

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Social Science and Humanities Research Association

**11th ICPLR 2018 - International Conference on Psychology &
Language Research (Mauritius), 03 July - 04 July, 2018**

03 -04 July, 2018

Conference Venue
Middlesex University Mauritius, Cascavelle, Coastal Road, Flic en Flac,
Mauritius

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Raj Babajee
Mauritius Institute of Education Lecturer on PGCE, Mauritius

Rajesh Babajee is a British Law lecturer and educator. Originally a civil servant for the Department for Education and Skills, he read Law and Politics at Keele University between 1991 to 1994.

He worked for HM Treasury Solicitors' representing the Home Office and Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He then moved to private practice opening his own firm in 2008.

Rajesh decided to change his career in 2012, focusing on education and training. He has taught on the LLB programme in Middlesex, UCLAN and Aberystwyth Universities.

He holds a PGCertHE and currently undertaking his Phd in Legal Education. He is opening his own Business School in Madrid in 2019. Further he enjoys Tai Chi and is currently screenwriting a play on Pakistani women claiming asylum in the UK.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Mahend Gungapersad
Manager/Rector at Bhujoharry Quartier Militaire, Mauritius

Mahend Gungapersad is a pedagogue who has been in the educational sector since 1993 to date. He has served as an educator at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute and was the rector of the Rabindranath Tagore Secondary school. He has also been part time lecturer at the Mauritius Institute of Education (MIE). He was awarded the President's Distinguished Service Medal (PDSM) for his contribution in the field of education in 2011. He has a BA English (Hons) from Delhi University, an MA in Applied Linguistics/TESOL and an MBA in Educational Management from University of Leicester and in July he will be the recipient of a Doctorate in Education (University of Brighton). His main research interest is educational and teacher leadership. He regularly shares his pedagogical views on a number of issues in the local press. He is currently solicited by a few private secondary schools to share his professional experience in order to boost up their performance and restore discipline.



Dibakar Pal
GICICPLR1809051

Of Mood And Motive

Dibakar Pal
PhD Student, Department of Business Management, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, India

Abstract

Mood is a temporary state of mind. It implies temper of mind or frame of mind. Also it is temporary state of the emotion or of attitude. It is a person's emotional state or outlook at a particular moment. It manifests any of human emotions either good or evil or indifferent. It is someone's disposition in dealing with others at a certain time. It highlights emotional response or attribute toward something seen, heard, or otherwise experienced. It gives jovial, angry, melancholy or mysterious impression. Thus moods imply fits of emotion, especially of depression. It is a personality trait. Man cannot change it but can control it. Temper, humour, disposition, inclination are different forms of mood. Motive is a force. It is driving force. It is inner drive. It is impulse. It is intention. It is reason. It implies goal. Thus it causes movement or action. It is something that prompts a person to do something or to act in a certain way thus to fulfil desire good or evil. It determines fate. The greatest power of mood and motif are enjoyed and exercised by an editor. An editor may accept any manuscript in the morning just with the sunrise and can reject the same in the evening of that very day just with the sun set. He may publish any rubbish. He may reject any innovative idea. He moves as per his sweet will. He publishes if he likes. He publishes not if he likes not. Thus his mood and motif are gloriously so uncertain.

Keywords: mood, motive, emotion, temporary, uncertain

Kinsella Valies
GICICPLR1809052

Junior College Students Respond Better to Formative Assessment than to Paper Midterms

Kinsella Valies
Membership Co-Chair, Jalt Cue Sig, Japan

Abstract

Educators generally agree that despite years of study and testing, some college graduates lack the confidence and the ability to communicate effectively in English. The Be Our Guest Midterm Assessment Project aims to improve motivation and communicative ability by replacing paper midterms with classroom-based, formative assessment.

This action research paper introduces and evaluates a 3-session lesson plan that was implemented in a Japanese junior college EFL setting. A group of 30 multi-level students prepared to interact with a visiting Japanese professional in English. The guest functioned as a relatable example of students' future L2 self in the workforce. Scaffolded assignments required students to listen to a presentation, then process relevant information, next initiate communication and reflect.

This study took a mixed method approach in convergent strands where quantitative pre- and post- surveys provided numerical data for test v.s. project results comparison and qualitative self-reflection essays were used to discover what aspects students found valuable. The data from the above sources were triangulated to produce an evaluation of the potential for structural implementation of PBLT and assessment within junior college communicative English courses.

The project structure not only proved helpful in assessing students' ability, but surveys showed that students were generally satisfied with their performance. Pre-activity many insisted that they can't because they need more English. Post-

	<p>task many had formed individual learning goals, wanting to use English better. Though both low- and high-level students were anxious about communicating with a stranger, their anxiety was largely mitigated by the collaborative structure, the predictability of assignments and the freedom to look back at previously studied strategies.</p> <p>Future research could focus on cataloging approaches currently in use that allow for more student autonomy and mitigate performance anxiety within PBLT. The design, implementation, and evaluation of such an assessment project would be desirable as well.</p> <p>Keywords: Assessment, instructional materials design, implementation.</p>
<p>Khaled Eslayeh GICICPLR1809053</p>	<p>The degree of facing violence and its relation with depression and anxiety for Palestinian children in Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Khaled Eslayeh Psychological Health, Quds University, Palestine , Gaza</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>When children are exposed to traumatic events, they might develop many physical and psychological symptoms that need immediate intervention in order to alleviate further adverse consequences.</p> <p>The overall aim of this study is to assess the impact of political violence on behavioral problems, anxiety and depression among the Palestinian children in Gaza Strip. This has also been carried out through taking into consideration some other factors; i.e. gender, age, educational level of the mother, family income, place of residence and periods of exposure.</p> <p>Analytical study was carried out a sample of 130 Palestinian children aged from 9 - 16 years (elementary and preparatory school stages) living in Gaza Strip. These children were assessed during the second school semester using structured self-report questionnaire for possible types of behavioral problems, anxiety and depression as a result of the traumatic events they were exposed to. Rutter behavioral problem scale for children, Beck's depression scale and Reynolds anxiety scale were used in the study.</p> <p>Main findings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was found that 23.8 % of the children in the case group suffer from a high level of anxiety which needs therapy. 2. By looking at the results, we can see that 18.8% of the children suffer from 2 depression and they need intervention. 3. It was found that 88% of the children whose ages ranged from (9-12) suffered from various kinds of behavioral problems and neurotic symptoms and they need psychological help. 4. Comparing the case group and control group whose ages ranged between 13 and 16 years, we can see that the case group (high trauma) got high scores on anxiety than the control group (low trauma) (t value=4.2 P-value < 0.001). 5. Comparing the case group and control group whose ages ranged between 13 and 16 we can see that the case group (high trauma) got high scores on depression scale than the control group (low trauma) (t value=4.5 P-value < 0.001). 6. It was found that the educational level of the mother was one of the factors that was related to behavioral problems and neurotic symptoms among children. The differences were significant between preparatory and secondary children. 7. By looking to the results, we can find that gender as one of the variables which was examined with its relationship with anxiety and depression was not significant. <p>Periods of exposure were not significant with their relationship with anxiety, depression and behavioral problems in all groups.</p>
<p>Reima Al-Jarf</p>	<p>Positive Psychology in the Foreign Language Classroom</p>


<p>GICICPLR1809054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prof. Reima Al-Jarf King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The study aims to show how principles of positive psychology can be applied in the foreign language (FL) classroom. Results of an exploratory study with a sample of FL students showed that students have a negative image about themselves as FL learners. They feel inadequate and are always afraid of failing. If they fail, they blame it on their bad luck or on the teacher. Some are not willing to try, hate school and studying. They are under stress if they have a class presentation, a writing assignment or a test. They cram and lose sleep. They are always worried about the kind of idea their instructor has about them. Another exploratory study with a sample of FL instructors showed that many instructors feel that their role is limited to preparing the teaching material, in-class instruction, writing exams, grading assignments and other paper work. Based on findings of the exploratory studies, the author applied principles of positive psychology to her FL classrooms to help students become happy and relaxed learners, overcome stress and anxiety and make more achievements and improvements. She allocated part of her class times, office hours and online courses to teach some self-improvement strategies to combat the above issues. She also organized lectures and workshops for her colleagues about: (i) effects of positive emotions on FL learning; (ii) what contributes to students' happiness, emotional health, and sense of fulfilment; (iii) self-improvement techniques and strategies; (iv) how to help students manage-stress and others. Results of a follow-up study and a questionnaire-survey with students and instructors showed that the training had positive effects on students and instructors' attitudes. The study gives practical positives guidelines that would help FL teachers and students develop positive attitudes, positive affirmations, emotional resilience, positive thinking and manage stress in FL teaching and learning. Keywords: positive psychology, Foreign language learning, foreign language teaching, self-improvement</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sunday Dare GICICPLR1809055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Transformative Approach to Embracing LGBTI Communities at a University Campus</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sunday Dare Educational Psychology, Humanities, University Of Kwazulunatal, Durban, South Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In today millennium world, university campuses are regarded as a secular space of higher learning for diversity of practices; whereby beliefs, cultures and values among the population are explored. This study is coined from stigmatization incident of a student due to his identity among his peers, which said to distinct heterosexuals-homosexuals relationships. Therefore, this study envisage to propose "A transformative approach to embracing Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) communities at a university campus". However, this is a qualitative study that considers participatory action research paradigm and case study approach to get an in-depth to research team perspectives' on their contribution towards proposing a transformative approach that will embracing LGBTI communities at a university campus among heterosexual peers.</p> <p>Participants in this study represented the population size of seventeen (17): categories of seven groupings, ranged from 18-60 years, from a university campus and outside university, all in KwaZulu-Natal metropolis. Snowballing and purposive methods of selection used, Ubuntu theory was considered to</p>

	<p>address the current situational need for a transformative approach. Data will be generated through conversations, deliberate dialogues, discussions, focus groups interview and meetings. Data analysis will be followed accordingly. Trustworthiness of this study will ensure credibility, confirmability, transferability and dependability. Lastly, ethical issues was sought and approval was granted for the study. The findings of this study will serves a transformative approach to empower LGBTI communities and create wider space to learn in a friendly and lovely university campus environment. Finally, this study will contribute new knowledge to the existing literature.</p> <p>Keywords: Transformative, Embracing, LGBTI communities, University campus</p>
<p>Rolyn Julianne Laurel GICICPLR1809056</p>	<p>Darkeness before the Dawn: Experiences of selected Parent/s with a family member who is HIV+</p> <p>Rolyn Julianne R. Laurel Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>Ariane Anne Coleen C. Morales Kelly Anne H. Obispo April Marie C. Ramos</p> <p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteceo’s (1999) Pagdadala Model as a guide. Participants were gathered through the use of snowball sampling and are members of different organizations and groups who supports people with HIV/AIDS. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through direct-content and cross-case analysis. With the use the of the Pagdadala Model and its six aspects: (1) The Burden, (2) The Burden Bearer, (3) The manner by which the Burden Bearer carries the burden, (4) The destination of the Burden Bearer, (5) The path of the Burden Bearer, and (6) The experiences of the Burden Bearer on the way to the destination. The experiences of the participants were categorized in five themes in dealing with the burden together with their family member who’s positive with HIV/AIDS: (1) The relationship of the Parent and the family member before and after the disclosure of the disease, (2) Facing the consequences as a Parent of the HIV+ family member, (3) Dealing the stress or problems due to HIV/AIDS, (4) Experiences of the Parents: The disclosure of the Parents whose HIV+ to their family member whose also HIV+; The disclosure of the family member who’s HIV+ to their Parents who are HIV+, and (5) Acceptance on the family member for being HIV+. Despite their encumbrances, the parents still remained to have a positive look in life and continues to fight for their family member. This study can be used as a guide to know and understand the state of the PLHIV and even the family that is also affected by the disease.</p> <p>Keywords: gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)</p>
<p>Hyunju Ryu GICICPLR1809057</p>	<p>“Christmas Philosophy,” Religiosity and Festivity in Korea</p> <p>Hyunju Ryu Busan University of Foreign Studies, Busan, Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research is triggered by a recent new argument about the old western holiday, Christmas, in South Korea in association with the controversial slogan of 2018 Pyeongchang Paralympics, “Christmas in March.” Because of the word, “Christmas,” it faced a strong opposition from local Buddhist leaders and was</p>

	<p>eventually changed into “Spring in March,” only 10 days prior to the Paralympic Winter Games. In this paper, I will revisit and address how Korean people perceive and celebrate Christmas from local perspectives by using a global term, “Christmas Philosophy” to connote the two things: it means Christmas sentiments or spirits generally; and at the same time, it refers to Charles Dickens’s Christmas Carol academically. Christmas is the most popular western holiday in Korea despite of its Christian originality, and has been celebrated as a special day for Christians and a year-end festive season for the general public as well. There is even A Santa-Clause Town in Buncheon, a year-round famous tourist attraction, and there is also a famous Korean movie titled Christmas in August. During the holiday season, various adaptations of the Dickens’s work are performed almost every year and Scrooge is the most frequently-mentioned seasonal figure in the nation. As such, Christmas has become a synonym of festivity, hopes, philanthropy, and this is also how Christmas scenes are depicted in Korean arts and pop cultures. Meanwhile, against this secularity, its Christian color has always been lingering sensitively in religious circles as with the case of the slogan controversy.</p> <p>Keywords: Christmas, Dickens, religiosity, festivity, Korea</p>
<p>Samantha Dannielle Ariz GICICPLR1809058</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Body Image on Social Media: Photos, Profiles, and Popularity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leslie Anzia Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Samantha Ariz Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hanie Kim Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Franz Montemayor Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ram Mirambel Lorma Colleges Special Science High School (student researchers)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fernando Oringo Research Adviser</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this day, our lives are now connected through the cable wires of social media; having the opinions and views of the people that were brought into the social networking sites. Social Media, however is slowly turning into a numbers game; behind that picture are standards when it comes to liking and commenting. Not everyone gets to feel the euphoria one gets from support from the people behind the doors of Social Media. The body image was defined as a view of one’s own overall appearance physically, and is known as an important aspect of mental health and self-worth across the life span. It is related to sexuality, self-esteem, identity and family relationships. It was also defined as the internal representation of your own outer appearance; your own unique perception of your body. The researchers aimed to answer the following; 1.)What are the features of social media profiles in terms of body image? 2.) What are the standards of teenagers as interpreted in the social media photos? And lastly 3.) How is body image interpreted in social media? Standards destroyed the real perception. The researchers’ used image selection method where the respondents are presented with a large variety of images and online interview containing 15-20 open-ended questions about the effects of social media on them. We can</p>

	<p>conclude that with all the data gathered, people tend to favor pictures that fit their opinions respectively. Keywords: Body Image, Social Media, Selfie, Attention. Perception.</p>
<p>Elaine Angeli Mecos GICICPLR1809060</p>	<p>Depression, Identity Theft, and Narcissism in the Online World</p> <p>Chynna Manzano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>David Deslippe Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Elaine Angeli Mecos Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Jashen Joshua Tatunay Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Jercy Flores Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Henry Lazo Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Rempy Singh Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Yuri Lubiano Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Bongie Velasco Student Researchers, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Fernando P. Oringo Research Adviser, Lorma Colleges Special Science High School</p> <p>Abstract The research paper aims to establish understanding on the prevalence of Identity Theft, Depression, and Narcissism in Social Media. Almost everyone who is connected to the internet can become a victim of identity theft, ranging from kids with phones or grandparents with accounts. Today's youth also miss out social skills development when they're connected and interacted through a screen. Furthermore, the causes of depression became predominant in the social media community, and are determined through looking for clues hidden in their posts such as sadness or suicidal quotes. Moreover, narcissistic people tend to rise without being concerned about other feelings which can also lead to depression. The development of narcissism is caused by social interactions and too much use of smartphones. The researchers focused on mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research for their research design. The researchers conducted online interview with Filipino teen celebrities and were asked about their subjective experiences on narcissism, identity theft and online depression. Research shows various perceptions of the participants when it comes to dealing with depression and how social media plays a significant role towards the emotional development of teenagers nowadays. Teen celebrities are also victims of identity theft, but they tend to manage on how to deal with it and the moment they enter in the world of entertainment industry, they are already given proper orientation</p>

<p>Mitra Kamran GICICPLR1809061</p>	<p>Keywords: social media; narcissism; identity theft, depression and millennial</p> <p>Mediating Role of Interpersonal Problems on the Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Marital Problems</p> <p>Mitra Kamran Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran</p> <p>Abstract Interactions between family members in childhood, especially the parent-child relationship, affect how individuals behave in interpersonal relationships in adulthood. Couples relationship affects parenting styles and interpersonal problems that arise from them. The aim of the present study was to examine the mediating role of interpersonal problems on the relationship between parenting styles and marital problems. A total of 249 volunteers (93 men, 156 women) from Tehran family courts participated in this study. All participants were asked to complete Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP-30), and Golombok Rust Inventory of Marital State (GRIMS). Authoritative parenting style showed a significant negative association with marital problems while authoritarian parenting styles showed significant positive associations with marital problems. Permissive parenting style showed a negative association with marital problems, however it was not statistically significant. Interpersonal problems also showed a significant positive association with marital problems. Analysis of the data revealed that interpersonal problems mediated the relationship between parenting styles and marital problems. Based on the results of the present study, it can be concluded that some kind of parenting styles might develop interpersonal problems. Marital problems and couples dissatisfaction could be consequences of such problems in the later stages of life. Keywords: interpersonal problem, parenting, marital problem, couple relationship</p>
<p>Hyunju Ryu GICICPLR1809059</p>	<p>“Christmas Philosophy,” Religiosity and Festivity in Korea</p> <p>Hyunju Ryu Busan University of Foreign Studies, Busan, Korea</p> <p>Abstract This research is triggered by a recent new argument about the old western holiday, Christmas, in South Korea in association with the controversial slogan of 2018 Pyeongchang Paralympics, “Christmas in March.” Because of the word, “Christmas,” it faced a strong opposition from local Buddhist leaders and was eventually changed into “Spring in March,” only 10 days prior to the Paralympic Winter Games. In this paper, I will revisit and address how Korean people perceive and celebrate Christmas from local perspectives by using a global term, “Christmas Philosophy” to connote the two things: it means Christmas sentiments or spirits generally; and at the same time, it refers to Charles Dickens’s Christmas Carol academically. Christmas is the most popular western holiday in Korea despite of its Christian originality, and has been celebrated as a special day for Christians and a year-end festive season for the general public as well. There is even A Santa-Clause Town in Buncheon, a year-round famous tourist attraction, and there is also a famous Korean movie titled Christmas in August. During the holiday season, various adaptations of the Dickens’s work are performed almost every year and Scrooge is the most frequently-mentioned seasonal figure in the nation. As such, Christmas has become a synonym of festivity, hopes, philanthropy, and this is also how Christmas scenes are depicted in Korean arts and pop cultures. Meanwhile,</p>

	<p>against this secularity, its Christian color has always been lingering sensitively in religious circles as with the case of the slogan controversy. Keywords: Christmas, Dickens, religiosity, festivity, Korea</p>
 <p>Jayganesht Dawosing GICICPLR1809062</p>	<p>A consideration of the Psychology of worship in the Mauritian Bhojpuri folk songs</p> <p>Jayganesht Dawosing Lecturer, Department of Bhojpuri, Folklore & Oral Traditions, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Moka, Mauritius</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Research Objectives: My paper aims at studying the psychology of worship in the Mauritian Bhojpuri folk songs. Songs from the Mauritian ‘Geet-Gawai’ (pre-wedding ceremony of Bhojpuri speaking people in Mauritius) will be analysed. Themes like pantheism, fear and awe in religion, nature worship or nature mysticism will be discussed. How do these singers perceive worship? Which theories are reflected in these songs? For how long will this tradition of worship exist?</p> <p>Methodology: Besides discourse analysis, interviews with the singers have shed light on these questions.</p> <p>Research Findings: Mauritian Bhojpuri folk songs depict the belief that reality is identical with divinity. Everything is part of an all-encompassing, immanent God. Theory of Pantheism of Baruch Spinoza prevails in the analysis where a similarity is also seen in the Vedas-philosophy of Advaita (Non-Dualism). This ceremony represents collective cultural memory. By breaking barriers of caste and class, it contributes to building of smooth and cohesive community identity. Presently, Geet-Gawai has come out of the confines of being a family function, and public performances also take place. Now-a-days, apart from women, men are also participating in these events.</p> <p>Keywords: ‘gitgawai’, worship, pantheism</p>

LISTENERS

<p>Sulaiman Keddle Mansaray Philips Computer Institute, Philips Group Of Company, Sierra Leone GICICPLR1809063</p>
<p>Emmanuel Gyamfi Journalist, Adacomcommunityonline.Com Ltd, Accra Ghana GICICPLR1809064</p>
<p>Thomas Aboagye Photographer, Right To News, Accra Ghana GICICPLR1809065</p>
<p>Djata Armando Cunoquio Manager, Sowe Neterprise, Banjul the Gambia GICICPLR1809066</p>