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Deficits in spatial abilities, particularly Spatial Visualization and Spatial Rotation affect the performance of 3D Computer Animation among Multimedia major university students. Lacking of necessary spatial ability factors may affect students' performance in 3D Computer Animation. Some students experienced greater difficulties in performing a complicated visualization task required in creating three-dimensional (3D) objects and animation. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Spatial Ability, Computer Experiences and the 3D Computer Animation performance among Multimedia major undergraduate students at Malaysian public university. In addition, this study also examined whether Spatial Ability could be used to predict students' performance in 3D Computer animation course. Specifically the study attempted, 1) to investigate the correlation between Spatial Rotation test score and students' performance in 3D Computer Animation test score among multimedia major undergraduate students, 2) to investigate the correlation between Spatial Visualization test score and students' performance in 3D Computer Animation test score among multimedia major undergraduate students, 3) to investigate the correlation between Computer Understanding and Experience Scale (CUE) and performance in 3D Computer Animation course among multimedia major undergraduate students, 4) to determine whether Spatial Ability is the possible predictors of successful performance of 3D Computer Animation course among multimedia major undergraduate students and, 5) to examine significant differences between Spatial Ability test score and a CUE test score based on demographics with their performance in 3D Computer Animation. The participants of this study were 188 (male = 52 and females = 136) Multimedia major students from six public universities. Five instruments were utilized in this study namely, 1) demographic questionnaire, 2) Spatial Ability psychometric test was adapted from the Kit of Factor-Referenced Cognitive Tests (1976), 3) Computer Understanding and Experience Scale questionnaire, 4) 3D Computer Animation test score and, 5) STPM and SPM academic transcripts. Analyzing the data using Pearson Correlations, it was found that there was a significant relationship between Spatial Rotation and Spatial Visualization with the performance of 3D Computer Animation. The Multiple Regression analysis revealed that Spatial Ability is a significant predictor for 3D Computer Animation performances. Overall, Spatial Ability was found to be predictive of 3D Computer Animation performance among Multimedia major students. Additionally, gender, race and academic backgrounds were found to be highly significant for successful comprehension of 3D Computer Animation course. The coefficient of determination $R^2$ of the Spatial Ability showed 47.4% of the variance in the 3D Computer Animation test score.

Unity – national unity to be precise – is always in the mind of the nation since the dawn of Merdeka when Malaysia (formerly Malaya) gained her independence from the British in 1957. The newly born nation inherited a mélange of various races, religions, cultures and ethnic backgrounds - predominantly Malays, Chinese and Indians; and a wide ethnic diversity from Sabah and Sarawak such as Kadazan, Iban, Bidayuh, Dayak, Melanau and Bajau. From that moment on, the entire diverse communities are expected to understand, accept, appreciate, respect, and enjoy each other’s culture and existence; as a result of which there is a desired state of ‘oneness’ – unity in diversity. This study
The research examined the concept, need and requirements for accountability in Malaysian Federal Statutory Bodies (FSBs) and how the independent variables such as organizational culture, ethical climate, transformational leadership, integrity and existence of the Audit Committee affect accountability in the FSBs. This research adopts both a quantitative and qualitative approach to understand the three types of accountability such as Managerial Accountability, Fiduciary Accountability and Public Accountability. Questionnaires were posted to 118 FSBs in Malaysia. Five face-to-face interviews were also conducted with the President of Malaysian Institute of Integrity, three senior management of Malaysian National Audit Department and Deputy Director General of Ministry of Higher Learning to gauge their perceptions relating to the research area. Four, structured interviews with four respondents from three FSBs were conducted. Out of 118 FSBs, only 68 (57.6%) FSBs responded to the survey by returning the questionnaires. The number of questionnaires returned to the researcher were 266 (45%) out of 590 questionnaires that were mailed or sent by hand. Data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS Version 14). Suggestions and comments made by respondents on ways to improve accountability, integrity, organizational culture, ethical climate, leadership and audit committee were summarised. A summary of the Auditor General’s Annual Reports on FSBs from year 2002 to 2009 was carried out. Triangulation was done to ensure that all the information from the various sources were well supported. The findings showed that FSBs must address the various challenges in order to remain relevant in promoting accountability in the public sector. There is an increasing expectation that the FSBs should, through concerted action, play an effective role in promoting a culture that values honesty, responsibility and accountability in the exercise of authority. The occurrence of mismanagement, fraud and benefit of trust among staff entrusted to carry out managerial responsibilities and non-compliance in Federal Statutory Bodies is on the rise. Public resources or funds are either misused or misappropriated. It is believed that corporate governance and risk management practices, will minimize the weaknesses that are still occurring in FSBs. Lastly, recommendations were made to policymakers, FSBs and board of directors on some of the ways to improve accountability of FSBs. It was concluded that transformational leadership, integrity, organizational culture, ethical climate and presence of audit committee can affect accountability in FSBs.