

Actual Usage of Internet Technologies Make a Significant Effect on the Project Management

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Abstract: This study examined more generally in terms of new Internet technologies Revolution within society between the Internet and Project Management. The study used primary data collected from random sampling method is used for the distribution of the questioner among the different project management solution companies in China. Questioner distributed among 150 companies to have their views about internet facilities for “Internet + Project Management”.

Keywords: Internet usage, actual usage of “Internet + Project Management”, attitudes, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The Internet Technology Revolution has brought human society into the Internet knowledge economy era, the rapid development of the productive forces calls for a new project management concept, “Internet + project management” really comply with the requirements of this era generated. Project management can address the complex problems for which require interdisciplinary solutions, and achieve greater operational efficiency, is one kind of Management Methods which particularly suitable for heavy responsibility, complex relationships, time constraints, limited resources, one-time task. Modern project management since the 1950s, the gradually in-depth theoretical study, and fruitful; applications continue to expand, performance is remarkable. Project organizers in the 21st century can without much of a stretch oversee project arranging or let participant’s on-line deal with their own projects. They can likewise lessen participant project costs by taking out the time and bother of physically coordinating control forms.

1.2 Goal and Objectives

Basically, “Internet + Project Management” promotion concern to the development to the system using web based application that provide services to customers by giving easy access of information to customers and information management to customers. There are so many project management solution companies throughout the world but most of them are not using this technology yet. The idea for web globalization leads to the following objective:

To determine the effect of globalizing the “Internet + Project Management” website on the impact of project management in today’s business environment,

To evaluate the performance of project management through “Internet + Project Management” promotions and adopted activities,

To provide the image and the narration of the “Internet + Project Management” promotions, and

To understand online project management for reservation, solution design, road show etc.

The objective can be enhance into enhancement of the project management performance as the result of the promoting the activities in the website using customerlizaed language, however discussion on the customerlization is not to be the focus later.

1.3 Research Questions

The basis for the research questions lies in the assumption that the “Internet + Project Management” is an important information source for participants in solving project management and, as such, figures prominently in various project management solution decision-making processes. From this, the goal for this dissertation is to examine the use of the Internet as a project management tool in today’s business environment. In order to fulfill this goal, the following questions will be explored:

What are the potential benefits of using “Internet + Project Management” on solving project management?

Which kind of level awareness of internet is among the people who have experience?

How internet influence on project management

Who is the particular type of customers who uses internet facilities for project management solution?

Since novelty-seeking globalized website on customers require a greater variety and more intensive use of information, are they more apt to use the Internet than familiarity seeking customers?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The “Internet + Project Management” industries have some other importance which are given below :

Traditional project management concept will be further changes. Traditional project management focuses on technical factors, modern project management has begun to emphasize project-oriented to market-oriented competition, the use of internet cogitation and flexible people-oriented management; Theoretical studies of “Internet + Project Management” will be more active. With the “Internet + Project Management” practices continues to deepen its theoretical system will be perfected;

It will also support the parallel businesses like, by promoting the “Internet + Project Management” industry these potential and actual customers will be diverted to China, if proper and convenient facilities will be provided to them;

Applications of “Internet + Project Management” will continue to expand. Now, industry, education, military, social, governmental and religious organizations have adopted varying degrees of “Internet + Project Management”;

“Internet + Project Management” will be more closely contact with the related subjects. With the deepening of academic research, “Internet + Project Management” will be in the direction of the development of multi-disciplinary intervention, it will show a stronger scientific and comprehensive;

Information technology trend will become more apparent in the future, the impact of computer network technology team of human life will be greater, the Internet will provide a higher level of communication skills;

1.5 Scope of the Study

Project management, as an industry, can be used to describe that company which offers products, services and technologies of project management in a public market. Forecast of project management is a daunting task. This article traceability from the definition, from the perspective of multiple applied scenarios and different development environments to analyze, try to find the key factors influencing the future trend of the “Internet + Project Management”. This research focuses on identifying, designing and developing the business of “Internet + Project Management” promotion in today’s business environment through information technology. If attractive and user friendly webs sites with “Internet + Project Management” package will be introduced, it will help the industry at least to take some share to attract the international customers.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review based on more 30 articles and research paper, most of them were from Google search and government report. In this chapter, In tandem with the current economic situation that has affected the business environment worldwide, this chapter previews on literature that focuses on “Internet + Project Management” internet communication and project management and what are the approaches need to innovate those running the multinational enterprise via “Internet + Project Management”. Then present the idea, principle that was from other researcher in internal and external area, highlights that “Internet + Project Management” provide easy access to information.

2.2 “Internet + Project Management” and Internet Revolution

Internet upheaval has taken the world by tempest where internet use plays a critical viewpoint on the business.

Quick easy access online information with the click of a mouse

Invention of hand-held communication devices equipped with web browsing

Decision-making is done with lesser period of time taken than before

Customer centered requirements rather than mass production to suit individual needs and wants. Thus decision making on design and concept of project management to meet consumers’ taste.

The ability for consumers to update itineraries to suit the process of project management and other cost saving medium in terms of lesser time spent that in the past would have been a longer meeting hour in office for discussing, adjustments of upgraded information to coincide with customers.

Cut cost in manpower requirements and more into IT database enhancement to build a more detailed website, easy browsing.

2.3 Underpinning Theory on "Internet + Project Management"

The state of mind conduct relationship has been a famous subject in an assortment of fields of study and research in the course of recent years. In brain research, this relationship has been examined to better comprehend what impacts our activities and to take in more of how the cerebrum functions. They can likewise lessen participant project costs by taking out the time and bother of physically

coordinating control forms. In the business world likewise, to figure out how to better influence buyers and realize what crusades will bring about an uplifting mentality toward an item or administration.



Figure 1: Underpinning Theory on “Internet + Project Management”

2.4 Research Variables

2.4.1 Attitude toward Behavior (IV1)

An individual's positive or negative feeling associated with performing a specific behavior.

2.4.2 Subjective Norm (IV2)

It is determined by an individual's normative beliefs that significant others think he/she should or should not perform the behavior, coupled with motivation to comply with its referents.

2.4.3 Perceived Behavior Control (IV3)

In the context of “Internet + Project Management”, computer access, Internet access, and availability of assistance are all behavioral control factors that are important in facilitating “Internet + Project Management” behavior.

2.4.4 Internet Usage (IV4)

At the most major level, project management things will help your relationship to direct projects from start to finish, and allow delegates at different levels to have a commitment to the methodology.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This part gives brief portrayal about the strategy to lead the study, instruments used to direct the study and the techniques used to break down the information.

3.2 Data Collection Procedure

The main instrument of this study is the questioner which is designed by reviewing literature from different source and the key point considered to be essential for this study are put in questionnaire to assess the project management companies’ response. The questioner is prepared in an easy format and the respondent can easily do it in 15-20 minutes. The questionnaire is designed from objectives, problem and hypotheses of the study to measure the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

The questionnaire will measure by five point Liker scale from 1. Strongly disagree, 2. Disagree, 3. Neutral, 4. Agree, 5. Strongly agree. The questionnaires will be distributed through the travel agents. Consequently, the researcher can spend a short time and less expensive to collect the information.

Additionally this way need less skills compared to interviewing process. The questions will modify to adapt the local context. After the questions are modified, we will translate into Arabic and then translate back into English in order to identify and fix any translation inconsistencies.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The data is analysed by SPSS software (Whichever is the latest version) and all the graphs and tabulation should be done in MS-Office. In this study, the responses and information collected from the various statistical methods will be used to analyse the data that we will collect from the respondents. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, version 17.0) package will be used for the statistical analysis. All the items and variable will be coded before entered to the computer. Additionally, the Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients will also computed to investigate survey will be tested using statistical techniques such as frequencies, correlation and regression.

4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This section displays the discoveries of the study. This part examined every one of the discoveries which through factual investigation to demonstrate the examination and dialogs as the consequences of the information investigation. This research is directed in term of enlightening study.

4.2 Profiles of Respondents

Questionnaires were distributed to among 120 project management companies’ managers in China. The subjects were 70 (58.3%) male and 50 (41.7%) female respondents. Most of company has 6 to 10 employees (42.3%) and their company located in urban area (37.5%). Most of respondents are owner of the business (38.3%).Based on education background most of respondents hold bachelor degree (41.7%). Researcher believes that the in term of gender, race and internet using represent sample pool for this research. Table 1 below summarizes the profiles of respondents for more details.

Table 1: Profiles of Respondents (N=120)

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Gender:		
Male	70	58.3
Female	50	41.7
No of Employee		
0 – 5	51	42.5
6 – 10	52	43.3
11 – 50	5	4.2
More than 50	12	10
Company Area		
Urban	45	37.5
Sub Urban	32	26.7
Rural	43	35.8
Job Level		
Owner	46	38.3
CEO	19	15.8

CIO	16	13.3
Operation Manager	19	15.8
Line Manager	9	7.5
Staff	11	9.2
Education Background		
High School	26	21.7
Diploma	30	25.0
Bachelor Degree	50	41.7
Master Degree	14	11.7
Doctorate Degree	-	-
Professional IT Skill		
No	61	50.8
Yes	59	49.2

4.3 Descriptive Frequency of Variable

Descriptive statistics such as mean and percentage used to measure the percentage of variables and also be used to describe the mean of dependent and independent variables.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of Variables

Variable Name		No of Items	Mean	Std. Dev
Y	Actual Usage on e-Tourism	8	3.12	1.10
X1	Attitude	6	3.17	1.07
X2	Subjective Norms	5	3.48	0.94
X3	Perceived Behavior Control	6	3.19	1.11
X4	Internet Usage	5	3.12	1.10
Total		30		

4.4 Reliability of Variables and Measurements

All measures got from 120 individuals (N=120) were subjected to reliability analysis to assess the dimensionality of the measurement scale. Only if items with a high component stacking and no cross stacking more prominent than a 0.70 were held. Scale constancy was assessed in term of items-to-total association and Cronbach's alpha to choose the inside consistency of the measurement scale.

Unwavering quality, which is a kind of association used to relate a variable with itself, usually in assessing between rater similarities on a variable, is also discussed. Reliability is the relationship of a thing, scale, or instrument with a speculative one which really measures what it is supposed to. Besides, Cronbach's alpha is a measure of the intercorrelation of items. In the event that alpha is more noteworthy than or equivalent to .6, then the items are considered unidimensional and might be consolidated in a list or scale. Researcher uses the more stringent cutoff of .70. Cronbach's alpha is the most widely recognized type of interior consistency unwavering quality coefficient. Alpha equals zero when the genuine score is not measured at all and there is just a blunder part. Table 3 howl shows the dependability results of behavior of real usage on "Internet + Project Management". Generally speaking, the yield affirmed the solid of the measurements.

Table 3: Reliability Statistic of Actual Usage on “Internet + Project Management” (N=120)

Items	Cronbach's alpha
AU1	0.931
AU2	0.930
AU3	0.931
AU4	0.929
AU5	0.929
AU6	0.930
AU7	0.931
AU8	0.931
Actual Usage on “Internet + Project Management”	0.938

In this study, a measurement test using Cronbach's alpha will be led with a sample of respondents with a perspective to survey and to measure dependability of the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha is a sufficient test of unwavering. By and large, an alpha coefficient of 0.7 or higher is acknowledged, albeit some suggest 0.6 or more is adequate. The Cronbach's alpha acquired through genuine usage on "Internet + Project Management". Table 4 shows the unwavering quality results of mentality toward behavior.

Table 4: Reliability Statistic of Attitude (N=120)

Items	Cronbach's alpha
ATT1	0.912
ATT2	0.916
ATT3	0.905
ATT4	0.905
ATT5	0.908
ATT6	0.902
Attitude	0.922

According to Babbie (1998), unwavering quality is a matter of whether a specific strategy, connected more than once to the same article, would yield the same result every time. The unwavering quality of a measure is established by testing for both consistency and stability Table 5 shows the dependability results of subjective norms.

Table 5: Reliability Statistic of Subjective Norms (N=120)

Items	Cronbach's alpha
SN1	0.904
SN2	0.736
SN3	0.723
SN4	0.736
SN5	0.770
Subjective Norms	0.817

The reliability of a measure is established by testing for both consistency and stability. Table 6 shows the reliability results of perceived behavior control.

Table 6: Reliability Statistic of Perceived Behavior Control (N=120)

Items	Cronbach's alpha
PBC1	0.871
PBC2	0.859
PBC3	0.882
PBC4	0.867
PBC5	0.865
PBC6	0.887
Perceived behavior Control	0.891

Table 7: Reliability Statistic of Internet Usage (N=120)

Items	Cronbach's alpha
INT1	0.899
INT2	0.885
INT3	0.881
INT4	0.887
INT5	0.891
Perceived behavior Control	0.909

Table 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 indicates that the items in each construct collapse as a set in measuring the concept therefore the reliability of the measures used in this study can be considered as internally consistent. Moreover, the present study affirmed all measurement displayed high reliabilities with coefficient alphas extending from 0.79 to 0.92, surpassing or drawing closer the worthy level of 0.70 in all cases. In general, the measures performed well and in conclusion, as per the findings from the pretest study, all measures were considered solid for hypothesis testing among autonomous and ward variables.

4.5 Correlations among Variables

Table 8: Correlations among Variables

		Correlations				
		Actual_Usage	Attitude	Subjective_Norm	PB_Control	Internet_Usage
Actual_Usage	Pearson Correlation	1	,910**	,594**	,522**	,978**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Attitude	Pearson Correlation	,910**	1	,652**	,523**	,892**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Subjective_Norm	Pearson Correlation	,594**	,652**	1	,453**	,565**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
PB_Control	Pearson Correlation	,522**	,523**	,453**	1	,496**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	120	120	120	120	120
Internet_Usage	Pearson Correlation	,978**	,892**	,565**	,496**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	
	N	120	120	120	120	120

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 8 shows that actual usage variable was significantly correlated in the strong positive correlation (0.978) with internet usage, attitude was significantly correlate in high value for 0.910, subjective norms also significantly correlated in the strong positive correlation (0.594) and perceived behavior control was significantly correlated in the strong positive correlation (0.522).

4.6 Results of Hypothesis Testing

Linear Regression of Attitudes on Actual Usage of “Internet + Project Management” (Hypothesis 1)
 Linear regression analysis table 9 was employed to determine whether attitude has an effect to actual usage of “Internet + Project Management”, the result of linear regression analysis revealed that, there was a positive relationship between these two variables at the significance level 0.00. The linear regressions analysis for these variables showed a positive coefficient R^2 is 0.828, therefore 82.8% of the cases will be correctly predicted by the regression equation and 17.2% not. The identified equation in table 9 to understand the equation between attitude and actual usage was: “*Internet + Project Management*” $Actual\ Usage = 0.141 + 0.938\ Attitude + \epsilon$.

Table 9: Linear Regression between Attitudes on Actual Usage of “Internet + Project Management”

Variable	B	Se. B	β
Attitude	0.938	0.039	0.910

Note: R^2 0.828; F= 1;118; Sig.F= 0.000**; (p<.000)

B= Unstandardized coefficient beta;

Se.B= Standard error of regression coefficient;

β = Beta coefficient

The adjusted R squared value was 0.828. This indicates that 82.8 % of the variance in actual usage on “Internet + Project Management” was explained by the attitude variable (Hypothesis 1 Accepted). According to Cohen (1988) this is a high effect of predictor on dependent variable.

4.6.2 Linear Regression between Subjective Norms on Actual Usage of “Internet + Project Management” (Hypothesis 2)

Linear regression analysis was employed to determine whether subjective norms has an effect to actual usage of “Internet + Project Management”, the result of linear regression analysis revealed; there was a positive relationship between these two variables at the significance level 0.000. The regressions analysis for these variables showed a positive coefficient R^2 is 0.353, and adjusted R^2 for 0.348, therefore 34.8% of the cases will be correctly predicted by the regression equation and 65.2% not. The identified equation in table 10 to understand the relationship was: $Actual\ Usage = 0.704 + 0.693\ Subjective\ Norms + \epsilon$.

Table 10 Linear Regression between Subjective Norms and Actual Usage

Variable	B	Se. B	β
Subjective Norms	0.693	0.086	0.594

Note: R^2 0.348; F= 1;118; Sig.F= 0.000**; (p<.000)

B= Unstandardized coefficient beta;

Se.B= Standard error of regression coefficient;

β = Beta coefficient

The adjusted R squared value was 0.348. This indicates that 34.8 % of the variance in actual usage of “Internet + Project Management” was explained by the subjective norms variable (Hypothesis 2 Accepted).

4.6.3 Linear Regression between Perceived Behavior Controls to Internet Actual Usage (Hypothesis 3)

Linear regression analysis was employed to determine whether perceived behavior control has an effect on actual usage of “Internet + Project Management” among project management companies managers in China, the result of linear regression analysis revealed; there was a positive relationship between these two variables at the significance level 0.000. The correlation analysis for these variables showed a positive coefficient R² is 0.273, and adjusted R² shows 0.267 therefore 26.7% of the cases will be correctly predicted by the regression equation and 73.3% not. The identified equation in table 11 to understand the relationship was: Actual Usage on “Internet + Project Management” = 1.465 + 0.519 Perceived Behavior Control + ε.

Table 11 Linear Regression between Perceived Behavior Control and Actual Usage

Variable	B	Se. B	β
Perceived Behavior Control	0.519	0.078	0.522

Note: R² 0.273; F= 1;118; Sig.F= 0.000**; (p<.000)

B= Unstandardized coefficient beta;

Se.B= Standard error of regression coefficient;

β= Beta coefficient

The adjusted R squared value was 0.267. This indicates that 26.7% of the variance in actual usage of “Internet + Project Management” was explained by the perceived behavior control variable (Hypothesis 3 Accepted).

4.6.4 Linear Regressions of Internet Usage on Actual Usage of “Internet + Project Management” (Hypothesis 4).

The correlation analysis for these variables showed a positive coefficient R² is 0.957, and adjusted R² was 0.957 therefore 95.7% of the cases will be correctly predicted by the regression equation and 4.3% not. The identified equation in table 12 to understand the relationship was: Actual Usage on “Internet + Project Management” = 0.051 + 0.981 Internet Usage + ε.

Table 12: Linear Regressions of Internet Usage on Actual Usage of “Internet + Project Management”

Variables	B	Se.B	β
Internet Usage	0.981	0.019	0.978

Note: R² 0.957; F= 1;118; Sig.F= 0.000**; p<.000

B= Unstandardized coefficient beta;

SEB= Standard error of regression coefficient

β= Beta coefficient

Furthermore Table 9, 10, 11 and 12 above shows that linear regressions were conducted to determine the direct regressions of attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavior control and internet usage for predicting actual usage of “Internet + Project Management” among managers from project

management companies in China. The independent variables were significantly predicted behavior on actual usage of "Internet + Project Management" as hypothesized.

Direct relapses was utilized as measurable strategy for figuring out what extent of the fluctuation of a consistent, ideally typically disseminated, variable is connected with, or clarified by, two or more different variables, considering the relationship between those different variables (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007). For the speculations testing, there are four direct ways as primary courses in which straight relapses is utilized to figure out which variables clarify the best and noteworthy extents of the fluctuation in the variable of interest and what these extents are. The discoveries affirmed all indicators affect real use of "Internet + Project Management". State of mind and internet use found as high impact to ward variable than subjective standard and saw behavior control.

4.7 Summary

In view of the information of 120 respondents, the multi-things measures were subjected to a progression of legitimacy and unwavering quality checks. For the multi-thing scale, the arrangement of things that relate to each hypothetical build was at first subjected to an examination of Cronbach's alpha, thing to-aggregate connections and relapse test. This section additionally gives a nitty gritty dialog of the aftereffects of theory testing. The consequence of the last relationship variables, and the testing of the impact of the variables are point of interest to figure the relationship and level of impact among indicators on real utilization of "Internet + Project Management" as reliant variable.

5. CONCLUSSIONS

5.1 Introduction

Chapter 4 presents the results of information analyses proposed to test the research model for this study. In this last section, the results of experimental tests are summarized and discussed from the perspective of their handy and hypothetical implications, possible limitations and future research opportunities.

As such, it is necessary to understand the degree to which the Internet is being used by potential and genuine customers. This study figures the point of interest of the real usage of "Internet + Project Management" in China.

5.2 Conclusion

This thesis considered just four predictors to real usage of "Internet + Project Management" in China. There may well be others that should be considered in future research, such as different aspects of security, such as Byford's social relationship and property views of protection. Beliefs about security, distinguished from beliefs about protection, could also be incorporated, given the present media focus on PC and system security.

By examining the relationships between information sources and specific project management segments, suppliers will be able to better target and manage their project and expenditures. Finally, this research is significant as a theoretical contribution in exploring the impact that the Internet is having on the fired of project management as it is embraced by society. In particular, this action identifies the importance of the Internet as an information source in various stages of project management, and the extent to which it has been adopted by customers.

5.3 Recommendations

From a useful perspective, as a total assortment of work on Internet working emerges, it will be better ready to advise vendors on the elements they have to address to increase their Web site movement. In this study, the one territory of findings that may Web merchants the most concerns trust. It has been observed that beliefs about the trustworthiness of the Internet as a channel for leading personal business were associated with positive attitudes toward Internet purchasing, and these positive attitudes were thusly associated with genuine working behavior on "Internet + Project Management" in China.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

Since the Internet has been shown in late writing to be a pervasive system in "Internet + Project Management" in China, it is essential to understand its roles in more detail. The basis for this study with respect to the Internet is an imperative data source for participants in the field of the project management future and, as such, figures conspicuously in various decision-production processes. From this, the objective with a specific end goal to create "Internet + Project Management" in China, stakeholders need to analyze the use of the Internet as an apparatus in the field of project management in China.

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