Source Abbrev.: INT J INNOV COMPUT INF CONTRO


Source Item Page Count: 14

Subject Category: Automation & Control Systems; Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence

ISI Document Delivery No.: 609WM
Abstract: The paper re-examines the determinants of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Malaysia, for the period 1970-2006. The cointegration results show that market size of both Malaysia and China have major, and a statistically significant impact, on FDI inflow to Malaysia. The results seem to support the argument that foreign investors tend to be more attracted to the country with a higher growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) because it indicates a larger potential demand for their products. In addition, the results also demonstrate that openness level of the country has a positive and statistically significant effect on FDI inflow, which supports the hypothesis that FDI can be attracted to a country with more liberalized economic reforms. Finally, the results show that literacy rate (human capital development) has significant positive effect on FDI inflow. The finding suggests the need for labor force expansion and education policy to raise the stock of human capital in the country. Using Granger causality test, we also find that there exist unidirectional causality from real GDP of both Malaysia and China, degree of openness and literacy rate to FDI inflow.


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29-char Source Abbrev.: GLOBAL ECON REV

ISO Source Abbrev.: Global Econ. Rev.

Source Item Page Count: 21

Subject Category: Economics

ISI Document Delivery No.: 610IL

Record 24 of 193

Author(s): Ng, JH (Ng, J-H); Ng, HK (Ng, Hoon Kiat); Gan, S (Gan, S.)

Title: Recent trends in policies, socioeconomy and future directions of the biodiesel industry

Source: CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, 12 (3): 213-238 JUN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Review

Author Keywords: Biodiesel industry; Socioeconomy; Policies; Ethics

KeyWords Plus: DIESEL-ENGINE; PALM OIL; AROMATIC-HYDROCARBONS; EXHAUST EMISSION; VEGETABLE-OILS; EUROPEAN-UNION; FUEL BLENDS; BIOFUELS; COMBUSTION; PERFORMANCE

Abstract: The growing uncertainty of available petroleum reserves and the associated environmental impacts from the usage of fossil fuels has led to a worldwide search for renewable energy sources. Biodiesel is currently placed at the forefront as the most viable alternative fuel for compression ignition engines as it can be produced from renewable sources through simple cost-effective transesterification, while being compatible with existing infrastructures. Despite these, biodiesel is still not economically feasible for large-scale adoption at present day, mainly due to the high cost of conventional feedstocks. Governmental policies, fiscal incentives and emissions laws have all shown to encourage the uptake of
biodiesel in the early stages of market development. The rapid growth enjoyed by the biodiesel industry thereafter has raised concerns of various ethical issues, which must be addressed if the industry is to maintain its positive growth. The strategies required for a stable and sustained biodiesel industry will predominantly be based on the principles of a free market with minimal artificial interventions from policy makers, and the appropriate technological advances in production techniques and feedstocks options to stay competitive economically. This paper reviews the recent trends in global policies and legislative measures governing the economy of the biodiesel industry, and how these will impact the future outlook of the industry as a whole. Historical backgrounds and pertinent issues on socioeconomical and ethical aspects of the industry are also addressed here.

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Publisher Address: 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA

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Source Item Page Count: 26

Subject Category: Engineering, Environmental; Environmental Sciences

ISI Document Delivery No.: 610MB

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Record 25 of 193

Author(s): Aizura, AB (Aizura, A. B.); Mahlia, TMI (Mahlia, T. M. I.); Masjuki, HH (Masjuki, H. H.)

Title: Potential fuel savings and emissions reduction from fuel economy standards implementation for motor-vehicles

Source: CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, 12 (3): 255-263 JUN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Fuel economy; Fuel saving; Energy efficiency; Emission reductions

Abstract: Currently, the transportation sector alone consumes more than 40% of the total energy consumption in Malaysia. Developed countries around the world have implemented a fuel economy standard for motor-vehicles. This paper attempts to predict the amount of fuel savings and the subsequent economic and environmental impact in the transportation sector by implementing a minimum fuel economy standard for personal vehicles in Malaysia. The calculations are based on the growth of vehicle ownership data in Malaysia. The ownership of private vehicles in Malaysia has rapidly risen from 2,553,574 in 1995 to 6,941,996 in 2006. By implementing the program in 2010 about 15 Gi of fuel can be saved by the end of the year 2018. This correlates to about RM42 billion (1US$ = RM 3.5) in bill savings and 36 million tones of carbon dioxide reductions. This study finds that implementing fuel economy standard for motor-vehicles in Malaysia will provide significant amount of fuel and emission reductions.


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E-mail Address: indra@um.edu.my
Funding Acknowledgement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<td>Ministry of Higher Education of Malaysia</td>
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<td>FR08810/2007A</td>
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The authors would like to acknowledge for the Ministry of Higher Education of Malaysia and The University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for the financial support under PJP Grant No: FR08810/2007A.

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Publisher Address: 233 SPRING ST, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA
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DOI: 10.1007/s10098-009-0210-y
29-char Source Abbrev.: CLEAN TECHNOL ENVIRON POLICY
ISO Source Abbrev.: Clean Technol. Environ. Policy
Source Item Page Count: 9
Subject Category: Engineering, Environmental; Environmental Sciences
ISI Document Delivery No.: 610MB

Record 26 of 193
Author(s): Devi, S (Devi, Susela); Wong, ESK (Wong, Edward Sek Khin)
Title: GREENHOUSE EMISSION REDUCTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH EAST ASIA
Source: TRANSFORMATIONS IN BUSINESS & ECONOMICS, 9 (2): 64-85 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: sustainable accounting; global warming; Kyoto protocol; auditing strategy; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: MARKETS; RIGHTS
Abstract: This paper has three objectives: firstly, to uncover the perceptions of top management, that is the Chief Executive Officers, Chief Financial Officers or Finance Directors, concerning the current debate on climate change. Secondly, to discover what current steps are taken that address sustainability and what barriers exist for Malaysian companies to deal in carbon trading, and thirdly, to understand the extent that climate change is perceived as a business strategy.
The conducting of thirty in-depth interviews with top management of 30 Malaysian companies selected at random, form the database used in this article.
The results of this survey reveal that the respondents perceive that a carbon trading mechanism is not an effective mechanism for addressing global warming. However, there are indications that some companies consider this a strategic issue worth considering.
The study reveals that political and social awareness is an issue and that policy makers can examine suggestions to enhance sustainability development mechanisms. The paper uses an action research methodology to engage with Malaysian company management concerning available and adoptable sustainability practices. This is the first study in the context of a developing country.
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E-mail Address: s.susela@um.edu.my; edwardwong@um.edu.my
Cited Reference Count: 56
In this article we make use of the methodology of corpus linguistics to organize and search the several millions of words contained in the published speeches of Tun Dr. Mahathir as prime minister. Our corpus consists of over 2.5 million words of speeches, roughly half in English and half in Malay, with over 900 English speeches and over 800 Malay speeches. This study concentrates on the Malay speeches, and follows up previous work on Dr. Mahathir’s English speeches. The approach is entirely data driven. Instead of making a subjective choice of words to investigate, we begin by identifying key words. We then use the ranked list of key words to investigate the immediate context in which those words occur. By concentrating on key words connected to Malaysian identity, we obtain a remarkable insight into how that identity is presented by Dr. Mahathir.
Title: Malaysia and the Southern Ocean: Revisiting the Question of Antarctica
Source: OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW, 41 (2): 186-195 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Malaysia; Antarctica; Southern Ocean; Question of Antarctica; Antarctic Treaty
Abstract: This article examines the development of Malaysia's policy toward the Southern Ocean since 1983. Malaysia appears set to sign the 1959 Antarctic Treaty. The signing of the Treaty will close a chapter in the North-South divide on the question of Antarctica at the United Nations. It will also signal a new face or orientation in Malaysia's foreign policy toward the Southern Ocean under the new regime led by Prime Minister Dato Seri Najib Razak.
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Record 29 of 193
Author(s): Choong, CK (Choong, Chee-Keong); Baharumshah, AZ (Baharumshah, Ahmad Zubaidi); Yusop, Z (Yusop, Zulkornain); Habibullah, MS (Habibullah, Muzafar Shah)
Title: Private capital flows, stock market and economic growth in developed and developing countries: A comparative analysis
Source: JAPAN AND THE WORLD ECONOMY, 22 (2): 107-117 MAR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Private capital flows; Stock market; Economic growth; Panel data analysis
KeyWords Plus: FOREIGN DIRECT-INVESTMENT; PANEL-DATA MODELS; FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT; ENDOGENOUS GROWTH; LIBERALIZATION; SPECIFICATION; TRADE
Abstract: Empirically we investigate how three types of private capital flows could promote economic growth in recipient developed and developing countries. Our focus is on the role of stock markets as a channel through which foreign capital flows could promote growth. The findings reveal that FDI exhibits a positive impact on growth, while both foreign debt and portfolio investment have a negative impact on growth in all sample countries. However, our results indicate that stock markets might be a significant channel or leading institutional factor through which capital flows affect economic growth. The findings provide clear implications that the negative impact of private capital flows can be transformed into a positive one if the stock market development has attained a certain threshold level, regardless of whether it is in developed or developing countries. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Addresses: [Choong, Chee-Keong] Jalan Univ, Univ Tunku Abdul Rahman, Fac Business & Finance, Dept Econ, Kampar 31900, Perak Darul Rid, Malaysia; [Baharumshah, Ahmad Zubaidi; Yusop, Zulkornain; Habibullah, Muzafar Shah] Univ Putra Malaysia, Fac Econ & Management, Dept Econ,
The constant and continuous need for the university to work towards producing graduates who
meet and exceed the requirements of their chosen industry has prompted the effort to gather feedback
from those industries. The effort by researchers of an engineering-based university in the East Coast
Region of Malaysia to collect information on the important communication skills and communicative
events frequently faced and utilized by engineers has assisted in the design of an English communication
syllabus and module for engineering students. Self-developed questionnaires were administered to
engineers of 10 multinational chemical companies all around Malaysia. The results depict that emphasis
should be put on oral, rather than written, communication skills. Moreover, findings also indicate that the
communicative events considered important for engineers are: teleconferencing, networking for contacts
and advice, and presenting new ideas and alternative strategies. Fluency in the English language is seen
as an opportunity in the engineering field to advance towards becoming a global engineer. The
pedagogical implications of the findings indicate that module design and development should take into
consideration the incorporation of workplace scenarios as the basis for activities. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd.
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ENGLAND

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Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to determine the factors that affect sustainability of internet usage by Malay youth in Kota Bharu, a rural town in the north east of peninsular Malaysia. Design/methodology/approach - The study used survey research for obtaining data. Some 225 respondents were sampled from the young Malay internet users in Kota Bharu, Kelantan. They were interviewed using a standard questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were used to analyse the data. The descriptive statistics included frequency, percentages, means and standard deviation while the inferential statistics included reliability test, computed means and multiple regression. Findings - From the results there is sustainability of internet usage among Malay youth. As far as factors that have positive effects on sustainability of internet usage is concerned, the results of the study showed that interpersonal and social network and perceived and realized benefits have significant positive effects on sustainability of internet usage by Malay youth. The results also showed that issues relating to security concerns and interruptions have significant negative effect on the sustainability of internet usage by Malay youth. Practical implications - Sustainability of usage has practical implications on the implementation of innovations, especially the internet and ICT related projects. Originality/value - The paper is the first of its kind on sustainability of internet usage, especially among Malay youth. It contributes to the innovation diffusion process by including sustainability. It determines and measures sustainability.

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Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to investigate the factors affecting librarians' attitudes toward IT application in libraries. It also aims to identify common underlying factors, which could be used to predict the probable behavior of librarians toward IT innovation in their libraries.

Design/methodology/approach - Primary data were collected through a questionnaire survey of 288 (sample of 682) head librarians working in academic libraries across Pakistan. In total, 76 per cent valid responses were used for factor analysis. Principal components analysis was deployed to extract the underlying factors using SPSS.

Findings - The study found that the intensity of librarians' fears in IT handling, ability to cope with the ever-changing IT innovations and their level of understanding of IT-based rules and regulations were good predictors of librarians' attitudes toward information technology.

Practical implications - The findings can be utilized to improve the librarians' attitudes toward IT applications, their role in IT-related decision making, their ownership of IT application in libraries and for success of library IT projects and innovations.

Originality/value - The study is the first of its type in this region, particularly in Pakistan. The paper provides insight into the people responsible for IT application in libraries.

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Abstract: This article investigates the changing state-university relations in Japan and Malaysia. Its main objective is to identify and examine possible lessons for Malaysia, based on the Japanese experience. Notably, since the late 1970s, Malaysia has been looking towards Japan as a model for socio-economic development (the 'look-east' Policy) and this article was written with the same underlying thrust. Of particular interest in this article is the Japanese experience with the Incorporation of National Universities in 2004. Malaysia has corporatised all state-controlled universities since 1998 but has stopped short of implementing the kind of institutional autonomy, which resulted in precarious state-university relations in Japan. Based on the situation in Japan with regard to incorporation of national universities, what steps should Malaysia take in order to develop a higher education system and higher education institutions that are comparable to that of matured higher education systems?

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Granger causality running from emissions to electricity consumption in the short-run. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: APPL ENERG
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Source Item Page Count: 7
Subject Category: Energy & Fuels; Engineering, Chemical
ISI Document Delivery No.: 604VJ

Record 35 of 193

Author(s): Lean, HH (Lean, Hooi Hooi); Smyth, R (Smyth, Russell)
Title: On the dynamics of aggregate output, electricity consumption and exports in Malaysia: Evidence from multivariate Granger causality tests
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Malaysia; Electricity consumption; Granger causality

KeyWords Plus: CORRECTION MODELING TECHNIQUES; ENERGY-CONSUMPTION; ECONOMIC-GROWTH; UNIT-ROOT; DEVELOPING-COUNTRIES; TEMPORAL CAUSALITY; STRUCTURAL BREAKS; COINTEGRATION; GDP; PANEL

Abstract: This paper employs annual data from 1971 to 2006 to examine the causal relationship between aggregate output, electricity consumption, exports, labor and capital in a multivariate model for Malaysia. We find that there is bidirectional Granger causality running between aggregate output and electricity consumption. The policy implication of this result is that Malaysia should adopt the dual strategy of increasing investment in electricity infrastructure and stepping up electricity conservation policies to reduce unnecessary wastage of electricity, in order to avoid the negative effect of reducing electricity consumption on aggregate output. We also find support for the export-led hypothesis which states Granger causality runs from exports to aggregate output. This result is consistent with Malaysia pursuing a successful export-orientated strategy. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD
Publisher Address: THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON,
Malaysian English: an instrumental analysis of vowel contrasts

This paper makes an instrumental analysis of English vowel monophthongs produced by 47 female Malaysian speakers. The focus is on the distribution of Malaysian English vowels in the vowel space, and the extent to which there is phonetic contrast between traditionally paired vowels. The results indicate that, like neighbouring varieties of English, Malaysian English vowels occupy a smaller vowel space than those of British English. The lack of contrast in vowel quality between vowel pairs was more apparent for /I/. - /I/, /e/ - /i/ and /æ/ - /a/. However, there was a considerable difference in duration in the vowel pairs except for /D/-/O./ which contrasted in terms of vowel quality.

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Achieving mutual understanding in world Englishes

This paper discusses the challenges and strategies for achieving mutual understanding in world Englishes. It highlights the importance of language awareness and the role of educators in promoting effective communication among multilingual speakers.

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Given the rapid growth in international contacts worldwide, English is increasingly becoming the chosen medium to facilitate communication among people of diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. However, the question remains as to how non-native speakers of English of varying levels of proficiency, using different varieties of English, are able to arrive at mutual understanding in this medium. The paper addresses this question by offering some insights into the process of negotiating understanding in English as a lingua franca and the interactional procedures used in this regard. Fifteen hours of transcribed audio recordings of naturally occurring spoken interactions in English as a lingua franca (ELF), between participants of a range of first language and cultural backgrounds, were examined using conversation analytic procedures. Several interactional practices were identified as the ones utilized in the process of constructing shared understanding, namely repetition, paraphrase and various confirmation and clarification procedures. These procedures are strategically employed by both speaker and recipient as warranted by the local context to address problems of understanding when they occur. Thus, regardless of the participants’ use of different varieties of English at varying levels of competency, communication is successful as the participants make skilful and adept use of common, shared interactional practices to arrive at mutual understanding.
level). Establishment of a recycling programme could be an effective strategy in implementing sustainable waste management in Bangladesh. For this strategy to succeed, however, active partnership between households and the waste management service department is required. The households' attitudes toward recycling should, therefore, be taken into consideration as should the results of this study, which are important indicators of households' positive attitudes toward sustainable waste management in Dhaka.

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**Record 39 of 193**

**Author(s):** Chong, AYL (Chong, Alain Yee-Loong); Ooi, KB (Ooi, Keng-Boon); Lin, BS (Lin, Binshan); Teh, PL (Teh, Pei-Lee)

**Title:** TQM, knowledge management and collaborative commerce adoption: A literature review and research framework

**Source:** TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT & BUSINESS EXCELLENCE, 21 (5): 457-473 2010

**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Review

**Author Keywords:** total quality management; knowledge management; collaborative commerce; innovation adoption

**KeyWords Plus:** FIRM INNOVATION CAPABILITY; TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT; SUPPLY CHAIN; IMPLEMENTATION; PERFORMANCE; INDUSTRY; TECHNOLOGIES; DETERMINANTS; TAIWAN; IMPACT

**Abstract:** This article discusses the influence of total quality management (TQM) and knowledge management (KM) on collaborative commerce (c-commerce) adoption. An extensive review of literature was carried out to develop an integrated model of TQM and KM to examine the influence of TQM and KM on c-commerce adoption. The findings provide a basis for developing a model to advance the TQM, KM and innovation adoption research literature. This study proposes a new integrated model which includes practices from both TQM and KM theories to examine if these practices will result in an improvement in the adoption of c-commerce. Organisations intending to adopt or increase the level of adoption of c-commerce will be able to make managerial decisions based on TQM and KM practices from this research. The study makes a significant contribution by combining TQM and KM models as a methodological example which is useful for practitioners to track the degree of TQM and KM effects on c-commerce adoption. This model can be used by companies to do a pre-test baseline measurement, and then periodically reassess the effects of any TQM and KM change.

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The present study was conducted to examine: (a) the relation of positive psychological strengths, i.e., hope, optimism, self-efficacy, and resiliency, with subjective well-being, and (b) the role of social support as a moderator of positive psychological strengths and subjective well-being. The following hypotheses were proposed: (a) that positive psychological strengths would be positively related with subjective well-being and social support; (b) social support would moderate the relation of positive psychological strengths with subjective well-being. 116 men and 64 women (M age = 21.53 yr., SD = 4.99, range = 33) from India participated. Significant positive relationships were found for positive psychological strengths with subjective well-being and with social support network (family, friends, and others). Regression analysis showed social support significantly moderated the relations of positive psychological strengths with subjective well-being.
Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the patients' knowledge and awareness of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Subjects and Methods: A face-to-face interview was conducted among the patients visiting the Venereal Diseases Outpatient Department of the General Hospital of Pulau Pinang (Malaysia). A 19-item questionnaire was used. A total of 116 patients participated in the study and 107 patients had valid responses. The reliability and internal consistency of the questionnaire tool was estimated on the basis of Cronbach's alpha (0.81). The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 13.0 (R)) was used for data analysis. Student's t test and analysis of variance were used to analyse the knowledge differences among the groups. Results: Of the 107 patients, 82 (76.6%) were diagnosed with syphilis; AIDS was the most commonly known STI among the patients. Of the 107 patients, 35 were sexually active and of these 23 (65.7%) had more than 1 sexual partner. The most popular source of knowledge was newspapers (51 patients, 47.7%), with hospitals (3 patients, 2.8%) being the least popular one. Overall mean score on knowledge questions was 12.21 out of the maximum of 33 points. Knowledge about causative organisms, risk groups, transmission, symptoms, prevention and treatment of STIs was inadequate. The knowledge level was significantly related to gender (p = 0.03), religion (p = 0.005), educational level (p = 0.000), marital status (p = 0.000) and income level (p = 0.036). Conclusion: This study demonstrated evidence of poor knowledge of STIs amongst the patients attending an STI service in the General Hospital of Pulau Pinang (Malaysia). Hence there is an immediate need for efforts towards improving patient knowledge of STIs. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel
Record 42 of 193

Author(s): Cheong, CW (Cheong, Chin Wen)
Title: Self-similarity in financial markets: A fractionally integrated approach
Source: MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER MODELLING, 52 (3-4): 459-471 AUG 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Long memory process; Self-similarity; Fractionally integrated model; Financial time series; Econophysics
KeyWords Plus: AUTOREGRESSIVE CONDITIONAL HETEROSKEDASTICITY; LONG-MEMORY; STRUCTURAL-CHANGE; MODELS; RETURNS; HETEROSCEDASTICITY; VOLATILITY; EFFICIENCY; MOMENT; TESTS
Abstract: This study discussed the self-similar processes using the fractionally integrated methodology in three selected global financial equity markets. Under the heavy-tailed assumption, the symmetric and asymmetric fractionally integrated time varying volatility is developed by selecting the most appropriate power transformation of the volatility proxy. The empirical studies included the subprime mortgage crisis and its impact on the selected equity markets. The preliminary analysis indicated that the fractional differencing coefficients have a tendency to reduce the long memory for all the indices when the power of the absolute return increased from unity to two. Our empirical results evidenced that the power conditional standard deviation modeling outperformed the conditional variance specification across the indices. It is also found that the subprime mortgage crisis provided significant improvement in the volatility persistence and further leverage effect to all the indices. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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Record 43 of 193

Author(s): Lee, RLM (Lee, Raymond L. M.)
Title: On the margins of belonging Confronting cosmopolitanism in the late modern age
Source: JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, 46 (2): 169-186 JUN 2010
Language: English
Recent debates on cosmopolitanism have focused on the problem of solidarity and belonging within the context of the nation-state. In particular, the idea of belonging is taken to be a key feature of social organization related to the institutions of the nation-state. Yet the complexities of belonging have not been closely examined. In this regard, the idea of liquid modernity and the recent work on racialized labour pose new questions concerning the limits of belonging. Weakening social bonds due to liquidity and new forms of belonging arising from resistance to racialization suggest paradoxical conditions problematizing the meaning of cosmopolitanism. The aim of this article is to articulate the significance of liquidity and marginality in conceptualizing the relation between the nation-state and cosmopolitanism.
Prevention of relapse and interventions for enhancing medication adherence in schizophrenia: An East Asian perspective

Introduction
Studies investigating the efficacy of interventions for improving treatment non-adherence in schizophrenia have generated contrasting findings. The present review examined psychosocial interventions for improving medication adherence and prevention of relapse among patients with schizophrenia in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific.

Methods
The relevant literature and systematic review were identified by computerized searches using keywords, and hand-searched for other selected articles.

Results
The reasons for poor medication adherence were complex and heterogeneous. Psychoeducation programs alone are ineffective in achieving good medication adherence because they do not lead to attitudinal and behavioral changes. The greatest improvement in adherence was seen with interventions employing a combination of educational, behavioral and cognitive strategies. Unfortunately, few relevant studies from this region were found. There were some interventions related to psychoeducation and compliance therapy (CT) that were successfully conducted by nurses. Patients in developing countries generally had better family support, but strong stigma towards mental illness and interference by traditional healers led to poor treatment adherence. Lack of facilities and shortage of medical professionals aggravated the situation.

Discussion
Intervention to improve treatment adherence and prevention of relapse among patients with...
schizophrenia should be incorporated into existing psychiatric services. Adherence to treatment in patients with schizophrenia could be improved if continuously supported and monitored by caregivers and treating doctors, to facilitate a change in the patient's attitude. Paramedical personnel, such as psychiatric nurses, could be actively involved in intervention programs because of the shortage of medical professionals in this region.

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Record 46 of 193

**Author(s):** Pereira, XV (Pereira, Xavier Vincent)

**Title:** Campus mental health: Mental health of medical students

**Source:** ASIA-PACIFIC PSYCHIATRY, 2 (2): 116-116 JUN 2010

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**Document Type:** Letter

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**Subject Category:** Psychiatry

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Record 47 of 193

**Author(s):** Bendewald, M (Bendewald, Michael); Olgyay, V (Olgyay, Victor); Yeang, K (Yeast, Ken)

**Title:** GREEN FOOTSTEP A TOOL FOR EVALUATING A BUILDING’S LIFE-CYCLE CARBON FOOTPRINT AND INFORMING CARBON DECISIONS DURING THE BUILDING DESIGN PROCESS
A Bayesian Analysis of the Temporal Change of Local Density of Proboscis Monkeys: Implications for Environmental Effects on a Multilevel Society

Matsuda, I (Matsuda, Ikki); Kubo, T (Kubo, Takuya); Tuuga, A (Tuuga, Augustine); Higashi, S (Higashi, Seigo)

American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 142 (2): 235-245, 2010

To understand the effects of environmental factors on a social system with multilevel society in proboscis monkey units, the temporal change of the local density of sleeping sites of monkeys was investigated along the Menanggul river from May 2005 to 2006 in Malaysia. Proboscis monkeys typically return to riverside trees for night sleeping. The sleeping site locations of a one-male unit (BE-unit) were recorded and the locations of other one-male and all-male units within 500 m of the BE-unit were verified. In addition, environmental factors (food availability, the water level of the river, and the river width) and copulation frequency of BE-unit were recorded. From the analyses of the distance from the BE-unit to the nearest neighbor unit, no spatial clumping of the sleeping sites of monkey units on a smaller scale was detected. The results of a Bayesian analysis suggest that the conditional local density around the BE-unit can be predicted by the spatial heterogeneity along the river and by the temporal change of food availability, that is, the local density of monkey units might increase due to better sleeping sites with regard to predator attacks and clumped food sources; proboscis monkeys might not exhibit high-level social organization previously reported. In addition, this study shows the importance of data analysis that considers the effects of temporal autocorrelation, because the daily measurements of longitudinal data on monkeys are not independent of each other. Am J Phys Anthropol 142:235-245, 2010. (C) 2010 Wiley-Liss, Inc.


Reprint Address: Matsuda, I, Kyoto Univ, Dept Ecol & Social Behav, Primate Res Inst, Aichi 4848506,
The influence of top management commitment, process quality management and quality design on new product performance: A case of Malaysian manufacturers

This study investigates the relationship of three quality orientation attributes: top management commitment, process quality management and quality design with new product performance of Malaysian manufacturing firms. Hypotheses concerning the relationships of these quality orientation attribute variables with new product performance were posited and tested. Data were collected using a mail questionnaire survey. The study employed a simple random sampling procedure in selecting the organisations for inclusion in the sample. Factor analysis, Pearson correlation and multiple regression methods of data analysis were utilised for hypotheses testing. The results signified that quality orientation attribute variables jointly explained 33.2% of the variance in new product performance. Three variables: top management commitment, continuous improvement process and quality tools were found to have a statistically significant association with new product performance. The findings of this study provide crucial information from the perspective of a developing country on the impact of quality orientation practices on new product performance.

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This article examines the features of the collaboration mechanism that permitted a handful of Anglo-Egyptian colonial officers to incorporate tribal shaykhs and educated Sudanese into the structure of the colonial regime (1898-1956) and manipulate religious leaders and merchants to function in harmony with the government’s objectives. It discusses how the Khartoum policy-makers maintained a wide scope of choices in shifting their support from one client to another along the lines of their political agendas. It investigates the gradual shift from collaboration mechanism to party politics, highlighting the response of the Khartoum policy-makers and the Sudanese nationalists who were largely influenced by the divergent attitudes of London and Cairo towards the future of the Sudan, and that of Sayyid Ali al-Mirghani and Sayyid Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi who had a widespread influence on Sudanese society. The distinctive features of the pre-independence political discourse are examined in terms of the support that the colonised (i.e. the Umma and the National Unionist parties) received from the colonisers (Britain and Egypt) in order to run their election campaigns in 1953 and pave the way for post-independence political roles. Thus, the collaborative relationship between the colonisers and colonised reflects the uniqueness of the case of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in the history of British colonialism in Africa and the drive of African nationalists towards decolonisation.
Mosque architecture and political agenda in twentieth-century Malaysia

In modern social institutions and organisations the production of built form commonly involves the abstraction of society's ideology, power practices and cultural spheres. This is because various hegemonic classes in many instances produce and capitalise particular spatial forms and structures with their own social system which resulted from the practice of power and domination. Based on this understanding, this essay therefore explores how the various perspectives, intentions, associated actions and ideas of 'political Islam', as propounded by two prominent Malaysian prime ministers Tunku Abdul Rahman (1957-1970) and Tun Mahathir Mohamad (1981-2003) influenced the creation of the state mosque between 1955, prior to independence, up to 1998, when the new city of Putrajaya was unveiled to the public. Instead of functioning as communal buildings and places of worship, these state mosques have been exploited for various overtly political ends, in which they are not only employed as the Malaysian government's political instruments but also as a new expression of hegemony and social control in the local context and on the global stage.
Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to determine the factors that influence the intention to use and actual usage of a G2B system such as electronic procurement system (EPS) by various ministries in the Government of Malaysia.

Design/methodology/approach - The research uses an extension of DeLone and McLean's model of IS success by including trust, facilitating conditions, and web design quality. The model is tested using an empirical approach. A questionnaire was designed and responses from 358 users from various ministries were collected and analyzed using structural equation modeling (SEM).

Findings - The findings of the study indicate that: perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, assurance of service by service providers, responsiveness of service providers, facilitating conditions, web design (service quality) are strongly linked to intention to use EPS; and intention to use is strongly linked to actual usage behavior.

Practical implications - Typically, governments of developing countries spend millions of dollars to implement e-government systems. The investments can be considered useful only if the usage rate is high. The study can help ICT decision makers in government to recognize the critical factors that are responsible for the success of a G2B system like EPS.

Originality/value - The model used in the study is one of the few models designed to determine factors influencing intention to use and actual usage behavior in a G2B system in a fast-developing country like Malaysia.

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23-item questionnaire was developed, validated and administered on the GPs. Eighty-seven GPs responded to the survey (response rate 26.8%).

Results: The majority of the respondents (85.1%) claimed that they actively prescribed generic medicines in their practice. On the other hand, only 4.6% of the respondents correctly identified the Malaysia's National Pharmaceutical Control Bureau's bioequivalence standard for generic products. There were misconceptions among the respondents about the concepts of "bioequivalence", "efficacy", "safety", and "manufacturing standards" of generic medicines. GPs in this survey believed that a standard guideline on brand substitution process, collaboration with pharmacists, patient education and information on safety and efficacy of generic medicines were necessary to ensure quality use of generics. Furthermore, advertisements and product bonuses offered by pharmaceutical companies, patient's socio-economic factors as well as credibility of manufacturers were factors reported to influence their choice of medicine.

Conclusion: Although it appeared that GPs have largely accepted the use of generic medicines, they still have concerns regarding the reliability and quality of such products. GPs need to be educated and reassured about generic products approval system in Malaysia concerning bioequivalence, quality, and safety. The current findings have important implications in establishing generic medicines policy in Malaysia. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Health Care Sciences & Services; Health Policy & Services

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Record 54 of 193

Author(s): Fan, PW (Fan, Pik Wah)

Title: Between Distance and Inheritance: A Study of the Relation between Malaysian Chinese Literature and Modern Chinese Literature

Source: FOREIGN LITERATURE STUDIES, 32 (2): 45-49 APR 2010

Language: Chinese

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Malaysian Chinese literature; overseas Chinese literature; teaching materials; literature dissemination

Abstract: Besides mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, Chinese literature is most developed in Malaysia. Before 1945, Chinese literature had a major influence on Malaysian literature in Chinese (Mahua literature), from the backgrounds to the thoughts of the literary works. It became a major tributary of overseas Chinese literature. After the 2nd World War, publications in China were prohibited from entering Malaysia; therefore, Malaysian Chinese lost connection with the literary works from China for 45 years. Malaysian Chinese had to turn to Hong Kong and Taiwan for their search for Chinese literature.
However, teaching materials in Malaysia secondary textbooks continued to be based on the "May Fourth Literature" works, which exerted a deep influence on the literature lovers in Malaysia, both in their thoughts and writing skills. This article discusses the dissemination of modern Chinese literature in Malaysia and the relationship between Malaysian Chinese Literature and modern Chinese Literature.

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**Subject Category:** Literature

**Record 55 of 193**

**Author(s):** Leng, NY (Leng, Ng Yean); Shy, FP (Shy, Fan Pik); Lin, DS (Lin, Ding Seong)
**Title:** The Modernization of Chinese Literature in Malaysia: A Case Study of the Poets Community of Jiao Feng (1955-1959)
**Source:** FOREIGN LITERATURE STUDIES, 32 (2): 50-57 APR 2010
**Language:** Chinese

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** Malaysian Chinese literature; Jiao Feng; modern poems; modernization

**Abstract:** Modern Malaysian Chinese poems originated in the early 1950s. Wen Zichuan, Wei Beihua and Bai Ya were all initiators of modern Malaysian Chinese poems. Since the publication in November 1955 of the inaugural issue of Jiao Feng, which stood at the forefront of modern Chinese poems, a large volume of contemporary poems have been continuously published. The style and language of these poems exhibited the poets’ attempt to break through the simple and unadorned style of realistic poems and indicated the development of modern Malaysian Chinese poems. From the publication of the inaugural issue of Jiao Feng to the publication of the first revised edition (78th issue) in April 1959, this five-year period was seen as the early formation period of the groups of poets for Malaysian Chinese magazines. In the 1950s, Malaya was preparing itself to free from British colonization and to achieve independence. In such a social background, Malaysian Chinese poems exhibited unique features. This paper is an attempt to analyze the influence of post-war external influence on modern Malaysian Chinese poems through examining the works of modern Malaysian Chinese poets.

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**ISSN:** 1003-7519
**29-char Source Abbrev.:** FOREIGN LIT STUD
This study examines the extent to which perceived organizational support, employee exhaustion, job satisfaction, and affective commitment are related to the turnover intention and job hopping behaviour of music teachers. Results from a primary survey of 93 music teachers from private music schools around the Klang Valley in Malaysia showed that they were less likely to leave when they perceive their music schools supported them, and when they are job satisfied, and not emotionally exhausted from the pressures of teaching. Unlike their job hopping behaviour, the relationships between each of the three antecedents and the turnover intention of music teachers were mediated by their affective commitment to music schools. The music teachers were also not likely to job hop when they have a low perception of organizational support. Instead, they would job hop if they experience emotional exhaustion and are not job satisfied. This article also discusses some practical implications for owners and principals of music schools. It also reports the research limitations and provides suggestions for future research.
Abstract: The growth of the Malaysian economy has gone through several phases and strategies from input-driven to productivity-driven and knowledge-based-driven, which is in line with the world scenario. The knowledge-based-driven of economic growth is crucial as it will raise level of competitiveness of the country, especially in facing the world challenges. This paper attempts to observe to what extent the Malaysian economy has benefited from educational expansion. The production and productivity functions are estimated using the quality of labour together with the capital stock as independent variables. The effective labour and the level of education obtained by the employment are used as indicators to measure quality of labour. The data used for the analysis are gathered from various government agencies and world reports and the coverage is from 1981 to 2007. The study reveals that the capital stock and capital-labour ratio played a major role in contributing to the Malaysian economic growth and labour productivity respectively. The effective labour did play a positive role in determining economic growth but its contribution is less than the physical labour. This paper suggests that the education system must be geared towards producing workforce that can efficiently be used in the labour market.

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good life in the country to which they have migrated. Moreover, we also emphasise that the cost of producing a highly skilled individual is greater than that of semi-skilled or unskilled graduate. This paper suggests that there is a need for intervention by international donor organisations for global collaboration in order to facilitate the development of the third world by halting the 'brain drain'. Research for this paper, the first of its kind in nature in its area, has been carried out by mainly interviews.

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Abstract: This paper traces senses of injustice among Indian Malaysians which found expression in the 'illegal' Hindraf rally in Kuala Lumpur in 2007. While underlying ethnic and racial differentiation has been rendered through law in the post-colonial nation-state, the focus here is on a specific locality: resettlement flats for Indians displaced for the construction of Malaysia's federal government administrative centre, Putrajaya. Ex-plantation workers are shown to be symbolically peripheral (to the spectacular 'national landscape' of Putrajaya) and to have experienced everyday forms of ethnicised marginalisation. The rally in the commercial heart of Kuala Lumpur-involving tens of thousands of Indian Malaysians from across peninsular Malaysia-mobilised what were previously largely localised grievances such as those associated with the Putrajaya estate evictions. It is shown how this ethnic transgression not only contests the 'second-class' position of Indians in Malaysia, but may also contribute to a redrawing of the ethnic contours of Malaysia's legal and political landscape. More broadly, the Hindraf events also serve as a reminder that rights and social justice claims expressed in key urban centres continue to have important national-scale dimensions, even in an ostensibly neo-liberalised global economy.


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Ethnic segregation has become an emerging feature in Malaysia's education system even though the institutional role of education should have been a unifying force for the country's multi-ethnic society. The underlying problem is that, at all levels of education provision in Malaysia, alternative streams are allowed to coexist alongside mainstream education provided by the government. Alarmingly, these alternative streams are not reinforcing what mainstream education is trying to do: foster ethnic integration. Instead, the alternative streams have become divided along ethnic lines. This paper looks at the development of Malaysia's education system and examines two main factors that have contributed to the current state of ethnic segregation: enrolment choices and preferential policies. These two factors have in one way or another helped to strengthen the coexistence of alternative streams alongside mainstream education from which ethnic segregation emerges. These alternative streams have become competing rather than supplementary/complementary forces capable of challenging mainstream education. This paper explains how these two factors contribute to ethnic segregation at all levels of education notwithstanding their causal relationships at certain levels of education. Second, it evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the measures taken by the Malaysian government to desegregate the education system.
This article seeks to explore adult second language learning beyond the classroom as a process of identity negotiation, and a struggle for participation, acceptance, and legitimacy in multiple communities to which learners belong or aspire to belong. Drawing on constructivism to conceptualize language learning and notions of identity, the study examines the first-person narratives of Malay learners of English in Malaysia gleaned from journals and focus group discussions. By triangulating the various sources of data, the analysis brings together speakers' perspectives and the realities of local contexts to arrive at a more interpretive understanding of how they navigate their way through conflicting ideologies, vie for acceptance in the various communities, and strive to construct a bilingual self. The article concludes by considering the interplay between community ideology, language use, and identity and how an informed understanding of this can help bridge the gap between classroom learning and real world experiences.
Supply chain management (SCM) issues have been popularly discussed in recent years. However, few papers in past literature have been dedicated to the use of fuzzy multi-objective-game framework for analyzing how the strategic partnership influences individual and global performance in a supply chain. This study formulates a game framework for the investigation of strategic behavior of supply chain partners based on fuzzy multi-objective programming, the alliance matrix and achievement level/aspiration degree. This work assumes the partners as having, multiple objectives and the supply chain is multi-product and multi-material. To validate our model we simulate the micro- and macro-performance of a supply chain by the achievement level under various partner alliances. In addition, a sensitivity analysis is conducted. Finally, some useful lessons are summarized. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Illicit ketamine induced frequency of micturition in a young Malay woman

Robson, N (Robson, Noorzurani); Vicknasingam, B (Vicknasingam, Balasingam); Narayanan, S (Narayanan, Suresh)

DRUG AND ALCOHOL REVIEW, 29 (3): 334-336 MAY 2010

Issues. The growing use of illicit ketamine among young adults poses a public health concern in Malaysia. In contrast to medical use of ketamine, illicit use has been reported to produce adverse effects on the urinary tract and, in particular the bladder. Approach and Key Findings. This case report describes a young Malay woman who developed severe bladder symptoms (urinary frequency) after consuming illicit ketamine. A history of illicit ketamine use was initially missed, and she was consequently diagnosed and treated for a urinary tract infection. Her symptoms persisted despite several courses of antibiotics. The patient was subsequently referred to an urologist where cystoscopic examination and biopsy of the bladder found changes consistent with interstitial cystitis. This was despite the absence of haematuria. Renal function was normal. Implication. The patient's ketamine use was the most likely cause for the urinary symptoms and bladder changes. Conclusion. Illicit ketamine use may lead to severe urinary tract problems that can be irreversible even after ketamine has ceased. Early diagnosis is critical although difficult when ketamine use is not divulged during the consultation with the physician. Physician consideration of this new clinical entity is important, particularly in cases where the symptoms do not resolve with usual treatment.


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Title: The disinterested play of thought: Individual differences and preference for surrealist motion pictures
Source: PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, 48 (7): 855-859 MAY 2010
Language: English
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Author Keywords: Surrealist film; Big Five; Personality; Ambiguity tolerance; Sensation seeking
KeyWords Plus: SENSATION-SEEKING; AESTHETIC JUDGMENTS; PERSONALITY; PAINTINGS; ART; AMBIGUITY; EXPERIENCE; TOLERANCE; OPENNESS; ENGLAND
Abstract: Previous studies that have examined the association between aesthetic preferences and individual difference variables have relied on static artistic compositions. In contrast, the present study examined the individual difference antecedents of preferences for surrealist motion pictures. A total of 240 participants rated ten clips of surrealist film for liking and familiarity, and completed measures of the Big Five personality factors, sensation seeking, and ambiguity tolerance. Results of a multiple regression showed that, controlling for familiarity, greater preference for surrealist motion pictures was significantly associated with higher Openness to Experience, greater sensation seeking, and greater ambiguity tolerance. Limitations of the current study are highlighted and results are discussed in relation to previous work on aesthetic preferences. (C) 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
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Author(s): Doncea, SM (Doncea, Sanda Maria); Ion, RM (Ion, Rodica Mariana); Fierascui, RC (Fierascui,
Title: SPECTRAL METHODS FOR HISTORICAL PAPER ANALYSIS: COMPOSITION AND AGE APPROXIMATION
Source: INSTRUMENTATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, 38 (1): 96-106 2010
Language: English
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Author Keywords: age determination; energy dispersion X-ray fluorescence (EDXTF); Fourier transform infrared (FTIR); paper composition; spectral analyses
KeyWords Plus: ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS; IRONGALL INKS; SPECTROMETRY; CONSERVATION; FTIR
Abstract: The research has been focusing on some connection between the chemical composition of the papers obtained by Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy and the nature of the fillers, determined by energy dispersion X-ray fluorescence (EDXRF) spectroscopy. The present paper corroborates the FTIR and EDXRF results obtained for some historical papers from books of the XIX-th and XX-th centuries, from private collections. These analytical results allowed a first approximation of technological paper composition and of the age determination of the samples. This analytical method can elaborate some properly methods for paper documents preservation, taking into account the aging and degradation processes of the historical paper.
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Subject Category: Chemistry, Analytical; Instruments & Instrumentation
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Abstract: The objective of this paper is to identify the best indicator in forecasting the recovery period from the current global crisis for Malaysia. Initially, to determine the best indicator for the recovery period, we construct a simple forecasting model that incorporates three indicators: lagging, leading and coincidence indices, with two proxies of economic performance, macroeconomic and financial variables. We estimate a two-variable vector error correction model (VECM) using monthly and quarterly data covering the period 1980 to 2000. We alternate between the three indicators and we evaluate each model using out-of-sample forecast. Using the results of the initial process of analysis, we predict the recovery period of Malaysian economy from the current global economic crisis. It is found that lagging index is the best indicator of financial performance of the economy. From the half-life calculation base on error correction term, the study found that Malaysia was able to recover from the previous 1997 crisis within a two to four year period after the crisis. Given that the current crisis environment is similar to the previous 1997 crisis, a similar time period could apply to the current global crisis recovery.

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Author(s): Wazed, MA (Wazed, Md Abdul); Ahmed, S (Ahmed, Shamsuddin); Nukman, Y (Nukman, Yusoff)

Title: Commonality in manufacturing resources planning - issues and models: a review


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: commonality; manufacturing resource planning

KeyWords Plus: COMPONENT PART COMMONALITY; SAFETY STOCK LEVELS; TO-ORDER SYSTEMS; PRODUCT FAMILY; MASS CUSTOMIZATION; MULTIPLE-PERIOD; INVENTORY MODEL; SERVICE LEVEL; SPARE PARTS; BUDGET CONSTRAINT

Abstract: Purpose - The main purposes of this paper are to enhance the understanding of commonality models in manufacturing resource planning by documenting the current state of affairs and to stimulate fruitful future research by identifying gaps between the relevant issues and the available academic literature.

Methodology - This paper is based on a comprehensive review of the articles from authentic publications on resources commonality or the various product mixes and the pertinent models. The papers are analysed to identify the current scenarios and draw future research directions in the area.
Findings - The use of common components for different products in a company is important for managing product variety and maintaining competitiveness in this age of mass customisation and supply chain management struggles. The paper finds that the development of a mathematical model to study the effects of commonality in multistage systems with multiple products and multiple common items remains in the virgin area of research. Effects of uncertainty factors on the models are other issues not yet covered in the literature. Experiments and empirical studies in this gap also need further attention. Originality/Value - The contribution of this paper is to provide a summary of the current state of affairs in component commonality and its models and predict the future research trends. This review also focuses on the expanding and complex area of demand, which identifies the issues in the area. [Received 03 October 2008; Revised 27 December 2008; Revised 20 March 2009: Accepted 02 April 2009]

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Author(s): Hamid, TA (Hamid, Tengku Aizan); Momtaz, YA (Momtaz, Yadollah Abolfathi); Rashid, SNSA (Rashid, Sharifah Norazizan Syed Abdul)
Title: OLDER WOMEN AND LOWER SELF-RATED HEALTH
Source: EDUCATIONAL GERONTOLOGY, 36 (6): 521-528 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: GENDER-DIFFERENCES; GENERAL HEALTH; FOLLOW-UP; MORTALITY; ESTEEM; ASSOCIATION; ADULTS; DANES
Abstract: Several studies have found that older women report lower self-rated health than men. However, it is not clear why older women are more likely to report poor self-rated health than older men. Data for this study came from a national cross-sectional survey, Mental Health and Quality of Life of Older Malaysians (MHQoLM). Included in the survey were 2980 respondents consisting of Malaysians aged 60 years and over, with both men (n = 1428) and women (n = 1552) represented. Results of t-tests showed older men expressed significantly higher levels of self-rated health and self-esteem than women (p<.01). Separate multivariate regression by gender revealed that age, life-threatening problems, and self-esteem were highly significant predictors of self-rated health among older men and women and explained 18.4% of variance in self-rated health for men and 18.2% for women. In the last step we examined the main effects of gender on self-rated health using General Linear Models (GLM) Univariate by adjusting for age, life-threatening problems, and self-esteem. Results showed an insignificant difference in self-rated health between older men and women (F(1,F-2715) = 2.26, P = 0.13) only after adjusting for self-esteem. It can be concluded that self-esteem affects responses to self-rated health of older men and women.
The saturation of Western media sport markets has prompted a turn to the predominantly youthful, increasingly urbanized cultural milieu associated with forms of "aspirational" middle-class consumption of globalized Western sport. Asia has become a prime target for the expansionary strategies of some of the world's most powerful professional sports leagues, teams, and media conglomerates. Although other media and cultural industry sectors in Asia, such as film and television drama, enjoy increasing content localization and intraregional exchange, media sport remains decidedly Western dominated. The influence of transnational broadcasters in Asia and the intensive marketing efforts of Western sports interests are combining to privilege European- and American-based sports leagues, such as the English Premier League and the National Basketball Association, which tend to "crowd out" domestic Asian professional sport. Sport fan engagement within the "media sports cultural complex" in Asia tends to produce a form of consumption predisposed to advantage globally marketed Western sports competitions and their celebrities (some of whom are "migrant" Asian sport stars) and so hampers the development of "indigenous" Asian sport and media. This article critically analyzes sport and consumption in Asia with reference to a range of sports, especially, soccer and basketball, and various Asian nations, particularly, China.
Adoption of tax e-filing: A conceptual paper

E-government is becoming increasingly more important in today's world due to its effectiveness and applicability in various areas. Tax e-filing is one of the e-government services that have been adopted by many developed countries today where the public has to discharge their responsibility to the government via online tax filing. Despite the rapid adoption of tax e-filing in many countries, researchers have argued that it is yet to establish an integrated system that is reliable, especially in developing countries like Malaysia due to high perceived risk by the public. Evidence shows that the marketing strategies and organisation commitment throughout the hierarchy is trivial, however, it is lacking in some countries, particularly in Asian countries. This implies that it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to truly embed responsible behaviour within a community if individual perceptions of risk of the e-government service is the issue. The paper aims to study the relationship of perceived risk and its facets within the technology acceptance model (TAM) within the tax e-filing context. This paper proposes a conceptual model to further understand the role of perceived risk in influencing consumer behaviour throughout the adoption process. This paper is then developed into concrete research hypotheses for future studies. The model will serve as a useful guideline for strategies development in promoting e-government services, particularly the tax e-filing service.

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Title: Exploring the potential of electronic magazine among internet users
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Information goods; online shopping; electronic magazine; consumer behavior
KeyWords Plus: ONLINE; BEHAVIOR; BRAND
Abstract: This preliminary study explores the potential of online magazine or electronic magazine (e-magazine) in the context of Malaysia. Although many well-known large print-publishers now have their own version of electronic magazines, it is found that most of these publishers are foreign-based, while local-based electronic magazines are virtually none existed. Based on a survey among internet users in Malaysia, the study finds that there is a potential market for electronic magazine. Due to the supporting infrastructure for online transactions which is still at infancy stage in this country, it is recommended that local publishers should embark e-magazine project as a supplementary to the print version not as a stand-alone product.
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Subject Category: Business; Management
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no matter, whether the state itself engages in business operation directly or not. A business can be owned and operated by private organization or individual. But through public policy, state has to ensure an increased decent life for its citizen which is considered success. However, either for a faulty policy or international policy influence or weak implementation of a policy, many polices have become dysfunctional or reverse-functional. The research for this paper, the first of its nature in Bangladesh, has been carried out by document review and government data analysis, questionnaires, desk study, interviews, and observation to understand the impact of Education for All-EFA (An international education policy) on state business of education in Bangladesh. Findings reveal that in order to meet the target of EFA, education policy both macro and micro levels has been changed rapidly and dramatically. Because of sudden change of policy, while state business of education gains only quantitative benefit declining qualitative achievement, private higher education enjoys a greater success in business using 'commoditization theory' in education.

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1.14, 95% CI 1.02-1.27). One protective factor for high job strain was the scale 'created skill', which is part of skill discretion (adjusted OR 0.70, 95% CI 0.57-0.86).

Conclusions About one in five workers in this study experience high job strain. Work improvement measures include reducing long working hours and job insecurity and giving workers the opportunity to learn, use creativity and develop abilities.


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Title: Perceptions of intimidation and bullying in dental schools: a multi-national study

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Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Dental students; stress; intimidation; belittlement; bullying; mistreatment

KeyWords Plus: WOMEN PHYSICIANS; HARASSMENT; PREVALENCE; EDUCATION

Abstract: Objectives: To determine first year dental students' perceptions of intimidation by instructors and bullying by fellow students. Methods: Data were collected through a cross-sectional survey of first year dental students from seven dental schools representing five countries; one each from Romania, South Africa, Australia and the USA, and three from Malaysia. Self-report questionnaires were administered to participants at least six months after they had commenced their dental degree course during 2005-6. Results: Over a third (34.6%) reported that they had been intimidated or badly treated by their tutors/instructors and 17% reported that they had been bullied or badly treated by their fellow students in the recent past. There were statistically significant differences in reports of intimidation by instructors between the different dental schools. Intimidation by instructors was associated with a history
of medication use for stress, anxiety and depression, and perceived stress in the past month. There were no statistically significant variations in reports of bullying by fellow students between different dental schools. Bullying by fellow students was associated with dieting to lose weight, self-reported general health and perceived stress. Conclusions: This multi-national study highlights that intimidation and bullying is prevalent within dental teaching and training environments. Future research is needed to explore their impact on students' wellbeing and academic progress as well as on patient care. Clinical Implications: Dentists are the best recruiters for the profession. If the dental school experience is a negative one it can have significant impact on the future of the profession

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A note on the determinants of airline choice: The case of Air Asia and Malaysia Airlines

Logit analysis is employed on primary data from departing air passengers at the Penang International Airport, Malaysia to examine the determinants of airline choice between incumbent Malaysia Airlines and low-cost Air Asia. With the exception of educational level and ethnicity, other socio-demographic characteristics do not play a statistically significant role in determining airline choice. Instead, behavioral factors such as concerns over schedules and fares, routes, booking methods and purpose of journey are found to be predictors of airline carrier choice.

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This paper presents the findings of a cross-cultural comparison of the effects of 'best practice' HRM using employees from a matched sample of local government service departments in England and Malaysia (England n = 569, Malaysian n = 453). The paper tests the universal 'best practice' thesis, and also assesses the perceived level of up-take of HR practices in the two samples. The research also considers the effects of the psychological climate and employees' perceptions of trust on five work-related outcomes, namely job satisfaction, motivation, organizational citizenship behaviour, stress and quit intentions. The findings reveal that the Malaysian workers perceived the up-take of HR practices to be higher in comparison to their counterparts in England. A less consistent pattern emerged with regards to perceptions of climate. OLS regression revealed that consistent with the universal thesis, a bundle of HR practices significantly predicted employee outcomes in the hypothesized directions in both samples. Therefore, these findings provide strong support for the universal thesis.
episode schizophrenia, schizoaffective and schizophreniform disorders and had been compliant to
treatment. Sociodemographic data were obtained and the Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale-Anchored
Version, Health of The Nation Outcome Scales, Simpson-Angus Extrapyramidal Side Effects Scale,
Barnes Akathisia Scale and the World Health Organization Quality of Life were used to assess
psychopathology, side effects from antipsychotics and subjective quality of life.
Results: Gender, positive and disorganized symptoms of schizophrenia, and cognitive and physical
impairments appeared to be the most important predictors of subjective quality of life among the patients
from this centre in Malaysia.
Conclusion: Different domains of self-rated quality of life correlated with different sociodemographic and
clinical characteristics. Some of the characteristics were malleable and a better understanding of these
could lead to improvements in the management of patients with schizophrenia.
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Author(s): Ahmad, TBT (Ahmad, Tunku Badariah Tunku); Madarsha, KB (Madarsha, Kamal Basha);
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Title: Faculty's acceptance of computer based technology: Cross-validation of an extended model
Source: AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY, 26 (2): 268-279 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
KeyWords Plus: SELF-EFFICACY; USER ACCEPTANCE; EXTENSION; ATTITUDES; TEACHERS;
CONTEXT; SYSTEMS; WEB
Abstract: The first aim of the present study is to validate an extended technology acceptance model
(TAME) on the data derived from the faculty members of a university in an ongoing, computer mediated
work setting. The study extended the original TAM model by including an intrinsic motivation component-
computer self efficacy. In so doing, the study assessed the direct and indirect effects of computer self
efficacy on the use of the technology, via the perceived usefulness and intention to use the technology
voluntarily. The second purpose of the study is to evaluate gender and age invariants of the causal
structure of TAME. This cross-validation procedure determined whether gender and age group
moderated the causal structure of the model, and thus the generality of TAME. The data were collected
from a self reported questionnaire administered to 731 faculty members of a public university in Malaysia.
The results of structural equation modeling supported the adequacy of TAME. Although the TAME's
causal structure was applicable to both male and female staff, age group appeared to moderate the
structural relationships among the constructs of interest.
This study investigated the relative impacts of various factors on acreage response of paddy by analyzing time series data of 1961-2007 via first difference logarithmic functional form of linear Nerlovian expectation model. It is apparent that future paddy price can be identical like previous year. Farmers, therefore, do not have additional incentives to adjust to desired paddy planted area. This scenario is further illustrated by farmers’ inelastic response to government supports (incentives). Paddy planted area is not likely to be responsive to the incentives. Paddy price is found associated with higher production cost and may result in a shrink of paddy planted area in Malaysia. All the emerging findings from this study provide an important message for an imperative need to correct paddy related policies so as to reduce the distortions and increase economic efficiency.
Record 82 of 193

Author(s): Ismail, MY (Ismail, Mohamed Yusoff)

Title: Buddhism in a Muslim State: Theravada Practices and Religious Life in Kelantan

Source: MUSLIM WORLD, 100 (2-3): 321-336 Sp. Iss. SI APR-JUL 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

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Cited Reference Count: 26

Times Cited: 0

Publisher: WILEY-BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, INC

Record 83 of 193

Author(s): Abusin, KA (Abusin, K. A.); Zainab, AN (Zainab, A. N.)

Title: Exploring library anxiety among Sudanese university students


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Library anxiety; Library avoidance; Library phobia; Academic libraries; Diary method

KeyWords Plus: INFORMATION-SEEKING; ACADEMIC-LIBRARIES; ATTITUDES; SERVICE; SCALE

Abstract: Library anxiety is one of the psychological barriers that encounter students when they are performing a library task. This study explores library anxiety among 51 Sudanese university students using diary method for data collection. The finding indicates that library anxiety among Sudanese university students are manifested into five dimensions, namely; (a) Negative perceptions towards library environment, (b) Negative perceptions towards peer students, (c) Negative perceptions towards library staff, (d) Negative perceptions towards library services, and (e) Psychological barriers. Details of statements under the dimensions highlight the issues that are unique and not covered by previous studies in library anxiety.


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Cited Reference Count: 55

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Publisher: UNIV MALAYA, FAC COMPUTER SCIENCE & INFORMATION TECH
A cross-cultural evaluation of Bostick's (1992) Library Anxiety Scale: investigating the scale's psychometric properties in a Malaysian university library environment

Sharon L Bostick's (1992) Library Anxiety Scale has been widely used to assess library anxiety among library users. Little psychometric effort was undertaken to assess the scale's psychometric properties in an environment where English is not the native language of the library users. This study was an attempt to cross-culturally validate the scale in a Malaysian university library environment where the population's native language is not English. A 49-item modified version of Bostick's (1992) Library Anxiety Scale was tested among 367 students drawn randomly from a population of 8,432 undergraduate students. The instruments were administered during classroom hours using a self-reported questionnaire. An 84% return rate was achieved in which the questionnaires that were returned were found to be usable. The findings revealed that a 5-factor solution was found which corresponded to the five factors as found by Bostick's (1992) pioneering psychometric effort on library anxiety. The factor "barriers with staff" explained the greatest proportion of variance in the library anxiety construct which is consistent with previous studies on library anxiety. The overall scale as well as each of the five sub-scales was submitted to an internal reliability assessment using Cronbach's internal reliability coefficient alpha. With the exception of the modified sub-scale "comfort with library technology" all the four sub-scales as well as the overall scale were found to have satisfied the 0.70 criteria as recommended by Nunnally and Bernstein (1994). As such the findings were found to be consistent with previous studies that found the scale to be valid as well as internally reliable. More psychometric efforts are needed before the scale can be said to be a useful instrument in assessing library anxiety among Malaysian university library users. A Malay version of Bostick's (1992) scale would have to be tested before any sound conclusions can be made about the scale's psychometric soundness and stability in an environment where English is not the native language.


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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
Title: Processing online analytics with classification and association rule mining
Source: KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEMS, 23 (3): 248-255 APR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article

Abstract: Business performance measurements, decision support systems (DSS) and online analytical processing (OLAP) have a common goal i.e., to assist decision-makers during the decision-making process. Integrating DSS and OLAP into existing business performance measurements hopes to improve the accuracy of analysis and provide in-depth, multi-angle view of data. This paper describes a decision support system containing our methodology. Weighted and Layered workflow evaluation (WaLwFA), extended to incorporate business intelligence using C4.5 and association rule algorithms. C4.5 produces more comprehensible decision trees by showing only important attributes. Furthermore, C4.5 can be transformed into IF-THEN rules. However, association rules are preferred as data can be described in rules of multiple granularities. Sorting rules based on rules’ complexities permits OLAP to navigate through layers of complexities to extract rules of relevant sizes and to view data from multidimensional perspectives in each layer. Experimental results on an airline domain are presented. (C) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Cited Reference Count: 39

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Publisher Address: PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
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DOI: 10.1016/j.knosys.2010.01.006
Understanding Tuberculosis: Perspectives and Experiences of the People of Sabah, East Malaysia

Source: JOURNAL OF HEALTH POPULATION AND NUTRITION, 28 (2): 114-123 APR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, and practices; Qualitative studies; Perceptions; Tuberculosis; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: HEALTH SEEKING; PERCEPTIONS; ADHERENCE; KNOWLEDGE; BARRIERS; PAKISTAN; VIETNAM; DISEASE

Abstract: Malaysia is a country with the intermediate burden of tuberculosis (TB). TB is still a public-health problem in Sabah, one of the two states in East Malaysia. In 2007, the state of Sabah contributed slightly more than 3,000 of 16,129 new and relapse cases reported in the country. It has a notification rate of two and a half times that of the country’s. Very few studies on TB have been conducted in Sabah, and there is little documentation on the perceptions of TB patients and the community about TB, healthcare-seeking behaviour, and impact of TB on the people of Sabah. A qualitative study was conducted in 2006 in seven districts in Sabah to assess the knowledge and perceptions of TB patients and the community about TB, also to know the experiences of healthcare services, and to examine the impact of TB on patients and families. Purposive sampling identified 27 TB patients and 20 relatives and community members who were interviewed using a set of questions on knowledge, perceptions about TB, healthcare-seeking behaviour, and impact of TB. A further 11 health staff attended informal discussions and feedback sessions. Most interviews were taped and later translated. Data were analyzed using thematic content analysis. Ninety-six percent of the respondents did not know the cause of TB. Some thought that TB occurred due to a ‘tear’ in the body or due to hard work or inflammation while others thought that it occurred due to eating contaminated food or due to sharing utensils or breathing space with TB patients. Although the germ theory was not well-known, 98% of the respondents believed that TB was infectious. Some patients did not perceive the symptoms they had as those of TB. The prevailing practice among the respondents was to seek modern medicine for cure. Other forms of treatment, such as traditional medicine, were sought if modern medicine failed to cure the disease. TB was still a stigmatizing disease, and the expression of this was in both perceived and enacted ways. TB also affected the patients in various aspects of their lives, such as psychosocial, physical, financial and life practices. Patients who were farmers complained that they did not recover fully from their disease and were not, thus, able to continue with their previous work. Patients changed their life practices, such as not sharing their utensils, had a separate sleeping area, and practised social distancing. On the other hand, most health workers were unaware of the effects of TB on their patients and that knowledge of their patients on TB was inadequate. There is a need to understand the reasons for the misconceptions about TB and to address the lack of knowledge on TB through health education. Patients need to recognize the symptoms of TB early so that prompt treatment can be initiated, and patients need to be convinced of its curability.

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Source Item Page Count: 10

Subject Category: Environmental Sciences; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health

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Record 87 of 193
Author(s): Philip, S (Philip, Susan)
Title: Embodiment and the Reconstruction of Gender Roles in Leow Puay Tin's Family
Source: JOURNAL OF COMMONWEALTH LITERATURE, 45 (1): 75-95 MAR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Malaysian theatre; gender construction; Leow Puay Tin; identity construction; embodiment
Abstract: Through an analysis of both the text and performance of Malaysian playwright Leow Puay Tin's Family, this paper looks at the construction of the family unit in a particular segment of Malaysian society, in order to examine the tension existing between socially and authoritatively imposed gender identities and individuals' responses to these imposed identities. Individuals within Leow's fictional family are embodied in specific ways which support and perpetuate patriarchal structures. However, this embodiment is revealed to be groundless and they are therefore forced to reconstitute imposed identities by imagining or living within their bodies differently. The analysis of these issues is enhanced through a study of the production of this play in Kuala Lumpur in 1998, which re-articulated Leow's vision through unusual and confrontational staging, casting and costuming choices which were able to go further than the text in examining and physicalizing questions about the borders and limits of gender identity.
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Reprint Address: Philip, S, Univ Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
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Publisher Address: 1 OLIVERS YARD, 55 CITY ROAD, LONDON EC1Y 1SP, ENGLAND
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Source Item Page Count: 21
Subject Category: Literature, African, Australian, Canadian
ISI Document Delivery No.: 583YO

Record 88 of 193
Author(s): Yeang, K (Yeang, Ken); Lehmann, S (Lehmann, Steffen)
Title: MEETING WITH THE GREEN URBAN PLANNER A Conversation Between Ken Yeang and Steffen Lehmann on Eco-Masterplanning for Green Cities
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: INTRODUCTION
Malaysian architect Dr. Ken Yeang is an architect-planner and is frequently described as one of the foremost designers, theoreticians, theoreticians, and thinkers in the field of green design. He has been described as one of the world's leading advocates in ecological and passive low-energy design. He has designed over one hundred projects, and his theory of "bio-climatic" towers has had an impact around the world, fusing high-tech with organic principles. He was born in Penang, Malaysia, in 1948, and was educated in Penang, the United States, and at the Architectural Association in London. He received his doctorate in Architecture from Cambridge University in 1974. He is the author of a number of books on
the topic of ecological planning and high-rise design (e.g., The Skyscraper: Bio-climatically Considered, 1996; Eco-Masterplanning, 2009). According to Yeang, the "bioclimatic" high-rise tower is a low-energy tower that is based on bioclimatic design principles and designed as a vertical urban design typology crossed by air and light wells and protected by sun shading devices. Bio-climatic in architecture means responding to the climate with minimal reliance on fossil-fuel energy for achieving comfort.

Ken Yeang’s definition of bio-climatic is based on the following concepts: The integration of the grey (engineering), blue (water), red (human), and green (landscape) infrastructures in projects of all scales; the bio-integration of the building as an artificial element into the biosphere; the eco-mimesis, repeating nature’s patterns such as solar energy and waste equals food; the re-linking of ecosystems by bridging the existing natural areas; and, finally, the monitoring for rectifying and improving the existing built environment. His single-minded pursuit of eco-design through his own architectural practice and writing for over 35 years has influenced countless architects around the world.

Major works by Ken Yeang include:
- The IBM Malaysia Tower in Kuala Lumpur (1989-1992)

The National Library is the first building in Singapore to obtain the Green Mark Platinum award. It incorporates many passive and active design strategies, e.g., a large naturally-ventilated and lit atrium space; the use of external sun-shading louvers; and integrated greenery for thermal benefits. The total embodiment of the building (being its first costs) was calculated to be 17GJ/m2, an impressive result achieved through carbon footprint considerations in the selection of all building materials.

The author met with Ken Yeang at the SASBE Conference in Delft, in June 2009, to discuss the future of sustainable urbanism and why our cities need to change. Here are excerpts from their conversation.

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Cited Reference Count: 0

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Subject Category: Architecture

ISI Document Delivery No.: 582DO

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Record 89 of 193

Author(s): Fauzi, F (Fauzi, Fariza); Belkhatir, M (Belkhatir, Mohammed)

Title: A user study to investigate semantically relevant contextual information of WWW images

Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-COMPUTER STUDIES, 68 (5): 270-287 MAY 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: RETRIEVAL; WEB

Abstract: The contextual information of Web images is investigated to address the issue of enriching their index characterizations with semantic descriptors and therefore bridge the semantic gap (the gap between the low-level content-based description of images and their semantic interpretation). Although we are highly motivated by the availability of rich knowledge on the Web and the relative success achieved by commercial search engines in indexing images using surrounding text-based information in webpages, we are aware that the unpredictable quality of the surrounding text is a major limiting factor. In order to
improve its quality, we highlight contextual information which is relevant for the semantic characterization of Web images and study its statistical properties in terms of its location and nature considering a classification into five semantic concept classes: signal, object, abstract, relational. A user study is conducted to validate the results. The results suggest that there are several locations that consistently contain relevant textual information with respect to the image. The importance of each location is influenced by the type of webpage as the results show the different distribution of relevant contextual information across the locations for different webpage types. The frequently found semantic concept classes are object and abstract. Another important outcome of the user study shows that a webpage is not an atomic unit and can be further partitioned into smaller segments. Segments containing images are of interest and termed as image segments. We observe that users typically single out textual information which they consider relevant to the image from the textual information bounded within the image segment. Hence, our second contribution is a DOM Tree-based webpage segmentation algorithm to automatically partition webpages into image segments. We use the resultant human-labeled dataset to validate the effectiveness of our segmentation method and experiments demonstrate that our method achieves better results compared to an existing segmentation algorithm.

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Subject Category: Computer Science, Cybernetics; Ergonomics; Psychology, Multidisciplinary

ISI Document Delivery No.: 583WG

Author(s): Kamarulzaman, A (Kamarulzaman, A.); Saifuddeen, SM (Saifuddeen, S. M.)

Title: Islam and harm reduction


Language: English

Document Type: Editorial Material

Author Keywords: Islam; Illicit drugs; HIV; Responses; Policy; Harm reduction

KeyWords Plus: INJECTING DRUG-USERS; HIV; PREVALENCE; RESPONSES

Abstract: Although drugs are haram and therefore prohibited in Islam, illicit drug use is widespread in many Islamic countries throughout the world. In the last several years increased prevalence of this problem has been observed in many of these countries which has in turn led to increasing injecting drug use driven HIV/AIDS epidemic across the Islamic world. Whilst some countries have recently responded to the threat through the implementation of harm reduction programmes, many others have been slow to respond. In Islam, The Quran and the Prophetic traditions or the Sunnah are the central sources of references for the laws and principles that guide the Muslims’ way of life and by which policies and guidelines for responses including that of contemporary social and health problems can be derived. The preservation and protection of the dignity of man, and steering mankind away from harm and destruction are central to the teachings of Islam. When viewed through the Islamic principles of the preservation and protection of the faith, life, intellect, progeny and wealth, harm reduction programmes are permissible and
in fact provide a practical solution to a problem that could result in far greater damage to the society at large if left unaddressed. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV
Publisher Address: PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS
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Abstract: This article examines the politicisation of systemic patronage and privatised profits in the development of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Malaysia. Issues associated with inadequate regulatory frameworks, control, accountability and poorly managed risks, demonstrate that much more effective reforms are required to reduce further pitfalls, to protect public interests and to uphold the integrity of the public service and government. The adoption of a transparent procurement and evaluation system will be a challenging task if public and investor confidence is to be built up and strategic partnerships in the complex web of governance and administrative relationships in the governance of PPPs are to be developed effectively. Finally directions of reform and lessons learnt are suggested.

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Publisher: WILEY-BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, INC
Publisher Address: COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN 02148, MA USA
ISSN: 0313-6647
DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-8500.2009.00655.x

Abstract: This article examines the politicisation of systemic patronage and privatised profits in the development of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Malaysia. Issues associated with inadequate regulatory frameworks, control, accountability and poorly managed risks, demonstrate that much more effective reforms are required to reduce further pitfalls, to protect public interests and to uphold the integrity of the public service and government. The adoption of a transparent procurement and evaluation system will be a challenging task if public and investor confidence is to be built up and strategic partnerships in the complex web of governance and administrative relationships in the governance of PPPs are to be developed effectively. Finally directions of reform and lessons learnt are suggested.

Addresses: Univ Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
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Publisher Address: COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN 02148, MA USA
ISSN: 0313-6647
DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-8500.2009.00655.x
Introduction: Duration of untreated psychosis (DUP) determines the outcome of schizophrenia. Previously, there was no information about the DUP among patients in Malaysia with schizophrenia. The aim of the present study was to investigate the association between DUP and patients' demographic, social cultural background and clinical features.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study on patients who presented with first episode schizophrenia. Data from 74 primary care centers and hospitals between 1 January 2003 and 31 December 2007 were included in the analysis. All patients with first-episode schizophrenia were enrolled in the study.

Results: The mean DUP was 37.6 months. The indigenous community appeared to have the shortest DUP compared to the Malay, Chinese and Indian communities. Female, people with lower educational level, and comorbidity with medical illness during contact had longer DUP.

Discussion: DUP in this multiethnicity country was found to be significantly short among the indigenous people, which may suggest that traditional values and strong family and community ties shorten the DUP. Educational level may need to be further investigated, because as upgrading the general educational level could lead to shorter DUP among the patients as well.


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This paper reviews the characteristics of main approaches to Organizational Commitment from the beginning of conception of Commitment in Becker (1960) till today, provides an overview of different eras and domains. Then discuss some new development of Organizational Commitment in commitment tendency or combined influence to organizational outcomes. This paper will argue some of thinking and ideas developed so far do provide the basic building blocks for suggesting a conceptualization that will attempt to clarify and to better represent the concept of organizational commitment. The advantages of suggested theory and its implications for the understanding of organizational commitment and future research on it are discussed.
levels of advertising tended to report higher levels of point of sale activity. Noticing tobacco industry promotions was associated with more positive attitudes to tobacco companies.

Conclusion  The awareness of tobacco advertising and promotional activities was not homogeneous across the six Chinese cities, suggesting variations in the tobacco industry's activities and the diversity of implementing a central set of laws to restrict tobacco promotion. This study clearly demonstrates the need to work with the implementation agencies if national laws are to be properly enforced.

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Author Keywords: Haptic feedback; User experience; User perception; Metaphors; Evaluation

Abstract: Haptic feedback has the potential to enhance users' sense of being engaged and creative in their artwork. Current work on providing haptic feedback in computer-based drawing applications has focused mainly on the realism of the haptic sensation rather than the users' experience of that sensation in the context of their creative work. We present a study that focuses on user experience of three haptic drawing interfaces. These interfaces were based on two different haptic metaphors, one of which mimicked familiar drawing tools (such as pen, pencil or crayon on smooth or rough paper) and the other of which drew on abstract descriptors of haptic experience (roughness, stickiness, scratchiness and smoothness). It was found that users valued having control over the haptic sensation; that each metaphor was preferred by approximately half of the participants; and that the real world metaphor interface was considered more helpful than the abstract one, whereas the abstract interface was considered to better support creativity. This suggests that future interfaces for artistic work should have user-modifiable interaction styles for controlling the haptic sensation. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.


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Subject Category: Computer Science, Cybernetics; Ergonomics

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Record 96 of 193

Author(s): Jayasingam, S (Jayasingam, Sharmila); Ansari, MA (Ansari, Mahfooz A.); Jantan, M (Jantan, Muhamad)

Title: Influencing knowledge workers: the power of top management

Source: INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT & DATA SYSTEMS, 110 (1-2): 134-151 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Knowledge organizations; Knowledge management; Knowledge capture; Knowledge sharing; Leaders; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: FRENCH; AGGREGATION; AGREEMENT; MODEL; BASES; BIAS

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to identify the key leadership characteristics (in the form of social power) needed in a knowledge-based firm that can influence knowledge workers (KWs) to participate actively in creating, sharing, and using knowledge.

Design/methodology/approach - Data measuring top leaders social power and knowledge management (KM) practices is gathered from 402 KWs representing 180 Multimedia Super Corridor status firms in Malaysia.

Findings - The analysis indicates that expert power has a positive influence on the extent of knowledge acquisition and dissemination practices. Legitimate power is found to impede knowledge acquisition practices. Furthermore, reliance on referent power no longer works in a knowledge-based context.
Finally, the paper found the impact of coercive, legitimate, and reward power to be contingent on the organizational size.

Research limitations/implications - Besides leaders potential to influence, there may be other factors that could influence the extent of KM practices in organization. Further, this paper explores the power of top management, which could not be generalized to leaders from middle or lower level management. Future research should address these limitations.

Practical implications - The paper implies that knowledge leaders need to enhance certain bases of power that have the potential to improve the extent of KM practices in organizations.

Originality/value - This paper provides useful insights about the significance of leaders' power bases with emphasis on new approaches needed in knowledge-based organizations.

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**29-char Source Abbrev.:** INDUSTRIAL MANAGE DATA SYST

**ISO Source Abbrev.:** Ind. Manage. Data Syst.

**Source Item Page Count:** 18

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

**ISI Document Delivery No.:** 581IM
The present study examined inter-ethnic, rural-urban, and sex differences in self-assessed intelligence (SAI) in a Malaysian general population sample. In total, 633 individuals varying in rural or urban location, ethnicity (Malay, Kadazan, and Bajau), and sex (women versus men) provided their self-assessed overall intelligence and ten multiple intelligences. In general, results of a series of univariate analyses of variance showed that urban participants tended to have higher SAI than their rural counterparts and that men reported higher SAI than women. There was also a significant main effect of ethnicity, with Malays generally having lower estimates than Bajaus and Kadazans, respectively. There were few significant interactions between ethnicity, urban-rural location, and sex. These data present the first concurrent investigation of ethnic, rural-urban, and sex differences in SAI and are discussed in relation to previous theoretical discussions of SAI. © 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Subject Category: Psychology, Educational

Record 99 of 193
Author(s): McEvoy, D (McEvoy, David); Hafeez, K (Hafeez, Khalid); Keoy, KH (Keoy, Kay H.)
Title: Special issue: Ethnic minority entrepreneurship and management Introduction
Source: INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS JOURNAL, 28 (2): 131-135 Sp. Iss. SI APR 10 2010
Language: English
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Record 100 of 193
Author(s): Reidpath, DD (Reidpath, Daniel D.); Allotey, P (Allotey, Pascale)
Title: Can national research assessment exercises be used locally to inform research strategy development? The description of a methodological approach to the UK RAE 2008 results with a focus on one institution
Source: HIGHER EDUCATION, 59 (6): 785-797 JUN 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Research assessment exercise; Research strategy development; Research quality
Abstract: National mechanisms for comparing the research profiles of higher education institutions (HEIs) have become increasingly common. Probably the best known of these is the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) conducted in the United Kingdom, and used as the basis for the allocation of research funding. Such exercises are expensive. They would have additional value if the data could be used by HEIs to inform the development of their research strategies. In this paper we use publicly available RAE outcome data to demonstrate this potential. We contrast the two units' research profiles with other units of assessment within the HEI, with other like-units nationally, and finally we examine the relative performance of all the HEI's units of assessment against their national counter-parts. Finally we discuss the kinds of insights these data may offer in the development of research strategy at the level of the institution, and at the level of the School or Department.
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Author(s): Kang, KD (Kang, Kui Dong); Majid, ASBA (Majid, Aman Shah B. Abdul); Kwag, JH (Kwag, Jee Hyun); Kim, YD (Kim, Yeon Deok); Yim, HB (Yim, Hye Bin)

Title: A prospective audit on the validity of written informed consent prior to glaucoma surgery: an Asian perspective

Source: GRAEFES ARCHIVE FOR CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL OPHTHALMOLOGY, 248 (5): 687-701 MAY 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Glaucoma surgery; Informed consent; Understanding; Validity

KeyWords Plus: BENEFITS; RISKS; CARE

Abstract: To assess the validity of written informed consent taken from patients prior to undergoing glaucoma surgery by testing their ability to understand the information offered to them during the consent-taking process.

Seventy-three patients were asked to complete a standardised confidential questionnaire after giving a written informed consent. Surgeons who were taking the consent were also requested to submit their self-evaluation form. Patients' understanding of the information they were given was evaluated using a
standardised point scoring system. Fifty patients (68.5%) agreed that they were given enough time to make an informed decision, while 67 doctors (91.8%) claimed that they had allocated enough time to explain the procedures. Fifty-two patients (71.2%) reported that they were given adequate information on the details or diagnosis of their problems, 65 patients (89.0%) on the details of the procedure and 69 patients (94.5%) on the risks and complications. Thirty-four patients (46.6%) were not sure, or refused information on the risks and complications of the procedure. Only half of the patients (57.5%) had overall moderate understanding of their surgical problem, and only 13 patients (17.8%) were able to demonstrate a good overall understanding of their surgical problem.

Although most patients acknowledged that they received sufficient information to give consent, few could objectively recall the information given to them. This study thus raises some doubts on the validity and quality of written informed consent, and highlights the importance of giving clear information to patients undergoing glaucoma surgery.


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In this paper, the useful concept of energy and exergy utilization is analyzed, and applied to the boiler system. Energy and exergy flows in a boiler have been shown in this paper. The energy and exergy efficiencies have been determined as well. In a boiler, the energy and exergy efficiencies are found to be 72.46% and 24.89%, respectively. A boiler energy and exergy efficiencies are compared with others work as well. It has been found that the combustion chamber is the major contributor for exergy destruction followed by heat exchanger of a boiler system. Furthermore, several energy saving measures such as...
use of variable speed drive in boiler's fan energy savings and heat recovery from flue gas are applied in reducing a boiler energy use. It has been found that the payback period is about 1 yr for heat recovery from a boiler flue gas. The payback period for using VSD with 19 kW motor found to be economically viable for energy savings in a boiler fan. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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Subject Category: Energy & Fuels; Environmental Sciences; Environmental Studies

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Record 103 of 193

Author(s): Bene, C (Bene, Christophe); Hersoug, B (Hersoug, Bjorn); Allison, EH (Allison, Edward H.)

Title: Not by Rent Alone: Analysing the Pro-Poor Functions of Small-Scale Fisheries in Developing Countries

Source: DEVELOPMENT POLICY REVIEW, 28 (3): 325-358 MAY 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Poverty reduction; common pool resources; safety nets; economic development; labour buffer

KeyWords Plus: WASHINGTON CONSENSUS; LIVELIHOODS APPROACH; FISHING COMMUNITIES; CHRONIC POVERTY; WEST-AFRICA; VULNERABILITY; POLICY; MANAGEMENT; MARKET; WORLD

Abstract: The dominant view in academic and policy arenas is increasingly one in which the major contribution of capture fisheries to development should be derived from the capacity of society to maximise the economic rent of fishery resources. Drawing upon empirical experience from the South, this article highlights the potentially disastrous consequences that a universal implementation of the rent-maximisation model would have in developing countries, and argues that a more gradual approach would be preferable. The welfare function of small-scale fisheries, namely, their capacities to provide labour and cash income to resource-poor households, should be preserved until the appropriate macroeconomic conditions for rent-maximisation and redistribution are fulfilled.

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They've Always Been There for Me': Grandparental Involvement and Child Well-Being

Author(s): Griggs, J (Griggs, Julia); Tan, JP (Tan, Jo-Pei); Buchanan, A (Buchanan, Ann); Attar-Schwartz, S (Attar-Schwartz, Shalhevet); Flouri, E (Flouri, Eirini)

Title: 'They've Always Been There for Me': Grandparental Involvement and Child Well-Being

Source: CHILDREN & SOCIETY, 24 (3): 200-214 MAY 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Abstract: With diversifying families, increased life expectancy, growing numbers of dual-worker households and higher rates of family breakdown, grandparents are now playing an increasing role in their grandchildren's lives. Despite growing importance there has been little empirical research exploring how grandparental involvement impacts on young people's well-being. This national study, which includes a survey of 1596 children (aged 11-16) and in-depth interviews with 40 young people, aimed to address this deficit. Multivariate analyses demonstrate that grandparental involvement is significantly associated with child well-being - results that are reinforced by qualitative evidence. Findings suggest grandparents may be under-recognised in the policy agenda.


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Record 105 of 193
Author(s): Low, WY (Low, Wah Yun); Binns, C (Binns, Colin)
Title: 2009: A Sad End to the First Decade of the New Century
Source: ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 22 (2): 157-158 APR 2010
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ISO Source Abbrev.: Asia-Pac. J. Public Health
Source Item Page Count: 2
Subject Category: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health
ISI Document Delivery No.: 576NV

Record 106 of 193
Author(s): Rampal, S (Rampal, Sanjay); Rampal, L (Rampal, Lekhraj); Rahmat, R (Rahmat, Ramlee); Zain, AM (Zain, Azhar Md); Yap, YG (Yap, Yee Guan); Mohamed, M (Mohamed, Mafauzy); Taha, M (Taha, Mohamad)
Title: Variation in the Prevalence, Awareness, and Control of Diabetes in a Multiethnic Population: A Nationwide Population Study in Malaysia
Source: ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 22 (2): 194-202 APR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: epidemiology; diabetes mellitus; prevalence; ethnicity; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; MELLITUS; MORTALITY; YEAR-2000; OBESITY; LECTURE; WOMEN
Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the association between different ethnic groups and the prevalence, awareness, and control of diabetes in Malaysia. A population-based cross-sectional study using multistage sampling was conducted in Malaysia. Diabetes is defined as having a fasting blood glucose >= 7 mmol/L or a self-reported diabetic on treatment. Among the 7683 respondents aged >= 30 years, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus was 15.2% (95% CI = 14.1, 16.4). Multivariate analysis showed that compared with Malays, Chinese had lower odds (adjusted odds ratio [aOR] 0.71; 95% CI = 0.56, 0.91) and Indians had higher odds of having diabetes (aOR 1.54; 95% CI = 1.20, 1.98). The odds of diabetes increased with age, family history of diabetes, body mass index, and lower education levels. Among those with diabetes mellitus, 45.0% were aware and 42.7% were under treatment. Among treated diabetics, 25.1% had their fasting blood sugar under control. There is a significant association between prevalence of diabetes and different ethnic groups.
Knowledge About Osteoporosis in a Malaysian Population

Yeap, SS (Yeap, Swan Sim); Goh, EML (Goh, Emily Man Lee); Gupta, ED (Gupta, Esha Das)

To determine the depth and sources of knowledge about osteoporosis (OP) among the public in Malaysia. A self-administered questionnaire was distributed to attendees of health-related public forums. A total of 87.1% of the attendees had heard of OP. Of these, 89.5% were concerned about getting OP. Significantly more women than men (P = .015), those with more than 10 years of schooling (P < .001), and those earning more than $US285 per month (P = .022) had heard of OP. Knowledge of OP risk factors was good: 97.1% identified low calcium intake, 87.8% lack of exercise, 80.0% family history of OP, and 75.8% postmenopausal status. A total of 38.7% of the attendees thought that OP was more serious than cancer and 35.1% more serious than heart disease; 55.7% obtained information about OP from newspapers and 46.4% from magazines. In this self-selected population, women, the better educated, and those earning higher incomes were more aware of OP. Knowledge of OP was obtained mainly from printed materials.
Record 108 of 193
Author(s): Wells, M (Wells, Mike); Yeang, K (Yiang, Ken)
Title: BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AS THE BASIS FOR GREEN DESIGN
Source: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, (204): 130-133 MAR-APR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Cited Reference Count: 13
Times Cited: 0
Publisher: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD
Publisher Address: THE ATRIUM, SOUTHERN GATE, CHICHESTER PO19 8SQ, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND
ISSN: 0003-8504
29-char Source Abbrev.: ARCHIT DESIGN
Source Item Page Count: 4
Subject Category: Architecture
ISI Document Delivery No.: 575FM

Record 109 of 193
Author(s): Perera, J (Perera, Jennifer); Mohamadou, G (Mohamadou, Galy); Kaur, S (Kaur, Satpal)
Title: The use of objective structured self-assessment and peer-feedback (OSSP) for learning communication skills: evaluation using a controlled trial
Source: ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION, 15 (2): 185-193 MAY 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Communication skills learning; Objectively structured self-assessment; Peer-feedback
KeyWords Plus: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT; ASSESSMENT ACCURACY
Abstract: Feedback is essential to guide students towards expected performance goals. The usefulness of teacher feedback on improving communication skills (CS) has been well documented. It has been proposed that self-assessment and peer-feedback has an equally important role to play in enhancing learning. This is the focus of this study. Objectively structured self-assessment and peer feedback
(OSSP) was incorporated into small group CS teaching sessions of a group of semester one medical students who were learning CS for the first time, to minimise the influence of previous educational interventions. A control group matched for academic performance, gender and age was used to enable parallel evaluation of the innovation. A reflective log containing closed and open ended questions was used for OSSP. Facilitators and simulated patients provided feedback to students in both groups during CS learning as per routine practice. Student perceptions on OSSP and acceptability as a learning method were explored using a questionnaire. CS were assessed in both groups using objective structured clinical examination (OSCE) as per routine practice and assessors were blinded as to which group the student belonged. Mean total score and scores for specific areas of interview skills were significantly higher in the experimental group. Analysis of the questionnaire data showed that students gained fresh insights into specific areas such as empathy, addressing patients' concerns and interview style during OSSP which clearly corroborated the specific differences in scores. The free text comments were highly encouraging as to acceptability of OSSP, in spite of 67% being never exposed to formal self- and peer-assessment during pre-university studies. OSSP promotes effective CS learning and learner acceptability is high.


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Subject Category: Education & Educational Research; Education, Scientific Disciplines; Health Care Sciences & Services

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Record 110 of 193

Author(s): Saidur, R (Saidur, R.); Rahim, NA (Rahim, N. A.); Hasanuzzaman, M (Hasanuzzaman, M.)

Title: A review on compressed-air energy use and energy savings

Source: RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS, 14 (4): 1135-1153 MAY 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Review

Author Keywords: Compressed-air systems; Energy savings; Economic analysis; Emission reduction

KeyWords Plus: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR; EFFICIENCY STANDARDS; ELECTRIC MOTORS; CONSERVATION; AUDIT; SYSTEMS; EMISSIONS; MALAYSIA; DRIVES; MARKET

Abstract: Compressed-air systems account for about 10% of total industrial-energy use for few selected countries as found in literatures. Compressed air is typically one of the most expensive utilities in an industrial facility. This paper describes a comprehensive literature review about compressed air energy use, savings, and payback period of energy efficient strategies. This paper compiles latest literatures in terms of thesis (MS and PhD), journal articles, conference proceedings, web materials, reports, books, handbooks on compressed air energy use, efficiency, energy savings strategies. Computer tools for compressed air analysis have been reviewed and presented in this paper. Various energy-saving measures, such as use of highly efficient motors, VSD, leak prevention, use of outside intake air,
reducing pressure drop, recovering waste heat, use of efficient nozzle, and use of variable displacement compressor to save compressed-air energy have been reviewed. Based on review results, it has been found that for an electric motor used in a compressed-air system, a sizeable amount of electric energy and utility bill can be saved using high efficient motors and applying VSDs in matching speed requirements. Also, significant amounts of energy and emission are reducible through various energy-saving strategies. Payback periods for different energy savings measures have been identified and found to be economically viable in most cases. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Cited Reference Count: 108

Swami, V (Swami, Viren); Abbasnejad, A (Abbasnejad, Ayda)
Title: Associations between femininity ideology and body appreciation among British female undergraduates
Source: PERSONALITY AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, 48 (5): 685-687 APR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Body appreciation; Gender ideology; Femininity Ideology Scale; Gender roles
KeyWords Plus: GENDER-ROLE; EATING DISORDERS; MASCULINITY; ORIENTATION; IMAGE; MEN
Abstract: The current study examined the relationships between gender ideology and body image in a sample of British female undergraduates. A total of 135 women completed the Body Appreciation Scale (BAS), the Femininity Ideology Scale (FIS), and provided their demographic details. Inter-item correlations showed significant negative correlations between body appreciation scores and the total FIS score, FIS subscales of Purity and Stereotypic Images and Activities, and respondent BMI (rs-.17 to -.26). A multiple linear regression showed that Stereotypic Images and Activities and participant BMI alone explained 10.0% of the variance in body appreciation. These results are discussed in relation to previous studies showing mixed associations between gender role orientation and body image and eating disorders. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
E-mail Address: virenswami@hotmail.com; v.swami@westminster.ac.uk
Abstract: There is increasing concern over the consequences of global warming for the food security and livelihoods of the world's 36 million fisherfolk and the nearly 1.5 billion consumers who rely oil fish for more than 20% of their dietary animal protein. With mounting evidence of the impacts of climate variability and change oil aquatic ecosystems, the resulting impacts oil fisheries livelihoods are likely to be significant, but remain a neglected area in climate adaptation policy. Drawing upon our research and the available literature, and using a livelihoods framework, this paper synthesizes the pathways through which climate variability and change impact fisherfolk livelihoods at the household and community level. We identify current and potential adaptation strategies and explore the wider implications for local livelihoods, fisheries management and climate policies. Responses to climate change can be anticipatory or reactive and should include: (1) management approaches and policies that build the livelihood asset base, reducing vulnerability to multiple stressors, including climate change; (2) an understanding of current response mechanisms to climate variability and other shocks in order to inform planned adaptation; (3) a recognition of the opportunities that climate change could bring to the sector; (4) adaptive strategies designed with a multi-sector perspective; and (5) a recognition of fisheries potential contribution to mitigation efforts. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
The development and design of an electronic patient record using open source web-based technology

This paper describes the method used to develop the One Stop Crisis Centre (OSCC) Portal, an open-source web-based electronic patient record system (EPR) for the One Stop Crisis Center, Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM) in Kelantan, Malaysia. Features and functionalities of the system are presented to demonstrate the workflow. Use of the OSCC Portal improved data integration and data communication and contributed to improvements in care management. With implementation of the OSCC portal, improved coordination between disciplines and standardisation of data in HUSM were noticed. It is expected that this will in turn result in improved data confidentiality and data integrity. The collected data will also be useful for quality assessment and research. Other low-resource centers with limited computer hardware and access to open-source software could benefit from this endeavour.
An interview-based approach to assess marine mammal and sea turtle captures in artisanal fisheries

BIOLOGICAL CONSERVATION, 143 (3): 795-805 MAR 2010

Recent case studies have highlighted high bycatch mortality of sea turtles and marine mammals in artisanal fisheries, but in most countries there are few data on artisanal fishing effort, catch, or bycatch. With artisanal fisheries comprising >95% of the world's fishermen, this knowledge gap presents a major challenge to threatened species conservation and sustainable fisheries initiatives. We report on results from an intensive pilot study to evaluate whether interview surveys can be effective in assessing fishing effort and threatened species bycatch. Fisheries and bycatch data from interviews with >6100 fishermen in seven developing countries were collected in <1 year for approximately USD $47,000, indicating that this approach may rapidly yield coarse-level information over large areas at low cost. This effort provided the first fisheries characterizations for many areas and revealed the widespread nature of high bycatch in artisanal fisheries. Challenges to study design and implementation prevented quantitative estimation or spatial comparisons of bycatch during this pilot research phase, but results suggested that annual sea turtle bycatch may number at least in the low thousands of individuals per country. Annual odontocete bycatch may number at least in the low hundreds per country. Sirenian bycatch occurred in all study areas but was frequent only in West Africa. We discuss lessons learned from this survey effort and present a revised protocol for future interview-based bycatch assessments.

Funding for this project was provided by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. We are grateful to L.
Campbell, R. Kramer, G. Murray, B. Perrin, and M. Smith, for attending our post-survey workshop and providing comments to improve this manuscript. We also thank two anonymous reviewers for their constructive comments on the manuscript. We appreciate the input from the many participants of our bycatch assessment workshop at the Society for Marine Mammalogy conference in December 2007. This work could not have been completed without the efforts of dozens of field technicians and supervisors who collected interview data, and we are grateful to the thousands of fishermen who gave their time to share information with us.

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Record 115 of 193
Author(s): Othman, A (Othman, Azizah); Blunden, S (Blunden, Sarah); Mohamad, N (Mohamad, Norsarwany); Hussin, ZAM (Hussin, Zabidi Azhar Mohd); Osman, ZJ (Osman, Zubaidah Jamil)
Title: Piloting a psycho-education program for parents of pediatric cancer patients in Malaysia
Source: PSYCHO-ONCOLOGY, 19 (3): 326-331 MAR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: childhood cancer; oncology; psychological stress; parents; psychological intervention
KeyWords Plus: FAMILY-LEVEL INTERVENTION; NEWLY-DIAGNOSED CANCER; PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION; BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION; POSTTRAUMATIC-STRESS; RANDOMIZED-TRIAL; CHILDHOOD-CANCER; CHILDREN; MOTHERS; FEASIBILITY
Abstract: Objective: To evaluate a psycho-educational program (PeP) for parents of children with cancer (PoCwC) in Malaysia.
Methods: Seventy-nine parents were invited to be either in an intervention (n = 41) or a control group (n = 38). Baseline assessment took place upon agreement of participation. Short-term effects were measured four weeks after the intervention. Control parents received standard care. Intervention parents received, in addition to standard care, 4 x 50 min sessions of information on childhood cancer and coping strategies.
Results: Repeated measures of ANOVAs revealed increased knowledge about cancer (p = 0.01) in the intervention parents compared with standard care. Intervention parents reported reduced anxiety and increased activities with children after the program; however, differences were not significant.
Conclusions: This PeP, the first of its kind in Malaysia, has significantly increased levels of knowledge among parents of seriously ill children which may point towards the potential for these services to increase coping in Malaysian PoCwC. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
E-mail Address: azeezah@kk.usm.my
Abstract: Objectives. Work related musculoskeletal disorders represent a serious public health problem as it is a leading cause for disability and absenteeism in workers. The main purpose of the present quasi-experimental study was to compare the muscle activity of the upper trapezius in subjects with neck pain and compare it to those of normal subjects.

Materials and Methods. Fifty subjects were recruited for this study after prior screening for neck pain. A Standardized Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire was used for analysis of neck pain in both symptomatic and asymptomatic groups. All the subjects were briefed about the study procedures and due consent was obtained prior to the start of the trial. The subjects were instructed to write for 30 minutes under standardized experimental conditions during which the activity of the upper trapezius was recorded using surface electromyography (EMG).

Results. The comparison of the results in the symptomatic and asymptomatic group showed that the mean EMG activity of upper trapezius muscle was significantly higher in the former as compared to the later group (p < 0.05). The symptomatic group showed greater increase in muscle activity as compared to the asymptomatic group.

Conclusion. Our results depict that prolonged writing tasks show overuse of upper trapezius and altered motor control pattern in symptomatic subjects as compared to the normal asymptomatic subjects. Clin Ter 2010; 161(1):29-33
Efficacy of Age and Working Memory Capacity on Pitch Pattern Sequence Test and Dichotic Listening

This study assessed the effects of age and working memory capacity on dichotic listening and temporal sequencing. Double Dichotic Digit Test (DDT), Pitch Pattern Sequence Test (PPST) and Digit Span Test were administered on 40 healthy adults with hearing thresholds of not greater than 30 dB HL across octave frequencies from 250 to 4000 Hz. Twenty young (20-30 years old) and 20 older (50-65 years old) adults were included in the study. Results showed that the older group had significantly lower scores in DDT, PPST and working memory capacity measures than the young subjects. Working memory capacity was positively correlated with PPST but not with DDT, suggesting that DDT might be more auditory-modality-specific than PPST. Copyright (C) 2010 S. Karger AG, Basel

The authors gratefully acknowledge the participation of all research subjects in this study. This study was funded by the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia research grant NN-011/2003, awarded to the first

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<td>Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</td>
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There has been a continuous anthropological interest in the Malay peasantry for the past 70 years. This has resulted in a rich theoretical and empirical literature. This article offers a critical genealogical account of knowledge production spanning four generations of anthropologists. The first two generations were dominated by Western anthropologists - notably Raymond Firth and Michael Swift - working in the context of late colonialism. The latter two generations were represented by indigenous scholars who consciously dealt with the intellectual legacies of the past while, at the same time, opening up new research vistas. Using a close reading of some of the key anthropological tests produced on the Malay peasantry, as well as an analysis of the institutionalisation of professional anthropology in Malaysia, the article discusses the tensions of inter-generational continuities and ruptures. While acknowledging the enormous debt that many indigenous scholars clearly owed to their Western mentors it is argued that there emerged a qualitative break with the past during the late 1970s and 1980s. This saw indigenous anthropologists grappling with post-peasantry studies mid opening up new fields of inquiry to do with larger issues of agrarian change, capitalist modernity, ideational formation, and contemporary politics.
A Multicomponent Exercise Program's Effects on Health-Related Quality of Life of Institutionalized Elderly

Source: TOPICS IN GERIATRIC REHABILITATION, 26 (1): 70-79 JAN-MAR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Title: Objective: To determine the effects of a multicomponent exercise program on health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Design: A quasi-experimental pretest-posttest design was used in the study. Setting: Participants were recruited from the public-funded shelter home located in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Participants: The experimental group consisted of 27 volunteers older than 60 years who performed 60 minutes of aerobic, strength, flexibility, and balance training 3 times a week for 12 weeks, supervised by a physiotherapist. The control group consisted of 25 volunteers who continued with their current level of activity. Main outcome measures: Physical health component summary (PCS) and mental health component summary (MCS) of the 12-Item Short Form Health Survey HRQOL. Results: The exercise group increased in the level of PCS and MCS by 8.4% (P < .05) and 2.9% (P > .05), respectively. The control group shows decline in PCS and MCS by 9.3% (P < .05) and 6.8% (P > .05), respectively. Conclusions: This study suggests that a multicomponent exercise program may improve HRQOL among institutionalized elderly.

Author Keywords: institutionalized older persons; Malaysia; mental health; multicomponent exercise; physical health; quality of life

KeyWords Plus: RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED-TRIAL; NURSING-HOME RESIDENTS; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; OLDER-ADULTS; STRENGTH; WOMEN; RESISTANCE; BALANCE; DISABILITY; PROMOTION

Abstract: Objective: To determine the effects of a multicomponent exercise program on health-related quality of life (HRQOL). Design: A quasi-experimental pretest-posttest design was used in the study. Setting: Participants were recruited from the public-funded shelter home located in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Participants: The experimental group consisted of 27 volunteers older than 60 years who performed 60 minutes of aerobic, strength, flexibility, and balance training 3 times a week for 12 weeks, supervised by a physiotherapist. The control group consisted of 25 volunteers who continued with their current level of activity. Main outcome measures: Physical health component summary (PCS) and mental health component summary (MCS) of the 12-Item Short Form Health Survey HRQOL. Results: The exercise group increased in the level of PCS and MCS by 8.4% (P < .05) and 2.9% (P > .05), respectively. The control group shows decline in PCS and MCS by 9.3% (P < .05) and 6.8% (P > .05), respectively. Conclusions: This study suggests that a multicomponent exercise program may improve HRQOL among institutionalized elderly.


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Subject Category: Gerontology; Rehabilitation

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This study reexamines the validity of long-run purchasing power parity (PPP) hypothesis using a battery of panel unit root tests for 11 developing countries in Africa over the period 1980-2007. Based on the conventional panel unit root tests, we found evidence that the monthly real exchange rates in these countries were mean reverting. By contrast, the series-specific unit root test proposed by Breuer et al. (SURADF) reveals that only six of the 11 RERs series were stationary using the US dollar as reference currency. Additionally, our results reveal that there is stronger evidence of the parity condition with the Rand-based rates than in the other currency-based rates like the US dollar or Euro. We conclude that PPP holds in some, but not all, of the African countries according to the SURADF tests.
2009 in order to examine, record and study the rock art in detail. During the course of the fieldwork, individual rock art elements were identified and recorded, including a number of 'new' motifs, which are presented in this paper for the first time. The total count now stands at slightly over 500 distinct rock art elements, spread over ten distinct panels, making Gua Tambun one of the largest rock art sites in Malaysia, if not the largest.

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ISO Source Abbrev.: Rock Art Res.

Source Item Page Count: 10

Subject Category: Archaeology; Art

ISI Document Delivery No.: 567HU
Adoption of 3G services among Malaysian consumers: an empirical analysis

The purpose of this study is to analyse the factors influencing the usage of 3G technology in Malaysia. By extending the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) model, this study found that perceived advantages, perceived ease of use, variety of service and social influence are able to predict the adoption of 3G among Malaysian consumers. This study allows 3G service providers to understand which factors influenced the usage of 3G in Malaysia. Other developing countries that plan to deploy 3G can also formulate business strategies using the results from this study.

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Title: Strategic planning directions of Malaysia's higher education: university autonomy in the midst of political uncertainties

Source: HIGHER EDUCATION, 59 (4): 461-473 APR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: State-University relations; Malaysia; Autonomy; Public universities; Strategic plan; Political uncertainties

Abstract: In Malaysia, the national government has seen fit to steer higher education policy in a direction that is in the 'national interest'. This notion of 'national interest' is best exemplified by the changing relationship between the State, higher education institutions and the market. Since the late 1960s, we saw the gradual but steady erosion of university autonomy with the increasing dominance of the State. The recently launched National Higher Education Strategic Plan 2020 and the National Higher Education Action Plan, 2007-2010, which operationalised the Strategic Plan, promises greater autonomy for the universities. While this increased autonomy for universities could be regarded as Malaysia's response to deal with emerging issues in higher education management and governance, the amendments to the University and University Colleges Act, 1995 have not resolved the issue of wider autonomy from the Malaysian treasury regulations for public universities. For the State, in the present climate of political and economic uncertainty, giving full autonomy to the public universities is seen to be inappropriate and untimely. The State considers public universities as still heavily dependent on the State for resources, and thus the need for regulation and supervision.

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Source Item Page Count: 13

Subject Category: Education & Educational Research

ISI Document Delivery No.: 568UL

Record 125 of 193

Author(s): Narayanan, S (Narayanan, Suresh); Vicknasingam, B (Vicknasingam, Balasingam)

Title: Responses to the Illicit Drug Problem: Insights from Supply and Demand Analysis

Source: AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, 43 (1): 88-99 MAR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

KeyWords Plus: AUSTRALIAN HEROIN DROUGHT; ET-AL. 2005; HARM REDUCTION; POLICY; PRICE; MALAYSIA; MARKET; IMPACT; USERS

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Cited Reference Count: 29
Malaysian public service started to use competency-based human resource practices at the end of year 2002 as the response to increase the level of service quality. In Malaysian public service, out of six competency-based human resource practices, only five practices were implemented. They were recruitment and selection, training and development, career development, performance management and reward. From 300 copies of questionnaire distributed using simple random technique, 140 were useable. The data was analyzed further using factor analysis and it was found out that training and development items had combined with a reward practice. This new dimension was labeled as organizational development. Others remain the same dimensions. It was also found out that competency-based performance management, organizational development and career development were practiced to a high extent. Meanwhile, competency-based reward and recruitment and selection were practiced to a moderate extent.
Clarifying spiritual values among organizational development personnel

Title: Clarifying spiritual values among organizational development personnel
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Spiritual values; organizational development

Abstract: Values lie at the core of all human behavior. Initially, it was believed that human behavior could be best explained in terms of one's personality system, including needs, motives, beliefs, goals and attitudes. But eventually, the emphasis shifted towards values, as there are many aspects of human behavior that cannot be attributed to the former concepts, but where values play an important role. The authors believe that values make personnel life more meaningful and give them a sense of direction for organizational performance and development. In this article, the authors have discussed the sources of values, early assumptions about values, a value based approach to organizations and value assessment. Recommendations have also been offered for the human resource managers to inculcate spiritual values among personnel that may in turn be fruitful for organizational development.

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Record 128 of 193

Title: Driver characteristics associated with child safety seat usage in Malaysia: A cross-sectional study
Source: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION, 42 (2): 509-514 MAR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Road traffic injury; Occupant safety; Child health

Abstract: Background: The rapidly motorizing environment in Malaysia has made child occupant safety a current public health concern. The usage of child safety seats (CSS) is a widely regarded intervention to enhance child occupant safety, yet no study has been conducted on CSS in Malaysia. This study aims to determine the CSS usage rates in Malaysia and to assess driver characteristics that are associated with CSS usage.

Methods: Nine variables - urban versus rural study location, age, gender, marital status, educational status, monthly family income, number of children present in the vehicle, distance traveled to the study location, and attitude - were examined through a cross-sectional study of interviewing drivers of 230
vehicles transporting at least one child <10 years of age at the time of the study. The vehicles were also observed for whether or not there was a CSS present. The interviews were conducted at six sampling locations - three urban and three rural - in the state of Melaka.

Results: 27.4% of the drivers were found to be using at least one CSS at the time of the survey. Among the nine variables studied, three of the driver characteristics showed statistical significance (p < 0.05) with CSS usage: age (p = 0.047), educational status (p = 0.009), and attitude (p = 0.009).

Discussion: This study begins to create knowledge on child occupant safety in Malaysia. The results indicate that interventional efforts should focus on educational programs geared toward drivers that are less educated or extended family members who inconsistently transport young children. Furthermore, any educational efforts could be strongly enhanced by legislation mandating the use of CSS. Every effort should be made to thoroughly assess the effectiveness of any educational or legislative activities that are implemented. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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29-char Source Abbrev.: ACCID ANAL PREVENT


Source Item Page Count: 6

Subject Category: Ergonomics; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Social Sciences, Interdisciplinary; Transportation

ISI Document Delivery No.: 568GO

Record 129 of 193

Author(s): Don, ZM (Don, Zuraidah Mohd)

Title: PROCESSING NATURAL MALAY TEXTS: A DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: corpus; lexicon; text; part of speech; Malay

Abstract: This research represents the first attempt to produce a working system for the automatic processing of texts of Bahasa Melayu 'Malay'. At the heart of the system is an integrated relational lexical database called MALEX, which draws on the experience of working on English and other languages, but which is specifically tailored to the conditions of Malay. The development of the database is from the beginning entirely data driven, and is based on the analysis of a corpus of naturally produced Malay texts. In designing procedures which access the database, properties of the text are consistently and rigorously distinguished from properties of the lexicon and of the grammar. The system is currently used to provide information for a range of applications, for grammatical tagging, stemming and lemmatisation, parsing, and for generating phonological representations. It is hoped and intended that the design features of MALEX will be transferable, and provide a model for the development of working systems for other Asian languages.
To evaluate the psychosocial impact among mothers with perinatal loss and its contributing factors.

A cross sectional study was conducted in University Kebangsaan Malaysia Medical Centre (UKMMC) from April 2008 to May 2009 using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) and self administered questionnaire.

Sixty-two respondents were included and most of them were working mothers (77.4%). The mean age of the respondents was (31.0 +/- 5.6) years and a majority of the subjects aged between 20-34 years (77.4%). According to the EPDS score, 53.2% of the respondents had a psychosocial impact with a total score of > 9, out of 30. There was a significant relationship between psychosocial impact after perinatal loss and support from friends (P=0.019). However, there were no significant differences between psychosocial impact and history of previous perinatal loss, ethnicity, occupation, educational level, age or total income.

Mothers with perinatal loss should be screened for psychosocial impact and offered support when needed. Family and friends should continue to provide emotional support. People who have experienced similar problem before will be able to provide better support than those who have not.

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E-mail Address: rosnahsutan@yahoo.com
Title: Relationship between work-family conflict and quality of life An investigation into the role of social support


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Quality of life; Social roles; Malaysia

Abstract: Purpose - The main purpose of this study is to link work-family conflict, quality of work and non-work lives, quality of life and social support (supervisor and spouse supports). Specifically, it seeks to address three different roles of social support that have theoretical and empirical support and the mediating roles of quality of work life and quality of non-work life.

Design/methodology/approach - The SEM-based approach has been used to study supervisor and spouse supports as moderators between work-family conflict and quality of life; independent variables of work-family conflict; independent variables of quality of life. The study has been carried out in Malaysia.

Findings - The main findings are: work-family conflict has relationship with quality of life; quality of work life and non-work life are "partial" mediators between work-family conflict and quality of life; and, among the various roles of social support, its role as an independent variable of quality of life gives the best results.

Research limitations/implications - The research is based on a cross-sectional study conducted in Malaysia and addresses only the spouse and supervisor supports as components of social support.

Originality/value - The research has developed a comprehensive model linking work-family conflict, quality of work and non-work lives, and quality of life and has studied the role of social support.

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Cited Reference Count: 122

Times Cited: 0
Maximal service area problem for optimal siting of emergency facilities

This study utilizes the capability of GIS to generate service areas as the travel time zones in a facility location model called the maximal service area problem (MSAP). The model is addressed to emergency facilities for which accessibility is an important requirement. The objective of the MSAP is to maximize the total service area of a specified number of facilities. In the MSAP, continuous space is deemed as the demand area, thus the optimality was measured by how large the area could be served by a set of facilities. Fire stations in South Jakarta, Indonesia, were chosen as a case study. Three heuristics, genetic algorithm (GA), tabu search (TS) and simulated annealing (SA), were applied to solve the optimization problem of the MSAP. The final output of the study shows that the three heuristics managed to provide better coverage than the existing coverage with the same number of fire stations within the same travel time. GA reached 82.95% coverage in 50.60min, TS did 83.20% in 3.73min, and SA did 80.17% in 52.42min, while the existing coverage only reaches 73.82%.

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Abstract: Geographic information systems (GIS) have been integrated to many applications in facility location problems today. However, there are still some GIS capabilities yet to be explored thoroughly. This study utilizes the capability of GIS to generate service areas as the travel time zones in a facility location model called the maximal service area problem (MSAP). The model is addressed to emergency facilities for which accessibility is an important requirement. The objective of the MSAP is to maximize the total service area of a specified number of facilities. In the MSAP, continuous space is deemed as the demand area, thus the optimality was measured by how large the area could be served by a set of facilities. Fire stations in South Jakarta, Indonesia, were chosen as a case study. Three heuristics, genetic algorithm (GA), tabu search (TS) and simulated annealing (SA), were applied to solve the optimization problem of the MSAP. The final output of the study shows that the three heuristics managed to provide better coverage than the existing coverage with the same number of fire stations within the same travel time. GA reached 82.95% coverage in 50.60min, TS did 83.20% in 3.73min, and SA did 80.17% in 52.42min, while the existing coverage only reaches 73.82%.
Using institutional theory and resource-based perspective to aid transformation of housing-related public enterprises in Malaysia

Abstract: There is a political will to transform public enterprises in Malaysia, beginning with 15 of the largest and most prominent government-linked companies. Some of these public enterprises are involved in the delivery of housing. Transforming organisations is about change. This paper makes the assertion that the institutional theory and resource-based perspective, in combination, aid in systematically identifying the agents of change of these public enterprises. Having tracked down the agents of change, the transformation plan can then be devised properly. The State Economic Development Corporations (SEDCs) were used to test this proposition. It was found that the main change agents for the SEDCs were the political masters (both at the state and federal government levels) and private developers. The transformation plan for the SEDCs might include separating ownership and management to minimise political interference of their day-to-day operations. In relation to private developers, the transformation plan might give emphasis on serving the housing needs of the well-to-do while not abrogating the social obligation of delivering housing to the poor. To compete against the private developers, the transformation plan might also re-orientate the SEDCs to perform just as efficiently. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.


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

ISI Document Delivery No.: 563FB
Title: Review and comparison study of hybrid diesel/solar/hydro/fuel cell energy schemes for a rural ICT Telecenter


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Hybrid energy schemes; Rural ICT electrification; Energy performance curve

KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPING-COUNTRIES; POWER-PLANT; FUEL-CELL; ELECTRIFICATION; SYSTEMS; AREAS

Abstract: In this paper, the rural electrification study of an ICT Telecenter in particular reference to the Kelabit Highland of Sarawak is presented. The use of diesel generator and its associated environmental implications is first discussed. The cost-effectiveness of the present solar PV system and the solar/hydro schemes for rural electrification of the rural ICT are evaluated employing the HOMER simulation software, considering sustainability, factors such as system efficiency, weather, fuel costs, operating and maintaining costs. Subsequently, simple novel Hybrid Energy Performance Equations and the associated Energy Performance Curves are derived and introduced, respectively, which provide a visualization model, simplifying hybrid system analysis. Results obtained in this study have shown that combined power schemes is more sustainable in terms of supplying electricity to the Telecenter compared to a stand-alone PV system due to prolong cloudy and dense haze periods. The hybrid systems can have efficiency range of similar to 15%-75% compared to PV stand-alone of only similar to 10%, indicating hybrid systems are more reliable and sustainable in minimizing both energy losses and excess energy. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Thermodynamics; Energy & Fuels

ISI Document Delivery No.: 563WN

Record 135 of 193

Author(s): Zulhaidi, H (Zulhaidi, Helmi); Shafri, M (Shafri, Mohd); Zahidi, IM (Zahidi, Izni Mohd); Abu
Bakar, S (Abu Bakar, Shamsul)

Title: Development of landslide susceptibility map utilizing remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Source: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT, 19 (1): 59-69 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Sensors; Geographic Information Systems; Landslides; Hazards

KeyWords Plus: MODEL

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this research is to produce the landslide susceptibility map of Fraser's Hill and its surroundings in Pahang (Malaysia), utilizing remote sensing data and Geographic Information System (GIS) as a way to monitor Sustainable highland development.

Design/methodology/approach - Ancillary data are collected, processed, and constructed into a spatial database in a GIS platform to produce the satellite image. The factors chosen that influence landslide occurrence are land cover, vegetation index (NDVI), precipitation, and geology. Landslide-hazardous areas are analyzed and mapped using the landslide-occurrence factors through the heuristic approach Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP).

Findings - It is demonstrated that the integration of remote sensing data and GIS database is of assistance in managing land-use planning of sustainable development. The verification with the existing landslides record shows a noteworthy accuracy.

Research limitations/implications - The list of data/maps reflects a considerable understanding of the basic cartographic information that is needed to effectively deal with the landslide problem.

Practical implications - This approach indicates a potential long-term application of remote sensing and GIS in managing sustainable highland development by monitoring the hazard-susceptibility area.

Originality/value - The value of the work is in its integration and utilization of remote sensing and GIS to provide sustainable development which can be developed to aid landslide warning systems.

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Subject Category: Environmental Studies; Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Management

ISI Document Delivery No.: 562HM
Author Keywords: Industrial motor; Energy savings strategies; Economic analysis

KeyWords Plus: INDUSTRIAL SECTOR; EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT; VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS; EMPIRICAL-ANALYSIS; CURRENT SITUATION; SMALL ENTERPRISES; CONSERVATION; SYSTEMS; AUDIT; PERFORMANCE

Abstract: The industrial sector is the largest users of energy around the world. Industrial motor uses a major fraction of total industrial energy uses. This paper describes a comprehensive literature review about electric motor energy analysis. This paper compiles latest literatures in terms of thesis (MS and PhD), journal articles, conference proceedings, web materials, reports, books, handbooks on electrical motor energy use, losses, efficiency, energy savings strategies. Different types of losses that occur in a motor have been identified and ways to overcome these losses explained. An energy audit that helps to identify motor energy wastages have been discussed extensively. As motors are the major energy users, different energy savings strategies such as use of high-efficient motor, variable speed drive (VSD), and capacitor bank to improve the power factor to reduce their energy uses have reviewed. Different policy measures (i.e. regulatory, voluntary and incentives based) to save motor energy use have been reviewed and presented in this paper. In this review, computer tools that can be used to analyze electric motors energy used has been discussed. Cost parameters to carry out economic analysis have been shown as well. Moreover, payback period for different energy savings strategies have been identified. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Subject Category: Energy & Fuels

ISI Document Delivery No.: 559IT
Title: The Attractive Female Body Weight and Female Body Dissatisfaction in 26 Countries Across 10 World Regions: Results of the International Body Project I

Source: PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BULLETIN, 36 (3): 309-325 MAR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: body weight; body dissatisfaction; cross-cultural; socioeconomic differences; attractiveness; International Body Project

KeyWords Plus: WOMENS PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS; TO-HIP RATIO; SEX-DIFFERENCES; COLLEGE-STUDENTS; SELF-OBJECTIFICATION; CULTURAL-DIFFERENCES; FIGURE PREFERENCES; ETHNIC-DIFFERENCES; GENDER-DIFFERENCES; IMAGE ASSESSMENT

Abstract: This study reports results from the first International Body Project (IBP-I), which surveyed 7,434 individuals in 10 major world regions about body weight ideals and body dissatisfaction. Participants completed the female Contour Drawing Figure Rating Scale (CDFRS) and self-reported their exposure to Western and local media. Results indicated there were significant cross-regional differences in the ideal female figure and body dissatisfaction, but effect sizes were small across high-socioeconomic-status (SES) sites. Within cultures, heavier bodies were preferred in low-SES sites compared to high-SES sites in Malaysia and South Africa (ds = 1.94-2.49) but not in Austria. Participant age, body mass index (BMI), and Western media exposure predicted body weight ideals. BMI and Western media exposure predicted body dissatisfaction among women. Our results show that body dissatisfaction and desire for thinness is commonplace in high-SES settings across world regions, highlighting the need for international attention to this problem.


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Hybrid models in decision making under uncertainty: The case of training provider evaluation

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Title: Hybrid models in decision making under uncertainty: The case of training provider evaluation

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KeyWords Plus: ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS; SERVICE QUALITY; SUPPLIER SELECTION; FUZZY ENVIRONMENT; VENDOR SELECTION; RESOURCE-ALLOCATION; PROMETHEE METHOD; TOPSIS; AHP; METHODOLOGY

Abstract: This paper provides a novel design for two hybrid models in modeling decision making under uncertainty: AHP-Fuzzy PROMETHEE and AHP-Fuzzy TOPSIS. The analytic hierarchy process ‘(AHP) excellent ability in problem structuring allows weights of criteria to be easily gathered from experts in the decision problem. Nonetheless, the pairwise comparisons required are immense, thus inducing decision making fatigue as the number of evaluation objects and criteria increase. We show that the number of pairwise comparisons can be reduced by integrating PROMETHEE or TOPSIS into AHP. The former two techniques are distance based methods. PROMETHEE allows the evaluators to choose a set of preference function and calculates the distance between the evaluator’s judgment and his limits. TOPSIS, on the other hand, computes the distance of a judgment from the best and worst cases. Fuzzy linguistics are incorporated into PROMETHEE and TOPSIS, thus effectively modeling decision making subjectivity - aside from eliminating the need for evaluators to specify their preference limits in PROMETHEE. These techniques are applied in a strategic outsourcing decision of a company that seeks to evaluate their training providers. The final results indicate that both AHP-Fuzzy TOPSIS and AHP-Fuzzy PROMETHEE achieved consistent results and arrived at the same ranking order.


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The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of operational and strategic information exchange on supply chain performance and the moderating role of information quality in relation to both operational and strategic information exchange. The study was conducted using manufacturing companies located in the Northern region of Malaysia. Hierarchical multiple regressions were applied to test the hypotheses developed for the study. It was found that operational and strategic information exchange is significantly related to supply chain performance. The impact of strategic information exchange is greater as opposed to operational information exchange. Information quality does not moderate the relationship between both operational and strategic information exchange and supply chain performance. Nonetheless, this study provides evidence that both strategic information exchange and operational information exchange are required to enhance supply chain performance. As such supply chain partners should effectively exchange strategic information as the impact is greater on performance.
Abstract: Background Managed care is one of the means advocated for health care reforms. The Malaysian government has proposed managed care for its citizens. In the Malaysian private health care sector, managed care is practised on a small scale with crude risk adjustment. The main determinant of an individual's health service utilization is their health status (HS). HS is used as a risk adjuster for capitation payment. Prescribed medications represent a useful source for HS estimation. We aimed to develop and validate a medication-based HS estimate and to incorporate it in the Andersen model of health service utilization. This is a preparatory step in studying the feasibility of developing a model for risk assessment in the Malaysian context.

Methods Data were collected retrospectively from an academic year from computerized databases in University Sains Malaysia (USM) about users of USM primary care services. A user is a USM health scheme beneficiary who made at least one visit in the academic year to USM-assigned primary care providers. Socio-demographic variables, enrolment period, medications prescribed and number of visits were also collected. Chronic illness medications and some non-chronic illness medications were used to calculate the Long-Term Therapeutic Groups Index (LTTGI) which is an estimate of the HS of users. Using a random 50% of users, weighted least square methods were used to develop a model that predicts a user's number of visits. The other 50% were used for validation.

Results Socio-demographic variables explained 15% of variability in number of primary care visits among users. Adding the LTTGI improved the explanatory power of the model to 36% (P < 0.001). A similar contribution of the LTTGI was noted in the validation. Conclusions The Long-Term Therapeutic Groups Index was successfully developed. Variability in number of primary care visits can be predicted by LTTGI-based models.
Abstract: The main aim of this study is to integrate cooperative learning strategies, mastery learning and interactive multimedia to improve students' performance in Mathematics, specifically in the topic of matrices. The independent variables were three instructional strategies (CCL, CML and CCML) with academic abilities as the moderator variable. The sample for the study was 262 Form Four Malaysian students. A courseware entitled "Matrices" was developed using Macromedia Authorware as the authoring tool. In this study, the collected data was used to investigate the effects of the three learning strategies on the gain scores and time-on-task. Based on the gain scores and time-on-task, the effectiveness of the three learning strategies was discussed. This study showed that the CCML and CML strategies were superior compared to the CCL strategy; CCML strategy produced the highest gain score. For students with low academic ability, the CML strategy was found to be the most effective strategy. The findings of this study also suggested that high academic ability students would obtain high gain scores regardless of the instructional strategies. In terms of time-on-task, students in CCL and CML strategies demonstrated significant lower time-on-task than CCML strategy.
Abstract: Background: Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) rank among the most important health issues for the people especially the young adults worldwide. Young people tend to engage in sexual activity at younger ages in the past decade than in the 1970s, and 1980s. Knowledge is an essential precursor of sexual risk reduction. A cross-sectional study was conducted in Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, to produce the baseline information about school students' awareness and perception about sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) and their sexual activity to help establish control and education programmes.

Methods: Students from form 4 (aged between 15 to 16 years), form 5 (aged between 16 to 17 years) and form 6 (aged between 18 to 20 years) in their class rooms were approached and asked to complete self administered and anonymous pre-validated questionnaires. SPSS for windows version 13 was used to analyze the results statistically and results were presented in tabular form.

Results: Data was collected from 1139 students aged between 15 to 20 years, 10.6% of which claimed that they never heard about STIs. Sexual experience related significantly with gender, race, and education level. Approximately 12.6% claimed to have sexual experience of which 75.7% had their sexual debut at 15-19 years and 38.2% were having more than 3 partners. Sexual experience was found to be significantly associated with gender (p = 0.003), ethnicity (p = 0.001) and education level (p = 0.030). However, multiple partner behaviour was significantly associated only with gender (p = 0.010). Mean knowledge score was 11.60 +/- 8.781 and knowledge level was significantly associated with religion (p = 0.005) education level (p = 0.000), socioeconomic class (p = 0.000) and sexual experience (p = 0.022).

Conclusions: It was concluded that school students have moderate level of knowledge about STIs although they are sexually active. Interventions such as reinforcing the link between STIs and HIV/AIDS, assessing the current status of sexuality education in schools and arranging public talks and seminars focusing on STIs prevention education are needed to improve their awareness.
This article contributes to the debate on hedge funds and exchange rates in Thailand and Malaysia. It provides the first empirical evidence on causal relation between hedge funds and exchange rates. Using a new Granger noncausality procedure proposed by Toda and Yamamoto (1995) and monthly data for the January 1994 to April 2002 period, two important findings emerge. First, hedge funds lead Thai baht during the 1997 crisis. Second, there is a bidirectional causality between hedge funds and Malaysian ringgit for the pre-crisis period. In all other cases, no causal relation can be established.


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Abstract: Objective: To examine the association between HIV infection and psychiatric disorders among prisoners, where mental illness, substance abuse, and HIV are disproportionately represented. Design: Cross-sectional study. Methods: Using a sequential randomization scheme, 200 HIV-seropositive and 200 HIV-seronegative prisoners were selected for evaluation of psychiatric illnesses with the Structured Clinical Interview for Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-IV (SCID-I). Results: The prevalence of mental illness and substance use disorders, particularly opioid dependence, was extremely high. HIV infection was significantly correlated with age, ethnicity, marital status, history of injection drug use, lifetime duration of incarceration, substance abuse, and polysubstance drug use. After controlling for potential confounders, HIV infection was significantly associated with non-substance-induced psychiatric...
disorders (AOR = 1.92; 95% CI: 1.03-3.59). While prisoners with a triple diagnosis (psychiatric disorders, substance use disorders, and HIV) spent 46.7 more cumulative lifetime months in prison than those with only a psychiatric diagnosis (p<.01), those with a dual diagnosis (psychiatric plus substance use disorders) were comparable to those with one psychiatric diagnosis only. Neither HIV infection nor triple diagnosis was associated with violent offenses. Conclusion: These findings suggest that a public health approach that simultaneously addresses psychiatric illnesses, substance abuse, and HIV infection is needed in both the correctional and the community settings in order to provide adequate care for triply-diagnosed patients and prevent them from returning to prison.

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Dysmenorrhea in a multiethnic population of adolescent Asian girls

Objective: To determine the prevalence of dysmenorrhea, its impact, and the treatment-seeking behavior of adolescent Asian girls. Method: A cross-sectional study with 1092 girls from 15 public secondary schools and 3 ethnic groups in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Results: Overall, 74.5% of the girls who had reached menarche had dysmenorrhea; 51.7% of these girls reported that it affected their concentration in class; 50.2% that it restricted their social activities; 21.5% that it caused them to miss school; and 12.0% that it caused poor school performance. Ethnicity and form at school were significantly associated with the poor concentration, absenteeism, and restriction of social and recreational activities attributed to dysmenorrhea. Only 12.0% had consulted a physician, and 53.3% did nothing about their conditions. There were ethnic differences in the prevalence, impact, and management of dysmenorrhea. Conclusion: There is a need for culture-specific education regarding menstruation-related conditions in the school curriculum. (C) 2009 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.


Reprint Address: Wong, LP, Univ Malaya, Fac Med, Med Educ & Res Dev Unit, Kuala Lumpur 50603,
Factors influencing the rate of recycling: An analysis of Minnesota counties

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Author Keywords: Recycling; Recycling expenditure; Recycling education; Municipal solid waste; Waste management

KeyWords Plus: HOUSEHOLD SOLID-WASTE; PUBLIC-POLICY; BEHAVIOR; MOTIVATION; ALLOCATION; COLLECTION; RESPONSES; GARBAGE; SWEDEN; TIME

Abstract: This study analyzes the effects of various recycling and waste management policy variables on recycling rate by utilizing county-level panel data from Minnesota covering the period 1996-2004. The policy variables examined include variable pricing for waste disposal, expenditure on recycling education, provision of curbside recycling services and drop-off centers, and enactment of recycling ordinances. Unlike previous studies, this study accounts for the cumulative effects of the expenditure variable on recycling rate and also investigates whether different recycling programs such as curbside and drop-off recycling act as complements or substitutes in increasing recycling rates. This study also examines the effect of income and demographic characteristics on recycling rate. After accounting for random effects and endogenous variables, the results indicate that variable pricing of waste disposal increases the rate of recycling. Other policy variables such as the enactment of recycling ordinances and cumulative expenditures on recycling education are also found to be effective measures to increase recycling rate.

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<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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<td>Office of the Vice President for Finance and Operations, Michigan State University</td>
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Author(s): Wong, LP (Wong, Li Ping)
Title: Role of men in promoting the uptake of HPV vaccinations: focus groups' finding from a developing country
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: HPV vaccine; Men; Perspective
KeyWords Plus: PREVENTING CERVICAL-CANCER; REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH; PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE; ATTITUDES; VACCINE; PERSPECTIVES; INFECTION; KNOWLEDGE; CHILDREN
Abstract: Better outcomes of human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination would be expected if men become full partners and advocates in vaccination initiative. Men involvement has important implication especially within the context that they are equally responsible for spreading the virus.
Twenty-seven men took part in four focus group discussions carried out to assess men's attitudes toward the HPV vaccine between October and November 2007.
The results revealed that men have low awareness about the newly release vaccine and minimal knowledge of HPV and its association with cervical cancer. When provided with information, most men were in favor of protecting their spouses, partners, or daughters from cervical cancer using the vaccine. They were aware of the effects of men's risk behavioral patterns on women's risk for acquiring HPV infections. Many needed assurance about the vaccine's long-term safety and efficacy. They also expressed concern over the high cost of the vaccine. Men in this study played an influential role in the vaccination decision of their child and sexual partners. Many were in favor of male vaccination for cervical cancer prevention of their spouse or partner.
Vaccine advocacy should put special emphasis on men as sexual partners, husbands, and fathers from a gender equality and partnership perspective. The findings are useful in facilitating the development of strategies for effective immunization initiatives.
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The Chronicles of Electronic Commerce: Reverse Domain Name Hijacking under the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy

Author(s): Zainol, ZA (Zainol, Zinatul A.)
Title: The Chronicles of Electronic Commerce: Reverse Domain Name Hijacking under the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy
Source: EUROPEAN LAW JOURNAL, 16 (2): 233-242 MAR 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: Reverse Domain Name Hijacking is a unique concept under the Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy. Its main purpose is to protect domain name registrants against unjustified claims of overreaching trademark rights by allowing domain name registrants, in some limited circumstances to retort against trademark owners.
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Author(s): Khan, TM (Khan, Tahir M.); Sulaiman, SAS (Sulaiman, Syed A. Syed); Hassali, MA (Hassali, Mohamed A.); Anwar, M (Anwar, Mudassir); Wasif, G (Wasif, G.); Khan, AH (Khan, Amer H.)
Community Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Towards Depression in the State of Penang, Malaysia

**Title:** Community Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs Towards Depression in the State of Penang, Malaysia

**Source:** COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, 46 (1): 87-92 FEB 2010

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**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** Mental health literacy; Depression; Attitudes; Knowledge

**KeyWords Plus:** MENTAL-HEALTH LITERACY; GLOBAL BURDEN; DISORDERS; DISEASE; DISABILITY; MORTALITY

**Abstract:** This study was intended to evaluate the mental health literacy vis-A-vis depression among inhabitants of Penang state in North Malaysia. Using a clustered random sampling method, 1,855 respondents were approached to participate in the survey. A total of 1,149 respondents actually participated, for a 61.9% response rate. Face to face interviews were then conducted using a pre-validated 21-item questionnaire. The mean age of the respondents was 30 years (SD +/- 11.5). The majority (n = 884; 76.9%) could recognize three or more symptoms of depression. Chinese and/or female respondents performed the best in this domain. Respondents with a personal experience of depression displayed a significantly better knowledge of symptoms of and therapies for depression than those who did not (t = -35.745, P = < 0.001). Overall, a moderate knowledge level of the symptoms of depression and a cursory knowledge towards therapy were observed among the general population in Penang. Notably, respondents were generally inclined towards the use of alternative medicine. The study suggests that strong beliefs in alternative and traditional medicines could undermine the respondents' willingness and ability to seek evidence-based mental health care.

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**Title:** Investigating the perceptions of UKM undergraduates towards an English for science and technology online course

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**Language:** English

**Document Type:** Article

**Author Keywords:** English for specific purposes; online course; science and technology students
Abstract: This study investigates the perceptions of Malaysian undergraduates of the Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) towards an online English for science and technology course in terms of their improvement in reading skills and strategies, their autonomy and their motivation. These three areas were used as the focal points in the study as they are educational qualities that are closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing. The research study was a case study incorporating quantitative and qualitative research methods. The data required were gathered in three phases, with phase one being implemented when the students were in the first semester. The methods applied in this phase for gathering data on the perception of the students were: (i) monitoring logging-in days and times; (ii) initiating online discussion via an online forum and; (iii) administrating online questionnaires. Phase two of the study was implemented at the end of the first semester, after the students finished the course. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to gather data for this phase. The third phase was implemented when the students were in their final year. This time in-depth interviews were conducted. The data were collected, categorised, analysed and discussed in line with the three focal points of the study. The findings of the three phases of the study revealed that the students perceived this course as contributing highly towards their improvements in reading skills and strategies, contributing moderately towards improving their autonomy as some of them did not desire full autonomy in that they still indicated a preference for a combination of both face-to-face and online modes of learning and contributing highly towards their motivation.

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Author(s): Masood, M (Masood, Mona)

Title: AN INITIAL COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY COURSES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS AT MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY


Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: ICT; educational technology; pre-service teacher

Abstract: Introducing a course in educational technology is vital especially to pre-service teachers in establishing early interest and long term habits. The initial disclosure and guidance in educational technology will determine the technique of beginning teachers at integrating ICT into their teaching-learning activities. Educators should feel comfortable in the utilization and deployment of proper instructional techniques. This is to ascertain the continuity of knowledge and skills obtained during the training program and consequently transfer in the real teaching situation. Institutions of higher learning
that offers an undergraduate degree in education will include at least a course in the foundation of educational technology. However, the contents and emphasis of the curriculum differs from one institution to the next. Thus, there should be a standard or an indicator that essential areas of educational technology be met by pre-service teachers. This paper reports a small part of a larger ongoing research on the standards of ICT training curriculum and strategies for pre-service teachers throughout Malaysia. Specifically the curriculum and strategies at four local universities will be compared to the revised International Society for Technology in Education's (ISTE's) 2008 National Educational Technology Standards for teachers (NETS.T). An analysis of the extent of training curriculum in which the program adhere to the standards and the development of the field will be discussed.

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Author(s): Hashim, R (Hashim, Rugayah); Ahmad, H (Ahmad, Hashim); Abdullah, CZ (Abdullah, Che Zainab)
Title: ANTECEDENTS OF ICT ATTITUDES OF DISTANCE EDUCATION STUDENTS
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Computer attitude; e-learning; ICT usage; distance education; computer phobia
Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the antecedents of ICT attitudes of distance education (e-PJJ) students at the Institute of Education Development (InED), UiTM. The antecedents studied were computer anxiety, confidence, liking and, usefulness. The findings are important to strengthen InED's policy for using ICT and other technologies to impart knowledge and education at the diploma and undergraduate levels.
Five hundred students were the units of analysis for this study and the response rate was 56.8%. Even in this Information Age, the findings showed that there are still some students who are uncomfortable with using ICT or educational technology for e-learning.
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CHALLENGES OF MALAYSIAN DEVELOPERS IN CREATING GOOD INTERFACES FOR INTERACTIVE COURSEWARE

There are many reasons why interface design for interactive courseware fails to support quality of learning experiences. The causes such as the level of interactivity, the availability of the interfaces to interact with the end users and a lack of deep knowledge about the role of interface design by the designers in the development process are most acknowledged. Related to this, as a creator for the interactive courseware, generally the developers expect the resources that they produced are effective, accurate and robust. However, rarely do the developers have the opportunity to create good interfaces with the emphasis on time consuming, money and skill. Thus, some challenges faces by them in the interface design development can't be underestimated as well. Therefore, their perspective of the interactive courseware is important to ensure the material and also the features of the interactive courseware can facilitate teaching and learning activity. Within this context in mind, this paper highlights the challenges that faces by the Malaysian developer from the ten face to face interviewed data gathered. It discusses from the Malaysian developer perspectives that involved in the development of interface design for interactive courseware for the Smart School Project. Particularly, in creating such a great interfaces, the highlights challenges will present within the constraints of time, curriculum demand, and competencies of the development team.
Abstract: This paper presents a research study that was conducted in the Faculty of Creative Multimedia, Multimedia University, Malaysia, to investigate students' perceptions in developing a multimedia project within a constructivist-based learning environment. Students worked in groups to create an interactive multimedia application using an authoring tool, and were solely responsible for every project development decision. They were then given a survey and asked for their comments and feedback to elicit their perceptions and attitudes towards this learning environment. A factorial analysis was performed on the survey and results showed that 5 factors influenced students’ perceptions in developing a multimedia project within a constructivist learning environment. Multiple regression analysis further showed that motivation played a significant role in students’ perception towards developing a multimedia project in this learning environment. These results were further supported by their survey comments and feedback. Results of the study showed that by setting an authentic task, via a multimedia project, into a constructivist learning environment, students became highly motivated learners and active in their learning process and provided strong support and encouragement for Malaysian educators to incorporate multimedia technology and constructivist learning into their classrooms.
INSTRUMENT; EXCELLENCE

Abstract: Total quality management (TQM) has been considered as an infrastructural strategy in the operations management research field. It is one of the most recognised models for operational excellence besides lean operation, supply chain management, and technology management. Both manufacturing and service organisations tend to implement this strategy in order to maintain their competitive advantage. The purpose of this paper is to develop the conceptual model of TQM implementation in relation to organisational performance. The authors have reviewed the literature on TQM and organised the paper along two main themes: the evolution of TQM considered as a set of practices, and its impacts on organisational performance. Two research questions are proposed in order to re-validate TQM constructs: (1) Is the set of practices associated with TQM valid as a whole? (2) What performance measures should be considered to exhibit the effectiveness of its implementation?.


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Author(s): Oxman, AD (Oxman, Andrew D.); Bjorndal, A (Bjorndal, Arild); Becerra-Posada, F (Becerra-Posada, Francisco); Gibson, M (Gibson, Mark); Block, MAG (Gonzalez Block, Miguel Angel); Haines, A (Haines, Andy); Hamid, M (Hamid, Maimunah); Odom, CH (Odom, Carmen Hooker); Lei, HC (Lei, Haichao); Levin, B (Levin, Ben); Lipsey, MW (Lipsey, Mark W.); Littell, JH (Littell, Julia H.); Mshinda, H (Mshinda, Hasson); Ongolo-Zogo, P (Ongolo-Zogo, Pierre); Pang, T (Pang, Tikki); Sewankambo, N (Sewankambo, Nelson); Songane, F (Songane, Francisco); Soydan, H (Soydan, Haluk); Torgerson, C (Torgerson, Carole); Weisburd, D (Weisburd, David); Whitworth, J (Whitworth, Judith); Wibulpolprasert, S (Wibulpolprasert, Suwit)

Title: A framework for mandatory impact evaluation to ensure well informed public policy decisions

Source: LANCET, 375 (9712): 427-431 JAN-FEB 2010

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KeyWords Plus: EVIPNET

A critical review of the nursing shortage in Malaysia

Objective:
This paper describes and critically reviews steps taken to address the nursing workforce shortage in Malaysia.

Background:
To address the shortage and to build health care capacity, Malaysia has more than doubled its nursing workforce over the past decade, primarily through an increase in the domestic supply of new graduates.

Methods:
Government reports, policy documents and ministerial statements were sourced from the Ministry of Health Malaysia website and reviewed and analysed in the context of the scholarly literature published about the health care workforce in Malaysia and more generally about the global nursing shortage.

Results:
An escalation in student numbers and the unprecedented number of new graduates entering the workforce has been associated with other impacts that have been responded to symptomatically rather than through workplace reform. Whilst growing the domestic supply of nurses is a critical key strategy to address workforce shortages, steps should also be taken to address structural and other problems of the workplace to support both new graduates and the retention of more experienced staff.
Conclusion:
Nursing shortages should not be tackled by increasing the supply of new graduates alone. The creation of a safe and supportive work environment is important to the long-term success of current measures taken to grow the workforce and retain nurses within the Malaysian health care system.


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Subject Category: Nursing

Source: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ORAL SCIENCES, 118 (1): 59-65 FEB 2010

Title: The relationship between dental anxiety and dental decay experience in antenatal mothers

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author(s): Esa, R (Esa, Rashidah); Savithri, V (Savithri, Vengadasalam); Humphris, G (Humphris, Gerry); Freeman, R (Freeman, Ruth)

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between dental anxiety and dental decay experience among antenatal mothers attending Maternal and Child Health clinics in Malaysia. A cross-sectional study was conducted on a consecutive sample of 407 antenatal mothers in Seremban, Malaysia. The questionnaire consisted of participants' demographic profile and the Dental Fear Survey. The D3cvMFS was employed as the outcome measure and was assessed by a single examiner (intraclass correlation = 0.98). A structural equation model was designed to inspect the relationship between dental anxiety and dental decay experience. The mean Dental Fear Survey score for all participants was 35.1 [95% confidence interval (34.0, 36.3)]. The mean D3cvMFS score was 10.8 [95% confidence interval (9.5, 12.1)]. Participants from low socio-economic status groups had significantly higher D3cvMFS counts than those from high socio-economic status groups. The path model with dental anxiety and socio-economic status as predictors of D3cvMFS showed satisfactory fit. The correlation between dental anxiety and dental decay experience was 0.30 (standardized estimate), indicating a positive association. Socio-economic status was also statistically significantly associated with the D3cvMFS count (beta = 0.19). This study presented robust evidence for the significant relationship between dental anxiety and dental decay experience in antenatal mothers.


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Ethnically diverse female university students' knowledge and attitudes toward human papillomavirus (HPV), HPV vaccination and cervical cancer

Objective: Cervical HPV is the most common sexually transmitted disease among college-age women. This study aimed to assess knowledge and attitudes towards HPV infection, HPV vaccination and cervical cancer among female university students, to provide insight into development of HPV educational information.

Study design: A cross-sectional survey using a convenience sample. A total of 1083 ethnically diverse female students attending a public university were approached and 650 were interviewed.

Results: Knowledge regarding HPV, HPV vaccination, cervical screening and cervical cancer risk factors was remarkably poor. Across the sample, the mean total knowledge score (14-item) was only 3.25 (S.D.+/-2.41; 95% CI 3.07-3.44). Only 10.3% had heard of the newly released HPV vaccine. Approximately 48% of participants indicated an intention to receive an HPV vaccine. Intention to receive an HPV vaccine was significantly associated with knowledge of HPV and genital warts (OR 1.53; 95% CI 1.25-1.88), and knowledge of cervical screening and cervical cancer risk factors (OR 1.21; 95% CI 1.11-1.33). Of those who refused HPV vaccination, 50.9% doubted the safety and efficacy of the new vaccine, and 41.5% perceived themselves as not at risk of HPV infection.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that providing education about the etiology of cervical cancer and the HPV link is an essential component to enhance HPV vaccine uptake. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
This study examines the impact of terms of trade and terms of trade volatility on economic growth in Japan and Korea using time series data. The results of the Johansen (1988) cointegration method show that real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and terms of trade are jointly determined. Generally, an increase in terms of trade volatility will lead to a decrease in real GDP per capita. An increase in oil price will lead to a decrease in terms of trade. The results of the generalised forecast error variance decompositions show that the important contributors to real GDP per capita are different between Japan and Korea. A favourable and a less volatile terms of trade are important for economic growth.
The influence of leg-to-body ratio (LBR) on judgments of female physical attractiveness: Assessments of computer-generated images varying in LBR

Abstract: The leg-to-body ratio (LBR), which is reliably associated with developmental stability and health outcomes, is an understudied component of human physical attractiveness. Several studies examining the effects of LBR on aesthetic judgments have been limited by the reliance on stimuli composed of hand-drawn silhouettes. In the present study, we developed a new set of female computer-generated images portraying eight levels of LBR that fell within the typical range of human variation. A community sample of 207 Britons in London and students from two samples drawn from a US university (Ns = 940, 114) rated the physical attractiveness of the images. We found that mid-ranging female LBRs were perceived as maximally attractive. The present research overcomes some of the problems associated with past work on LBR and aesthetic preferences through use of computer-generated images rather than hand-drawn images and provides an instrument that may be useful in future investigations of LBR preferences. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Author(s): Mahmud, Y (Mahmud, Yusr); Swami, V (Swami, Viren)
Title: The influence of the hijab (Islamic head-cover) on perceptions of women's attractiveness and intelligence
Source: BODY IMAGE, 7 (1): 90-93 JAN 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Hijab; Islam; Attractiveness; Intelligence; Perceived attractiveness; Perceived intelligence
KeyWords Plus: AMERICAN; CONTEXT; BIAS
Abstract: This study examined the effects of wearing the hijab, or Islamic headwear, on men's perceptions of women's attractiveness and intelligence. A total of 57 non-Muslim men and 41 Muslim men rated a series of images of women, half of whom were unveiled and half of whom wore the hijab. For attractiveness and intelligence ratings, a mixed analysis of variance showed a significant effect of hijab status, with women wearing the hijab being rated more negatively than unveiled women. For attractiveness ratings, there was no significant effect of participant religion, although non-Muslim men rated unveiled women significantly higher than veiled women. For intelligence ratings, non-Muslim men provided significantly higher ratings than Muslim men for both conditions. In addition, Muslim men's ratings of the attractiveness and intelligence of women wearing the hijab was positively correlated with self-reported religiosity. These results are discussed in relation to religious stereotyping within increasingly multi-cultural societies. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved
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Source Item Page Count: 4
Subject Category: Psychology, Multidisciplinary
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Record 163 of 193
Author(s): Mitchell, M (Mitchell, Mukti); Yeang, K (Yeaing, Ken)
Title: Designing for Low-Carbon Lifestyles
Source: ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, (203): 130-133 JAN-FEB 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Abstract: Carpenter, shipbuilder and pioneer of sustainable living Mukti Mitchell collaborates with Ken Yeang on an article espousing the widespread adoption of low-carbon lifestyles. As well as discussing the adoption of CO2 reductions at the individual and global levels, they look at the extent to which architectural design can facilitate lifestyle carbon reductions.
Islam and CSR: A Study of the Compatibility Between the Tenets of Islam and the UN Global Compact

This paper looks at whether the tenets of Islam are consistent with the 'Ten Principles' of responsible business outlined in the UN Global Compact. The paper concludes that with the possible exception of Islam's focus on personal responsibility and the non-recognition of the corporation as a legal person, which could undermine the concept of corporate responsibility, there is no divergence between the tenets of the religion and the principles of the UN Global Compact. Indeed, Islam often goes further and has the advantage of clearer codification of ethical standards as well as a set of explicit enforcement mechanisms. Focusing on this convergence of values could be useful in the development of a new understanding of CSR in a global context and help avert the threatened "clash of civilisations". 

This paper looks at whether the tenets of Islam are consistent with the 'Ten Principles' of responsible business outlined in the UN Global Compact. The paper concludes that with the possible exception of Islam’s focus on personal responsibility and the non-recognition of the corporation as a legal person, which could undermine the concept of corporate responsibility, there is no divergence between the tenets of the religion and the principles of the UN Global Compact. Indeed, Islam often goes further and has the advantage of clearer codification of ethical standards as well as a set of explicit enforcement mechanisms. Focusing on this convergence of values could be useful in the development of a new understanding of CSR in a global context and help avert the threatened “clash of civilisations”.


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Cited Reference Count: 47
Record 165 of 193

Author(s): Zamani-Farahani, H (Zamani-Farahani, Hamira); Henderson, JC (Henderson, Joan C.)
Title: Islamic Tourism and Managing Tourism Development in Islamic Societies: The Cases of Iran and Saudi Arabia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Islamic societies; Islamic tourism; tourism management; Iran; Saudi Arabia
KeyWords Plus: ATTITUDES; PATTERNS
Abstract: This paper is concerned with the effects of state religion on tourism development in Muslim countries with particular reference to Iran and Saudi Arabia. Aspects of the relationship between Islam and tourism are investigated overall and issues of tourism policies, management and marketing and community involvement within the context of the two cases are discussed. The distinctive circumstances prevailing in Iran and Saudi Arabia are suggested, but more general insights are also presented into the interactions between and management of tourism and Islam. Copyright (C) 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
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Subject Category: Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism
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Record 166 of 193

Author(s): Chong, CP (Chong, Chee Ping); Hassali, MA (Hassali, Mohamed Azmi); Bahari, MB (Bahari, Mohd Baidi); Shafie, AA (Shafie, Asrul Akmal)
Title: Evaluating community pharmacists' perceptions of future generic substitution policy implementation: A national survey from Malaysia
Source: HEALTH POLICY, 94 (1): 68-75 JAN 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Community pharmacist; Perception; Generic substitution; Generic medicine; Policy
KeyWords Plus: POTENTIAL SAVINGS; EXPERIENCES; PHYSICIANS; MEDICINES; COUNTRIES; CARE
Abstract: Objectives: This study aims to provide baseline data to support the implementation of generic substitution policy in Malaysia by evaluating the community pharmacists' perceptions and opinions on
generic substitution and current substitution practices.

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study involving the entire population of Malaysian community pharmacies (n = 1419) was undertaken using a self-completed anonymous mail questionnaire.

Results: A total of 219 responses were received for a response rate of 15.4%. Majority of the respondents (93.6%) agreed that pharmacists should have generic substitution rights. Almost all pharmacists (96.8%) viewed Poison Class C (pharmacist only medicine) as most suitable class of controlled medicines for substitution. About half (51.6%) of the pharmacists preferred a policy which allowed substitution on any prescription. The pharmacists prefer to consult the physician when substituting narrow therapeutic index medicines (88.1%) and prescription only medicines (51.3%). Less than 25.0% of the pharmacists routinely keep the medication records and follow-up the patients who received substitution. Monitoring the efficacy (79.2%) and patient's satisfaction with the generic medicines (74.9%) were the main reasons for following-up the patient if substitution occurs.

Conclusions: Malaysian community pharmacists are generally in favour of generic substitution policy implementation. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

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companies from the electrical and electronics sector in Malaysia which gave a 21.9% response rate. Attempts were made at finding significant differences between Japanese and non-Japanese companies with regard to TQM practices and the companies' view of the importance thereof. It was found that there are significant differences in TQM practices between Japanese and non-Japanese companies. Management leadership, measurement and feedback, product design and education and training are the significant factors, which shows the strength of Japanese companies with superior practices in these four factors as against non-Japanese companies. There are no significant differences in perception of the importance of TQM between Japanese and non-Japanese companies except for the product design factor. This study shows that Japanese companies place high importance on product design and they believe quality starts from design and in turn will determine manufacturability, reliability and product quality. This points to the need for much greater emphasis to be placed on future quality improvement programmes for local companies. Further studies can be made focusing on the other types of industry in Malaysia, such as automotive, food processing and metal-based, to develop a comprehensive TQM implementation framework to be built upon to meet the needs of Malaysian industries in their drive towards achieving TQM practices.

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Author(s): Swami, V (Swami, Viren); Arteche, A (Arteche, Adriane); Chamorro-Premuzic, T (Chamorro-Premuzic, Tomas); Furnham, A (Furnham, Adrian)
Title: Sociocultural adjustment among sojourning Malaysian students in Britain: a replication and path analytic extension
Source: SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHIATRIC EPIDEMIOLOGY, 45 (1): 57-65 JAN 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Sociocultural adjustment; Immigration; Malaysian students; Family income
KeyWords Plus: CROSS-CULTURAL TRANSITIONS; MENTAL-HEALTH STATUS; SOCIAL SUPPORT; PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION; INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS; VIETNAMESE REFUGEES; CHINESE-AMERICANS; IMMIGRANT WOMEN; ACCULTURATION; ADAPTATION
Abstract: The present study examined the sociocultural adjustment of 249 sojourning Malaysian undergraduates in Britain. One-hundred and ten Malay and 139 Chinese students enrolled in various courses answered a self-report questionnaire that examined various aspects of sociocultural adjustment and socio-demographics. Overall, Malay students reported significantly poorer sociocultural adjustment than Chinese students, as well as more negative outcomes on a range of predictors. Path analysis for the
total sample showed that higher family income led to greater sociocultural adjustment, but partially because it led to more contact with host and conationals, better language proficiency, lower perceived cultural differences and less perceived discrimination. Moreover, participants with higher English proficiency were better adapted, but partially because they perceived less cultural differences as well as having more contact with host nationals. Additionally, individuals reporting better sociocultural adjustment also reported better health statuses. The same model was equally useful at predicting sociocultural adjustment for both Malay and Chinese participants. These results are discussed in terms of the role played by income in buffering against the negative aspects of sociocultural adjustment.


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Record 169 of 193

Author(s): Sidique, SF (Sidique, Shaufique F.); Lupi, F (Lupi, Frank); Joshi, SV (Joshi, Satish V.)

Title: The effects of behavior and attitudes on drop-off recycling activities

Source: RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING, 54 (3): 163-170 JAN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Recycling; Drop-off programs; Drop-off sites; Curbside programs; Waste management; Recycling behavior

KeyWords Plus: WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY; HOUSEHOLD WILLINGNESS; WASTE REDUCTION; SOCIAL NORMS; DETERMINANTS; PARTICIPATION; CONSERVATION; RESPONSES; PROGRAMS; GARBAGE

Abstract: To reduce the amount of waste entering landfills, policymakers and governments have implemented various recycling and waste reduction programs such as source reduction, curbside recycling and drop-off recycling programs. The success of a recycling program largely depends on household participation and sorting activities. A better understanding of recycling behavior will help us aid the design and improve the effectiveness of recycling policies. This paper studies the profile of people who utilize drop-off recycling sites and analyzes the factors influencing their site usage. The results show that the usage of drop-off recycling sites is influenced by demographic factors such as age, education, income and household size. Attitudinal factors are also found to affect site usage. Recyclers tend to use the drop-off sites more when they feel that recycling is a convenient activity and when they are more familiar with the sites. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Addresses: [Sidique, Shaufique F.] Univ Pertanian Malaysia, Fac Econ & Management, Upm Serdang
Development and validation of the Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire (OPSQ)

Objectives: To develop and validate the Osteoporosis Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire (OPSQ) and to assess the opinion of postmenopausal osteoporotic women towards pharmaceutical care.

Methods: A 16-item instrument was designed. Each response consists of a five-point Likert-like scale with higher scores indicating greater satisfaction. The face and content validity was established via consultation with an endocrinologist and three pharmacists as well as feedback from participants in a preliminary study. Postmenopausal osteoporotic women taking bisphosphonates were recruited and randomly allocated to the intervention (n = 90) and control groups (n = 90). Pharmaceutical care was provided at month 2 to the intervention group while the control group received standard pharmacy services. The OPSQ was administered at month 6 (end of the intervention period), to assess patients’ satisfaction. Factor analysis was performed using varimax rotation. Internal reliability was established using Cronbach’s alpha. Construct validity was performed by using the Mann-Whitney U test.

Results: The internal reliability of the OPSQ produced a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.86. Factor analysis identified one component in the OPSQ, which measured patient satisfaction. The intervention group showed significantly better overall OPSQ score than the control group (91.89 +/- 7.22 versus 84.32 +/- 7.48%, p < 0.001). This indicates that the OPSQ was able to differentiate between participants who received pharmaceutical care from those who did not.

Conclusions: The 16-item OPSQ developed in this study has high internal reliability and is a valid instrument for assessing osteoporotic women’s satisfaction with pharmaceutical care service in Malaysia. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
This research investigates long memory financial equity markets using three heuristic methodologies namely a proposed modified variance time-aggregated plot, modified rescaled-range plot and periodogram approaches. The intensity of the long memory process is quantified in terms of Hurst parameter (H). Five Malaysian equity market indices are selected in the empirical studies with the inclusion of pre- and post-drastic economic events. Our empirical results evidenced dissimilar long memory behaviours in the different regimes of significant economic events. It is also found that after the short-memory adjustment, all the equity markets exhibited substantial reductions in long memory estimations.

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<tr>
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**Record 171 of 193**

**Author(s):** Cheong, CW (Cheong, Chin Wen)

**Title:** Estimating the Hurst parameter in financial time series via heuristic approaches

**Source:** JOURNAL OF APPLIED STATISTICS, 37 (2): 201-214 2010

**Language:** English

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**Author Keywords:** heuristic methodology; long-range dependence; Hurst parameter; quantile regression

**KeyWords Plus:** CONSISTENT COVARIANCE-MATRIX; EMERGING MARKETS; HETEROSKEDASTICITY; REGIME; PRICES; MEMORY; TREND

**Abstract:** This research investigates long memory financial equity markets using three heuristic methodologies namely a proposed modified variance time-aggregated plot, modified rescaled-range plot and periodogram approaches. The intensity of the long memory process is quantified in terms of Hurst parameter (H). Five Malaysian equity market indices are selected in the empirical studies with the inclusion of pre- and post-drastic economic events. Our empirical results evidenced dissimilar long memory behaviours in the different regimes of significant economic events. It is also found that after the short-memory adjustment, all the equity markets exhibited substantial reductions in long memory estimations.

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**Funding Acknowledgement:**
The effect of mild hearing loss on academic performance in primary school children

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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, 74 (1): 67-70 JAN 2010

Hearing loss; Prevalence; Academic performance

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of mild hearing loss and its association with academic performance among primary school children.

Patients and methods: A comparative cross sectional study was conducted on standard (grade) five school children in a state in Malaysia. Five schools were selected by using simple random sampling. There were three classes (A, B and C) of standard five in each school. Student's selection into these classes was made by respective school administration based on their final term examination in standard four. Class A was for the best academic achievers while class C was for the poorest. Ear examinations were done followed by pure tone audiometry for confirmation of the hearing status. In this study, mild hearing loss was defined as an average threshold of 20-39 dB at 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 kHz. Data analysis was done using SPSS Version 12.0 software. Chi-square test was used to determine the association between mild hearing loss and academic performance. The significant level was set at $p = 0.05$.

Results: From a total of 257 students, 234 have completed the examinations (response rate = 91.0%). Fifty-three percent of them were boys while 47% were girls. A hundred and forty-nine (63.7%) of them were from class A while 85 (36.3%) were from class C. The prevalence of hearing loss in our school population was 15% (95% CI: 11.0-20.0%). Thirty-two (88.9%) of them were having conductive type. Out of the total, 38.9% were having problems in both ears. The students who have poor academic performance have been shown to be significantly associated with mild hearing loss ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: There was a high prevalence of mild hearing loss among primary school children. This problem could affect their academic performance. Therefore, hearing assessment is highly recommended to be done on every child especially to those who have poor academic achievement. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.
The Asian financial crisis in mid-1997 has increased interest in policies to achieve greater regional exchange rate stability in East Asia. It has renewed calls for greater monetary and exchange rate cooperation. A country's suitability to join a monetary union depends, inter alia, on the trade intensity and the business cycle synchronization with other potential members of the monetary union. However, these two Optimum Currency Area criteria are endogenous. Theoretically, the effect of increased trade integration (after the elimination of exchange fluctuations among the countries in the region) on the business cycle synchronization is ambiguous. Reduction in trade barriers can potentially increase industrial specialization by country and therefore resulting in more asymmetry business cycles from industry-specific shocks. On the other hand, increased trade integration may result in more highly correlated business cycles due to common demand shocks or intra-industry trade. If the second hypothesis is empirically verified, policy makers have little to worry about the region being unsynchronized in their business cycles as the business cycles will become more synchronized after the monetary union is formed. This paper assesses the dynamic relationships between trade, finance, specialization and business cycle synchronization for East Asian economies using a Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) approach. The dynamic panel approach improves on previous efforts to examine the business cycle correlations - trade link using panel procedures, which control for the potential endogeneity of all explanatory variables. Based on the findings on how trade, finance and sectoral specialization have effects on the size of common shocks among countries, potential policies that can help East Asian countries move closer toward a regional currency arrangement can be suggested. The empirical results of this study suggest that there exists scope for East Asia to form a monetary union.
The influence of Flexible Manufacturing Technology adoption on productivity of Malaysian manufacturing industry

Abstract: This paper investigates the influence of the adoption of Flexible Manufacturing Technology (FMT) on the Total factor Productivity Growth (TFPG) of Malaysia Manufacturing Industry. The Principal Component Analysis has been adopted to extract the most appropriate underlying dimensions of FMT to use in place of the eight FMT variables owing to the potential multicollinearity. The study has been conducted within FMT intensively adopted 16 three-digit industries that encompass 50 five-digit industries covering the years 2000-2005. The results obtained from the two situations, one, including the industry fixed effect dummy variables and the other without these, are contrasted. It is established that the model that included the industry fixed effect dummy variables has a greater explanatory power. The two principal components that account for the greater variation in FMT show positive and moderately significant relationship with TFPG. The study provides sufficient evidence to conclude that FMT has a direct and moderately significant relationship with TFPG. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.


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Abstract: Aims The prevalence of Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) has grown rapidly, but little is known about the drivers of inpatient spending in low-and middle-income countries. This study aims to compare the clinical presentation and expenditure on hospital admission for inpatients with a primary diagnosis of Type 2 DM in India, China, Thailand and Malaysia.

Methods We analysed data on adult, Type 2 DM patients admitted between 2005 and 2008 to five tertiary hospitals in the four countries, reporting expenditures relative to income per capita in 2007.

Results Hospital admission spending for diabetic inpatients with no complications ranged from 11 to 75% of per-capita income. Spending for patients with complications ranged from 6% to over 300% more than spending for patients without complications treated at the same hospital. Glycated haemoglobin was significantly higher for the uninsured patients, compared with insured patients, in India (8.6 vs. 8.1%), Hangzhou, China (9.0 vs. 8.1%), and Shandong, China (10.9 vs. 9.9%). When the hospital admission expenditures of the insured and uninsured patients were statistically different in India and China, the uninsured always spent less than the insured patients.

Conclusions With the rising prevalence of DM, households and health systems in these countries will face greater economic burdens. The returns to investment in preventing diabetic complications appear substantial. Countries with large out-of-pocket financing burdens such as India and China are associated with the widest gaps in resource use between insured and uninsured patients. This probably reflects both overuse by the insured and underuse by the uninsured.


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Record 177 of 193

Author(s): Dey, MM (Dey, Madan M.); Paraguas, FJ (Paraguas, Ferdinand J.); Kambewa, P (Kambewa, Patrick); Pemsl, DE (Pemsl, Diemuth E.)

Title: The impact of integrated aquaculture-agriculture on small-scale farms in Southern Malawi
Sustainable agricultural intensification is an urgent challenge for Sub-Saharan Africa. One potential solution is to rely on local farmers' knowledge for improved management of diverse on-farm resources and integration among various farm enterprises. In this article, we analyze the farm-level impact of one recent example, namely the integrated aquaculture-agriculture (IAA) technologies that have been developed and disseminated in a participatory manner in Malawi. Based on a 2004 survey of 315 respondents (166 adopters and 149 nonadopters), we test the hypothesis that adoption of IAA is associated with improved farm productivity and more efficient use of resources. Estimating a technical inefficiency function shows that IAA farms were significantly more efficient compared to nonadopters. IAA farms also had higher total factor productivity, higher farm income per hectare, and higher returns to family labor.

We are grateful for the financial support that was provided for this study by the Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA) of the CGIAR and the WorldFish Center. The fieldwork was facilitated by the excellent support of the Malawi Department of Fisheries, students and staff of the Chancellor College of Malawi, and the team of the regional WorldFish Center office in Malawi. We further acknowledge the help of Daniel Jamu and Mark Prein who contributed to the conceptualization and smooth implementation of the impact assessment study. Last but not least, we thank Hermann Waibel and members of the SPIA team and two anonymous reviewers for useful comments on earlier drafts.
Stieger, S (Stieger, Stefan); Voracek, M (Voracek, Martin)

Title: The correspondence of public perceptions of graduates' life chances and university departmental funding

Source: HIGHER EDUCATION, 59 (1): 105-113 JAN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Higher education; Life chances; Departmental closure; Lay perceptions

KeyWords Plus: CHOICE

Abstract: Very little prior research has examined public perceptions of research funding and the life chances associated with various fields of study. In the present task, 315 members of the Austrian general public rated 34 higher-education courses in terms of funding cuts or increases, and the perceived life chances of graduates, respectively. The results showed a high degree of correspondence in the ratings of both questionnaires. Overall, professional and biological stream courses were rated the most favourably, whereas arts and humanities courses were rated the least favourably. Participants' demographic variables had little influence on their decisions. The implications of these findings for the way higher education is managed and organised are discussed.


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Subject Category: Education & Educational Research

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gross domestic product (GDP) for Malaysia in a bivariate and multivariate framework. We use time series data for the period 1971-2003 and apply the bounds testing approach to search for a long-run relationship. Our results reveal that electricity consumption, real GDP and price share a long-run relationship. The results of the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) estimates of long-run elasticity of electricity consumption on GDP are found to be around 0.7 and statistically significant. Finally, in the short-run, the results of the causality test show that there is a unidirectional causal flow from electricity consumption to economic growth in Malaysia. From these findings we conclude that Malaysia is an energy-dependent country, leading us to draw some policy implications. This paper adds support and validity, thus reducing the policy makers concern on the ambiguity of the electricity and growth nexus in Malaysia. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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ISI Document Delivery No.: 536ZE

Record 180 of 193
Author(s): Hafeez, K (Hafeez, K.); Keoy, KHA (Keoy, K. H. A.); Zairi, M (Zairi, M.); Hanneman, R (Hanneman, R.); Koh, SCL (Koh, S. C. Lenny)
Title: E-supply chain operational and behavioural perspectives: an empirical study of Malaysian SMEs
Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH, 48 (2): 525-546 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Review
Author Keywords: e-supply chain; systems engineering; e-business adoption; network organisation; structural equation modelling; SMEs
KeyWords Plus: ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS; E-BUSINESS; KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT; E-COMMERCE; ELECTRONIC COMMERCE; CORE COMPETENCE; PERFORMANCE; SYSTEMS; INTERNET; STRATEGY
Abstract: A review of the literature suggests that much of the existing e-supply chain adoption literature is not firmly grounded in theory. Where many previous studies have identified technology as the key determinant, we argue that operational and behavioural perspectives should be duly taken into consideration while adopting e-technology. Therefore, inspired by the systems engineering principles, we propose a generic framework for evaluating business performance of e-supply chain companies. A questionnaire was designed and survey data from 208 Malaysian SMEs was collected. Structural equation modelling (SEM) was employed to test the impact of Supply Chain Strategy, E-Business
Adoption, and the interaction of these constructs, on overall Business Performance. With regards to the operational perspective the results suggest that E-Business Adoption relates more positively to Business Performance compared to Supply Chain Strategy construct. Also, Technology Capability scored relatively higher compared to Organisational Capability and Attitudinal Capability. Overall Supply Chain Relationship (behavioural perspective) demonstrates a relatively weak result. Our findings suggest that where Malaysian SMEs are technology orientated, however, they need to develop efficient logistics networks to cater for a geographically dispersed population. Also, they need to pay serious attention towards ‘softer’ issues, in that to bring about attitudinal changes that allow developing closer collaboration with their supply chain companies. We argue that operational and behavioural perspectives can be embedded within the systems engineering principles that provide necessary theoretical underpinning for conducting such a research. The empirical findings provide useful guidelines for SMEs who wish to embark upon an e-business adoption journey. Furthermore, the measures produced here can be used as a benchmarking exercise for the SMEs who have already adopted e-technology.


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Subject Category: Engineering, Industrial; Engineering, Manufacturing; Operations Research & Management Science

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Record 181 of 193

Author(s): Rahman, NA (Rahman, Normastura Abdul); Ramli, R (Ramli, Roszalina); Rahman, RA (Rahman, Roslan Abdul); Hussaini, HM (Hussaini, Haizal Mohd); Hamid, ALA (Hamid, Abdul Latif Abdul)

Title: Facial trauma in geriatric patients in a selected Malaysian hospital

Source: GERIATRICS & GERONTOLOGY INTERNATIONAL, 10 (1): 64-69 JAN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: geriatric patients; Malaysia; maxillofacial injuries; retrospective study

KeyWords Plus: OLDER; DRIVERS; AGE

Abstract: Background:

Road traffic accidents are the main cause of trauma in Malaysia. It has been shown that there was an increase in admissions for trauma patients older than 60 years in the last decade. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of maxillofacial injuries in the geriatric patients referred to Seremban Hospital, Malaysia.

Methods:

Records of patients aged 60 years or older who sustained oral and maxillofacial injuries between 1998
1998 and 2002 were reviewed. Data related to age, sex, race, etiology, types of injuries and treatment modalities were obtained.

Results:
A total of 134 geriatric patients with maxillofacial and dental injuries were seen in Seremban Hospital between January 1998 and December 2002. There were 101 (75.4%) men and 33 (24.6%) women. The age ranged 60-92 years with the mean age of 68.3 years (standard deviation, 7.48). Chinese made up the majority of the patients (51.8%), followed by Malays (37.2%), Indian (20.4%) and other ethnic groups (1.5%). The most common cause of injury was due to road traffic accidents (64.2%) However, falls were more common in those aged 76 years and above. The most common bone fracture documented was the mandible (35.7%) followed by fracture of the zygomatic complex (34.0%). The majority of treatment was conservative or closed reduction.

Conclusion:
All the elderly patients with facial trauma were managed conservatively or as closed reduction in this hospital. This was largely because of their comorbid state and financial constraints.


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ISI Document Delivery No.: 535UF

Record 182 of 193

Author(s): Low, WY (Low, Wah Yun); Choo, WY (Choo, Wan Yuen)

Title: Women at the Helm in Academia and Health in the Asia-Pacific Region

Source: ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 22 (1): 5-8 JAN 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Editorial Material

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DOI: 10.1177/1010539509357781
Abstract: The Asia-Pacific region is a region of small islands, perhaps 100,000 of them. The health, communication, and development problems of islands present difficult challenges for the delivery of health care. The discussions at the Okinawa Symposium centred on how health can be provided to all in the region, not only those in metropolitan areas, but also the poor in rural areas and those on living on far-flung island archipelagos. It is important to apply principles of "public health" and "primary health care" so that all island residents may have a reasonable expectation of health care. Schools of public health have a special responsibility to educate those who are responsible for the delivery and management of health care in these remote locations. The development of telehealth systems will be important to support health workers in remote locations and to deliver continuing education programs.


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Support for and Reported Compliance Among Smokers With Smoke-Free Policies in Air-
Conditioned Hospitality Venues in Malaysia and Thailand: Findings From the International Tobacco Control Southeast Asia Survey

Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: air-conditioned hospitality venues; compliance; restaurants; smoke-free policy; support
KeyWords Plus: 4 COUNTRY SURVEY; FREE RESTAURANTS; PUBLIC PLACES; ATTITUDES; REGULATIONS; BEHAVIORS; PATRONAGE; HEALTH; BARS
Abstract: This study examined support for and reported compliance with smoke-free policy in air-conditioned restaurants and other similar places among adult smokers in Malaysia and Thailand. Baseline data (early 2005) from the International Tobacco Control Southeast Asia Survey (ITC-SEA), conducted face-to-face in Malaysia and Thailand (n = 4005), were used. Among those attending venues, reported total smoking bans in indoor air-conditioned places such as restaurants, coffee shops, and karaoke lounges were 40% and 57% in Malaysia and Thailand, respectively. Support for a total ban in air-conditioned venues was high and similar for both countries (82% Malaysian and 90% Thai smokers who believed there was a total ban), but self-reported compliance with bans in such venues was significantly higher in Thailand than in Malaysia (95% vs 51%, P < .001). As expected, reporting a ban in air-conditioned venues was associated with a greater support for a ban in such venues in both countries.

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<tr>
<th>Funding Agency</th>
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dwelling unit support services, followed by public and neighbourhood facilities than dwelling unit features and social environment, which have higher percentage of respondents with low level of satisfaction. Residential satisfaction index has high positive correlations with dwelling unit features, social environment, support services and public facilities, and low positive correlation with neighbourhood facilities. Socio-economic attributes of the residents such as age, family size, working wives, previous residence are negatively correlated with residential satisfaction, whereas residents’ race, employment type, floor level and length of residency are positively correlated with residential satisfaction. A Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) model has been estimated for the study and the model provides 76% explanations to determine residential satisfaction with ten predictor variables. The high beta coefficients of the model suggest that residential satisfaction of public low-cost housing can be enhanced through improving the management of security control, perimeter roads, cleanliness of garbage house and garbage collection, by the Local authority (KLCH). Moderate beta coefficient values of the model suggest that improvement of housing design is necessary to enhance residents’ satisfaction with the predictor variables such as dry area, bedroom-1, dinning space, socket points and bedroom-3. From socio-economic analysis, it was found that the size of existing low-cost unit does not satisfy the needs of 29.4% inhabitants with large (6+) families and high bedroom occupancy rates (2.5). Furthermore, the location of future low-cost housing estates should also consider their closeness to the shopping centres. Public agencies for low-cost housing should pay proper attention to the management of support and public facilities to enhance residential satisfaction of the inhabitants and also adopt a policy to build different sizes of units to cater the needs of residents with large families in order to enhance quality of life of the low-income urban community in the country. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Record 187 of 193
Author(s): Yusof, N (Yusof, Nor'Aini); Shafiei, MWM (Shafiei, Mohd Wira Mohd); Yahya, S (Yahya, Sofri); Ridzuan, M (Ridzuan, Marwani)
Title: Strategies to implement the "build then sell" housing delivery system in Malaysia
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Build then sell; Housing delivery system; Housing developers
Abstract: The "Build Then Sell" (BTS) system is a new housing delivery system introduced by the Malaysian government in which housing developers must complete a housing project before selling individual houses to buyers. This new system differs from the current "Sell Then Build" (STB) system, which allows developers to sell houses and collect progress payments while housing is being built and
thus is not yet fit for habitation. Even though the so-called BTS system is the norm in other developed countries, it is still very much a foreign idea in Malaysia. In April 2007, the government announced that the BTS system would run in parallel to the conventional STB system for trial period of two years, with a package of incentives offered for developers who adopt BTS. Clearly, more work needs to be done before the BTS system can become a reality. This paper explores strategies for facilitating the full implementation of BTS in Malaysia. To accomplish this goal, a series of focus group interviews was conducted with all the main stakeholders in the BTS system. A number of strategies to make the BTS implementation a success are outlined and discussed. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Author(s): Hadi, MA (Hadi, Muhammad Abdul); Hassali, MA (Hassali, Mohamed Azmi); Shafie, AA (Shafie, Asrul Akmal); Awaisu, A (Awaisu, Ahmed)
Title: Knowledge and Perception of Breast Cancer among Women of Various Ethnic Groups in the State of Penang: A Cross-Sectional Survey
Source: MEDICAL PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, 19 (1): 61-67 2010
Language: English
Document Type: Article
Author Keywords: Breast cancer; Knowledge; Perception; Women; Malaysia
KeyWords Plus: ASIAN-ISLAMIC WOMEN; SELF-EXAMINATION; SURVIVAL; DELAY; DEATHS; RISK
Abstract: Objective: The objective of this study was to assess and compare the knowledge and perception of breast cancer among women of various ethnic groups in the state of Penang. Subjects and Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted from February 5 to March 15, 2008. 384 participants were conveniently selected and interviewed face to face by a trained researcher (M.A.H.) using a validated questionnaire. Participants were required to answer 22 questions concerning knowledge of breast cancer and 5 questions on the perception of breast cancer management and treatment outcomes. Results: The mean total score of knowledge was 59.1%, with Indian women having significantly less knowledge than the Chinese and Malay women (p < 0.001). Only 117 (32.3%) and 120 (33.0%) women were aware of the recommended breast self-examination (BSE) and clinical breast examination (CBE) guidelines, respectively. Multiple regression analysis showed that ethnicity, age, level of education and employment status were major determinants of breast cancer knowledge. Conclusion: The current study has demonstrated that women in the state of Penang have serious knowledge deficits about breast cancer and poor awareness of BSE and CBE guidelines. This study has highlighted the need of an
intensive breast cancer awareness campaign which should also stress the importance of early detection and reporting of breast cancer. Copyright (C) 2009 S. Karger AG, Basel

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Author(s): Hashim, NH (Hashim, Noor Hazarina); Murphy, J (Murphy, Jamie); Purchase, S (Purchase, Sharon); O’Connor, P (O’Connor, Peter)

Title: Website and email adoption by Malaysian hotels

Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT, 29 (1): 194-196 MAR 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Internet; Hotel; Diffusion of innovations; Multivariate; Malaysia

KeyWords Plus: DIFFUSION; INDUSTRY

Abstract: This research note addresses two limitations of Internet diffusion studies by highlighting the importance of multivariate statistical analysis and including the element of time. The results support findings on the positive relationship between two hotel characteristics - affiliation and category - with Internet adoption, but question findings on the relationship between hotel size and Internet adoption. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Creativity is an important entity in developing human capital while computer games are the current generation's contemporary tool. This study focused on the teaching of computer games development in order to enhance the creative perception of secondary school children. The study applied randomised subjects, with control group experimental design, which involved 69 Malaysian form one students, aged 13-14 year-old. Different pedagogical strategies were being investigated on the abilities to enhance students' creative perception. Treatment group adopted appreciative learning approach, which was based on Appreciative Inquiry (AI) theory. Meanwhile, control group adopted self-paced learning, followed by do-it-yourself session. Previous studies indicated that although appreciative learning approach is still in its infancy development, the approach is gaining its momentum in educational settings as it focuses on strengthening a person's capacities and potential. Students' creative perception was assessed using Khatena-Torrance Creative Perception Inventory (KTCPI). It was found students in treatment group gained a mean score of 71.82, which was significantly higher at .05 level of significance compared to the mean score of 50.49 exhibited by the control group. Yet, both treatment and control groups showed significant increases in pre-to-post-test scores. Dimensions within KTCPI were further analysed in order to present a better picture of students' creative perception. As a conclusion, different pedagogical strategy generated different level of creative perception enhancement. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Title: Extraction of dynamic features from hand drawn data for the identification of children with handwriting difficulty

Source: RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES, 31 (1): 256-262 JAN-FEB 2010

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Handwriting difficulty; Dynamic features; Visual motor skills; School-age children; Computer analysis

KeyWords Plus: PRIMARY-SCHOOL; PRODUCT; TOOL

Abstract: Studies have shown that differences between children with and without handwriting difficulties lie not only in the written product (static data) but also in dynamic data of handwriting process. Since writing system varies among countries and individuals, this study was conducted to determine the feasibility of using quantitative outcome measures of children's drawing to identify children who are at risk of handwriting difficulties. A sample of 143 first graders of a normal primary school was investigated regarding their handwriting ability. The children were divided into two groups: test and control. Ten children from test group and 40 children from control group were individually tested for their Visual Motor Integration skills. Analysis on dynamic data indicated significant differences between the two groups in temporal and spatial measures of the drawing task performance. Thus, kinematic analysis of children's drawing is feasible to provide performance characteristic of handwriting ability, supporting its use in screening for handwriting difficulty. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Fishing for prawn (Macrobrachium rosenbergii) postlarvae is a major contributor to the livelihoods of the coastal poor in Bangladesh, including women. A study of coastal livelihoods along the lower Pasur River in southwest Bangladesh indicates that on average 40% of total annual income comes from postlarvae fishing during the few months involved. However, indiscriminate fishing of wild postlarvae, with high levels of by-catch, has an impact on biodiversity in coastal ecosystems. This has provoked imposition of restrictions on postlarvae collection. The ban has, however, not been firmly enforced because of the lack of alternative livelihoods for coastal poor. A conceptual framework, drawn from an approach to poverty reduction known as the sustainable livelihoods approach, is applied to understanding the role of prawn postlarvae fishing. Evidence from this study suggests that postlarvae fishers faced a number of livelihood constraints, including poor livelihood assets. This paper concludes that wider livelihood options need to be found for postlarvae fishers to support their livelihoods. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Abstract: There has been a gradual evolution in fisheries management over the past decades from a focus on sustainability of a single species or stock and resources to a focus on marine ecosystems. Among the issues to be addressed for effective implementation of ecosystem based fisheries management (EBFM) are the appropriate governance arrangements and scale for management. The purpose of this paper is to examine these issues of governance and scale as related to EBFM in tropical developing countries through an analysis of approaches being taken in the Philippines to manage fisheries on a multi-jurisdictional level. The management of fisheries and coastal resources in a number of bays and gulfs, which represent marine ecosystems, is presented. The opportunities and constraints to ecosystem based fisheries management in the Philippines are discussed and lessons for broader application of these governance structures in tropical developing country marine ecosystems are presented. (C) 2009 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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