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Productivity is an important indicator of economic growth and social health. It is vital in identifying key factors that are described to workers’ health in their workplace and life. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WRMDs) are becoming prevalence among the administrative workers around the world due to increase work-related stress instigated by structured and routine workloads which put extreme pressures on their physical and emotional states. This occurrence instigates stress to upsurge, making workers vulnerable to WRMDs. In a highly demanding working environment, the problem of WRMDs is getting more serious as compared to previous days. This phenomenon brings significant negative effect on the productivity of WRMDs is getting more serious as compared to previous days. Managers also should be constantly aware on the stress level of employees, especially on their productivity i.e. absenteeism and presenteeism. In this study, personal risk factors are the most influential predictor between psychosocial, WRMDs and productivity. The results of the study also reveal that nine of musculoskeletal regions partially mediate the relationship between stress and absenteeism and presenteeism. On the other hand, this study revealed that there is only significant relationship between stress and emotional coping styles. These findings pose several implications to the managers, among others, managers have to be constantly aware on the stress level of their subordinates to avoid from burnout and contribute to WRMDs and as well as work productivity.

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Strategic alliance is one of the earliest forms of business alliances that emerged in modern history. It is formed to generate benefits that would otherwise not be easily achievable independently. The formation of strategic alliances has been seen as a response to globalization and growing uncertainty in the business environment. Through this collaboration, carriers have the opportunity to achieve economies of scale, increase sailing frequency, reduce cost and business risks, offer quality services, increased direct port calls, and a broader range of customer service options. In today’s highly competitive environment, it is a requirement for the shipping companies to provide low cost, high quality services to meet more demanding customer needs and respond to expanding world-wide markets. Thus, to stay competitive, carriers need to increase services and capitalise in more cost-effective vessels and equipment and all must be achieved within limited resources. The study examines the impact of strategic alliance on Grand Alliance members, particularly on MISC’s financial performance since become a member of the Grand Alliance in 1998. Regression analyses were conducted to test hypotheses on the relationship between vessel utilization and the revenue of Grand Alliance. The study result shows a significant relationship between MISC’s slot capacity and profit. Similar result recorded for the relationship between MISC’s slot capacity in the Asia-Europe trade and the profit. Nevertheless, there is no significant relationship between slot capacity, world trade volume and average bunker price with the revenue of Grand Alliance. The study results confirmed that strategic alliance has contributed to the financial performance of MISC, where its revenue and profit have improved significantly in tandem with the increases in slot capacity.

Hajj is an annual ritual that requires a pilgrimage to go to Makkah. There are two authorities cooperating with one another to ensure that the pilgrims’ intention to perform the Hajj is fulfilled. They are, the Ministry of Hajj and Hajj Agencies based in Makkah. The duration for the activities involved in this religious obligation is approximately three months. Within this period, pilgrims are exposed to all kinds of potential risks, ranging from personal risks, risks incurred during the travel from the pilgrim’s homeland to Makkah, risks during the performance of Hajj itself and the exposure of risks after its completion. This research is undertaken to investigate risks faced by the pilgrims during the Hajj period in an attempt to provide better understanding about Islamic insurance product in protecting the pilgrims. This study is also attempted to investigate how Islamic insurance product is necessary for providing pilgrims with financial security by identifying the demand for the coverage. At the same time, the study conducted is also to ensure the relevant parties involved would also contribute towards the pilgrims’ welfare.